

Summary Workplan for 2011 / Progress in 2011 / Summary Workplan for 2012

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The following sections present key elements derived from the Regional and GWPO 2011 workplans, highlighted in GWP 2011 Summary Workplan.

Summary of regional activities and progress

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Caribbean	
<p>1. Follow up on the recommendations of the annual High Level Ministerial Sessions, review and analyse the regional IWRM status, and develop a programme for a Regional Water Strategy and action plan. As part of this process, GWP-C will initiate IWRM Dialogues at the national level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the past 6 HLS was undertaken. The review showed that IWRM has gained acceptance with notable progress in Jamaica. As a fundamental recommendation it is felt that HLS Decisions should be linked (“dovetail”) into a Ministerial forum of CARICOM and ultimately the Heads of Government meetings. Generally the review indicates that there is a need follow up on implementation of HLS Decisions. At the 2011 HLS, five ministers attended and it was agreed that GWPC should work closely with Caricom and develop joint programmes to support development of the Caribbean Common Water Framework for member states. It was recommended that a sub-committee of Ministers will be established to support GWPC in future HLS sessions and work closely with Caricom Secretariat. This will form part of a future programme between GWPC and Caricom
<p>2. Develop a programme for adapting the management of water resources to climate change. To facilitate this, national dialogues to build awareness on climate change will be convened to identify constraints and priorities. (According to IPCC projections, the Small Island States of the Caribbean are projected to be most seriously affected by climate change.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft programme on water, and climate change was developed for the Caribbean. The proposal identified key partners to work with; regional agencies including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CARICOM Secretariat, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). • GWPC also held 2 training workshops in Grenada and St’ Lucia, on Hydro-climatic Hazards in collaboration with UNDP-CapNet
<p>3. Roll out a programme on Water Use Efficiency (WUE) for key economic sectors such as tourism and agriculture, and promote rainwater harvesting to enhance WUE and access to safe water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 manuals on Water Use Efficiency (WUE) in Agriculture and also in Tourism were completed. These will be the basis for rolling out a programme water use efficiency in the region.

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Central Africa	
<p>1. Continue work with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) towards adoption of a proposed regional water financing strategy. A key element of the financing strategy is a proposed financing mechanism, the Regional Solidarity Funds for Water (FORSEAU). GWP-CAf will maintain its efforts towards full endorsement of FORSEAU by all key partners, including ECCAS, AMCOW-TAC Central Africa, the African Development Bank/African Water Facility, and hosting of the financing mechanism by the Development Bank of Central African States.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation with ECCAS focused on modalities for GWP-CAf and the IUCN Programme for Central and West Africa to contribute technical inputs during the first phase of the implementation of the Regional Water Policy – a strategic partnership to highlight the necessity of completing the regional water financing mechanism process during national and regional workshops. • It was agreed with the Development Bank of Central African States to develop a portfolio of project proposals, identify potential sponsors and organise donor round-tables on water financing. • Terms of references were developed for carrying out studies towards the production of water financing guides in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe. The studies are on-going in Cameroon.
<p>2. Address challenges to water security by developing a proposal on agricultural water management and food security and submitting it for funding Also, develop, together with GWP TEC, a document on the challenges, impacts and benefits of inter-basin water transfers, with a view of using such a document in the debate around the Congo basin/Lake Chad basin water transfer.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated at the meeting of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) that was held in Yaounde/Cameroon to appreciate the level of engagement of Central African countries as regards the water and food nexus.
<p>3. Expand and strengthen the network of Partners and explore opportunities to create new Country Water Partnerships in Gabon, Chad and Equatorial Guinea.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New partners joined the network especially from local communities. • Updated data base of partners working with the Global Secretariat. • Worked with senior government officials in Chad and Gabon on partnering with the network and on the creation/accreditation process of Country Water Partnerships.
Central America	
<p>1. Climate Change: the RWP will hold an event on the role of water in regional economic development, with a focus on climate change adaptation. Experiences on climate change adaptation and vulnerability reduction will be documented to develop recommendations that can be adopted by the Central American Integration System (SICA) and disseminated at regional level. All CWP's will hold workshops to analyse adaptation measures in place as well as options to create resilience to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During 2011 GWP CAM in coordination with CCAD and other regional allies such as IUCN and CABEI, organized the Workshop Development and it's links to water and climate change. It was attended by government officials of the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Planning, Finance and Water and Sanitation public agencies. It was a success to have representatives of the Planning and Finance sector, since they are the ones that are directly involved in the process of national planning and budgeting. The process of documentation of experiences has started and the CWP's have being involved in different processes at national level to promote the coordination between different sectors for climate change adaptation.
<p>2. Organise a regional event to exchange experiences on the application of IWRM principles at municipality level (subject to funding). Key experiences showing an effect on improved water security will be documented and disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional event was not realized due to funding constraints. The documentation of IWRM at municipal level has started with the objective of identifying key elements that have pushed municipalities to give priority to water topics.

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3. National meetings with the academic sector will be carried out by all CWP's, seeking to explore joint initiatives around IWRM planning, river basin management, water financing, communications and promotion of the GWP ToolBox.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings are going to be held in November, organized by the CWP's. The purpose of the meetings is to promote the establishment of a task force between academic institutions interested in IWRM.
4. CWP activities include: Guatemala: follow up workshop on water finance as part of its support to the government; Honduras: promote better understanding of the water act; El Salvador and Guatemala will work with municipalities to incorporate IWRM elements in development plans; Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama will carry out training activities in water and sanitation; El Salvador, Honduras and Panama will work on media training with support from the Regional Secretariat; and Panama will support the Second Regional Fair on Community Water Management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guatemala organised a workshop on water finance with cooperation of GWP Honduras (its Chair is Economist and expert on finance) and in coordination with journalists and the media. The relationship with the media has been improved through the activities that have been developed at national level. Guatemala and El Salvador are the two CWP that have more "local" partners, so this facilitated the development of a training using the IWRM Plans training manual.
Central and Eastern Europe	
1. Facilitate application of IWRM approaches in implementation of EU water policy in new EU member states as well in neighbouring countries that share international basins.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWP's Bulgaria and Romania representatives participate in bodies responsible for implementation of EU WFD. Ukraine develops national river basin management plans in line with legislation based on principles of IWRM Moldova replicates Bic IWRM plans (CWP Moldova shared with its partners on it) in the other river basins Lithuania starts implementation of national river basin management plan – its elaboration was coordinated by CWP Lithuania
2. Facilitate finalization and implementation of the Danube Strategy and Baltic Sea Strategy led by European Commission by ensuring the exchange and share mutual experiences from both regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Danube Strategy adopted. A joint Workshop: Parallels organized (May 2011) attended by Danube and Baltic representatives. Exchange and share of experiences captured in the report.
3. Support actively the main event of Environment for Europe led by UNECE, especially Astana ministerial conference (Kazakhstan, September 2011) on sustainable management of water and water –related ecosystems and greening economy: mainstreaming the environment into economic development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to the main UNECE documents for the Astana Conference and Astana Actions. Side event (jointly with GWP CACENA) organized CWP Romania assigned to organize workshop under the Protocol on Water and Health to facilitate the process of UNECE Workplan 2010-2012 implementation in this field
4. Share knowledge on sustainable solutions in small settlements, e.g., organize training course on open (waste) water planning and based on this to facilitate the process of sustainable sanitation implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study for small marginalized community developed E-training for 7 representatives of municipalities in 5 CEE countries conducted Seminar for mayors and stakeholders involved of Eastern Slovakia organized CWP Slovakia initiated and participated in development of Concept paper for Ministry of the Environment how to facilitate the process of broader

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	implementation of decentralized and extensive wastewater treatment systems in the country
5. Integrated Drought Management Project	<p>New proposal in 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enriched by the case studies and national approaches to IDM by 5 CEE national experts
Central Asia and Caucasus	
1. Facilitate transboundary dialogues in cooperation with other actors – Executive Committee of IFAS, Kura-Araks Basin Coalition, APWF, ADB, SDC, EU, UNECE, UNDP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoted national experts integration from Partner institutions at the regional round-tables, organized for finding mutual solutions on basin management and conservation at interstate level (due to neutral platform of GWP sometimes it was possible to put around table parties who has official bad political relations – i.e. Armenia and Azerbaijan); GWP CACENA helps CWP to establish better coordination and partnership with international donor agencies, acting in the region. As a result of cooperation with IFAS, GWP CACENA has developed a proposal of economic model of the Aral Sea Basin – aiming to assess economic and social value of water in different sectors within the basin (fund raised for 2012)
2. Support governments in preparation of World Water Forum.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-organizer of the International Conference (From Targets to Solutions), Uzbekistan (May) and has led the Central Asia group on IWRM Co-organizer of preparatory meeting in Caucasus (together with REC), Georgia (April)
3. Facilitate regional survey on water management adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was formulated GWP CACENA’s strategy for coming few years from view point of water and climate adaptation – as well as there is a need for more precise assessment of water demand for irrigation, presently accounting for 85% of water intake and the very low efficiency of used water in agriculture. The present gap between climate information and stakeholder’s needs should be filled in all water related sectors at regional, national and local levels.
4. Support IWRM plans (or at least National Visions) in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every year, there are national policy dialogues and trainings at country levels and target various governmental and non-governmental agencies.
China	
1. At national level, GWP China will continue advocacy of IWRM in climate change adaptation through a High Level Round Table on Strategy of Extreme Climate Adaptation in China to be held in Beijing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High-Level Roundtable (HLRT) on Strategy of Extreme Climate Adaptation in China was held on April 21,2011 in Beijing. The HLRT was resulted with the deep discussions and exchange of ideas and experiences on strategies for disasters control due to extreme climate and the impact of extreme climate on water resources and relevant countermeasures. The following common understanding and consensus were reached: first, to adapt to the extreme climates is a global

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	<p>issue and a common task for all the countries in the world; second, there is a serious situation on extreme climate adaptation in China which is one of the main factors limiting the sustainable social and economic development; third, to adapt to the extreme climate and prevent and control flooding and drought disasters is an urgent and major strategic task closely related to the country's stability, people's livelihood and the harmonious coexistence between human and nature; fourth, the extreme climate adaptation involves all related sectors and a mechanism for better coordination and cooperation is very much needed; fifth, the extreme climate adaptation also requires the social and public participation; and last, the scientific research work on extreme climate adaptation need to be strengthened.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Conference on Drinking Water Safety in Arid Areas was held in September 14-16, 2011 in Beijing with GWP China as co-sponsor. GWP China assisted the Beijing Normal University, the sponsor of the workshop, to invite related professionals and the representatives of provincial water resources departments. With more than 40 participants, the conference conducted discussion around 'change of drinking water availability through climate change and depletion of the resources'; 'contamination of ground and surface water with various contaminants in the dry areas of northern and western China'; 'culture specific use of available water resources'; 'treatment of water-from inner-continental regions-contaminated with salts and heavy metals as key technology; inexpensive supply for the rural population with high quality drinking water and ecological water as a technological, social and political challenge'; and 'development of decentralized, easy to maintain, climate conserving, self-sustaining drinking water equipment for rural communities'.
<p>2. At provincial level (4 provinces, i.e.Fujian, Hebei, Shaanxi and Hunan) and Yellow River (YR) Basin Water Partnerships, most of the activities aim at facilitating dialogues among stakeholders in the following areas: flood protection (Fujian, Yellow River Basin), groundwater management and agriculture (Shaanxi, Hunan), and water resources management (Hebei).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Integrated Groundwater Development and Utilization in Irrigated Areas was held on June 21-22, 2011 in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. The workshop was resulted in common understanding that the groundwater must be used rationally and in an integrated way and the recommendations proposed to the provincial policy-makers for consideration. • The Workshop on Water Resources Protection and Pollution Control of YR will be held on Oct. 11-12, 2011 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. The planned workshops of Hebei and Hunan will be taken place in late October and early November. • The activity of Fujian had the relevant stakeholders be informed on flood control measures and assisted them to set up mechanisms for improved information - sharing.

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3. Support IWRM knowledge dissemination and use of GWP ToolBox in training water managers and users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The case-study: Innovative Water Resource Management Mechanism in Rural Communities of Fujian Province China (#401), which indicates the significant role of scientific, smart and appropriate IWRM in the rural community water management was completed and contributed to the database of GWPO TB.
Eastern Africa	
1. A main focus will be on enhancing transboundary cooperation and awareness-raising on the projected impacts of climate change. Key activities will involve creating partnerships with Basin Organizations and Regional Bodies to strengthen transboundary water resources management and high-level policy workshops to deepen understanding on opportunities for joint investments and benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshop on “Food Security in the Greater Horn of Africa” the partnership as a key platform in this domain that has been the preserve of agricultural experts. for the first time, brought together regional trade organizations, water experts, financing institutions , international and national NGOs involved in famine relief and agricultural development.
2. Middle-level policy workshops targeting multi-disciplinary decision makers to promote interdisciplinary planning for water resources management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2011 GWP Eastern Africa has led a multi-agency program on gender mainstreaming and lately engagement of youth in water management. Gender Strategy was launched. The strategy development process, facilitated by GWP, UNEP,GWA,and WSP-World Bank and involved more than 40 African countries represented by Ministers, government officers, civil society , donors, NGOs and community organizations. The strategy builds on the African Union Gender Policy and is expected to provide a normative framework through which different government, donor and civil society agencies can find a system for mainstreaming gender at all levels, and be able to compare achievements and challenges using the same set of indicators.
3. Operationalisation and roll out of the Water, Climate and Development program aimed at strengthening water security and climate change resilience in national development planning processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final signing of the Project Cooperation Agreement by UNEP and release of the first half of funds amounting to \$170,000 in October 2011. The Inception phase for the Water Climate Development was initiated. GWPEA will initially commence activities in Rwanda.
Mediterranean	
1. Facilitate policy dialogue and implement catalytic actions for IWRM and WSS planning at the Mediterranean level and the national level (emphasis on Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Mauritania).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lebanon: (a) Completion of the National Assessment on Private Sector Participation (PSP) in Water Infrastructure through multi-stakeholder consultation, in collaboration with OECD and the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), (b) Assistance to MEW for drafting the National Water Sector Strategy, with emphasis on the sections on Private Sector Participation and Transboundary Water Resources Management (the strategy should be completed in 2012) and (c) Assistance to MEW for launching the elaboration of the National IWRM Plan implemented in the MED EUWI framework (the plan should be completed in 2013). Tunisia: Launching of the National Assessment on Private Sector Participation for

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	<p>Water Infrastructure, in collaboration with OECD and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt: Assistance to the National Policy Dialogue on Wastewater Reuse implemented in the MED EUWI framework (EC Service Contract) led by the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation. • Palestine: (a) Assistance to PWA with the elaboration of a Drought Management Strategy in the MED EUWI framework (EC Service Contract) and (b) Scoping analysis for GWP-Med further interventions in the country. • Mauritania: Scoping analysis for GWP-Med interventions in the country.
<p>2. Facilitate policy dialogues and build capacity for Transboundary IWRM, including the formal Drin Basin Dialogue (shared by five countries and territories), support to the Sava River Basin on public participation and advance on joint ICZM/IWRM planning at transboundary level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drin River Basin Dialogue: Elaboration of basin-wide management assessment. Informal consultation platform built and elaborated. Based on the latter, systematic national and regional consultation in the Drin riparians towards a shared vision for the management of the extended basin was completed, in close collaboration with UNECE, UNDP and the riparians' authorities. A related MoU is anticipated to be signed at the end of November 2011. • Sava River Basin: Assistance to the International Sava River Basin Commission for advancing public participation through elaboration of stakeholder analysis and facilitating consultation towards the establishment of a Sava Water Partnership (to be completed in 2012). • Joint ICZM/IWRM planning in Buna/Bojana River: (a) Elaboration of the joint ICZM / IWRM planning methodological framework and (b) Launch of the joint ICZM/IWRM planning for the transboundary basin. Activities are implemented in close cooperation with PAP RAC (MAP UNEP), UNESCO and MED EUWI (EC Service Contract)
<p>3. Facilitate policy dialogues and build capacity for integrated Groundwater resources management, including for the transboundary Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans) and promote policy dialogue on climate change adaptation in relation to the UNEP ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dinaric Arc: Planning of awareness raising and stakeholder consultation activities for the GEF/UNESCO DIKTAS project and implementation of first activities, including building the DIKTAS project identity and launching of regional consultation. • Climate change adaptation in relation to the ICZM Protocol: Participation in the elaboration of the related GEF project proposal (for 2012-2014) leading the Awareness Raising and Stakeholders Consultation Component.
South America	
<p>1. GWP South America and GWP Central America will organise a Latin American workshop for legislators and journalists. The dialogue between the groups is considered to important for promoting the identification of concrete solutions and building consensus on priority actions around climate change adaptation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This regional event was not realised due to funding constraints (the WB was apparently expecting GWP and others to fund their initiative). However, GWP Central America and GWP South America worked together supporting the organization of a workshop on governance on water resources, held in Mexico

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2. GWP South America will organise a workshop in Peru regarding climate change adaptation	<p>City.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The workshop was opened by the Minister of Environment of Peru. It was a source of inspiration for cases of successful adaptation to climate change linked to water security.
3. GWP Peru will hold a High Level workshop on water management and climate change adaptation to address complex issues related to the unsustainable use of water and economic development. The workshop will involve high government officials and the private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The High Level workshop had to be postponed due to expected changes in government officials as a result of presidential elections.
4. GWP Venezuela will support the development of the Water Act regulatory framework after having successfully included IWRM principles in the Water Act following a consultation process in 2007. GWP Venezuela will also take stock of its experience on environmental topics and support the establishment of a trust fund for water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Venezuela developed an initial draft proposal to improve the Water Act regulatory framework.
5. GWP Chile will assess the impact on water users associations following the major earthquake in order to define activities that need to be supported. Other initiatives: assessment of the implications of climate change adaptation, analysis of the new environmental institutional framework, and an analysis of technical and university level curricula as a basis for a proposal to incorporate IWRM elements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Chile will collaborate with the Water Directorate (a GWP Partner) in the identification of mechanisms to incentivise the legal establishment of users associations (80% of them operate outside of the legal framework), which will be beneficial to them. GWP Partners have already started the process to assess the current situation of such associations and they will hold a seminar back to back with their general assembly to set the framework for this task. The purpose of this initiative would be to present alternatives to deal with this challenge and responder to the Diagnose on WRM prepared by the WB, which highlighted this issue as a weakness of the system.
South Asia	
1. India will focus on ground water exploitation, capacity building of water utilities, address drought management adaptation and mitigation strategies, water saving technologies and water policy issues in selected states.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection on hydrology, rainfall, water quality, environment, socio-economic conditions, meteorology, etc. and watershed maps have been obtained from the various line departments of Government of Maharashtra. Data could pave the path to prepare the IWRD&MP by Gomukh Trust, Pune to provide drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to the people. The New Rajasthan State Water Policy (NSWP) which came into force on 18th February, 2010 has now incorporated Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) as part of the Policy Capacity Development workshop for different stakeholders on IWRM in April at Udaipur, workshop was attended by 200 participants, including NGOs, Water User Associations (WUAs), elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs); and farmers, representatives of European Union-Rajasthan State Partnership Programme (EU-SPP) and officials of Water Resources Department,

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	<p>Government of Rajasthan etc. The capacity building workshop paved the way for adoption of a strong IWRM and effective implementation of new Rajasthan Water Policy in the State.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Zonal Water Partnership (EZWP) and Odisha Water Forum (OWF) organized a preparatory meeting in March to discuss the Road Map prepared by Odisha State Govt and to prepare a new Road Map for future with people's participation. The meeting resolved that the , Eastern Zonal Water Partnership (EZWP-India) in association with OWF will organize a workshop to discuss the opportunities and challenges thrown up by IWRM and to come out with a Road Map for the civil society organizations with respect to grounding of IWRM in the context of Eastern Zone. • Support of the Northern Zonal Water Partners (NZWP) to undertake a study on Sustainable Water Resources Management Approaches to effectively address Adaptation to Climate Change in villages of Jharkhand". Study provides understanding of practices of using low cost water saving technologies and provides case studies on appropriate technological options, process followed for execution and lessons that can be drawn for replication. Toolbox to follow up on cases. • A drawing competition in Jagriti Vihar, Meerut where about 50 schools of Meerut participated, competition topic was 'Status of Water Quality of Meerut in your eyes'. Competition followed by documentary screening to educate and sensitize 200 students of the institute on 'Clean Water for a Healthy World'. • A one day Seminar-cum-Workshop on Status of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) in the State of Rajasthan and for effective implementation of New State Water Policy. • Support to Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti, Udaipur to strengthen the Water User Groups (WUGs), for proper and effective implementation of new State Water Policy and promoting IWRM. • Participation in Workshops, Meetings, Seminars, etc. in AWIS Partners Workshop organized by Water Integrity Network (WIN) in Berlin, Germany. As workshop output, a concept note on Drinking Water Supply in Maharashtra (<i>A Case Study in Corruption in the Water Sector</i>) has been prepared with the help of IWP Western Zonal Water Partnership (WZWP) and was submitted to WIN for testing AWIS tool on water corruption. WIN has agreed to fund a small study to IWP (WZWP) Coordinating Agency. • Sensitizing community leaders and water regulators through PIM for improved

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	<p>and corruption free water management through PAWP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of Report on Two Day Sensitization Programme for Zonal Water Partnership of IWP on Flood & Drought Mitigation and Management • President, IWP and its other Board members as member of Drafting Committee of India's New Water Policy • Strengthening of Parimal Area Water Partnership (PAWP), Dhenkanal District, Odisha by Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) supported by India Water Partnership (IWP): Farming community in the PAWP aware about their water rights, water sharing, better crop management practices, water conservation methods, increase in voicing demands of the farmers/communities with the stakeholders/line departments of the State Government • IWP Newslines disseminated among IWP and GWP partners
<p>2. Pakistan will concentrate on ensuring that selected Ministries adopt participatory approaches; water utilities incorporate IWRM principles in groundwater regulations in one state, promote drought/flood adaptation practices, introduce RBO concept in selected basins, and promote water recycling and pollution mitigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive consultations with provinces, federal institutions and civil society to provide inputs to the Pakistan policy on CCA undertaken by Planning Commission's Task Force on Climate Change and PWP The Pakistan National Climate Change Policy document has now been submitted to the Federal Cabinet for approval. • PWP in collaboration with GWP Partner Asianics Agro-Dev International, prepared a policy revision document "Benefit-Sharing on Hydropower Project among Stakeholders" for incorporation in the present compensation mechanism for mega projects in Pakistan. • PWP organized three Roundtable Consultations on "Benefit-Sharing for Community Development" at Malakand, Lahore and Islamabad. • PWP held dialogue with the participants from the Federal and Provincial Governments and assisted the Government of Pakistan to launch the national water policy, preparation of national and provincial water management plans, review of existing water laws and regulations involving all stakeholders. • PWP in collaboration with the Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan and under the partial financial support of World Meteorological Organization (WMO) held three events during which they integrated IWRM into the strategies and action plans of the Government of Pakistan. The 3 events were; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the International Seminar on Integrated Flood and Drought Management in January 2011 attended by over 130 delegates; • Capacity Building Workshop for Pakistan on Integrated Flood and Drought Management also in January 2011 and attended by 15 representatives of the Flood and Drought Management of Pakistan as well as WMO's Flood and

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	<p>Drought Management Experts .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Consultation on Integrated Flood and Drought Management Two independent project documents on Integrated Flood Management and Integrated Drought Management were prepared for presentation to Government of Pakistan for funding by the Italian Government. Involving the National Disaster Management. The Integrated Flood Management program of Pakistan has become a flagship programme of WMO. • PWP arranged two water filtration plants which were installed by Pakistan WAPDA in Manchar Lake area of Sindh Province to provide clean and hygienic drinking water to the fishermen communities of this area. • PWP in collaboration with National Defence University, a partner of PWP, prepared “Pakistan Water Security Dilemma – Approaches to Rejuvenating the Indus Waters Treaty” • PWP selected Potohar Area of Indus Basin and a resource mapping and zoning exercise has been initiated in collaboration with the Potohar AWP. • PWP collaborated with the National University of Science and Technology (NUST) Islamabad and held an International Workshop on “Education for Managing Hydrological Extreme and Related Geo Hazards” at the University Conference Hall, Islamabad.
<p>3. Bangladesh will focus on climate change, urban flood management, urban water supply, and capacity building of IWRM of professionals, including women and youth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised 2 awareness discussions on Safe Water: Need & Necessity in Halda River Perspective and then Rawzan Town in Halda River catchment area About 150 women beneficiaries participated. • The Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) and (BWP) carried out a six days long Training of Trainers (TOT) course on “IWRM and its Practices for Regional Level Water Managers” in May . A large number of professionals in agriculture, water and climate sector from government, private sector and NGO’s were trained. • Organised workshop presided over by the Mayor and other dignitaries on the present status of water supply in 3 water scarce cities including Kulna and , ChittagongCity. • A training workshop on IWRM for the Youths of Bhairab River & Gorai River Basin Area WaterPartnership. This event popularised the role of youth in water management as the future leaders. • Organised a workshop on Climate change and Water Problem in South-west Coastal Region in the Southwest coastal region.
<p>4. Sri Lanka will lobby for an integrated water policy, promote incorporation of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized a workshop to review policies, processes and operational rules in place

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<p>IWRM and good governance in water utilities, focus on drought management institutional arrangements and identify and foster of best adaptation practices, and promote RBO/RBM concept to other basins/sub basins.</p>	<p>to respond to increase frequency of landslides. SLWP plans to bring in the Media as a partner for extended outreach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with others in a regional workshop on the South Asia Regional Conference on Sanitation focussing on policy/institutional and capacity building elements in April. SLWP served on the Steering Committee for this event. It undertook 2 School Sanitation Surveys in Southern and Central Provinces to secure data for its evidenced based Advocacy programme to influence school sanitation and institutional arrangements for health sanitation. SLWP survey findings have assisted in identifying policy changes regarding school sanitation which is now being taken up by education authorities. This is also being considered by the NWSDB in its health sanitation development programme. • Taking the lead role & collaborating with others in organizing the Regional Conference on Water Security and Climate Change- Challenge for South Asia Women in Colombo in February, over 60 participants attended. • Actively supported the GWP TEC/IWMI and GWP SAS Workshop on Climate Change, Food and Water Security held in Colombo in February These SLWP collaborative efforts have contributed in clarifying approaches to climate change and adaptation issues. The Sri Lanka Drought Management Policy in its final stages has been partly informed by the suggestions made during the various for a. • Maha Oya and Menik Ganga AWP's organized a series of activities to promote IWRM in their respective Basins. In Maha oya a programme for identifying/establishing a medicinal plant nursery and bank restoration programme through replanting was undertaken in March and April/May. Replanting both of reservations and vulnerable banks in the source area and down stream, including setting up of areas for planting of medicinal plants, will be undertaken as continuing activity. , In Menik ganga, the AWP is actively involved in ensuring that the water supply to Kataragama (town) and for agricultural needs are safeguarded from over exploitation by those upstream. There is now a closer interaction between the agencies, local authority and CBO in which the AWP play a major role. The Deduru Oya AWP organized visit for school children to an area of the river that was subject to severe illicit sand mining ,now being gradually restored due to public interest and commitment . • Water quality and health issues were the subject of a workshop organized by MASL/ DSWRP and SLWP at Kalawewa in the NCP, a province where issue of water both surface (waterways) and ground was contaminated with agro chemicals and heavy metals. SLWP plans to mount programme on a wider scale to highlight

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	<p>the issues involved and changes to behaviour needed to avoid and mitigate this severe health hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potohar AWP framed a programme of Rain Water Harvesting for domestic use as potable drinking water for household as well as for their cattle • SLWP and the Maha Oya AWP arranged a Street Drama Training Programme for youth and school children from Mawanella and Kandy.
<p>5. Bhutan will focus on addressing water shortages to rural communities..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilised communities for reforestation of about 10 acres of degraded forest falling in the water catchment area. The local community now aware that it owns the watershed area and that it should not allow activities like grazing, collection of firewood so as safeguard the water source. The project has benefitted over 250 people at Umling village. • Mobilised communities for water source protection at Huntsho Community Primary School and this has benefitted a school and a community with approximate population of 150 people. Over thousand trees were planted at the water source and some marsh lands were protected from animal grazing. • BhWP conducted training of 35 school teachers and 51 Non-formal Education Instructors on SODIS (Solar Disinfection of Water) for drinking water purpose.
<p>6. Nepal will focus on issues of water rights and ground water policy and law, trans-boundary water issues, and climate change adaption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the programme entitled "The Law on Ownership and Right to Water" GWP Nepal/JVS appointed a Research Consultant to review the existing laws particularly in relation to the ownership and the right to use water. A draft report on 'Law on Ownership and Right to Water' has been submitted and is under peer review. • Undertaken review of existing laws particularly in relation to extraction and utilization of groundwater under the program entitled "The Law and Legislation on Groundwater". The 2 reports will inform NWP activities in the areas for the future. • NWP GWP Nepal/JVS appointed a Consultant to prepare/write a book on 'Climate Change and Livelihood Challenges in Nepal' in local (Nepali) Language to be published by end of this year. NWP plans to use the book for awareness raising on climate change. • Training on IWRM and Two-day National Seminar on "Adaptation in Climate Change and River Conservation for better livelihood and effective irrigation system in Tinau River" was organized • Preparatory Work for Launching New Local Water Parliaments by NWP i.e. Jog Mai and Devi Mai in Ilam district of Eastern Nepal.
<p>Southeast Asia</p>	

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<p>1. 8 GWP SEA countries (not Singapore) will carry out a Status review of IWRM Implementation. This will culminate in the Regional Dialogue to share and synthesise information on the IWRM status review in all 9 countries of GWP SEA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 8 GWP-SEA CWP through mobilization of country level experts collected data on the status of IWRM (with respect to Policy, Legal and Institutional Aspects) in their respective countries. The data was reviewed through national level dialogues which held between June and September 2011. The National dialogues fed into the Regional IWRM dialogue on the same in Bangkok 3rd week of September. The countries will now finalise the results of their status review, will bind and disseminate their National level reports. A Regional Consultant will finalise the Regional Report, thereafter to be disseminated to relevant strategic partners in the region.
<p>2. 8 countries of GWP SEA, in cooperation with UNESCAP, will hold national level dialogues on water security by June 2011. These dialogues will culminate in the Regional Dialogue in Sept 2010 to share and synthesise outcomes & information. A regional report on the same will be ready Dec 2010.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-SEA in cooperation with UNESCAP held Southeast Asia and Pacific Regional Expert Group Meeting on Monitoring of Investment and Results in the United Nations Convention Center in Bangkok on 22 -23 September 2011. MIR will help track the development initiative and investment in water sub-sectors such as water supply for domestic, industries and agriculture, flood mitigation, environmental needs, governance requirements, advocacy and awareness in a changing world. The recommendations from this Expert group meeting will feed into the Asia Pacific Water Summit for Heads of State to be held in Bangkok, Feb 2012.
<p>3. SEA countries of Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand will hold dialogues to outline climate change adaptation measures in priority sectors. GWP Malaysia, in cooperation with the Drainage and Irrigation Department Malaysia, will organise state-level technical dialogues on flood management.</p>	<p>Cambodia : has been implemented on 26 May 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CamboWP publication of 4-Ps Report sponsored by ADB RETA 6470, 40 copies and CamboWP Statute in Khmer and English versions with 50 copies for disseminations to CamboWP Stakeholders. The 4-Ps Reports were three parts, i.e. Update profiles of 4-Ps Basin, Summary 4-Ps Basin profiles, and 4-Ps Investment Roadmap for water and related development Debate Workshop on awareness building on increasing risks by climate change to the development plan process, in May 2011 in Kampong Cham province Cambodia, , attended by 22 participants from 12 national and provincial line agencies, academic institutes and NGOs Invitation of Chair CamboWP Chatham House Conference in June to contribute to the conference on Water Security, Food Security and Livelihoods in Cambodia and the Lower Mekong Basin. Thailand Dialogues to address Livelihood Strategy Adaptation to Climate Change on Watershed Level, held in September. Participants, attended by Representatives from river basins and government line agencies. Common agreements between line agencies and various stakeholders in coping with climate change are plans at farm and local level in adjusting crop calendar, and seed varieties change, Line

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	<p>agencies and local administration to have measures to follow up farmers activities in climate change adaption; plans and budget to support those activities ;Prachinburi-Bang Pakong – Task force to work on production plan for dry season (cope with water stress: insufficient water and sea water intrusion)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue on Addressing Water Security Issues related to Impacts of Climate Change and Promotion of Green economy in Myanmar, attended by 57 participants from the Government organizations, NGOs and other social organizations. Agreement on mitigation and adaptation measures and on the need for Water laws and Environmental laws for climate change and environmental management, to promote green economy. • Malaysia plans to implement its activity in November.
<p>4. Support and facilitation for: Indonesia and its expert dialogues on the implementation of Urban Water Management; Vietnam’s workshop to seek solutions to conflicts of water uses for securing food and energy; Lao PDR workshop on Sub-Basin Planning to establish parameters for basin management; and GWP Philippines’ stakeholder platform for monitoring investment and results for water supply and sanitation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One day seminar on “River Management in Urban Area ” to raise awareness and concern on urban river condition, to explore ideas related to urban river management and to find solution for challenges, to water allocation, water quality management, inter agency coordination and community participation. • Organisation of Leadership for IWRM Workshop in cooperation with CRBOM , Ministry of Public Works, ADB, Perum Jasa Tirta I, and NARBO on theme “Preparing our river basin for the future” in Indonesia, attended by 58 people representing 25 River Basin Organizations in Indonesia. • LWP in cooperation with Nam Ngum River Basin Committee Secretariat organized workshop on Nam Xong sub-basin planning, to provide knowledge and experiences regarding the concept of IWRM for sub-basin planning . Purpose was increase better understanding of IWRM concept for Nam Xong sub-basin, to foster and strengthen the capacity on water resources management and basin planning through practical learning and exchanged knowledge • Joint organisation of National consultation with relevant sectors regarding the Draft Work Plan of Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change (CECCC) for the year 2011-2013- attended by 35 participants from relevant sectors. Agreement secured on the Draft Work Plan of Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change (CECCC) in the year 2011-2013 by Technical Working Groups; Agreement also that priority sectors for Climate Change Adaptation in Laos are the Water and Agriculture-Forestry. • World Day Celebration on topic of “Water for Cities: Responding to the Urban Challenge” focusing international attention on the impact of rapid urban population growth, industrialization and uncertainties caused climate change, conflicts and natural disaster on urban water system; to spotlight and encourage

WORKPLAN 2011	PROGRESS 2011
	<p>governments, organizations, communities and individuals to actively engage in addressing the challenges of urban water management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWP acting as Resource Persons during National Executive-Legislative Dialogue on Water Supply and Sanitation on in March resulting in consolidated public statement of commitment and call for action to the Executive and Legislative Departments to improve access by the poor to safe and clean drinking water. • Philippines Walk for Water” - more than 2,000 participated in this activity which is the Philippine counterpart of the global event, World Walks for Water to raise awareness on the country’s current water and sanitation issues • Vietnam plans to implement its activity end of October 2011. • Philippines has follow up activities planned for November 2011.
Southern Africa	
<p>1. Water Governance – facilitate National IWRM planning processes in Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique; local planning and IWRM integration in selected Zambezi basin riparian countries; local planning and climate change adaptation in selected riparians of one international river basin in SADC region (INBO collaboration).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibian IWRM Plan developed led by a Consortium in Namibia – including GWPSA Partner institutions in Namibia such as DRFN. • The Botswana Water Partnership continued to support the government in the development of the IWRM Plan with support from UNDP GEF by GWP SA. Botswana has been continuously engaged with GWPSA to ensure they benefit from the lessons of the other country experiences. As such, Botswana has gained from all and has focused on alignment of the IWRM planning process with the on-going water sector reforms, has optimised programmes in the 10th National Development Plan (NDP) to drive national development priorities. Botswana has also received technical support on Climate Change Adaptation and climate resilient development. • As part of the national IWRM planning process, Botswana, is engaged in 2 local level initiatives to implement IWRM – 1) Introducing Water Demand Management in educational institutions working with the Ministry of Education and 2) Developing guidelines for liquid wastewater management . • GWP SA working with the Botswana Water Partnership and the Kalahari Conservation Society are developing guidelines for local authorities to integrate IWRM into local level development plans. • The Water Climate and Development programme (WACDEP) was been developed incorporating all IWRM planning experience on IWRM and national development, links with finance ministries and budgets, water financing, climate change adaptation, local level IWRM and transboundary support the national – basin linkage on IWRM, development and climate resilience
<p>2. Economics of water and financing/transboundary – facilitate economic accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPSA collaborated (technical and co-financing capacity) with SADC on the

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of water use and WDM (within IWRM framework) for SADC member states; implement water financing workshop (OECD/EUWI-FWG and SADC).	Economic Accounting of Water Use (EAWU) EU funded project; through CWP involvement in 9 countries – national water accounts information was obtained and contracts completed. A useful resource CD has been developed incorporating the results of these water accounts as well as policy implication material through SADC-GIZ-GWPSA collaboration.
3. Monitoring Progress in IWRM – support SADC in IWRM status monitoring and IWRM indicators (linked to AMCOW-GWP collaboration on monitoring); support SADC RBOs - reporting on GWP-SA IWRM initiatives in the SADC shared river basins, e.g., Zambezi, Limpopo, Orange-Senqu (linked to development challenges).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPSA and GWPEa also developed a joint southern and eastern Africa IWRM assessment report called ‘Improving Africa’s Water security’. • The IWRM status report developed for AfDB has been widely used and referenced by other institutions continentally, regionally and globally, for e.g. DHI (working on IWRM indicators) and CPWF to highlight the water management challenges and cross sectorial issues.
4. Build capacities at regional, CWP and Partner level for improved knowledge chain and outcome mapping reporting, and prepare six CWPs for accreditation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A few CWPs have submitted their updated CWP database details of members but many have indicated that they cannot get information out of partners and need to bring the CWP together to renew interest, however, CWPs have no funds (generally) except for Botswana and Zambia – or they have a generous host – such as in Lesotho and Zimbabwe to support CWP meetings (through Lesotho Water Commission and IWSD and the Ministry. While the intentions were to strengthen and focus the communications and knowledge management capacity of the CWPs, progress has been severely limited by a lack of resources for such institutional development
West Africa	
1. GWP-WAf will work with strategic allies, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to increase knowledge on climate change and define actions to adapt to a changing climate. GWP-WAf will continue promoting its proposal for a regional dialogue on groundwater management by working together with allies such as GEF, IFAD, FAO, UNESCO and others to identify funding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is continuous collaboration with the Water Resources Coordination Centre (WRCC) of ECOWAS on various issues related to IWRM implementation in the region. Together with WWF and ECOWAS/WRCC, an advocacy process is ongoing in many West African countries for the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on International Watercourses. As a result, the UN Convention has now been ratified in Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Guinea Bissau. • With CILSS, the collaboration has been strengthened through the “Coalition for Water in the Sahel” and a regional project for climate resilience has been developed. • A workshop on the regional dialogue on groundwater management will be held at the end of October 2011, with the support of partners such as the African Climate Policy Centre of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA/ACPC), UEMOA, FAO-Accra and others. The main objective of the workshop is to commonly define and agree next steps towards implementation of the dialogue.
2. Support GWP Niger participation in the national IWRM planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP-WAf’s Chair met with Niger Prime Minister, Minister in charge of water

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(PAGIREN). GWP-WAf will help make GWP Niger a key partner of the government.	<p>and other officials; the government has recognised CWP-Niger as a key partner in the national IWRM planning process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWP-Niger was instrumental in solving the issue regarding opening of the bank account to receive funds for the development of the IWRM plan, through meetings with the Minister and key actors. It was given the mandate to organise trainings with the media and to bring civil society actors on board.
<p>3. Examine lessons learned and achievements of the completed EC-funded Programme for the Improvement of Water Governance in West Africa (PIWAG).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The implementation of PIWAG contributed to improved knowledge and awareness, through, among others, training courses on water-related issues and project preparation; experience and knowledge sharing; establishment and capacity building of a regional network of journalists; development of national and regional expertise in IWRM; work with Universities on introducing IWRM modules in curricula, based on the GWP ToolBox, etc. • The PIWAG was an opportunity for GWP-WAf to strongly contribute to water governance in the region. It also helped GWP-WAf define its strategy 2009-2013 and carry out initial activities such as building cooperation between regional organisations and advocacy on groundwater management. <p>The main lessons learned are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed participatory planning involving representatives of target groups is important to identify stakeholders' views on the feasibility of specific activities • CWPs are ideal relays for GWP to achieve its mission at country and local levels; building their capacity is essential for the success of the GWP network as a whole • Improved indicators and monitoring/evaluation system should make it easier to communicate GWP's activities; mapping results is a relevant method • With significant resources, GWP is able to contribute to capacity building of actors, but addressing governance issues remain difficult to monitor.
<p>4. Strengthen the network of Partners by exploring opportunities to create Country Water Partnerships in fragile states such as Liberia and Sierra Leone, and by building the capacities of existing CWPs for project proposal development and fundraising.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions were undertaken in Sierra Leone and The Gambia towards the establishment of CWPs. Stakeholders committed in both countries to officially establish a CWP by the end of 2011. • A capacity-building workshop will be organised in November 2011 not only for the CWPs but also for water officials in seven countries currently developing IWRM plans/roadmaps (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo).

Summary of global thematic activities and progress

Under Goals 1 and 2:

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Goal 1: Promoting water as a key part of sustainable national development	
Improving water infrastructure	
2011 will see the development of an operational strategy for this strategic element.	Due to vacancies in Network Operations, human resources to develop this operational strategy were not available. As well, during the year, development of Strategic Direction resulted in a focus on 5 priority operational strategies which water infrastructure included in others.
Improving financing for water management	
Publication on lessons learned from the series of GWP and EUWI FWG joint workshops and show the repercussions that this training has had in the regions and countries involved. These workshops have been successful in promoting meaningful dialogue between water management (W&S included) and finance officials and have triggered national processes. GWP intends to apply the lessons learned and share them at different levels. TEC will also update the background Paper No. 2 (on Economic and Social Value of Water).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication has been delayed due to shallow and often insufficient documentation of most workshops. A survey was carried out amongst the RWP who implemented water finance related events under the sponsorship of EUWI FWG and GWPO. Work in progress. • An operational strategy on how to engage in supporting water financing initiatives throughout the network was developed and presented during the Regional Days. • Concept Note on Economics Case for Water Security under development
Facilitating transboundary cooperation	
<p>GWP will establish a forum to engage key donors interested in supporting transboundary cooperation. This will involve regional perspectives and TEC expertise in developing the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication on knowledge gaps and formulation of the key messages that would suit GWP's structure and niche/role (which could be different at different levels and different regions) for various knowledge materials and publications. • Four new case studies for inclusion in GWP ToolBox, inclusive of a study on a potential thematic portal development with key partners. • Hosting a workshop on these issues at SWWW in August 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept Note under development • Cooperation with INBO/TEC on development of Handbook II (IWRM in transboundary basins) • support to IWC course in Dundee University • Case studies: No. 390, 393, 394, 395, 396 and 398 developed dealing with various aspects of transboundary cooperation • GWP and EC IFAS proposed agreement to provide GWP's neutral platform for implementation of the Aral Sea Basin Program - 3 (2012-2015) • <i>Additional activity:</i> GWP facilitated the development of an EC-funded proposal for programmatic and institutional strengthening of the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO) in the coming three years. A key activity was the organisation of a consultation meeting in August 2011, including all stakeholders to be involved in the project (AMCOW, ANBO, all 5 RWPs in Africa, the Senegal and Orange River Basin Organisations, and INBO). important progress has been made on the project proposal in the past six months; it is expected that the proposal

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	be signed before December 2011, with the project effectively starting in January 2012.
TEC will foster the development of an overall approach to water security, including the economic aspects. It will include the production of technical Papers (case study on water demand management in MED region and at least 3 countries water security profiles).	
Goal 2: Addressing Critical Challenges	
Climate Change Adaptation	
<p>GWP will develop an operational strategy to guide climate change interventions in the network. The strategy will include a global program on Water, Climate and Development (WACDEP) to be implemented at global and regional level. The WACDEP programme includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to integration of water security and climate change in development planning and decision making processes. • Support to partnerships and capacity of institutions and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate change in development processes and build resilience to climate change. • Support to financing strategies and investment plans for adapting water resources management to climate change. <p>The WCDP programme will include an advocacy initiative at the global level with the World Economic Forum and others on the water-food-energy-climate nexus.</p> <p>In addition, a drought management programme will be developed as part of ongoing collaboration with WMO. The programme will build on the experiences of the flood management programme.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft operational strategy on climate change was developed and presented during the GWP CP meeting in August 2011. The Operational strategy focuses on providing operational direction to the GWP Strategy on adapting to climate change by exploiting GWP's competitive advantage and convening power of stakeholders across disciplines and building partnerships. The Operational strategy will be realised through implementation of the Water Climate Development programme (WACDEP). The WACDEP for Africa was fully developed and launched during the Stockholm World Water Week in the presence of 9 Water Ministers from Africa. GWP Regions beyond Africa began the process of up-scaling the WACDEP and this is being developed as part of the proposal to DFID. GWP Regions in Central America made progress at political level and has mobilised key partners for implementation of the programme in 2012. • Steady progress has also been made with GWP Caribbean to work with Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom). GWP regions in Asia and Eastern Europe have also made progress to prepare for the roll out of WACDEP as part of the DFID proposal. • The WACDEP aims to (a) integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning, (b) develop partnerships and capacities to build resilience to climate change through better water management, and (c) develop 'no regret' financing and investment strategies for water security and climate change adaptation. • Eight African countries, four transboundary river basins and one shared aquifer have been identified for in-depth work; Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Mozambique, Rwanda, Tunisia and Zimbabwe; Limpopo Basin, Kagera Basin, Lake Chad Basin and Volta Basin and the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System.
Achieving food security	
GWP will develop an operational strategy on food security for the GWP network. We	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP's current activities on water/food security have been identified, as well as

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<p>have begun mapping GWP's current activities and alliances at global and regional level, including existing events and processes. TEC Regional Workshop: Water policy to support Food Security, to be held in South Asia, back-to-back with the meeting of the Technical Committee</p>	<p>key global and regional actors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An operational strategy on food security ("<i>Achieving food security: Integrated land and water resources management</i>") was developed and used as a background document to the 2011 Consulting Partners meeting, which focussed on "<i>Water as a catalyst for achieving food security</i>". Strategic allies who attended the CP meeting 2011 included: FAO, IFAD, WMO, UN-International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), International Land Coalition (ILC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), IWMI, Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF), Alterra. • Following the CP meeting, opportunities for future cooperation have been explored with a number of partners, IFAD, FAO (signature of a MOU on September 2011) and IWMI being at the most advanced stage. • TEC successfully organised two workshops on water and food security, one in South Asia and one in Southern Africa: these meetings brought together a range of policy-makers, practitioners, researchers, to identify challenges and opportunities for integrated land and water resources management to contribute to global efforts towards food security.
<p>Tackling urbanisation</p>	
<p>2011 will see the development of an operational strategy for this strategic element. TEC will produce a paper on Integrated Urban Water Resources Management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perspectives Paper developed
<p>Resolving conflict</p>	
<p>GWP will develop an operational strategy on this issue for the GWP network. This will start with mapping GWP's current activities and alliances at global and regional level, including existing events and processes. GWP will support regional dialogues that create the space for stakeholders to arrive at negotiated solutions that reflect stakeholder choices for achieving optimal benefits for all. The framework for resolving conflicts is the UN Charter Article 1 which provides for maintaining international peace and security and promoting fundamental freedoms of all through the peaceful management of the world's water resources locally, regionally, and globally. Key to this at the international level and in the context of water is the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (1997).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 2011 work plan was developed for this strategy • An operational strategy for Resolving conflict developed. The strategy has however not been implemented as GWP has identified 5 priority themes to focus on. A management decision has been made for Resolving Conflict theme to be looked at under the theme of transboundary water management. • GWP CACENA produced in 2009 case Study on water conflicts in Central Asia and proposed strategy on conflict resolution. There is intention to promote this strategy into practical implementation