

IMPLEMENTING THE GWP STRATEGY 2009-2013

CONSULTING PARTNERS MEETING

Stockholm, Sweden

August 15-16, 2009

Welcome to the GWP Consulting Partners Meeting

The GWP global strategy 2009-2013 was launched in January 2009 after a full year of consultations including the 2008 GWP Consulting Partners (CP) Meeting. Now it is time to share experiences and consult with our Partners and strategic allies on implementing the strategy.

The objectives of the CP Meeting are to:

1. Learn from each other on how to implement GWP's global strategy with a special focus on:
 - a. the two operational goals (Goals 1 & 2) and the key strategic messages (Goal 3) arising from those goals that we need to communicate
 - b. working with strategic partners
 - c. building fundraising capacity
2. Receive and comment on the yearly activity report and financial report of the Steering Committee.

The CP Meeting is intended to be a forward looking exercise in inter-regional and regional-global knowledge and lesson sharing.

The desired outcome of our time together is for greater thematic and programmatic synergies between regional and global activities. Those synergies can then be reflected in our 2010 work planning so that we progress towards achieving the global strategy outcomes.

ONE-PAGE SUMMARY OF THE AGENDA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 2009

0845-0915	Opening Session		
0915-1015	Strategic Goals 1 & 2 – Frameworks for implementation		
1015-1020	Instructions for workshops and where they meet		
1020-1045	Group Photo (outside)		
1045-1100	<i>BREAK (coffee/tea will be served outside the workshop rooms)</i>		
1100-1245	Workshop: Goal One	Workshop: Goal Two	Workshop: Technical Function
1245-1400	<i>LUNCH</i>		
1400-1530	Workshop: Goal One	Workshop: Goal Two	Workshop: Technical Function
1530-1600	<i>BREAK</i>		
1600-1745	Report back to plenary and discussion		
1745-1800	Summary and Close		
1900-2030	Social gathering at the Stockholm Secretariat, 33 Drottninggatan, 3 rd floor		

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 2009

0845-0915	Introduction		
0915-1045	Panel discussion: Working with Strategic Allies		
1045-1115	<i>BREAK</i>		
1115-1145	Regional presentations on fundraising		
1145-1200	Fundraising perspectives and practices from a practitioner		
1200-1245	Facilitated discussion: Fundraising approaches, priorities and necessary capacity development		
1245-1400	<i>LUNCH</i>		
1400-1445	GWP Annual Activity and Financial Reports for 2008		
1445-1530	Report back on the Consulting Partners Meeting		
1530-1600	Closing <i>(coffee/tea served after closing)</i>		

DETAILED AGENDA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 2009

0845-0915 (30 min)	Opening Session Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction & Welcome—GWP Chair • Aims and Objectives of the Consulting Partners Meeting—Executive Secretary
0915-1015 (1 hour) 15 minutes per presentation	Strategic Goals 1 & 2 – Frameworks for implementation Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair <u>Goal One: Promote water as a key part of sustainable national development</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa—Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management – Alex Simalabwi, GWPO 2008 saw a number of high level ministerial declarations, leading up to the African Heads of state Sharm El-Sheik declaration on water and sanitation. Increased GWP presence in Africa has seen a corresponding increase in countries with new water policies, legislation, strategies and plans that recognise IWRM. Implementation of these plans remains a challenge. Demand for GWP support is increasing. This presentation shows how the lessons learnt in IWRM planning and other interventions in Africa can be applied to support Africa’s water security and position GWP for impact towards the MDGs and the 2025 Africa Water Vision. • China—New approaches for agriculture and rural development – Khalid Mohtadullah, GWP Senior Adviser In Fujian Province, the department of water resources has supported water user organisations but with a non-traditional focus. Instead of just focusing on improving delivery of water, their focus was on increased productivity per unit of water, increased production per unit of area and increased awareness with respect to land, water and the environment. They forged linkages to health, livestock and other local institutions. At the heart of what they were doing was increasing production that gave farmers more income and provided more livelihood opportunities. <u>Goal Two: Address critical development challenges</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COP15— and Beyond – Mike Muller, Technical Committee, and Simon Thuo, Eastern Africa How should water resource management issues be addressed at the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen later this year? While energy is the focus for climate change mitigation, water should become a central focus for adaptation. While mitigation must seek to minimise the extent of climate change, adaptation efforts are vital to reduce its detrimental impact on lives and livelihoods. An important and often neglected aspect is the water-energy link that relates the energy needed for water use and the role water plays in energy production. Adaptation strategies must strengthen water resources management which is a cost-effective way of delivering both immediate development benefits while building communities’ resilience to longer term climate change. We must ensure that financial resources are available for both “hard” (infrastructure) and “soft” (institutional and management) interventions. • Water resources-related conflicts – Vadim Sokolov, Central Asia and Caucasus Two categories of water disputes can be observed: (a) large: domestic (inter-sectoral) and international/transboundary and (b) small: domestic and transboundary. Conflict resolution mechanisms proposed by GWP-CACENA are: (a) tools to ensure information flow (b) secure fair treatment and (c) create sustainable processes. GWP-CACENA is supporting policy dialogues in

	all 8 countries to articulate linkages between authorities and sectoral interests such as agriculture, land-use, energy, industry, environment and health in order to ensure water is contributing to national development objectives (to overcome large and small disputes). In a parallel track transboundary policy dialogues will help countries to establish sustainable cooperation at regional/sub-regional levels (to overcome large disputes).		
1015-1020 (5 min)	Instructions for workshops and where they meet		
1020-1045 (25 min)	Group Photo (outside)		
1045-1100	<i>BREAK – coffee/tea served outside workshop rooms</i>		
1100-1245 (1 h 45 min)	Workshop: Goal One SEE THIS PAGE FOR DETAILS	Workshop: Goal Two SEE PAGE 5 FOR DETAILS	Workshop: Technical Function SEE PAGE 6 FOR DETAILS
	<p><u>Workshop: Goal One</u> – Presentations Chair: Hama Arba Diallo (West Africa) Rapporteur: Reba Paul (South Asia)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional reforms – Djoko Sasongko, Southeast Asia In spite of Southeast Asia’s vast diversity, there are common institutional issues which demand reform. At the regional level, workshops on the building up of institutional reform will be organised. At the country level, support will be provided to accelerate institutional reform at all governance levels. GWP-SEA will explore the possibilities of being further informed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) initiative on benchmarking apex bodies. The challenge is to work with governments, regional bodies and international organisations to clearly identify technical support required and to determine who should provide it. Legislative frameworks – Elisa Colom, Central America Poor legislative frameworks are one of the most limiting factors to adequate water governance. Since 2002 GWP Central America has raised awareness among legislators, advising in the preparation of water legislation and organising training workshops. As a result, GWP has contributed to five countries of the region (at this point) having water bills under scrutiny by legislative bodies, and Nicaragua has a Water Act (Sept. 2007). 2009-2013 plans will be shared. Regional water policy – Chi Christopher Tamu, Central Africa The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) covers ten states in the region, but the body has not played a significant role in developing the water sector. In response to this gap ECCAS engaged in an IWRM process launched by GWP-Caf and the UNEP-DHI Centre for Water and Environment within the framework of UNEP’s IWRM Programme. GWP-Caf will support ECCAS in the creation of an IWRM Coordination Unite within its structure to develop a regional policy on IWRM. Groundwater –Mediterranean & West Africa In West Africa groundwater is neglected in water policies. GWP wants to tackle this neglect by carrying out a dialogue for the collaborative management of groundwater to induce effective integration of groundwater issues in water policies with a special focus on transboundary aquifers. This will include assessments of groundwater management, stakeholder dialogues, national capacity building and awareness raising. GWP Med has developed assessment, dialogue and capacity building activities on shared groundwater 		

	<p>resources management. It will progress this agenda through a GEF supported programme for the Management of the Dinaric Arc Aquifer System for which GWP-Med leads 'Component 4 on Dialogue and Awareness Raising' comprising of a diverse set of activities. Dialogue activities in the South and East Mediterranean are in the design phase aiming to address the issue of 'Adapting shared groundwater management to climate change conditions: what does it mean, what the responses should be'.</p>
	<p><u>Workshop: Goal Two</u>—Presentations Chair: Sadar Muhammad Tariq (South Asia) Rapporteur: Avril Alexander (Caribbean)</p> <p>5. Climate change and food security – Suresh Prabhu, South Asia The region, led by GWP-Bangladesh with its technical partner the Centre for Environment and Geographic Information Services, will make governments aware of the impacts of climate change, and help them integrate adaptation measures in their IWRM plans and strategy. GWP-SAS will use its multi-stakeholders platform at basin level to identify coping strategies. Two regional consultations on the issue have been held to prepare a regional action plan which has been integrated into the Nairobi Statement which goes to COP-15. To address the critical challenge on food and water security in the region, GWP South Asia, led by GWP- Pakistan, will identify interventions that can be replicated to enhance water productivity per unit of land and per unit of water. It will also facilitate policy dialogues and document country experiences.</p> <p>6. Climate change and tourism – Jacob Opadeyi, Caribbean Developing countries are among the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. These countries generally fall within the group of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and have fewer resources to socially, technologically and financially adapt to climate change. Most countries in the Caribbean have been advocating an IWRM approach towards water resources management. Within this context, the tourism sector makes its own demands on the water resources of the Caribbean. Sustainability of tourism in the region is dependent on the sustainable use of water resources and in particular the efficiency and effectiveness of its water and sewerage services. The water sector will have to respond to the changing business environment of the tourism sector and, specifically, its demands for high quality service.</p> <p>7. Transboundary in Southeastern Europe – Med and CEE GWP MED and GWP- Bulgaria (CEE region) finalised a project on the transboundary river Nestos aiming to promote stakeholder involvement for the basin's sustainable management. The experience shows that GWP can add value in difficult water sharing issues. Furthermore, GWP-MED developed multi-level action on shared water resources management in Southeastern Europe in the framework of the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process. The Process has resulted in 8 multi-stakeholder International Roundtables and more than 10 Capacity Building Workshops; it has produced more than 15 assessments. Among current priority issues is the promotion of cooperation for the joint management of the Drin River Basin. New challenges are coming up on a larger scale with the world's biggest transboundary river basin, the Danube, with 14 countries sharing its water. In 2009 the International Commission on the Protection of the Danube River will launch its new river basin plan where GWP-CEE plays an active observer role, with experiences of bringing in stakeholders from riparian countries where CWP's exist.</p>

	<p>Workshop: Technical Function – Presentations Chair: Reggie Tekateka (Southern Africa) Rapporteur: Hycinth Banseka (Central Africa)</p> <p>8. Technical function overview – Martin Walshe, GWPO The “GWP Technical Function” is a term being used to describe the set of functions through which GWP services the technical knowledge needs of the network, at global, regional and country levels. The GWP strategy identifies the need to strengthen the way in which multiple demands for technical expertise at global, regional and country level may be serviced. The technical function needs to be integrated into the overall operations of the entire Network. Proposals to address this, updated since discussions before the Istanbul World Water Forum, will be presented, and a roadmap will be agreed to finalise these for presentation to the GWP Steering Committee in November 2009.</p> <p>9. West and Southern Africa –West Africa and Michael Mutale, Southern Africa In line with the draft GWP technical function paper, GWPSA believes that the technical function is the responsibility of the entire network and not only one part of it (TEC or RTEC). Demonstration of the technical function of the regional network will be shared. The technical function is closely intertwined with GWPSA’s knowledge management function. The challenges for GWPSA are to ensure that we know where the technical knowledge is within the partnership and outside; that the RTEC is adequately resourced to provide content and linkages (to content elsewhere) for technical leadership and that the regional and country secretariats have strong in-house technical capacity to harness knowledge and ensure it enriches the programmes. The roles, capacities, resources, level of organisation, communication and coordination among each of the GWPSA structures as well as with other regions, GWPO and global TEC - are critical to strengthening GWPSA’s technical function and perhaps these basic elements have relevance for the broader value added technical function of the GWP network – as a whole.</p> <p>10. Central and South America – Ana Virginia Machado, South America The Latin American Technical Advice Group (GAT-LA) has been established as a joint effort of GWP Central and South America. It is not a formal structure but a group of qualified and experienced professionals who serve on an on-demand basis. As a result of the Regional Technical Advisory Committee’s experience, it is not expected that this new group will meet physically. Regional budgets are limited, thus additional funding that may be required to support initiatives that GAT-LA undertakes would be provided on a task basis, with funding explicitly raised or earmarked for that purpose.</p>		
1245-1400	<i>LUNCH</i>		
1400-1530 (1 h 30 min)	Strategic Goal 3: Strategic messages for implementation of Goals 1 & 2		
	Workshop: Goal One Messages: what, who, how	Workshop: Goal Two Messages: what, who, how	Workshop: Technical Function Role, function, messages
1530-1600	<i>BREAK</i>		
1600-1745 (1 h 45 min)	Report back to plenary and discussion Chair: Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary		
1745-1800 (15 min)	Summary and Close of Day 1 —Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary		
1900-2030	Social gathering at the Stockholm Secretariat, 33 Drottninggatan, 3rd floor		

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 2009

0845-0915 (30 min)	Introduction, and bringing forward issues from Day 1 Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair
0915-1045 (1 h 30 min)	Panel: Working with Strategic Allies Chair: Hartmut Bruehl, Transition Chair GWP Technical Committee Rapporteur: Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP ToolBox Officer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Allies Panel: 5- minutes from each on opportunities to work with GWP • Plenary discussion on lessons to be taken forward
1045-1115	<i>BREAK</i>
1115-1200 (45 min)	Fundraising Chair: Muhammad Zamir (South Asia) Rapporteur: Andrew Takawira (Southern Africa) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Southern Africa/GWP Med—Ruth Beukman and Vangelis Constantianos GWP-SA will give a brief history of their fundraising experiences and explain recent changes in the regional donor environment. This includes addressing the challenges through their Strategic Business Plan and 5-year work programme. GWP-SA will summarise the key messages believed to be of importance for most RWPs, as well as GWPO and CWPs. A key point is that all aspects of GWP-SA’s strategy need to be addressed together to successfully roll it out and raise the funds and vice versa. GWP- Med will also present their fundraising experiences and lessons. • GWP Central America/GWP Southeast Asia – Fabiola Tábora and Siswoko Sastrodihardjo In Central America, the steady growth of the RWP and CWPs is going hand in hand with an increased demand for funding. GWP has focused its fundraising efforts around alliances. It is expected that the involvement in regional IWRM planning processes will pay dividends in future fundraising. However, initiatives involve long-term participatory processes that are difficult to raise funds for. Taking this into account, GWP-CAM has improved fundraising by relating IWRM to relevant topics for the region, such as water and sanitation. In Southeast Asia, the Regional Secretariat and some CWPs are cooperating with government agencies and other partners. Since parties expect mutual benefits from collaboration, GWP needs to position itself in relation to regional initiatives and demonstrate added value. This requires GWP to define what resources it will offer to regional IWRM processes, to regional and international agencies to win cooperation with them and to financial institutions to gain direct financial support. • Fundraising perspectives and practices from a practitioner - Per Stenbeck, Executive Director, WaterAid Sweden Good practices in other development areas and sectors, and bringing lessons to GWP.
1200-1245 (45 min)	Plenary discussion: Fundraising approaches, priorities and capacity development Facilitator: Per Stenbeck
1245-1400	<i>LUNCH</i>
1400-1445 (45 min)	GWP Annual Activity and Financial Reports for 2008 Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by Secretariat • Plenary discussion

<p>1445-1530 (45 min)</p>	<p>Report back on the Consulting Partners Meeting Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapporteurs present key conclusions and priorities for implementation of the strategy • Discussion and key messages to take forward
<p>1530-1600 (30 min)</p>	<p>Closing Chair: Letitia A. Obeng, GWP Chair</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments by Executive Secretary • Comments by Interim Chair of the GWP Technical Committee • Closure by GWP Chair <p><i>(coffee/tea served after closing)</i></p>