

Volume 3 – GWP GLOBAL: GWPO AND Regions

# Workplan 2012

## *Implementing the Strategy*

December 2011



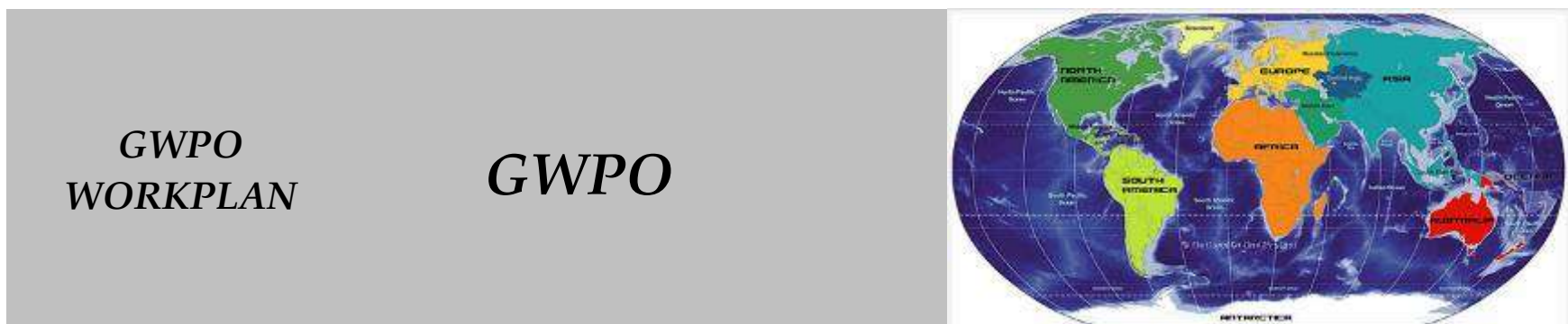
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## Document History

Date	File Name	Description
25 October 2011	GWP Workplan 2012 Vol 3 Global v1	First draft for presentation to FPG and SC meetings in early November
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This work plan is to be considered along with the 13 regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 Work Plan.

*The GWP implementation framework and key related documents*

Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans
Global	X
CAM	X
SAM	X
CAR	X
CEE	X
CACENA	X
CHI	X
WAF	X
EAF	X
SAF	X
CAF	X
MED	X
SAS	X
SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program

Entities	Annual Work Plans
GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
RWP CAM	X
RWP SAM	X
RWP CAR	X
RWP CEE	X
RWP CACENA	X
RWP CHI	X
RWP WAF	X
RWP EAF	X
RWP SAF	X
RWP CAF	X
RWP MED	X
RWP SAS	X
RWP SEA	X
GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## SUMMARY WORKPLAN LINKAGES OUTCOMES / ACTIVITIES

The work undertaken by GWPO secretariat and TEC covers two areas:

- *Activities addressing the global agenda.* These activities contribute to implementing the **5 years global strategic plan** and are developed to address the outcome challenges defined in the global strategic plan. They include mainly the work on global water governance issues under GOAL 1 & 2 and the work on provision of GOAL 3 & 4 which are global public goods.
- *Activities meant to support regions in addressing the regional agendas.* These activities contribute to implementing the **5 years regional strategic plans** and are developed to address the outcome challenges defined in the regional strategic plans.

GWPO workplan elements for 2012 in the two areas mentioned above are listed in the tables below.

### 1. In response to outcome challenges of the global agenda<sup>1</sup>

Outcome challenges and progress markers relating to the global agenda can be found in the global 5 years strategic plan. They are included again for reference in the tables below (sorted by goals). GWPO activities contributing to achieving these progress markers are indicated by codes in the tables below. The matching list of activities and codes is provided thereafter.

**Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
<b>1.1</b> Policies of global actors, e.g. UN organizations, international and bilateral donors and work of global knowledge partners draw upon IWRM experiences of the GWP network so that water resources management and climate change risks are integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, et al. refer to national IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans for supporting development plans of different sectors such as PRSPs, MEAs, NAPAs, Transboundary Basin strategies</li> <li>• UNFCCC, Civic and regional organisations engage in dialogue processes</li> <li>• National governments link both adaptation strategies and IWRM approaches into</li> </ul>	<b>101</b> <b>403, 501</b> <b>405, 428</b>

<sup>1</sup> See strategic plan for global agenda, 2009-2013

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in development planning and decision making processes	<p>mainstream development planning Regional organizations. .River basin organizations. ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge partners (UNDP, UNEP, SEI, IIED) working on adaptation strategies link with practical IWRM approaches for building water security and resilience</li> <li>• Rio+20 includes water as a key sector in a green economy</li> </ul>	
<b>1.2</b> Policies of global actors, e.g. UN organizations, international and bilateral donors draw upon IWRM experiences of the GWP network so that water resources management financing is secured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GEF, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, et al. as well as regional and national policy makers identify water financing among the key steps in IWRM plans implementation and climate change adaptation plans</li> <li>• OECD and other organizations working on financing water resources consider adaptation and climate funding as a new funding stream for WRM;</li> <li>• UNEP and UNDP link with GWP to facilitate their work as implementing agencies for adaptation funding;</li> <li>• Adaptation Fund recognizes GWP as a facilitating mechanism for disbursing adaptation funds</li> <li>• World Bank prioritises better water resource management within the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience; regional multilateral funders such as ADB and AfDB build on water partnerships´ experiences to develop work programmes and investment plans;</li> <li>• National ministries of finance and planning develop a fair and transparent prioritization process for water resources management projects (incl. adaptation)</li> </ul>	<b>401, 402, 405, 406 503, 427</b>
<b>1.3</b> National governments, RBOs and Regional commissions begin to adapt and use indicators on IWRM using GWP’s framework indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Water and others adopts and promotes indicators which reflects GWP experience on IWRM</li> </ul>	<b>404</b>

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
<b>2.1</b> GWP is perceived as an important actor in the debate around climate change and other critical challenges, such as food security, urbanization and conflict resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategy is successful in luring-in Multi and bi lateral support to programmes in the critical areas of climate changes, food security, urbanization and conflict resolution.</li> <li>• International community (UNFCCC, UN-Water etc) includes GWP as an intergovernmental organization and a partner in activities related to climate change response; country delegations hear and respond to the GWP message regarding the</li> </ul>	<b>405, 504 406,505 407,506 408, 427, 428</b>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>centrality of water in climate change adaptation strategies;</li> <li>Water partnerships highlight early adaptation strategies in vulnerable hotspot areas eg. Lake Chad, Aral Sea, delta countries (Bangladesh, Egypt), SIDS (Caribbean), Indo-Gangetic plain</li> </ul>	
<p>2.2 Global allies and the network as a whole (Sec, TC, SC, FPG, R/CWP and Partners) is fully aware of the complexity and interconnectedness of critical challenges to water security and the importance of IWRM as a key strategic approach to face those challenges. (Foundation of O2a, O2b and O2c)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN-ISDR incorporates integrated approaches for floods and drought, resilience-building for water security, and recognizes water resource management capacity as an integral element of disaster risk reduction strategies; NGOs such as ICRC and International Alert incorporate preventive approaches and resilience-building into programmes; Regional and national disaster risk reduction efforts incorporate integrated approaches to floods &amp; droughts</li> <li>National and Regional Climate Centres link with GWP partners to develop relevant climate services for water managers; Water managers at national and local levels alerted to the need to base water management decisions upon improved forward predictions, rather than upon existing records</li> <li>(more)</li> </ul>	<p><b>405, 502</b> <b>503, 427</b></p>
<p>2.3 Parliamentarians understand and act on new knowledge relating to water resources management. They work with governments cross sectorally to address challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RWP actively engage supporting the in global, regional and national adaptation and development processes adding value to the dialogue through their new skills and capacities</li> <li>Examples from national level on solutions to water-related challenges adopted by governments (linked to G1 at RWP level)</li> </ul>	<p><b>102, 508</b></p>

**Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
<p>3.1 Global entities such as UN agencies, multi- and bilaterals, regional and national water stakeholders are better informed through GWP knowledge dissemination about issues related to managing the world's water resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GWP work is drawn upon and quoted in global entities key documents.</li> <li>Media messages address critical challenges from a more comprehensive perspective and relates them to national development priorities vis-à-vis water management and adaptation to climate change.</li> <li>World Water Week includes GWP network perspective</li> </ul>	<p><b>102</b> <b>301 to 309</b> <b>410</b></p>
<p>3.2 Stakeholders, including governments, finance and planning ministries, NGOs, the private sector and youth have better access to relevant and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water practitioners and actors leading national development processes contribute to broadening Toolbox content to include national development issues in relation to critical challenges.</li> </ul>	<p><b>305, 507</b></p>

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practical knowledge and more capacity to share that knowledge.		
<b>3.3</b> A global effort on capacity building is undertaken that support countries to integrate water resources and climate change in development planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNDP-CapNet, IRI, UNESCO IHE &amp; Dundee University develop training materials that support countries to integrate water resources and climate change in development planning processes</li> </ul>	<b>409</b>

**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actor be doing differently?	GWPO activities (SEE BELOW FOR ACTIVITY CODES)
<b>4.1</b> GWP members and donors perceive GWP network as well managed, professional and efficient		<b>106, 108, 110 201 to 207 310 to 313 411, 425, 426 509, 510</b>
<b>4.2</b> GWP staff uses internal knowledge sharing and communications facilities to its potential (toolbox, website, partners database, knowledge sharing repository).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regions demonstrate reduced dependence on the Secretariat in addressing their knowledge, technical and content needs. (linked to G4 and 3)</li> </ul>	<b>301, 303 426 Part of 412-to 424<sup>2</sup></b>
<b>4.3</b> GWP network access new and diverse sources of funding while increasing funding from traditional sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund raising strategy is developed. The strategy is flexible enough to suit regional diversity and that manages to bring an increasing amount of additional funding for up to Euro 9 m by end of strategy period.</li> </ul>	<b>103,104,105,107</b>

The list of GWPO generic activities addressing the Global Agenda is provided below. The code allows cross-reference with the detailed **GWPO activity sheets** available separately.

<sup>2</sup> *These activities are primarily contributing to achieving the outcome challenges of the regional agendas.*



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES (2012)	Code <sup>3</sup>
<i>Led by Executive Secretary Office</i>		
GLOB	Participating in Strategic Regional and Global Events	101
GLOB	Advocacy & Strategic Communications	102
GLOB	Support Strategic Thematic Initiatives & Knowledge Sharing	103
GLOB	New Programme Development	104
GLOB	Strategic Partner and FPG Cooperation & Development	105
GLOB	Human Resources Management	106
GLOB	Fundraising	107
GLOB	Corporate Management & Governance	108
GLOB	Internal Management	109
GLOB	Statutory Meetings of GWP Governing Bodies	110
<i>Led by Finance Administration Unit</i>		
GLOB	Accounting	201
GLOB	Financial Management	202
GLOB	Audit Network (Global and Regional)	203
GLOB	Regional Partners and Network Operations Financial Management support	204
GLOB	Hosting of EUWI Finance Working Group and support to Technical Committee	205
GLOB	Office Administration	206
GLOB	Internal Finance and Admin. Unit Management	207
<i>Led by Communications Unit</i>		
GLOB	Communications capacity-building across the GWP Network	301
GLOB	Events	302
GLOB	Website	303
GLOB	Stockholm World Water Week	304
GLOB	GWP IWRM ToolBox	305
GLOB	Upgrade Document Management System	306
GLOB	Storage and Distribution	307
GLOB	Publishing	308
GLOB	Press / Strategic Messaging	309
GLOB	Decision Archive	310

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES (2012)	Code
GLOB	Partners Database (and other software)	311
GLOB	GWPO IT Equipment/IT Service Provider	312
GLOB	Support to GWPO	313
<i>Led by Network Operations Unit</i>		
GLOB	Improving water infrastructure	401
GLOB	Financing water management	402
GLOB	Transboundary cooperation	403
GLOB	Monitoring progress on IWRM – status report to UNCED+20	404
GLOB	Adapting to climate change	405
GLOB	Food security	406
GLOB	Urbanisation	407
GLOB	Supporting dialogues that emphasise negotiation and compromise and allow optimal choices	408
GLOB	GWP-Dundee Scholarship Program - International Law	409
GLOB	Scientific Programme Committee for the Stockholm World Water Week	410
GLOB	GWP performance measurement	411
GLOB	Managing of GWP Network Unit	425
GLOB	WACDEP management	427
GLOB	ANBO management	428
<i>Led by TEC</i>		
GLOB	Reinforcing GWP's participation in the global debates on transboundary waters	501
GLOB	Making the case for water security	502
GLOB	Exploring the economics of water security	503
GLOB	Participation in the climate change task force	504
GLOB	Water policy to support food security	505
GLOB	Support on integrated urban water management	506
GLOB	TEC contributions to the GWP Toolbox	507
GLOB	Information to policy makers on possible solutions to address critical challenges	508
GLOB	Technical Committee Meetings	509
GLOB	Management of Technical Committee	510

<sup>3</sup> Lead unit code: Executive Secretary (100); Finance & Administration (200); Communications (300); Network Operations (400); Technical Committee (500)

## 2. In response to outcome challenges of the regional agendas<sup>4</sup>

Outcome challenges and progress markers relating to the regional agendas can be found in the global 5 years regional strategic plans. They are also included in the regional workplans for reference (see other sections of the present document).

The list of GWPO generic activities contributing to achieving progress marker at the regional level is provided below and refers to the detailed **GWPO activity sheets** available separately.

AGENDA	GWPO ACTIVITIES (2012)	Code <sup>5</sup>
<i>Led by Network Operations Unit</i>		
<b>EAF</b>	Support to Eastern Africa	412
<b>CAR</b>	Support to the Caribbean	413
<b>MED</b>	Support to Mediterranean	414
<b>SAF</b>	Support to Southern Africa	415
<b>CAF</b>	Support to Central Africa	416
<b>WAF</b>	Support to West Africa	417
<b>CEE</b>	Support to Central and Eastern Europe	418
<b>CAC</b>	Support to Central Asia and the Caucasus	419
<b>CHI</b>	Support to China	420
<b>CAM</b>	Support to Central America	421
<b>SAM</b>	Support to South America	422
<b>SAS</b>	Support to South Asia	423
<b>SEA</b>	Support to Southeast Asia	424

<sup>4</sup> See regional strategic plans

<sup>5</sup> Lead unit code: Executive Secretary (100); Finance & Administration (200); Communications (300); network operations (400); TEC (500)



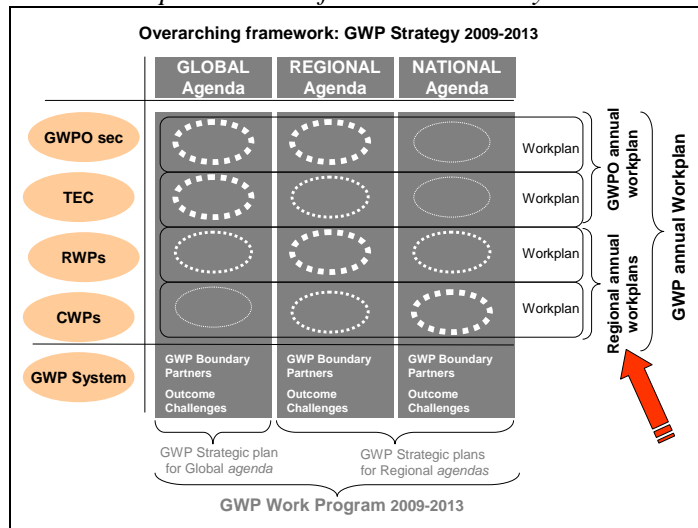
# RWP WORKPLAN

# GWP Caucasus & Central Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

*The GWP implementation framework and key related documents*



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

The region comprises two sub-regions: The Southern Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia), and Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan).

There is a big differentiation in renewable water resources availability among the countries within each sub-region. The biggest part of the territory is located in the arid and semi-arid climate, and irrigated agriculture accounts for about 85-90 % of total water use. The most common challenging issues for the Caucasian sub-region are the low access to proper drinking water supply and sanitation, water ecosystems degradation, floods and, in some zones - water scarcity. For Central Asia they are increasing water deficit and water ecosystems degradation. Transboundary issues are common for all CACENA countries.

#### **Overall Objectives of the Regional Water Partnership in Central Asia and Southern Caucasus**

Following to the Johannesburg Declaration (2002), the ultimate objectives of the activities of Central Asia and Caucasus Partnership Network are to support and assist the regional countries in implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) principles towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. This process foreseen as a support to policy dialogues, which will be accompanied by public involvement in decision-making, creation the political will addressing to strengthening of cooperation between sectors and countries, initiating mutual understanding among all stakeholders and supporting practical activities locally implemented including capacity building.

The concept of providing a neutral platform for dialogues has grown in significance since GWP CACENA was established in 2002 (in 2007 it was adopted as RWP). The Regional Water Partnership has facilitated close cooperation with water and other specialists comprises from about 150 partner institutions in the eight countries. GWP CACENA plays an important role to promote processes and activities building on cooperation among its partners with the key strategic partners .

#### **GWP CACENA strategy 2009-2013**

The Regional Strategy was adopted in 2008 for the five years period (2009-2013). According to that, at the first stages (2009-2011) the GWP CACENA network developed an agreement on subsequent strategic actions for strengthening of country water partnerships in all eight countries and to sustain their cooperation capacities (keeping in mind specifics of the two sub-regions – Central Asia and Southern Caucasus).

During the final stage of the Strategy cycle – the years 2012-2013 – the GWP CACENA network based on the established sustainable cooperation platform will be focusing on a more substantive programme of activities – to help countries with implementation of their agreed measures, which will appear at the stage as outcomes of the facilitated dialogues.

<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>APWF</b>	Asia Pacific Water Forum
<b>CACENA</b>	Caucasus and Central Asia
<b>CapNet</b>	Capacity Development Network
<b>CAWATER</b>	Web portal: Central Asian Water
<b>CP</b>	Consulting Partners of the GWP
<b>EC IFAS</b>	Executive Committee of the IFAS
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>GWP</b>	Global Water Partnership
<b>GWP CACENA</b>	Global Water Partnership for Caucasus and Central Asia
<b>ICWC</b>	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination
<b>IFAS</b>	International Fund for Aral Sea Saving
<b>IWRM</b>	Integrated Water Resources Management
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>RC</b>	Regional Council of the GWP CACENA
<b>RWP</b>	Regional Water Partnership
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency
<b>TEC (GWP)</b>	Technical Committee of the GWP
<b>ToolBox (IWRM)</b>	Web Handbook on IWRM instruments and tools supported by GWP
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Program
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>WSS</b>	Water supply and sanitation system
<b>WWF-6</b>	6 <sup>th</sup> World Water Forum in Marseilles, France

### **Strategic Goal #1: To apply and implement IWRM principles and practices to support national development priorities.**

Activities will include continuation of support provided to governments on national IWRM planning since 2004. This is well advanced in some countries, such as Kazakhstan which with GWP CACENA and UNDP (DFID and SIWI also contributed) support has established river basin councils in all eight river basins within the country. Lessons from Kazakhstan could be transferring to other countries. In Armenia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan support will be provided to governments to develop IWRM plans including capacity building programs. In Georgia, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan GWP CACENA support will focus on knowledge sharing and advocacy to help the governments to understand the IWRM approach as a part of suitable for national water resources development and management.

### **Expected Outputs:**

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

1. In 2012 first stage of the National IWRM Plan process should be started (maybe, in form of National Vision), and preparations made for their acceptance by National Water Authorities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by the end 2013.
2. Stakeholders involvement in governance and policy dialogues to establish the legal arrangements and financial mechanisms for IWRM plans implementation via newly established Public Water Bodies (expecting to be completed by 2014)
3. A network of training centers established throughout the region and capacity developed to provide training for up to 250-500 specialists annually per country on advanced water management principles together with principal stakeholders' participation.
4. National water authorities supported in the preparation of fundraising proposals to attract funds for water management measures during 2012-2015, for example: improving hydro-meteorological services and record keeping; establishing the extension service for improving the agriculture water productivity; and computerization of managing water supply and irrigation systems and other water-saving interventions.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge 1.1:</b> Enabling policy environment for National IWRM plans	National Water Authorities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (other countries upon readiness) are ready to develop and adopt National IWRM Plans (or IWRM Visions)	1. GWP CACENA Partners support National IWRM policy dialogues in all countries for promotion of wide public participation into water governance at all hierarchic levels.
	Government, Business and NGOs will increasingly call upon GWP CACENA partners to facilitate dialogues, provide common understanding or take policy positions on the key national and regional water related issues.	2. GWP CACENA Partners organize awareness raising events for water management planning and its application in all CACENA countries.
<b>Outcome Challenge 1.2:</b> Capacity development for National IWRM plans	Strengthened local and regional capacity of National policy making bodies to influence water policy development.	GWP CACENA Partners support coordinated capacity development process over the region.
<b>Outcome Challenge 1.3:</b> Fundraising for National IWRM plans	Donor's consolidated (WB, ADB, EU, SDC, DFID, USAID, GIZ, and others) and National water authorities assisted to have clear Fundraising Strategy	GWP CACENA Partners provide assistance to the National water authorities to attract funds for institutional and technical measures on IWRM implementation

If DFID will allocate funds in 2012: GWP CACENA will be grateful to use funds for:

Activity 1.1.1 – National policy dialogues – additionally to funded from GWP Core – Euro 5K per country = Euro 40K;

Activity 1.2 – IWRM Trainings in each country – additional 2 courses x Euro 5K x 8 countries = Euro 80K

**Strategic Goal #2: To use IWRM approaches effectively to address adaptation to climate change and other emerging challenges at the national, regional and global levels.**

Activities will include continuation of support to governments addressing regional (transboundary) issues.

GWP CACENA will help to overcome shortcomings in cooperation among regional countries through regional partnership and expert integration processes (where GWP has experience): for basin management and conservation at interstate level, through inter-sector partnership in each state with regard for environmental requirements, through vertical partnership in the chain “Transboundary basin – National level – Sub-basin and Administrative units – Communities - End Users”, through water users involvement at all levels of water management hierarchy, through knowledge sharing with water users and water organizations, and through coordination and partnership of international financial organizations and the region’s countries.

From view point of water and climate adaptation 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, to take account of changes to the climate. Building resilience through water security will be addressed by developing sound evidence and timely information. The present gap between climate information and stakeholder needs should be filled in various sectors at regional, national and local levels. The activities will assist countries to formulate their national strategies on adaptation to climate change for example through revised agricultural practices such as new cropping patterns, better water use efficiency; developing drought management; use of low water-consuming technologies; increased use of groundwater and wastewaters; and inter-basin transfers. The GWP CACENA will conduct regional policy dialogues to improve decision-making efficiency for better implementation of IWRM - as adaptive instrument.

GWP CACENA helps Partners to secure funding for some practical projects. GWP CACENA in coalition with DHI and COWI has already secured funding (August 2011) from USAID via EC IFAS (USD 100,000 – the share of GWP CACENA form USD 521,000 total project budget) for development a regional economic model for the integrated use of Aral Sea basin water resources. CWP - Armenia and CWP - Georgia are involved into IWRM projects implementation supported by UNDP and UNECE in the Southern Caucasus.

**Expected Outputs:**

1. The Aral Sea Basin Public Council set up to bring all riparian states together and linked to EC IFAS and a similar body set up in the Southern Caucasus linked to the Kura-Araks Basin Coalition. Via those platforms it would be possible to facilitate knowledge and information sharing, cross-cutting programmes launching, the creation of legal frameworks, capacity building, research and education, etc.
2. Via regional policy dialogues the National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will achieve clear common understanding of the climate change and other emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations).
3. National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will get practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners



Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge 2.1:</b> Enabling policy environment for regional cooperation	The key regional water policy bodies assisted to establish proper cooperation platform: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– in Central Asia in the form of the Aral Sea basin Public Council close to the EC IFAS;</li> <li>– in the Sothern Caucasus in the form of the similar Public Council close to the Kura-Araks Basin Coalition</li> </ul> Cooperation platform should provide achievement of the “Four Consensuses”: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. among sectors at national level;</li> <li>2. among countries and regional institutions at regional level;</li> <li>3. among donors;</li> <li>4. among countries and donors.</li> </ol>	1. GWP CACENA Partners support two sub-regions (Caucasus and Central Asia) to establish effective platform for transboundary cooperation and dialogues, and on the basis of those platforms to conduct cross-cutting programmes for IWRM implementation – addressing to information exchange, creation of legal framework, capacity building, research and education.
	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies achieved clear common understanding of the climate change and other emerging challenges adaptation mechanisms (including interstate regulations).	2. GWP CACENA Partners facilitate policy dialogue for the improvement of decision-making efficiency addressing IWRM, including climate change adaptation and other emerging challenges at the national and regional levels
<b>Outcome Challenge 2.2:</b> Practical steps to strengthening regional cooperation	National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies got practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners	GWP CACENA Partners active participate and contribute to the regional projects implementation (as example: “Comprehensive analysis of the economic value of the integrated use and conservation of water resources in the Aral Sea Basin” (2011-2012 in cooperation with DHI and COWI, funded by USAID via EC IFAS)

If DFID will allocate funds in 2012: GWP CACENA will be grateful to use funds for:

Activity 2.1.2 – Regional policy dialogues – additionally to funded from GWP Core Euro 94K = to organize 2 round tables in each sub-region (2 RT x 2 SubReg x Euro23,5K)

**Strategic Goal #3: To generate and share knowledge on sustainable water resources management principles and practices among all stakeholders.**

GWP CACENA has helped regional countries to develop a positive trend from purely scientific scoping studies, with little sharing of knowledge, towards more practical and knowledge and increasingly open sharing of information on IWRM concept and practice. The GWP’s IWRM ToolBox is used as a vehicle for promoting activities of the CAWATER web portal of ICWC (every day intensively used over the CACENA region – more than 7000 visits a day), also increasingly important hub within the Asia-Pacific Water Forum. There is a myth that written documents in the English language can help to build

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

capacity but this is not the case in this region. As GWP CACENA is made up of local partners it is able to translate and synthesize knowledge into local languages and into local context, thus adding value in terms of content and speeding up the spread of knowledge.

Knowledge dissemination is focusing on river basin management, non-conflict water allocation, organization of water management and conservation on transboundary waterways, environmental disaster management, irrigated agriculture, including irrigation and drainage. Moreover, to pursue the regional collaboration for effective water use, GWP CACENA jointly with National Water Authorities will focus on issues such as:

- Improve efficiency and sustainability of water resources management through promotion and application of an integrated approach to water management.
- Provide a bridge for knowledge dissemination, linking the international water society and the Russian-speaking audience.
- Develop a regional decision support tool, i.e. integrate the Central Asian Water Information Base ([www.cawater-info.net](http://www.cawater-info.net)) into decision-making processes of national, regional and international bodies.
- Strengthen water management organizations through a sustainable capacity building network.

### Expected Outputs:

1. Knowledge, communications and capacity building developed for a range of beneficiaries, including water management organizations, water users and local authorities, higher education entities, monitoring organisations, National authorities responsible for emergency situations, organizations responsible for operation of energy systems, non-governmental and private organizations and the mass media.
2. GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes (including: WWF-6, Rio+20, etc.)

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge 3.1:</b> IWRM knowledge accumulation and dissemination	Mechanisms in place to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all eight CACENA countries (translations into Russian and local languages, publications and reports, GWP CACENA web-site: <a href="http://www.gwp-cacena.org">www.gwp-cacena.org</a> , etc.)	GWP CACENA Partners promote knowledge accumulation and dissemination addressing development challenges (including mechanism to use IWRM ToolBox as the repository of GWP knowledge on water resources management)
<b>Outcome Challenge 3.2:</b> Involvement into global and regional processes	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes (including: WWF-6, Rio+20, etc.)	GWP CACENA Partners attend the most important National, Regional and International events to obtain advanced and to share own experiences

**Strategic Goal #4: To increase the visibility and sustainability of the GWP network and its independent platform to build coherence and viable internal and external alliances.**

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

Its extensive network has allowed GWP CACENA to better support and influence national and regional water policies and actions. In general, GWP's flexible network structure allows it to focus on local priorities, and empower local actors to bring their concerns to the national, regional and global levels. The Governance of GWP – understood as the division of rights, roles, responsibilities and accountabilities across the partnership – will continue to evolve so that it can best support the achievement of the strategic goals in the strategy period 2009 – 2013.

### Expected Outputs:

GWP CACENA network activities properly administrated and effectively maintained.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge 4:</b> Sustainability of the GWP network	GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders, GWP Strategic Partners involved into intensive knowledge-sharing through effective network-wide communication	Regional Secretariat properly conducts governance of the GWP CACENA network and streamline financial, administrative and governance structures. Organization of the Regional Council meetings. Participation in the annual CP meeting of the GWP.

If DFID will allocate funds in 2012: GWP CACENA will be grateful to use funds for:  
Euro 16K = to administrate allocated funds (234k for activities in SG 1 and 2)

### Financial support to the GWP CACENA activities (Budget 2012)

GWP CACENA activities in 2012 are supporting mostly by the GWP core budget. Also, a number of activities in 2012 expected to be supported by DFID within the special programme agreed with GWPO for next three years. Some funds GWP CACENA brings as locally raised in line with on-going projects, financed in the region by International donors.

The Calendar of the GWP CACENA activities during the year 2012 (in accordance with the above mentioned outputs) presented in Annex 1. The 2012 Budget presented in Annex 2.

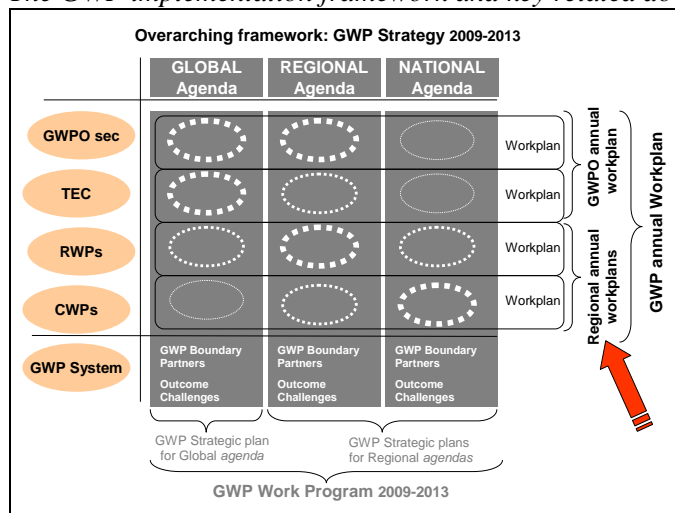
# RWP WORKPLAN

# GWP Central Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

GWP-Central Africa (GWP-CAf) was created on 28 November 2008 after four years of work done by GWP-CAfTAC members with support from the regional secretariat. While GWP-CAf was being set up, its Chair was asked by the General Assembly of Partners to put in place all the other statutory bodies of the Regional Water Partnership and to have them operational before 2011. All these bodies (General Assembly of Partners, Steering Committee, Technical and Scientific Committee and Secretariat) were put in place before the end of 2009 and in 2010, their roles, responsibilities and operational issues were consolidated. In 2011, these organs were expected to make their marks in the regional IWRM process.

#### Context

In 2011, the GWP network passed half way in the implementation of its 2009–2013 strategy. While GWP-CAf has made some strides in implementing the strategy, much more still has to be done. IWRM has become a pre-occupying issue within the Secretariat of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) but GWP-CAf needs to work with ECCAS and other partners in the implementation phase of its regional water policy. No Central African country can boast of an IWRM plan or a National Water Policy. GWP-CAf hopes to facilitate the attainment of these targets at least in Cameroon within 2012. At basin level, GWP-CAf shall work closely with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) after succeeding in assisting the International Commission for the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha basin (CICOS) in its IWRM process that lead to the development of a Strategic Action Plan for the Congo basin.

Besides handling thematic challenges like climate change, food and water security, urbanisation, desertification, etc., the overarching challenge, which is water financing, remains a focus area in the 2012 plan of implementation.

Water-related documents are being assembled within the regional Secretariat in the process of building a Regional Documentation Centre on Water. This process has to be intensified in 2012, especially in terms of widening the sources of water-related material, and setting up a management system of the Centre. Knowledge generated so far within the region shall be packaged for sharing throughout the network in 2012.

A challenge in achieving within the fourth strategic goal remains the strengthening of the Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. Ways will be explored in 2012 to address this challenge.

#### Priorities for 2012

##### Aim

The 2012 work plan aims at producing tangible results at regional and country levels as a logical conclusion of milestones achieved this far. Priority objectives are as follows:

##### Specific objectives

- Assist ECCAS in the implementation of its Regional Water Policy;
- Move the water financing mechanism process forward;
- Contribute to climate change adaptation and related processes in Africa;

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

- Develop a proposal on water and food security; water and energy security; water and urban growth, among others and seek funding for implementation;
- Facilitate the implementation of pan-African engagements in partnership with AMCOW, ECCAS and sub-regional and regional development banks;
- Build capacities and assist Country Water Partnerships in integrating IWRM initiatives;
- Extend coverage of ECCAS countries during the implementation of the current strategy (2009–2013).
- Participate in and/or contribute to international water-related events like the Africa Water Week, World Water Forum, etc.

Below is a table drawn up from an intentional design approach geared at guiding the implementation of the 2012 work plan. Each table responds to one strategic goal within the framework of the 2009–2013 strategic period.

### **Strategic Goal #1: Support countries and institutions in Central Africa to better manage their water resources to ensure water security.**

Outcome Challenges (2013)	Boundary Actors	Progress Markers	Actions
<b>WACDEP Component 1:</b> Promote water security, climate resilience and 'No Regrets' investments as a key part of national and regional development processes	Cameroon government planners/ private bodies  Lake Chad Basin Commission	These bodies prepare or use policies that drive the integration of climate change challenges in development planning.	<b>Activity 1:</b> Support to integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes  <b>Activity 2:</b> Support the development of 'No Regrets' investment and financing strategies and fundable projects for water security and climate resilience targeting new and emerging climate funds  <b>Activity 3:</b> Support collaboration with existing project preparation facilities and prepare investment projects on water security and climate change adaptation targeting new and emerging climate funds  <b>Activity 4:</b> Support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in transboundary waters and shared aquifers
<b>Outcome Challenge 1.1.</b> Institutions and countries (Gabon, Chad) have put in place and use IWRM platforms	Administrations in charge of water and key stakeholders (representing private operators, elected officials, youth and women groups, the media, NGOs, etc.) in the countries: -Gabon -Chad	Administrations in charge of water coordinate other stakeholders in Gabon, Chad and have put in place Country Teams.  Country Teams have drawn up constitutive texts (statutes and rules and regulations) and have identified a potential host institution.	<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> Put in place coordination teams of 5 persons each (Country Teams – made up of representatives from different disciplines and levels), in Gabon and Chad  <b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> Provide all necessary material and information to guide the IWRM development processes, in Gabon and Chad  <b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> Identify consultants to draft constitutive texts and identify potential host institutions, in Gabon and Chad  <b>Activity 1.1.4:</b> Support the Country Teams in mobilising the stakeholders with a view of having them join the GWP network, in Gabon and Chad

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.2.</b> Countries and key institutions take IWRM into account in their development plans</p>	<p>Key institution: -Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)</p> <p>Governments of the following countries: -Cameroon -Congo -Central African Republic (CAR) -Sao Tome and Principe (STP)</p>	<p>ECCAS coordinates the implementation of the regional policy document.</p> <p>The Government of Cameroon has adopted the situation analysis document and the IWRM action plan.</p> <p>IWRM process re-dynamized in Congo, Central African Republic and Sao Tome and Principe</p> <p>Central African countries are engaged in the implementation of the first phase of the regional water policy</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Contribute to the implementation of priority actions identified in the regional water policy document (organise regional workshops to: create awareness on the ECCAS IWRM process; validate the state of the art of the water sector; validate the report on international water infrastructure; validate the regional IWRM plan; build capacities of recognised networks towards implementation of plan; and carry out a mid-term review of implementation)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Facilitate the elaboration and adoption of an IWRM plan in Cameroon</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.3:</b> Support IWRM processes in Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2.4:</b> Organise eight national IWRM sensitisation workshops and eight national validation workshops of the state of the art of the water sector (ECCAS)</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.3.</b> Countries and institutions in Central Africa manage water in a coordinated manner</p>	<p>-Central African countries -CICOS -ECCAS -the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW, Central Africa)</p>	<p>Countries have an appropriate institutional framework and an orientation document (policy paper, action plan).</p> <p>CICOS coordinates the implementation of the IWRM SAP for the Congo basin.</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Assist in the implementation of the AMCOW work plan and CICOC's Strategic Action Plan</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.4.</b> Stakeholders from the water sector, through better knowledge of sustainable funding mechanisms, are accessing new sources of funding</p>	<p>Governments in Central Africa</p> <p>Financial partners</p>	<p>Governments show that they are sensitive to fundraising, through their public declarations in particular.</p> <p>Stakeholders have had improved knowledge of local funding sources and their criteria and begin exploiting these sources in a better way</p> <p>Financial partners show that they have understood the importance of increasing the level of funding of the water sector, through their public declarations/publications in</p>	<p><b>Activity 1.4.1:</b> Prepare national water financing guides for stakeholders in Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe (<i>GIRE Kribi</i>)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.2:</b> Prepare a regional water financing guide for stakeholders across the region (<i>GIRE Kribi</i>)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.3:</b> Consolidate a proposal on a regional water financing mechanism (<i>GIRE Kribi</i>)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.4:</b> Lobby with partners (BDEAC, AMCOW, ECCAS, etc.) to prepare round tables of donors in the water sector (<i>GIRE Kribi</i>)</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4.5:</b> Bring potential donors together at national and regional levels to examine the creation of a Regional Solidarity Fund for Water (FORSEAU) (<i>GIRE Kribi</i>)</p>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		particular.	
	Directors in key ministries	Some Directors better appreciate the financial implications of development targets and begin planning using the FEASIBLE approach	<b>Activity 1.4.6:</b> Identify IWRM training needs (FEASIBLE, etc.) and facilitate the participation of GWP-CAf partners in IWRM training activities.

### **Strategic Goal #2: Promote water resources management to tackle climate change and other critical challenges in Central Africa.**

Outcome Challenges (2013)	Boundary Actors	Progress Markers	Actions
<b>WACDEP Component 2:</b> Address critical water security and development challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities	Cameroon  Local councils		<b>Activity 1:</b> Support implementation of local level pilot projects to build resilience of communities focusing on the water-energy-food nexus within the context of green growth, land and water management
<b>Outcome Challenge 2.1.</b> Countries in Central Africa have a better knowledge of their water resources and develop their water resources monitoring mechanism	Governments (ministries in charge of water, the environment, and others)  National hydrological services	The boundary actors have a better knowledge of the state of their water resources monitoring systems and engage a process of maintaining and developing the monitoring sub sector	<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Assist national hydrological services to carry out a study on the state of water resources monitoring in each country.  <b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Organise a regional sensitisation workshop on the importance of water resources monitoring – a crucial entry point to coping with climate change
<b>Outcome Challenge 2.2.</b> Countries in Central Africa address critical development challenges (food security, energy supply, desertification, urbanisation, etc.)	Governments, stakeholders with interest in particular thematic areas and development partners	Governments, stakeholders with interest in particular thematic areas and development partners appreciate the level of these challenges and show the willingness to tackle them in a new way	<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Develop a portfolio of project proposals on water and food security, energy security, water-related disasters, urban growth and water challenges and climate change issues ( <i>GIRE Kribi</i> )  <b>Activity 2.2.2:</b> Validate proposals at regional level ( <i>GIRE Kribi</i> )  <b>Activity 2.2.3:</b> Identify and approach potential donors for funding of proposals ( <i>GIRE Kribi</i> )

### **Strategic Goal #3: Position GWP-CAf as advocate of water resources management through the creation of a communication and knowledge platform to build regional capacities.**

Outcome Challenges (2013)	Boundary Actors	Progress Markers	Actions
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## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p><b>WACDEP Component 3:</b> Promote knowledge generation and dissemination of climate information and the range of Adaptation Funds available through UNFCCC, World Bank and others</p>	<p>Cameroon  UNFCCC, SWWW, AWW, WWF, etc.</p>	<p>The national office in charge of statistics produces information on water resources as related to climate change impacts</p>	<p><b>Activity 2:</b> Support countries to gain better access to hydro-meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impacts</p> <p><b>Activity 3:</b> Support knowledge management, global-pan African advocacy, communications, analytical papers on climate resilience and promotional of WACDEP during key events</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.1.</b> Higher institutions of learning integrate IWRM modules in their training programmes</p>	<p>Training institutions in: -Bangui (CAR) -Brazzaville (Congo) -Kinshasa (DRC) and Yaoundé 1 (Cameroon)</p>	<p>IWRM modules adapted within the context of the region exist and are being taught in pilot schools</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> Bring together some trainers who received training on IWRM to validate consolidated IWRM modules for tertiary institutions</p> <p><b>Activity 3.1.2:</b> Develop strategies for the inclusion of IWRM modules in other tertiary institutions</p> <p><b>Activity 3.1.3:</b> Ensure at least three higher institutions of learning train students on IWRM issues</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.2.</b> Stakeholders in Central Africa access water information thanks to the Regional Documentation Centre on Water</p>	<p>Internal to GWP-Caf (partners and CWP)  Other GWP regions  Regional and international organisations  Training and research institutions and similar institutions</p>	<p>Universities, researchers, water experts, government institutions, etc. begin to use the centre's management software.</p> <p>Some institutions with interest in the water sector have signed memorandum of understanding with GWP-Caf.</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.2.1:</b> Carry out an inventory of the available documentations on water in national, regional and international organisations</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.2:</b> Put in place a mechanism to manage the documentation centre</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.3:</b> Identify similar institutions and sign memorandum of understanding with them</p> <p><b>Activity 3.2.4:</b> Set up a procedure for operating the Centre</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.3.</b> GWP-Caf contributes case studies to the GWP ToolBox</p>	<p>Partners  GWP-Caf</p>	<p>GWP-Caf partners are sensitised on the definition and the production of ToolBox Case Studies and therefore contribute to feeding the ToolBox.</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.3.1:</b> Disseminate information on the ToolBox</p> <p><b>Activity 3.3.2:</b> Summarise results of studies carried out in the region for sharing through GWP channels</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.4.</b> GWP-Caf impacts and is impacted by international water-related events</p>	<p>Africa Water Week, World Water Week, World Water Forum, COP conferences,  GWP-Caf and its partners, etc.</p>	<p>Global initiatives are mainstreamed in GWP-Caf work plans GWP-Caf intervenes in some sessions.</p>	<p><b>Activity 3.4.1:</b> Disseminate locally generated knowledge to inform global processes</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.2:</b> Access and assimilate developments in water-related issues</p> <p><b>Activity 3.4.3:</b> Participate in key regional/global events (World Water Forum, Rio plus 20, CP meeting, Africa Water Week, etc.)</p>



**Strategic Goal #4: Strengthen the GWP network in Central Africa for effective performance.**

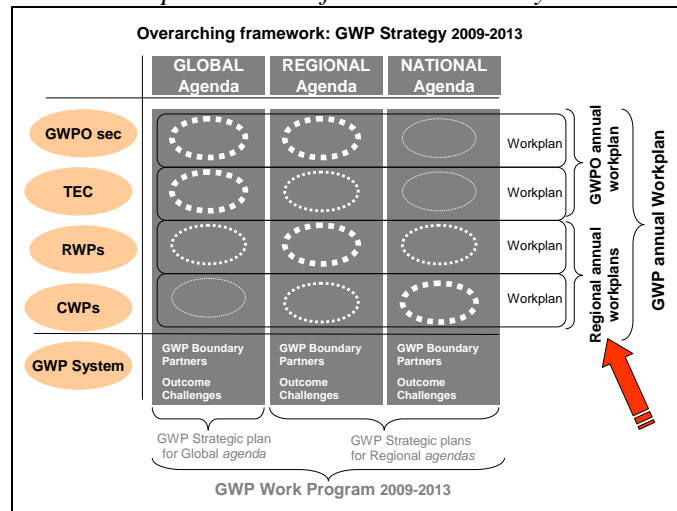
Outcome Challenges (2013)	Boundary Actors	Progress Markers	Actions
<b>WACDEP Component 4:</b> Support to development of partnerships and capacity of institutions and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in development processes (WACDEP 4)	Cameroon	The focal point of the national climate change Observatory works with GWP-CAf to develop climate change issues at all levels	<b>Activity 1:</b> Support to strengthening of governance and institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning processes at all levels
<b>Outcome Challenge 4.1.</b> Other institutions have joined the GWP network	Governmental institutions, civil society, private organisations, etc.	Existing regional partners have direct and regular contacts with the network.  Some boundary actors like ministries in charge of agriculture, health, planning, finance, etc. have joined the network.	<b>Activity 4.1.1:</b> Identify areas of interest and interact regularly with formal partners  <b>Activity 4.1.2:</b> Facilitate the creation of CWPs  <b>Activity 4.1.3:</b> Work with journalists and press organs to disseminate information on progress
<b>Outcome Challenge 4.2.</b> Existing CWPs are strengthened	Existing CWPs (Cameroon, Congo, CAR, STP)	CWP identify and implement key activities within the IWRM process	<b>Activity 4.2.1:</b> Some important activities identified by CWPs are implemented  <b>Activity 4.2.2:</b> Facilitate the development of a work plans in countries.  <b>Activity 4.2.3:</b> Support CWPs in fundraising (workshops on validation of water financing studies in countries)
<b>Outcome Challenge 4.3.</b> The Central African network operates more effectively	Partners  GWP-CAf bodies	GWP-CAf has organised its statutory meetings.	<b>Activity 4.3.1:</b> Organise the meeting of the Technical and Scientific Committee  <b>Activity 4.3.2:</b> Organise a Steering Committee meeting

# RWP WORKPLAN GWP Central America



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

*The GWP implementation framework and key related documents*



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
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CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

GWP has an institutional presence in Central America since 2000 when the Central America Technical Advisory Committee (CATAC) was created with the purpose of establishing a Regional Water Partnership (RWP). GWP Central America in 2006 was credited as RWP and, now, it has about 160 members organized into six well-established Country Water Partnerships (CWP) in El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Honduras and Nicaragua. It also has members in Belize, which is expected soon to have its CWP.

The GWP CAM strategy for the 2009-2013 period recognizes the need to promote water as a key element for sustainable national development and to address the critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, increasing urbanization, food security, conflicts associated with this resource and other challenges that may arise. This will require improving mechanisms for capturing and exchanging knowledge as well as a more effective network that will improve governance, measure performance and achieve financial sustainability.

During this period, GWP CAM will continue working on actions that contribute to the Region's water security. GWP CAM will focus on issues like food security, urban water management and financial mechanisms for the water sector, ensuring a multisectoral approach that allows the IWRM approach to be considered into the actions that are being implemented at regional and national level to address these issues. To achieve it, there is already recognition as a major player that supports the development of policies and instruments that contribute to sustainable water use in the perspective of IWRM, by facilitating dialogue at regional and national levels.

In 2012, coordination of activities will continue with the environmental subsystem of the Central American Integration System (SICA, for its Spanish acronym) in the framework of regional policies on water and climate change, specifically the Regional Strategy on Climate Change (ERCC, for its Spanish acronym) and the IWRM Central American Strategy and the IWRM Central American Plan (ECAGIRH and PACAGIRH, for their Spanish acronym). Also, efforts will be addressed to consolidate partnerships to strengthen coordination between sectors through the joint development of events, exchange of experiences, training and publication of documents on issues related to water management and climate change, food security and urban water. Furthermore, emphasis will be given to the consolidation of RWP's and CWP's as neutral platforms for dialogue and to the promotion of financial sustainability, which will require efforts from respective steering committees, partners and staff of the Regional Secretariat. In this regard, follow up to the implementation of the agreement signed in 2011 with the Central American Bank of the Economic Integration (CABEI) to identify and promote mechanisms for financing water sector will be given.

**Strategic Goal # 1: Ensure that water is a key element of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving the water resources management to support countries in their efforts towards water development and security, focusing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Support will be provided to the monitoring and approval of regional policy tools on IWRM such as the Strategy and the Central American Plan for the IWRM (ECAGIRH and PACAGIRH) through the creation of a working group of organizations that are already working on the issue at the regional level. It is

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

expected that these instruments contribute water recourse to become a key issue for water security and for national and regional development. Also, new initiatives will be promoted, and those that are already being implemented will be supported, to promote the development of national IWRM plans, taking into consideration each country context, the exchange of experiences and lessons learned generated in Central America and in other Latin American countries, always seeking the involvement and participation of different sectors, including municipalities as stakeholders in the decentralization processes of water management. Special emphasize will be given to the analysis of the water economical contribution the countries' economy with the objective of supporting processes to encourage political will to prioritize water management in the countries' planning and budgets. Improved governance and the reform of legal and regulatory framework remains a priority in the region. Hence, support to these issues will be kept according to the context of each country

Challenges to be achieved	Approach to influence social actor and to contribute to changes designed to meet challenges to be attained.	
	Signs of progress	Actions to be taken
1.1. The Central American Integration System incorporates the IWRM principles in the plans and strategies focused on water resources and elaborate mechanisms for their implementation, follow-up and monitoring	<p>The ECAGIRH and PACAGIRH draft is delivered to the Ministers of Environment for consultation and review.</p> <p>A proposal is available to create a working group that impulse the ECAGIRH monitoring.</p>	<p>CCAD will be supported in the creation of a working group to reactivate ECAGIRH in the framework of the implementation of the ERCC (this activity is also part of the outcome 2.1)</p> <p>Participation on Regional meetings, seeking harmonization of regional policies for IWRM, will continue.</p>
1.2 Governmental agencies incorporate IWRM principles in their politic, legal and planning tools and allocate the necessary resources for their implementation at the national level.	<p>El Salvador has already initiated the process to elaborate the IWRM Plan.</p> <p>Panama has approved its IWRM Plan and it has already initiated its implementation.</p> <p>Costa Rica initiates the implementation of its IWRM Plan and delivers a participatory process of follow up and monitoring of the planned activities.</p> <p>A proposal on financial mechanisms for the IWRM to be implemented together with the BCIE is available.</p>	<p>A study on the water economic contribution to the development of countries as a tool for the policy incidence with decision makers and for the Rio + 20 (green economy) will be prepared.</p> <p>Strategic actions will be taken on urban water management.</p> <p>Follow up will be given to the agreement with BCIE, defining a concrete proposal on financing mechanism for regional level implementation.</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica will support the improvement of water resources management and will influence political will over IWRM processes.</p> <p>GWP Honduras develops events on issues such as environmental payment services, basin committees, sustainability of W&amp;S services, aimed at public</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will strengthen local capacities of government institutions to encourage them to include IWRM in their planning.</p> <p>GWP Panama will organize a training workshop on environmental regulations and the implementation of the IWRM Plan.</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>1.3 Municipalities, basin committees, municipalities and users associations incorporate IWRM principles in political tools, plans, strategies and regulations that adopt and implement water resources management and other relevant issues for their sustainable management.</p>	<p>GWP CAM and CWP train municipal association to include water into their planning and development tools.</p>	<p>General guidelines are developed to work IWRM at the municipal level as a training guide</p> <p>Promote the organization of a regional event for a municipal exchange on the application of the IWRM focus on water security in the municipal level (II semester, subject to funds management, coordinated with FEMICA).</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica will carry out an event on water as a human right.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will organize a forum for monitoring legal and technical regulations with the participation of CAPS and Basin Committees. The guidelines for elaboration of basin management plans will be disseminated.</p> <p>GWP Panamá will carry out a workshop on IWRM Plan implementation in the Canal basin.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will organize meetings in the territories to communicate the water reform tools and will sign an MoU with an NGO to work on IWRM.</p>
<p>1.6 National Assemblies in Central American countries have modernized the political, legal and institutional water resources tools incorporating the principles of IWRM (including shared river basins) and have allocated the necessary resources for their implementation.</p>	<p>The countries of the region adopt rules and regulations relating to water resources</p> <p>Honduras has a regulation for the General Water Law.</p> <p>It begins the process of developing a water policy in the basin of the Panama Canal.</p> <p>The process of legal and institutional reforms in the water sector incorporates the principles of IWRM.</p>	<p>Legislators participation in the VI World Water Forum to be held in Marsella and in Rio +20 will be promoted (options will be identified for their participation).</p> <p>GWP Honduras supports events on the Water Law sensitization and on the development of their regulations.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will ease participation of at least one legislator in the World Water Forum.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will organize coordination meetings with legislators to plan incidence activities.</p>

**Strategic Objective # 2: Addressing critical challenges for development.** *This goal focuses on developing advocacy to solve critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, increasing urbanization, food production, resource conflicts and other challenges that may emerge.*

GWP Central America will produce an analysis on how adaptation strategies to climate change in countries are addressing water management, identifying gaps, as well as, common elements among the countries that could be taken up at a regional level. Based on this analysis, important inputs could be available to support the follow up of the proposal on water and climate change and that is managed among DFID and GWPO. Also CCAD will be supported in the establishment of a working group at the regional level in the framework of the ERCC, as a coordinating mechanism and the development of educational

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

materials that may be useful for CWP's at local level will be pursued. The scope of these activities may vary, depending on the approval of the proposal currently being discussed by GWPO with DFID.

By recognizing the importance of the sub-sector of water and sanitation in the region and the need to promote the sustainable provision of these services, it will continue working closely with the FOCARD and the regional committee of the Alianza por el Agua.

Challenges to be achieved	Approach to influencing the social actor and contributing to the changes designed to meet the challenges	
	Signs of progress	Actions to be undertaken
2.1 The Central American Integration System (SICA, for its Spanish acronym), sectorial ministries basin organisms, municipalities and user associations incorporate IWRM principles in plan and strategies adopted in relation with climate change and other relevant issues.	SICA, in coordination with GWP CAM and other regional actors, identifies and promote adaptation strategies to minimize the vulnerability of the water sector to climate change as part of the Central American and national strategies toward climate change.	Outcomes of the "Regional development and its relation to climate change and water" workshop will be disseminated in regional events organized by GWP and our partners.  CCAD will be supported in the creation of a working group to revive the ECAGIRH in the context of the implementation of the ERCC (this activity is also part of outcome 1.1).  Climate and Water Development Program (depending on funding from DFID).
2.2 Ministries and other government agencies incorporate IWRM approach in the development and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change, sanitation and alternative energy, among other relevant topics.	Representatives of ministries will have information about the impacts of climate change on water resources.  In at least three countries, water sector institutions will actively be involved in the development of adaptation strategies.	An analysis will be developed on how adaptation strategies at the national level address water management (possibility of coordinating with ECLAC).  Strategic actions on water and food security will be undertaken.  GWP Costa Rica will organize a national dialogue on climate change adaptation in the water resources and risk management sectors.  GWP Honduras will disseminate impacts of climate change on water, as well as adaptation measures.  GWP Panama will hold a workshop on climate change.  GWP El Salvador will discuss climate change policy with MARN experts.



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>2.3 Municipalities, watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations incorporate the IWRM approach in the development and implementation of adaptation measures to climate change, solid and fluid waste disposal and alternative energies, among other relevant topics.</p>	<p>Representatives of municipalities and local organizations are aware of the impacts of climate change on the water sector and at least two associations initiated processes to develop plans towards adaptation to climate change with the participation of the water sector.</p> <p>Representatives of municipalities have materials and documents as guidelines to implement actions for the adaptation at the local level.</p>	<p>Prepare a video or educational material that is locally adapted for the CWP to use it with municipalities and local organizations (opportunities of coordination with IUCN will be identified).</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will organize meetings to discuss water policy with users and to develop a strategy for vulnerability attention.</p>
<p>2.4. The public and private providers of water services and sanitation apply IWRM principles in their service, establish coordination mechanisms with relevant stakeholders, recognize and promote the benefits of the IWRM implementation with other service providers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>At the regional and national level, meetings are held on coordination and planning of the water and sanitation sector, including representatives of other water uses.</p> <p>Regional and national policy instruments on water and sanitation that includes the IWRM approach are available.</p> <p>Task groups from the sector in the countries that include representatives from other water sub-sectors are strengthened.</p>	<p>Participation will continue in meetings promoted by FOCARD with donors to influence the incorporation of other water users and the inclusion of GWP in the creation of national advisory committees will be promoted.</p> <p>Participation in the regional committee of the Alianza por el Agua where the implementation of IWRM actions is promoted.</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica will develop a workshop on the regulation of public water and sanitation and will support the ASADAS strengthening</p>

**Strategic Objective # 3: Reinforce knowledge exchange and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to exchange knowledge and promote a culture of dynamic communication to support a better water management.*

Follow up will be given to the implementation of the GWP Central America Communications Strategy and work with universities / academic institutions will be prioritized, since they are very important player to strengthen the role GWP may have on knowledge management at the regional level. It is expected to build a collaborative relationship with these entities to help improve GWP training materials, such as the Toolbox.

Work will be continued with Facebook as a means to maintain contact with young people in the region. Efforts will be made to initiate sensitization campaigns in which the youth can play an active role and recognize the importance of good water management.

Special attention will be given to journalists and the media because they are important partners to shape public opinion and contribute to the development of a water culture.

Challenges to be achieved	Approach to influence the social actor and to contribute to the changes designed to meet the challenges to be achieved	
	Signs of progress	Actions to be undertaken
3.1 Networks and organizations related to water resources management at regional level facilitate the management of knowledge, exchange of experience and among experts, develop and disseminate studies that promote the implementation of IWRM principles to addressing critical issues.	<p>GWP provides information on IWRM through its website, Toolbox, events and other activities.</p> <p>GWP CAM signed cooperation agreements, including the dissemination of knowledge as one of the actions to be jointly implemented.</p> <p>Networks and regional bodies are actively participating in the exchange of knowledge about IWRM.</p> <p>Stakeholders from different sectors promote the inclusion of IWRM in planning tools.</p> <p>Horizontal technical cooperation among GWP Central America members contributes to the implementation of the IWRM principles.</p>	<p>TEC documents, events memories and presentations, among others, will be posted on the website.</p> <p>Website will be improved by using the content management system provided by GWPO (information will be more accessible to the user).</p> <p>New documents will be promoted through Facebook and e-newsletters.</p> <p>The “Entre Aguas” bulletin will be published aimed to focus on IWRM relevant subjects. Articles will be commissioned among GWP members and / or other related actors.</p> <p>The annual report, and other materials, will be published.</p> <p>A blog will be launched where members, the communicators’ network and other related stakeholders could publish their opinion articles.</p> <p>GWP published technical papers will be sent to members, universities and other partners in the region.</p> <p>Members and staff participation in events on water security and IWRM during the year will be supported.</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica will participate in the activities of the preparatory process for the VI World Water Forum.</p> <p>GWP Honduras will hold a workshop to exchange experiences on IWRM in Honduras.</p> <p>GWP Panama will organize a field trip with members to visit an IWRM experience.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will disseminate the instruments of the national water reform, the diagnostic on lakes and reservoirs and will share this information with MARN.</p>
3.2 Organizations that specialize in	Relevant technical information is available	Follow up to the conformation of a working group with universities.

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>training, education and research, incorporate IWRM approach into their programs and facilitate the exchange between among regional experts and relevant agencies on water resources to ensure the dissemination of research results and experiences.</p>	<p>through the GWP CAM website, documents, Toolbox and other media. Academic organizations, GWP members, establish a core group to promote inclusion of IWRM approach and ToolBox in their programs.</p> <p>Organizations specialized on training and academic activities promote IWRM through their programs and activities.</p>	<p>GWP Costa Rica will pursue an approach with Universities.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will hold workshops with universities on the climate change and will promote the Toolbox.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will update a diagnostic on the situation of the lakes, in coordination with Universities.</p>
<p>3.4 Municipalities, basin organizations and other users are familiarized with IWRM progress and implementation, implement its approach and document and report their experiences.</p>	<p>IWRM information is available through the GWP CAM website, events, Toolbox and other means.</p> <p>Municipalities, watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations, systematize their experiences on IWRM and promote its dissemination.</p>	<p>An alliance with a cell phone company will be sought in the Region for an improved communication with members without Internet access.</p> <p>Systematize municipal experiences will be published in the Toolbox in 2011.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will disseminate systematized case studies from 2009 to 2011.</p>
<p>3.5 Youth organizations incorporate the concept of IWRM in the actions they implement and disseminate the importance of this approach with other stakeholders and relevant sector.</p>	<p>IWRM information is disseminated through YouTube and other popular media used by young people.</p> <p>Youth organizations are actively involved in the inclusion of IWRM in the activities they develop.</p>	<p>A campaign on IWRM addressed to university students will be promoted.</p> <p>Monitoring the Facebook account to broaden the group of "fans" among university students in the Region to share information about events, monthly newsletters and others.</p>
<p>3.6 The NGO `s build partnerships, create synergies and incorporate IWRM principles into their programs for the implementation of their actions.</p>	<p>Information about the IWRM will be available through the GWP CAM website, events, Toolbox and other media.</p> <p>The NGOs systematize their experiences on IWRM and promote their dissemination.</p>	<p>Coordination with CARE will be sought for the systematization of the experiences they are implementing in order to publish them on our website</p> <p>Participation of partner organizations in the "Entre Aguas" newsletter and the blog will be encouraged.</p>
<p>3.7 The press and journalists of the Communicators Network are familiar with the concept of IWRM, they acquire knowledge and contribute to the dissemination, among Central American population, of researches, experiences and events that incorporate IWRM principles, as well as contribute to the awareness about IWRM importance.</p>	<p>The GWP CAM Communicators Network performs information exchange on relevant issues for IWRM in the region and has access to relevant information through the website and other means.</p> <p>The Communicators Network is a dynamic space for the exchange of IWRM relevant information.</p> <p>The GWP CAM network of journalists and have</p>	<p>A key communicator will be identified in each CWP to promote GWP CAM Communicators Network and support the updating of the list of members.</p> <p>A document on IWRM and Communication IWRM will be drafted to serve as a reference for professionals in communications.</p> <p>The participation of a communicator in regional events during the year will be promoted.</p> <p>A listserv will be used to promote dialogue between communicators from the</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

	<p>a common working base.</p> <p>The number of articles related to water has increased and their quality and approaches have improved.</p>	<p>Network</p> <p>A regional training event addressing Communication and the IWRM will be planned.</p> <p>GWP Honduras will invite media to the activities of GWP.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua will hold a workshop for journalists and will disseminate reports and informative releases on the GWP activities.</p> <p>GWP Panama will organize a tour with environmental journalists.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador will conduct discussions with media and disseminate information through them.</p>
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**Strategic Objective # 4: Strengthen the Network for an effective development.** *This goal focuses on strengthening the resilience and effectiveness of the network through stronger partnerships, good governance and performance measurement to help financial sustainability.*

To achieve the goals of the strategy, the governance structure of the network must be strengthened.

Mechanisms such as the Members General Assembly, participation in GWPO events and in other initiatives that RWP deems necessary will be used to generate ownership and to achieve the members commitment in the development of the strategy and of the activities identified in the work plan. This is essential to maintain and increase the motivation of membership, which allows the CWP and the Regional Secretariat to achieve the approaches outlined in goals 1, 2 and 3. The Secretariat needs full-time and committed staff to implement the work plan and provide regional support to CWP, for which also requires the guidance of the Regional Steering Committee and its active involvement in the process of raising funds for the RWP and CWP. For the Regional Secretariat is very important to have a host institution that allows for transparent accountability and efficient and can also support the CWP to improve financial management performance and recording of the contribution in kind.

This component will give special emphasis to identify possible partnerships with the private sector that can strengthen GWP's actions in the region.

Challenges to be achieved	Approach to influence the social actor and to contribute to the changes designed to meet the challenges to be achieved	
	Signs of progress	Actions to be undertaken
4.1 The GWP Central America membership shares the principles and values of the organization, participate in events and promotes the actions and the importance of the network	CWPs have a committed membership involved in the definitions and implementation of its work plan.	<p>Participation in the CP will ensure a broad participation of staff members and promoting those who have not had opportunity to attend.</p> <p>The VII General Assembly of Members of GWP CAM will be held.</p>

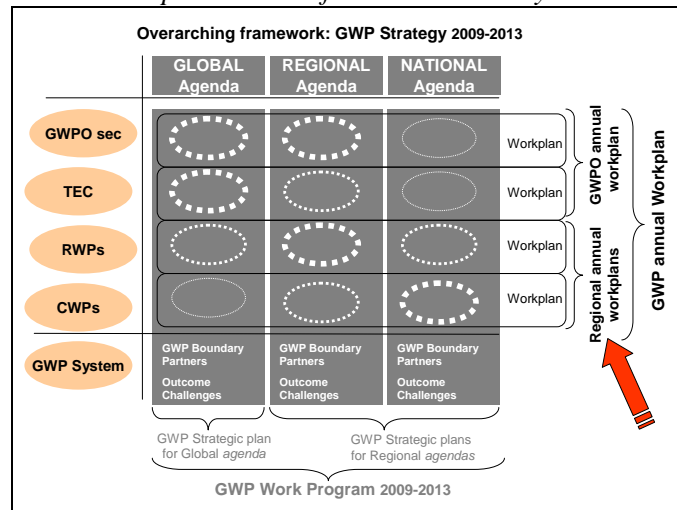
## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>with relevant actors at national and regional level and ensure GWP's reputation as an open and neutral platform.</p>		<p>At least two meetings with the Steering Committee will be held.</p> <p>Share information with members about the organization's policies and the approach of outcome mapping.</p> <p>GWP Belize creation will be supported.</p> <p>GWP Costa Rica organizes assemblies and SC meetings and covers the administration costs of the national IH.</p> <p>GWP Honduras organizes assemblies and SC meetings and covers the administration costs of the national IH.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua organizes assemblies and SC meetings and covers the administration costs of the national IH.</p> <p>GWP Panamá organizes assemblies and SC meetings and covers the administration costs of the national IH.</p> <p>GWP El Salvador organizes assemblies and SC meetings and covers the administration costs of the national IH.</p>
<p>4.2. GWP Central America contributes with resources (technical and human, among others) to the implementation of the strategy, supports on fundraising and in the consolidation of the international cooperation, based on the 2009-2013 Strategy.</p>	<p>CWP's constituted in GWP CAM actively participate in the funding processes to implement their work plans.</p>	<p>Approach donors, having teams and developing funding proposals.</p> <p>Identify private actors interested on IWRM and promote an approach.</p>



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## INTRODUCTION

Global Water Partnership Caribbean (GWP-C) has taken multi-prong approach to the advancement of IWRM in the Caribbean and works in partnership with government, non-governmental and private sector organisations towards achieving water security. Work at the political level has been ongoing with annual meetings with Ministers of Water and Permanent Secretaries in order to raise awareness of key water resources issues affecting the region and for support to IWRM at the policy level in their individual countries and regionally. In 2011 Ministers of Water attending the High Level Session (HLS) agreed that IWRM be utilised as a mechanism for effective water resources management and that an enabling policy environment be created to mobilise resources for the implementation of IWRM Plans. During 2012 GWP-C will closely monitor and follow-up on the implementation of these decisions; providing support and input to countries and agencies as required to achieve these goals.

Regional processes for IWRM have been taking place under the CARICOM Secretariat which has been tasked to coordinate and report on the work of the Caribbean Consortium on Water. Limited capacity within the CARICOM Secretariat has constrained the work of the Consortium and delivery of outputs. GWP-C has pledged to support the CARICOM Secretariat through technical assistance and will collaborate on a regional programme of action as outlined by the terms of reference for the Consortium. Among the areas proposed for cooperation is in the development of a Common Framework for Water and for country water resources assessments where they are absent.

Climate Change and its projected impact on the economies of the Caribbean countries is of concern to the region however more focus is still required vis a vis the impact on water resources. GWP-C will partner with regional organisation such as the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CARICOM Secretariat, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and others to develop a water and climate change programme for adaptation in the water sector and integration with national development strategies. At the sectoral level GWP-C will continue its work on Water Use Efficiency; and will promote Rain Water Harvesting as a climate change adaptation strategy for communities.

Communication continues to be an effective tool for advocacy and awareness raising and will be integrated throughout GWP-Cs work. An important element for expansion during the upcoming period is the expansion of GWP-C knowledge tools and documentation of experiences and learning. Input will be sought from partners and other key stakeholders to improve the repository of information on IWRM in the Caribbean region

**Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 1.1 Government Ministers and senior decision makers are aware of the need for better water resource management and support IWRM implementation at the national and regional level	Ministers of government and senior technocrats endorse the implementation of a programme of action for integrated water resource management in the Caribbean	1) GWP-C will initiate and contribute to processes aimed at increasing support for IWRM at the political and decision making levels. 2) Support to CARICOM for implementation of regional water resources management priorities including follow up on the High Level Session, CARICOM Consortium on Water etc.
Outcome Challenge 1.2	IWRM planning is initiated and implemented in at	1) Support to Caribbean countries to develop and implement IWRM Policies and

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

Countries have the needed technical, legislative, policy and financial support in place for the implementation of IWRM.	least two (2) Caribbean countries.	Roadmaps.
Outcome Challenge 1.3 National stakeholder (NGOs, CBOs and other civil society actors) articulate IWRM principles and support IWRM implementation resulting in improved governance for water and improved cooperation among relevant agencies.	Stakeholders are organised and undertake activities aimed at promoting and implementing IWRM	1) Support multi-stakeholder dialogues and platforms for IWRM.

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanization, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 2.1 Policy makers, water managers and other stakeholders put in place policies and strategies for water resources adaptation measures for climate change and extreme weather events	Policy makers, water managers and other stakeholders understand the impact of climate change and extreme weather events on water resources and are aware of adaptation measures and strategies for water resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Capacity building on Water and Climate Change, extreme weather events and IWRM.</li> <li>2) Develop and implement a programme on Water, Climate and development in the Caribbean in collaboration with regional agencies including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CARICOM Secretariat, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and others.</li> <li>3) Promote rain-water harvesting as a climate change adaptation tool utilising the GWP-C Rain Water Harvesting Model and Toolbox.</li> </ol>
Outcome Challenge 2.2 Key development sectors understand key principles of IWRM and utilise water efficiently	Water users understand the need to conserve water and put mechanisms in place to increase efficiency.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote and build capacity for Water Use Efficiency in the Tourism Sector.</li> <li>2) Promote and build capacity for Water Use Efficiency in the Agriculture Sector.</li> </ol>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

**Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 3.1 Stakeholders are better informed on IWRM issues and challenges and have access to tools and information to aid in decision making	Stakeholders have a greater understanding of IWRM; and access and utilise technical information provided by GWP-C for water resource management	1) Development of regional experiences and good practice case studies; and publication of technical documents, reports etc. on outcomes of GWP-C interventions. 2) Expansion of the Journalist Network and greater utilisation of the Network for dissemination of IWRM information, public awareness, and publicity for GWP-C activities.
Outcome Challenge 3.2 Partners and stakeholders actively communicate on IWRM issues to their constituencies	Partners and stakeholders share information across the GWP-C Network and the region through GWP-C communication tools and programmes	1) Utilisation of existing and new communication tools (website, public education & outreach, videos, newsletter, mailing list and social media etc) to engage partners and stakeholders.

**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
Outcome Challenge 4.1 GWP-C is a learning, results-based organisation.	GWP-C has systems in place to monitor and report on the impact of its activities	1) Monitoring and evaluation of outcomes of activities implemented. 2) Integration of outcome mapping into GWP-C monitoring and reporting with support from GWPO.
Outcome Challenge 4.2 The GWP-C network of partners provides leadership and guidance on IWRM issues at the regional, national and global level.	GWP-C partners provide strategic input and guidance to IWRM issues	1) GWP-C Partners provide strategic and policy direction through the General Assembly including the review of the GWP-C Statutes and input into the work programme. 2) The Regional Steering Committee (SC) oversees the implementation of policies and provides strategic direction for the implementation of the work programme. 3) GWP-C partners participate in Consulting Partners Meeting.

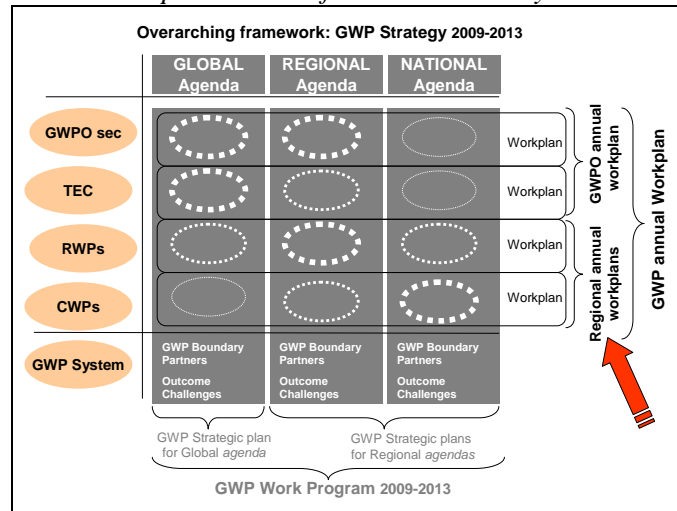
# RWP WORKPLAN

## GWP Central & Eastern Europe



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
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CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

#### **GWP CEE STRATEGY 2009-2013**

Workplans for respective years are composed in line with GWP strategic goals and GWP Strategy which are transferred into regional strategies. In this case, the GWP CEE Regional Strategy 2009 -2013 was being developed and approved by the GWP CEE Council in the spring 2009 after broad discussion among representatives of 12 CWP's of the CEE region. The first time the new terminology was used backed by terms like “boundary actors”, “outcomes”, “impacts” and which can be used much better than before in process of short/long term assessment of achievements of the respective GWP bodies.

Boundary actors for GWP CEE:

1. EU bodies responsible for Neighbourhood Policy, environment, regional policy and financing
2. National governments
3. Municipalities
4. International (river basins) commissions and national governments will ensure that
5. Professional institutions and organisations
6. National water and water related sectors
7. Bodies of UN/ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
8. Organising Committee for 5th World Water Forum (Istanbul, March 2009)
9. National ministries responsible for flash floods, respective national agencies, municipalities, rescue services and NGOs and population living in mountainous areas suffering from flash floods
10. Young generation
11. National Official Development Assistance (ODA) agencies of EU CEE countries

#### **GWP CEE OUTCOMES (ACHIEVEMENTS) AND IMPACTS**

##### **Outcomes related to Sustainable Sanitation in rural areas:**

Issues of poor water quality and unhealthy, in particular among the poor in rural areas remain to be solved. The EU bodies responsible for Neighbourhood Policy, environment, regional policy and financing, jointly with national governments, will introduce into their policies on sustainable sanitation approaches in the context of IWRM principles. Hereby, they will use recommendations of GWP CEE published in 2008. These policies will especially focus on decentralized sanitation (including waste water treatment) in small and medium settlements. CEE national governments will advocate the interest of their small and medium settlements on the issue of sanitation to European Commission as one of their sustainable development priorities in the region representing the interest of 20 million people, with demands to improve EU

policies to solve a combination of issues on sanitation, environment and economics (including natural resources management) within in the next years, i.e. before 2015 and not after as prescribed by valid EU Urban Wastewater Directive (Associations of) Municipalities will actively communicate with respective national governmental bodies to jointly find tools for implementation of sustain-able sanitation principles in small and medium settlements. In addition, they will develop their respective programmes and projects using the method of the Open Planning Process as described in the GWP CEE publication 2008

**Impact:**

The status of water quality and life standard of population living in rural areas of the region will be significantly improved.

**Outcomes related to planning in transboundary waters:**

International commissions and national governments will ensure that professional institutions and organisations will include IWRM principles together with EU WFD requirements and sustainable practices into national water and water related sectors, development of policies, plans, and projects

**Impact:**

Broad Implementation of IWRM principles in water planning and practices will promote efficient and rational use of water. Gradually economic and social development will be optimized; while needs of natural ecosystems must be understood and respected

**Outcomes related to monitoring of transboundary waters:**

UN/ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) will cooperate with GWP CEE on fulfilment of Convention requirements and tasks

**Impact:**

Introduction of IWRM principles in the phase of collection, processing and assessment of water quality data at transboundary level to be adopted at country level

**Outcomes related to public participation:**

GWP CEE activities will be widely organised and presented at global, regional and national levels  
Governments will ask CWPs to organise the events related to implementation of EU WFD/IWRM principles  
Governments will invite CWPs to Danube Day, Black Sea Day, World Water Day, Water Monitoring Day celebrations  
5th World Water Forum, Organising Committee will invite GWP CEE as contributor to the programme of this event

**Impact:**

Public awareness to become significantly raised which will create support of measures needed for implementation of IWRM principles.

**Outcomes related to flash floods:**

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

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National ministries responsible for flash floods, respective national agencies, municipalities, rescue services and NGOs will raise awareness of population living in mountainous areas suffering from flash floods as consequence of climate change to decrease damages on properties and losses of life.

**Impact:**

Introduction of IWRM principles into flood management in the areas prone to the flash floods will help to protect human lives and properties

Outcomes related to cooperation with international river basin commissions:

International Commissions, mainly Helsinki Commission (for the Baltic Sea Region), and the ICPDR of the Danube Region together with CEE national ministries responsible for water resources, will strengthen links with other frameworks, sectors at regional and national levels.

**Impact:**

Key principles of IWRM will be introduced to implementing agencies

Outcomes related to education of young generation:

Young generation will actively participate in activities e.g. rehabilitation of streams, and catchments to improve water quality

**Impact:**

Positive attitude of youth to water issues will promote long-term commitment to IWRM principles

Outcomes related to international aid capabilities of CEE countries:

National Official Development Assistance (ODA) agencies of EU CEE countries will support preparatory activities in candidate countries to establish new CWP in the CEE region and promote them in the first phases of their existence

**Impact:**

More countries will join GWP and its work to get IWRM principles adopted and implemented

Outcomes related to communication with GWP CEE partners:

GWP CEE and CWPs consolidated, communication with partners improved

**Impact:**

GWP CEE Secretariat and CWPs will work more effectively when exchanging experiences with neighbouring regions

**UPSCALING GWP CEE STRATEGY 2009-2013**

In the middle of the period of the GWP Strategy 2009-2013 the new aspects have arisen in water management, general political and economic conditions. This requires up scale the strategies and impulse should come mainly from the GWP regions.

The CEE region comprises countries that are EU member states and non-EU countries. Also, the region lies in two hydro geographical areas of Baltic Sea and Danube River basins. In the past, the Danube and Baltic Sea regions have been considered as two independent areas. The adoption of Danube Regional Strategy on Development was a significant outcome of the GWP CEE activities in years 2008-2010. A main focus

of CEE GWP intervention was to include water issues into regional economic development strategy as a prerequisite of economic and sustainable development.

EU member states are obliged to meet the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive and EU funds were made available to do so. However, issues of poor water quality and unhealthy, in particular among the poor in rural areas remain unsolved. There is a need to improve EU water policy regarding small and medium scale agglomerations that stay apart from the interest of EU water financing. A focus is given to increase capacities of municipalities to apply innovative methodologies and approaches in sustainable sanitation and decentralized waste water disposals and in supporting that GWP CEE have assessed the size of sustainable sanitation status in the Region and based on these results have elaborated a book containing a package of solutions for the problems identified and based on the experienced solutions for a number of countries from CEE region and also from other GWP Regions.

GWP CEE has an observer status in both international basin conventions: ICPDR and HELCOM. GWP CEE was also recognized by UNECE to have a key role in mobilization of stakeholders regarding transboundary cooperation. GWP CEE contributes to collection, processing and assessment of water quality data at transboundary level.

All those aspects should be taken into account if the GWP strategy goals should be achieved supported by the respective regional components.

### **STRATEGY GOAL 1: PROMOTE WATER AS A KEY PART OF SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

#### **1.1 Regional involvement of GWP CEE in process of EU strategy for the Danube region**

The EU has identified 11 priority areas, which will focus on improving transport connections, energy connections, the environment, socio economic development and security in EU and non-EU countries. European Commission decided to establish Priority Areas Committees (PACs) responsible for reviewing national projects and eventual issuing them the certificate of the Danube Strategy authorized them to take the extra points in applying process for support from relevant EU funds.

GWP CEE established a Danube Strategy Task Force which will apply for observer status in Priority Areas Committees to influence the process of issuing the Danube Strategy Certificate and providing a platform for regular consultations with stakeholders meetings organized by respective PACs.

Exchange of experience between regions on implementation of EU regional strategies might be of extra value for the countries participated in the relevant programmes or projects. In this case GWP CEE can activate its observership in HELCOM comprising Baltic Sea countries which are in their implementation phase before the Danube region.

#### Outputs:

Establishment of the GWP CEE Danube Strategy Task Force

GWP CEE gets observer status in Priority Areas Committees established in the frame of Danube Strategy implementation

GWP CEE is involved in the review process related to acceptance of the countries projects applied to be included into official list of the Danube Strategy projects

GWP CEE provides the platform for stakeholders forums organized by Priority Areas Committees

### **Outcome:**

GWP CEE is recognized as a good partner for EU Priorities Areas Committees in process of issuing Danube Strategy Certificates and for providing respective stakeholders meetings.

### **1.2 Support of incorporation of IWRM principles into national water policies, plans, programmes and university curricula as a part of sustainable development national planning in Moldova and Ukraine**

Non-EU countries of GWP CEE (Moldova and Ukraine) have no formal commitment to IWRM in their national legislation. EU WFD approach is not compulsory while reference to IWRM in other ratified International legal acts is rather declarative and non-operational.

Support to the inclusion of IWRM into national legislation and practice was adopted during first National Policy Dialogues in 2006-2008 (see Report on National Integrated Water Resources Management Dialogues, Experience from Central and Eastern Europe at GWP CEE site: [http://gwpceeforum.org/File/regional\\_publications/IWRM%20National%20Dialogues.pdf](http://gwpceeforum.org/File/regional_publications/IWRM%20National%20Dialogues.pdf) ). Now, after several years of concerted efforts of all national stakeholders IWRM is formally included into Ukrainian National Environmental Strategy (December 2010) and its Plan of Implementation (May 2011). In particular, Plan calls for development of IWRM University curricula, Concept of IWRM and guidelines for RBMPs.

GWP Ukraine actively participated in National Policy Dialogues, development of Environmental Strategy, its Implementation Plan and has relevant intellectual capacity in order to make IWRM concept operational at the national level. However, external support is necessary as other resources of GWP Ukraine are rather limited. Some technical (but not financial) support in development of University IWRM course is provided by German partners (Dresden Technical University) within UNESCO/IHP framework.

Taking into account these facts, GWP Ukraine and Moldova would like to carry out the activities, which will over bridge those gaps.

### Outputs:

Adapted IWRM University course/module for Moldovan/Ukrainian Universities in National languages

Delivered training on using of IWRM course for professors and students in Moldova/Ukraine

Concept documents developed for making IWRM concept operational in Moldova/Ukraine

Training modules for RBMPs at the basin level adapted and training delivered for Moldovan/Ukrainian practitioners

### **Outcome:**

Moldova and Ukraine accept a set of national IWRM materials and trainings on harmonization with EU WFD organized by CWPs Moldova and Ukraine

### **1.3 Facilitation of Development of a Water Resources Investment Programme for the Kaliningrad Oblast (Russia) with Transboundary Dimensions**

SIWI invited GWP CEE to cooperate on the report Managing and Development of Water Assets in Kaliningrad Oblast, Russia in Support of Economic Growth and Environmental Sustainability. The project was presented in May 2011 to both federal and oblast levels senior officials,



private sector and scientific experts. Having a strong interest from all involved parties, the GWP CEE agreed to contribute to development of Water Resources Investment Program for Kaliningrad Oblast (Russia) with Transboundary Dimension.

The activities will comprise support IWRM planning for Pregola and Neman river basins (comprise territories of Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad). It will emphasise on stakeholder consultation and involvement and will organize workshops, seminars and training and capacity building activities. GWP CEE together with SIWI will invite also other actors in cooperation (for example IWAC, EUWI). A transboundary program supported by external financing agencies will reinforce existing planning and investment agenda within the Kaliningrad Oblast itself. The output is that Pregola and Neman rivers basins plans will be developed in cooperation with three neighbourhood countries. Plans will include identification of investment needs and financial sources.

### **Outputs:**

Integrated water management plan for transboundary pilot river basin specified by CWPs Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland in cooperation with Kaliningrad local government.

[Integrated management plan of transboundary Neman and Pregola river basins with assessment of investment needs \(in the case of financial support from DFID\)](#)

### **Outcomes:**

Integrated water management plan for pilot transboundary river basin management on the territory proposed by CWPs of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and consequently agreed officially by respective countries (alternative supported by core budget exclusively)

[Investment programmes for Neman and Pregola river basins based on Integrated management plan supported by CWps of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland \(alternative supported by DFID grant\)](#)

## **STRATEGIC GOAL 2: ADDRESS CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**

### **2.1. Regional level intervention to disaster risk reduction**

GWP CEE will build on the previous outcomes regarding management of floods. The guidance on Flash Floods developed by GWP CEE in cooperation with APFM (WMO) was well received and applied in 7 countries in GWP CEE region. Based on this experience, a WMO Help Desk was created for the use of all the world.

Two main activities comprise the work on disaster risk reduction: development of guidance on integrated drought management (IDM) and development of guidance on non-traditional flood protection measures.

#### **2.1.1 IDMP – Integrated Drought Management Programme**

Drought is a complex phenomenon to identify and predict and it can have tremendous impacts on local and even national economies. The main guiding principles for drought risk reduction include political commitment; knowledge development; drought policies that focus not only reactive approaches but also on proactive approaches like adaptation strategies development; drought monitoring, risk assessment, identification of appropriate risk reduction measures; developing policy mechanisms to enforce drought reduction strategies; and long-term investments. GWP



CEE recognizes the important issue of serious eco-social problems caused by drought and wants to contribute to the development supply and operation of the Drought Help Desk.

**Output:**

Recommendations for CEE countries on coordination of the drought monitoring, its assessment, terminology used by individual national weather services, methods used for prediction and (early) warning and stakeholders involved into drought management, and respective interface as basis for the following integrated drought management (IDM) at respective regional level

**Outcome:**

Institutions dealing with drought monitoring, assessment and its prediction together with stakeholders involved recognize the need of IDM coordination at regional level

### 2.1.2 Non-traditional flood protection measures

Non traditional flood protection measures are complementary measures to infrastructure investments such as dams, reservoirs and dykes. So called small retention, belongs to adaptive measures as it serves to extreme climate variability; specifically to retain water in the land during dry season and preserves ecosystems that are sensitive to water losses and to slow down flood waves during the flood periods. The activities will be built on several experiences in Poland, Slovakia and the Netherlands. Main objective is to address nature and landscape values and co-operation with the population in order to regard flooding not only as a threat but also as an opportunity for broad rural development, nature restoration, recreation, “enrichment” of the habitat and (last but not least) for a new approach to water.

The programme places emphasis on the complete revitalisation and restoration of damaged landscapes and its focus brings a change in the approach towards the use and management of the landscape from a more exploitative approach to a more ecologically balanced approach with emphasis on landscape revitalisation and restoration.

CWPs Poland and Slovakia will continue in its effort to support this programme and will participate in development of the tools for systematic application of the non-traditional measures as e.g. respective legislation, integration into national flood protection plans and financing are. The others will propagate this approach in their countries to be included into pilot and consequently into national programmes in help of the CWPs experts capacities.

**Output:**

GWP CEE Concept paper (GWP CEE publication) on non-traditional approaches and measures incl. recommendations applicable in the region.

**Outcome:**

Recommendations for development of the tools for systematic application of the non-traditional measures are applied in the process of national flood protection plans elaboration in the CEE countries.

### 2.2 Support of local level initiatives in rural areas

In 2008, GWP CEE published recommendations on sustainable sanitation in small and medium settlements that was broadly accepted by all countries in CEE and CACENA (translation made into 10 languages). The activities will continue to address sustainable sanitation with special focus on vulnerable and marginal groups of population. GWPCEE will organize a Training of trainers in selected CEE countries (in years 2012-13 in 6 countries, in 2014-2016 all CEE countries). In addition, seminars for mayors, decision makers, professionals, private sector and state

administration will be conducted. It is anticipated to involve municipal representatives to get better understanding of solutions to sustainable sanitation in context of IWRM. Also, GWP CEE will provide technical support to proposals of pilot projects on sustainable sanitation. In addition, GWP CEE representatives want to take part at the working group of UNECE on equitable access to water and sanitation and small scale water supplies and sanitation. The goal is that after the intervention and work with municipalities, these will be able to apply tools for implementation of sustainable sanitation principles in small and medium settlements.

Added value of GWP CEE: GWP CEE facilitates the process of design and implementation of decentralised wastewaters collection and their extensive treatment systems which are more acceptable for small and middle settlements in rural areas than systems of centralised and intensive wastewater treatment systems, nearly exclusively implemented in CEE countries. Finding ways how to meet requirements of national legislations in force is a crucial point of the issue.

**Output:**

The Guideline for Extensive Technology of Wastewater Treatment – applicable approaches and methods in CEE countries

**Outcome:**

Mayors of small settlements under 2 000 e.p. recognize the extensive wastewater treatment as proper solution for sustainable sanitation and Open wastewater planning as an efficient tool for selection of the best alternative of sanitation for their villages.

### **STRATEGY GOAL 3: REINFORCE KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND COMMUNICATION**

#### **3.1 Promote communication at regional and national levels**

Since its establishment, GWP CEE is the observer to ICPDR and participates in organization of communication activities for the Danube Basin countries during the Danube Day. This event should inform the population in the Danube countries on EU WFD in popular way. Each year ICPDR comes with the new and actual slogan, e.g. for 2011 “Get active for the rivers!” is. Good reputation of GWP CEE is appreciated highly by ICPDR which resulted in signing a contract to facilitate Danube Artist Master Competition as a part of events that mark and celebrate the Danube Day. GWP CEE will involve more than 500 schools in the competition.

GWP CEE regularly publishes its newsletter Water Talk, maintains and updates online resources, website, social media (Twitter, Facebook, Slides share), photo database, etc.

**Output:**

Communication at regional and national levels is implemented through websites, publications, social media and dissemination of collateral material during events

**Outcome:**

Communications capacity is embedded throughout the GWP CEE network

#### **3.2 Promote knowledge generation and dissemination**

GWP CEE with its partners regularly submits case studies relating to application of IWRM tools to the GWP ToolBox. Annually at minimum 5 case studies are contributed to the GWP ToolBox. Also, GWP CEE will cooperate with IW:LEARN (GEF/UNDP) and ICPDR to capture best

practices on management of transboundary basin (Danube) and disseminate the lessons learnt to web portal. All visitors of web sites (regional GWP CEE, global GWP, IW:LEARN, UNDP) will get access to knowledge on management and benefit sharing in transboundary waters.

**Output:**

Promote knowledge generation and dissemination through GWP ToolBox

**Outcome:**

Knowledge sharing facilitated by providing quality products and services

### **STRATEGIC GOAL 4: BUILD A MORE EFFECTIVE NETWORK**

GWP CEE is network organization striving for its strategic goals in close cooperation with its partners at national and international levels. National partners are involved into the process of changes in water management practices successfully by respecting the IWRM principles even for years when respective Country Water Partnerships are successful in their effort. In the next period, GWP CEE would like to achieve a more efficient approach to international partners like UNECE, UNDP and international river basin commissions.

**Output:**

GWP CEE is granted by observatory membership including posts of the bodies of the renowned international organizations, e.g. OECD, UNECE, UNDP and international river basin commissions.

**Outcome:**

International river basin commissions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation

### **Water management priority issues for the CEE region during the next twelve months:**

Of course, in composition of the GWP CEE Workplan 2012, the regional water management priority issues should be addressed:

1. Implementation of the EU Framework Directive (EU WFD) which is the most significant of EU Water Policy document. After a broad discussion among water management specialists and decision makers, the consensus on many similarities between IWRM approach and EU WFD has been reached. In this case the most substantial aspect is, that in both cases integrated aspect should be applied in preparation and implementation of the river basins management plans. Added value of GWP CEE in that process is to provide the platform for broad discussion on the urgent needs of the countries which are not covered by official national river basin management plans and find the way how to over bridge the gaps identify. Additionally, in line with that directive, EU countries should strive for the neighbouring countries which are not the member states at present, to attract them into the process EU WFD implementation. This is applied in the different ways in the whole territory of the Danube and Baltic Sea regions. This is also another domain, where GWP CEE would like to find its stage and justification of its existence.

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In line with the time schedule for implementation of EU WFD, the programmes of measures for achieving environmental goals specified in National river basin management plans should be introduced gradually into the practical steps of the countries. According to European Commission templates which are now developed, the countries should reply to them precisely.

2. EU Danube and Baltic Sea regional strategies implementation which include water management issues. Water is in fact a leading aspect in delineation of the boundaries of the territories for development and implementation of the complex strategies which are based on connectivity among the countries ensured by water media like water courses and the sea, i.e. the Danube river with its tributaries, all the rivers flowing to the Baltic Sea and Baltic Sea itself. In this case the GWP CEE would like to find its coverage, especially in cooperation with EU Priority Areas Committees which are established by EU for granting certificates justifying the countries to receive advantage in process of application for finances from EU financial funds.

Detailed GWP CEE Workplan 2012 is formulated according to GWP Strategy 2009-2012 goals and GWP CEE components/outcomes in the tables below.

**Strategic Goal 1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Description of the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that hopefully to be seen over the next twelve months if GWP CEE is very successful. Specification of what will be done by the boundary actors differently	Action to be taken by GWP CEE – Specification what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge #1: GWP CEE is recognized as a good partner for EU Priorities Areas Committees in process of issuing Danube Strategy Certificates and for providing respective stakeholders	EUPriority Areas Committees will include the IWRM approach into criteria for the process of granting certificate to the countries projects applied to be included into official list of the Danube Strategy projects	Establishment of the GWP CEE Danube Strategy Task Force (DS TF) by the GWP CEE Council by the end of 2011 and consequently: GWP CEE asks for observer status in Priority Areas Committees established in the frame of Danube Strategy implementation Members of DS TF are involved in the review process

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meetings		<p>related to acceptance of the countries projects applied to be included into official list of the Danube Strategy projects</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u>  GWP CEE provides the platform for stakeholders forums organized by Priority Areas Committees (the dates will be fixed later after acceptance of DS TF by Priority Areas Committees  Organising workshops to disseminate information on how to use the Danube Region Strategy advantage in Regional Summary Report on the activities of observer status and stakeholders meetings successful application for funding</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge #2:  Moldova and Ukraine accept a set of national IWRM materials and trainings on harmonization with EU WFD developed and organized by CWPs Moldova and Ukraine. This is pre-condition of broad application of IWRM in water policies and management of Moldova and Ukraine</p>	<p>After trainings and development of the documents related to IWRM/EU WFD approach by CWPs Ukraine and Moldova – the countries will change their sectoral legislation and water policy in corresponding way</p>	<p>Adaptation of German IWRM course to Moldovan/Ukrainian circumstances, documents Delivery of training on using of IWRM course for professors and students, incl. documents translation into Moldovan and Ukrainian languages</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u>  Development of concept documents to be IWRM concept into Moldovan/Ukrainian Water Code and relevant by-laws inserted, incl. documents translation into Moldovan/Ukrainian languages  Adaptation of training modules for RBMPs at the basin level to Moldovan/Ukrainian circumstances  Delivery of training on RBMPs at the basin level for practitioners of water and environmental sectors</p> <p>All the activities will be ensured by the experts of GWP Ukraine and GWP Moldova</p>
Outcome Challenge #3:	In Kaliningrad Oblast the IWRM/EU WFD	Establishment of the international working group and

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<p>Investment programmes for Neman and Pregola river basins based on Integrated management plan supported by CWPs of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland</p>	<p>approach accepted in water policy and water investment programmes on its territory</p>	<p>selection of transboundary pilot river basin. The working group from each country (Poland, Lithuania and Kaliningrad Oblast)            CWPs experts of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland will participate in data analysis needed for elaboration of integrated river basin management and selection of the transboundary pilot river basin and elaboration of the integrated water management in the transboundary pilot river basin</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u>            CWPs experts of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland will participate in development of Integrated management plan of transboundary Neman and Pregola river basins with assessment of investment needs</p>
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**Strategic Goal #2:** Address critical development challenges. *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	<b>Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges</b>	
	<b>Progress markers</b> – Description of the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that hopefully to be seen over the next twelve months if GWP CEE is very successful. Specification of what will be done by the boundary actors differently	<b>Action to be taken by GWP CEE</b> – Specification what will be done, by whom, when and where.
<p>Outcome Challenge #1: Institutions dealing with drought monitoring, assessment and its prediction together with stakeholders involved recognize the need of IDM</p>	<p>At least in 2 CEE countries, the institutions dealing with drought monitoring, assessment and its prediction together with stakeholders involved start gradually with IDM coordination</p>	<p>Consultation and consequently collaboration with Drought Management Centre for South-Eastern Europe (DMCSEE) established by WMO and UNCCD, located in Slovenia on selected drought issues            Reports on the drought monitoring, its assessment, terminology used by individual national weather services,</p>

<p>coordination at regional level</p>		<p>methods used for prediction and (early) warning and stakeholders involved into drought management, and respective interface – recommendations for CEE regional coordination of IDMP (including collaboration with DMCSEE) Regional Summary of the national reports</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Recommendations for coordination of drought monitoring, prediction and early warning activities, serving as interface between the climate service providers and various stakeholders involved in drought management Reports on collection and dissemination of information and knowledge on good practices in drought mitigation, preparedness and response Outline for guideline for IDMP policy development and management practices</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge #2: CEE countries include into their Flood Protection Strategies the non traditional approaches and measures specified and recommended in the respective GWP CEE Concept paper</p>	<p>At least 2 CEE countries will start with application of the non traditional approaches and measures specified and recommended in the respective GWP CEE Concept paper</p>	<p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Review of experience of the countries around the world with specific attention to European of them in application of non traditional approaches and methods against the floods GWP CEE Concept paper on non-traditional approaches and measures incl. recommendations applicable in the CEE region as publication of GWP CEE; printed of 100 pcs for each country</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge #3: Mayors of small settlements less than 2000 e.p. and stakeholders involved recognize the extensive wastewater treatment approach and Open wastewater</p>	<p>The bodies responsible for national legislation at least in 2 CEE countries respect the view of GWP CEE experts to start with process of adaptation of the national legislation to acceptance of implementation of extensive wastewater systems</p>	<p>Elaboration of the Study on actual status of legislation, technical aspects and problems of wide application of extensive wastewater treatment systems in CEE countries, 20 pcs for each country</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u></p>



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<p>planning as the efficient tools for selection and implementation of the best alternative of sanitation for their villages.</p>		<p>Guideline “Extensive technology of wastewater treatment – applicable approaches and methods in CEE countries” about 100 pages, 50 pcs for each country and translation of the Guideline into national languages and burning on CD, 100 pcs for each country Workshop on “How to apply extensive wastewater treatment systems in CEE countries”</p>
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**Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Description of the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that hopefully to be seen over the next twelve months if GWP CEE is very successful. Specification of what will be done by the boundary actors differently	Action to be taken by GWP CEE – Specification what will be done, by whom, when and where.
<p>Outcome Challenge #1: Communications capacity embedded throughout the GWP CEE network</p>	<p>Regional website will be created and updated at least once per week using GWPO platform.</p>	<p>Promote communication at regional and national levels through websites, publications, social media and dissemination of collateral material during events <u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Two day regional training programme for 12 journalists on IWRM and water issues will be organized back to back Regional Council Meeting in Spring or Autumn 2012.</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge #2: Knowledge sharing facilitated by providing quality products and services</p>	<p><u>At least 6 case studies will be developed and submitted for GWP ToolBox from CEE region</u></p>	<p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> A pilot one day seminar for PhD students and academic staff will be organized in one country of Central and Easter Europe to promote GWP ToolBox in academic arena.</p>



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<p>Outcome Challenge #3: Strategic messages developed and delivered to clearly identified audiences</p>	<p>In total 14 countries of the Danube River Basin will organize Danube Art Master Competition 2012</p>	<p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> At least 140 artworks related to water issues will be submitted by pupils in 14 countries of Danube River Basin. 28 school children representing 14 countries will participate at national winner's trip to Budapest in September 2012.</p>
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**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Description of the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that hopefully to be seen over the next twelve months if GWP CEE is very successful. Specification of what will be done by the boundary actors differently	Action to be taken by GWP CEE – Specification what will be done, by whom, when and where.
<p>Outcome Challenge #1: International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations recognize GWP CEE as a valuable partner for facilitation of their programmes implementation</p>	<p>International Water Conventions and renowned international organizations include the comments of respective GWP CEE representatives in their documents and implement their activities</p>	<p>Active participation of GWP CEE representative in UNECE IWRM Working Group</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Active participation in the other UNECE Working Groups, eventually in Meeting of Parties to UNECE Water Convention</p> <p>Active participation of GWP CEE representatives in ICPDR bodies</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Except of participation in Ordinary meeting and Public Participation Expert Group, to take part in River Basin Management EG</p> <p>Active participation in the other renowned</p>

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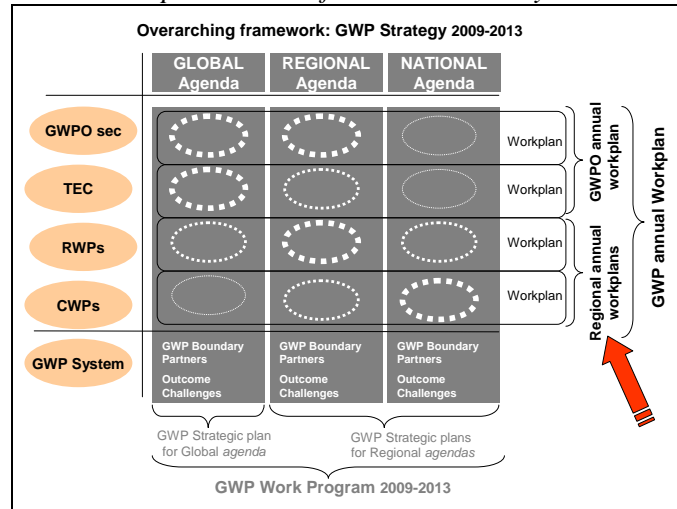
		<p>international organizations (OECD, HELCOM and International Water Commissions)</p> <p><u>In the case of financial support from DFID:</u> Participation in River basin Commissions for Elbe and Vistula Rivers</p>
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As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec &TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## INTRODUCTION

GWP China is a well established IWRM actor at all levels in the country after 11 years of gains. With a legacy in the new Water Law of 2002, the IWRM concept is a basic element of the water polices in China. Current role of GWP China is to facilitate IWRM implementation for climate change adaptation and water and food security by bringing sectors and stakeholders together.

In the 2012 Work Plan, GWP China manages to bring in *Workshop on Water Resources Management System Development in China* with key activities planned at national and river basin levels, i.e.:

- *Workshop on Water Resources Management System Development in China* to be held by GWP China Secretariat in May
- *Dialogue on IWRM for Yellow River Basin*, to be organized by GWP China Yellow River (the Yellow River Basin Water Partnership)

At provincial levels, there are four key activities that address provincial priorities within the IWRM, with a focus on water security issues:

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop on Dongting Lake Protection, GWP China Hunan
- On-Site Study on Strengthening Flood Forecasting and Warning System , GWP China Fujian
- Workshop on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Diverted and Local Water Resources, GWP China Hebei
- On-Site Study on Rural School Campus Water Supply and Conservation and Ecosystem Building, GWP China Shaanxi

In 2012 Work Plan, a focus is also to knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination. The individual activities under strategic goals 1 and 2 will reinforce knowledge uptake among different stakeholders in China.

**Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasising an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> The stakeholders need strategies to follow the outlines of the &lt; Decision on Speeding Up the Reform and Development in Water Sector &gt;</p>	<p>Relevant organizations and planners will propose strategies of water security, people’s livelihoods improvement and ecological development for the consideration by decision- makers.</p>	<p>Workshop on Reform and Development in Water Sector, GWP China Hunan, Hunan Province</p> <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analyze the outlines of the &lt;Decision on Speeding Up the Reform and Development in Water Sector &gt;</li> <li>• discuss and analyse current issues of water resources management in Hunan Province;</li> <li>• propose measures and relevant improvement strategies for the</li> </ul>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		<p>reference of the policy making;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• convene a two-days Dialogue.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Dongting Lake managers and stakeholders after the first workshop in 2010, will be better implementing the IWRM for the lake management according to &lt; Decision on Speeding Up the Reform and Development in Water Sector &gt;.</p>	<p>The experiences of Dongting Lake management will be shared among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM in the lake management.</p>	<p>2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop on Dongting Lake Protection, GWP China Hunan, Hunan Province <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• introduce experiences of pilot areas in terms of IWRM in the management of Dongting Lake;</li> <li>• consult with relevant governmental agencies, regions, experts and stakeholders for improving knowledge and capacity in the lake management;</li> <li>• coordinate the actions, policies and programmes on the management of the lake;</li> <li>• convene a two-days workshop.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> Involved water stakeholders will agree on a framework towards a sustainable water management scheme in Hebei Province</p>	<p>It will better the management and utilization of the diverted water and the local water resources in a scientific way in Hebei Province.</p>	<p>Workshop on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Diverted and Local Water Resources, GWP China Hebei, Hebei Province <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• discuss the strategies of better management of different sources of water sources;</li> <li>• analyse the situation of sharing the diverted water for the compensation of using local water among the cities along the middle route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project;</li> <li>• submit recommendations to the relevant governmental agencies;</li> <li>• convene a two-days Workshop.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4</b> The IWRM will be introduced to the &lt; Decision on Speeding Up the Reform and Development in Water Sector &gt; for the better management of water resources .</p>	<p>The strictest water resources management system shall be promoted by the update action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, and coordinated operation as well as a set up of cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholders as the outcomes of the workshop.</p>	<p>Workshop on Water Resources Management System Development in China, GWP China Secretariat, May, 2012 <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• analyze the status of implementing the &lt; Decision on Speeding Up the Reform and Development in Water Sector &gt; ;</li> <li>• identify the strategies of improving action standards, clear assignment of responsibilities and duties, coordinated operation and cooperative mechanisms of water resources management;</li> <li>• promote cooperation and exchanges between different sectors and stakeholders at home and abroad;</li> <li>• put forward and submit the recommendations to the relevant government agencies;</li> <li>• convene a two-days workshop (May, 2012).</li> </ul>

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> The project of water-conservation and ecosystem building for the school campus in rural areas must be emphasized and widely informed for the overall building of new socialist countryside and better rural education reform regarding water-related problems in schools.</p>	<p>The on-site study will help improve the water supply and sanitation for school children. It can play a role of platform for transferring the concepts of re-cycling economy and sustainable development into practices and measures in rural areas and also better way of disseminating the experiences of four pilot schools.</p>	<p>On-Site Study on School Campus Water Supply and Conservation and Ecosystem Building, GWP China Shaanxi, Shaanxi Province <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• organize on-site surveys in the pilot schools;</li> <li>• exchange experiences and achievements on building modern countryside and rural education reform in Shaanxi province;</li> <li>• disseminate the experience of “sanitation improvement” among the secondary and primary schools in rural areas;</li> <li>• improve water quality for rural water supply;</li> <li>• improve the impact of rural water supply on children’s education and health;</li> <li>• work out the report based upon the on-site investigation;</li> <li>• convene a two-days workshop (May, 2012)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> YRCC and the riparian provincial governments together with other stakeholders agree on recommendations for a proposal on strict management of water resources.</p>	<p>The report and recommendations on strict water management in the Yellow River basin will be developed.</p>	<p>Dialogue on IWRM of the Yellow River Basin, GWP China Yellow River, Henan Province. <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review and discuss the existing water resource management system and monitoring system of water and soil erosion;</li> <li>• evaluate real conditions upon the “the severities”;</li> <li>• work out the study and evaluation report;</li> <li>• convene a two-days Dialogue</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> The countermeasures and strategy of flood forecasting and warning systems are updated under the new circumstances.</p>	<p>The forecasting and warning system strategy and countermeasures will be advanced according to the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and the involved stakeholders will be informed with rational disposition of systems and will set up mechanisms for jointly decision- making and emergency treatment.</p>	<p>On-Site Study on Strengthening Flood Forecasting and Warning System, GWP China Fujian, Fuzhou, Fujian Province. <u>Activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• review and draft strategies to improve the flood forecasting and warning systems;</li> <li>• introduce the reasonable disposition of flood warning platform and monitoring facilities of flood forecasting in each county;</li> </ul>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>propose coordination mechanisms between water and metrological sectors at all levels;</li> <li>convene a two-days Workshop (September 2012);</li> <li>submit the findings and recommendations to relevant authorities and decision-makers.</li> </ul>
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**Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
<b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> GWP China partners are engaged to promote an intellectual leadership to influence water related policies	GWP China Secretariat will document IWRM practices and programs regarding the experiences of its partners, DFID Beijing Office and WRI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>develop ToolBox Case study, GWP China</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Knowledge will be shared by water professionals and students to meet IWRM implementation challenges	GWP China partners in cooperation with the academic sector will disseminate IWRM knowledge with a specific focus to reach students and professionals involved with different aspects of water resources management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>organize training workshop on water resources management with the cooperation of Hohai University, Nanjing Hydraulic Research Institute, Water Resources Department of Jiangsu Province and other partners</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> Water stakeholders are better informed through GWP China knowledge dissemination about issues related to managing water resources	Raised awareness on water management issues and the role of GWP China among the public and relevant actors in water and development sectors, e.g. the donor community. Media have access to IWRM activities of GWP China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GWP China Website Management</li> <li>update information on IWRM implementation, GWP China news, background information and documentation on climate change adaptation and water security;</li> <li>strengthen linkage between GWP China and the major media</li> <li>translate into Chinese relevant IWRM publications;</li> <li>publish IWRM relevant materials into Chinese language.</li> </ul>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

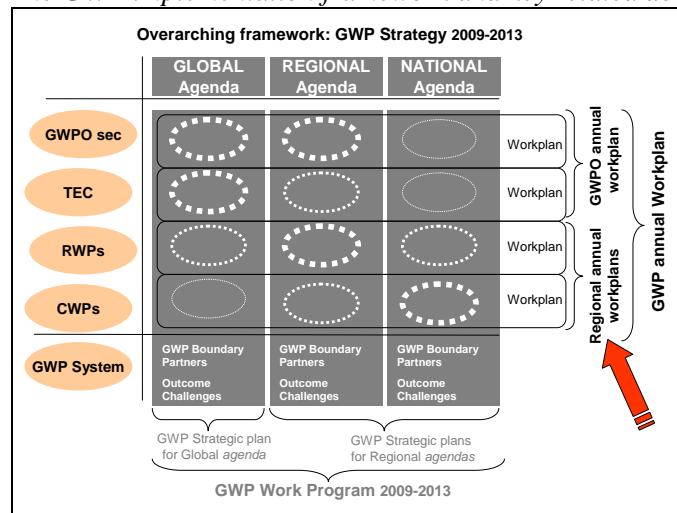
**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenges	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actor in each outcome challenge	Action to be taken – Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where
<b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> GWP China will improve its capacity and widen its scope as IWRM facilitator.	Build capacity of the partnerships in China for more effective and productive performance.	Broadening and Strengthening Linkages with other IWRM Actors, GWP China <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• communicate and cooperate with other organizations;</li> <li>• organize training activities for the working staff of the secretariats.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> GWP China will improve its fund-raising capacity and have new partners.	Promote relationship and cooperation with new partners including financial partners.	Participating in GWP's and other relevant international activities, GWP China <u>Activities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• strengthen the cooperation with new partners and international organizations and seek co-funding;</li> <li>• increase mutual understanding with GWPO and other partners.</li> </ul>



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

**Strategic Goal 1: To apply and implement IWRM principles and practices to support national development priorities**

<b>Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges</b>		
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>Progress markers –</b> <i>Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?</i>	<b>Action to be taken by GWP EnA</b> <i>Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.</i>
Outcome Challenge 1 Support Governments to incorporate IWRM policies/laws and plans into their national development processes and implementation	1. At national level, work with Ministry of Water, River Catchment /Basin organisation , Regional and Local Authorities are taking in account implications of WRM development at the different spatial scales and seeking synergy: <i>Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea</i>	Partner with Basin Organizations and Regional Bodies to strengthen Transboundary WRM.  Pilot and/or scale-up piloting on IWRM implementation at basin, national and regional levels.
Outcome Challenge 2 Support Governments to revise and strengthen their IWRM policies, laws and plans, to incorporate into their national development processes.	Ministries of water work more closely with other line ministries to strengthen coherence in water related programs towards integration in national economic development objectives and priorities <i>Rwanda, Burundi</i>	Facilitate and support awareness raising programmes.  Implementation at basin, national and regional levels.
Outcome Challenge 3 Stakeholders work together to build national and local capacities to support implementation of policies and plans	IGAD, LVBC spearhead formal and informal exchange of lessons between country technical officers and decision makers on expediting SWAP	Promote knowledge and lessons sharing between countries.
Outcome Challenge 4 Support Financial resource mobilisation for WRM	AMCOW, African Union, AfDB increase visibility and financial allocation toward WRM functions and activities	Advocate for national government to increase financial resources for WRM.  Improve articulation of economic value of water in national development.
Outcome Challenge 5 WACDEP Component 1: Promote water security, climate resilience and ‘No regrets’ investments as	Rwanda, Burundi line ministries work more closely on Bugesera sub-catchment of Kagera River basin climate adaptation both on cross- border	Support to integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes (Country WACDEP 1.1).

<p>a key part of national and regional development processes (WACDEP1)</p>	<p>cooperation and at national level</p>	<p>Support to integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes (Region WACDEP 1.1)                  Support to integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes (Coordination unit WACDEP 1.1)</p> <p>Support the development of 'No regrets' investments and financing strategies and fundable projects for water security and climate resilience targeting new and emerging climate funds (Country WACDEP 1.2).                  Support the development of 'No regrets' investments and financing strategies and fundable projects for water security and climate resilience targeting new and emerging climate funds (Region WACDEP 1.2).                  Support the development of 'No regrets' investments and financing strategies and fundable projects for water security and climate resilience targeting new and emerging climate funds (Coordination Unit WACDEP 1.2).</p> <p>WACDEP Support collaboration with existing project preparation facilities and prepare investment projects on water security and climate change adaptation targeting new and emerging climate funds (Country WACDEP 1.3)                  WACDEP Support collaboration with existing project preparation facilities and prepare investment projects on water security and climate change adaptation targeting new and emerging climate funds (Region WACDEP 1.3).                  WACDEP Support collaboration with existing project preparation facilities and prepare investment projects on water security and climate change adaptation targeting new and emerging climate funds (Coordination Unit WACDEP 1.3).</p> <p>Support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in transboundary aquifers and shared aquifers (Country WACDEP 1.4).</p>
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## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		Support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in transboundary aquifers and shared aquifers (Region WACDEP 1.4). Support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in transboundary aquifers and shared aquifers (Country WACDEP 1.4).
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**Strategic Goal 2: To use IWRM approaches effectively to address adaptation to climate change and other emerging adaptation to climate change and other emerging challenges at the national, regional and global levels.**

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP EnA Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
Outcome Challenge 1 National and regional policy-makers, civic organizations, water managers, and international development agencies take	LVBC , GWP EnA collaborate to organise decision and policy makers roundtable on strengthening national climate adaptation program with regional approaches  NBI and GWP EnA organise senior technical officers in water and climate departments from Nile countries to consider transboundary benefits to climate adaptation efforts  IGAD Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources and African Union DREA incorporate transboundary aspects in climate change programs	Organise high level policy workshops on transboundary waters and regional collaboration themes.  Organise middle level policy workshops ensuring multidisciplinary participants.  Facilitate dialogue on water and climate governance in Nile/GHA.
Outcome Challenge 2 National and regional policy-makers, civic organization, water managers, and international development agencies address critical development	Nile Basin Countries, CGIAR & UN agencies discuss Foreign Direct Investments in water, food and energy sectors with national agencies	Food, energy and water security analyse physical and social constraints to sustainable water use and identify scenarios for meeting long term development.

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>challenges with an emphasis on food security, urbanisation and conflict resolution.</p>	<p>Regional Trade in Agricultural Products (RTAP), COMESA, East African Agricultural Financing Network incorporate regional dimensions of food security and virtual water footprints in promoting cross-border cooperation</p> <p>AMCOW develops and sustains workprogram on gender and youth mainstreaming in water and climate change</p>	<p>Urbanisation, water footprint, demand for infrastructure, economic impact and opportunities</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming in WRM and climate change.</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge 3 Demographic challenges to water resources management</p>	<p>Population Reference Bureau (PRB); USAID; UNFPA support national agencies address demographic transitions impacts on water, food and land management</p>	<p>Promote dialogue on IWRM in the context of population growth that has so far been largely missing in water dialogues in the basin</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge 4 WACDEP Component 2: Address critical water security and development challenges to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities (WACDEP 2)</p>	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction programs in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya incorporate climate adaptation approaches for proposed projects</p>	<p>Support implementation of local level pilot projects to build resilience of communities focusing on the water energy food nexus within the context of green growth, land and water management (Country WACDEP2.1)</p> <p>Support implementation of local level pilot projects to build resilience of communities focusing on the water energy food nexus within the context of green growth, land and water management (Region WACDEP2.1)</p> <p>Support implementation of local level pilot projects to build resilience of communities focusing on the water energy food nexus within the context of green growth, land and water management (Coordination Unit WACDEP2.1).</p> <p>Support development of global and local tools that promote the resilience of countries and communities to hazards induced by floods and droughts (Country WACDEP 2.2)</p> <p>Support development of global and local tools that promote the resilience of countries and communities to hazards induced by floods and droughts (Region</p>

		<p>WACDEP 2.2) Support development of global and local tools that promote the resilience of countries and communities to hazards induced by floods and droughts (Coordination Unit WACDEP 2.2).</p> <p>Develop novel technical and policy approaches to guide decision making for enhancing water security and climate resilience (Country WACDEP 2.3) Develop novel technical and policy approaches to guide decision making for enhancing water security and climate resilience (Region WACDEP 2.3) novel technical and policy approaches to guide decision making for enhancing water security and climate resilience (Coordination Unit WACDEP 2.3)</p>
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**Strategic Goal 3: To generate and share knowledge on sustainable water resources management principles and practices among all stakeholders**

<b>Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges</b>		
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?</b>	<b>Action to be taken by GWP EnA</b> <i>Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.</i>
<p>Outcome Challenge 1 Stakeholders in the region have increased access to relevant and practical knowledge and increased capacity to share IWRM related approaches</p>	<p>National water, agriculture, environment agencies in Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Burundi mobilised to inform national economic development and climate strategies with IWRM approach</p>	<p>Capture, document, publish and disseminate knowledge arising from processes.</p> <p>Identify and use appropriate channels for dissemination</p> <p>Undertake stakeholders mapping</p>
<p>Outcome Challenge 2 GWP EnA embeds a communication culture across the partnership and stakeholders at all levels in the region</p>	<p>Country Water Partnerships have disaggregated database on government and non-state actors at country level and specific communication strategy</p>	<p>Communication strategy and plan for the region and CWOs</p> <p>Develop communication material (print and electronic).</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>Outcome Challenge 3 WACDEP Component 3 : Promote knowledge generation and dissemination of climate information and the range of adaptation funds available through UNFCCC, World Bank, and other (WACDEP3)</p>	<p>East African Community, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya water, environemnt and climate agencies target interntional climate funding for intersectoral adaptation projects</p>	<p>Support policy and decision-makers to understand the scope and access modalities on the range of existing funds to support water management and climate change adaptation (Country WACDEP 3.1). Support policy and decision-makers to understand the scope and access modalities on the range of existing funds to support water management and climate change adaptation (Region WACDEP 3.1). Support policy and decision-makers to understand the scope and access modalities on the range of existing funds to support water management and climate change adaptation (Coordination Unit WACDEP 3.1).</p> <p>Support countries to gain better access to hydro meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impacts (Country WACDEP 3.2). Support countries to gain better access to hydro meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impacts (Region WACDEP 3.2). Support countries to gain better access to hydro meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impacts (Coordination Unit WACDEP 3.2)</p> <p>Support knowledge management, global pan African advocacy, communications, analyticial papers on climate resilience and promotional of WCDP during key events, UNFCCC, SWWW, AWW, WWF, etc</p>

**Strategic Goal 4: To increase the visibility and sustainability of the GWP network and its independent platform to build coherence and viable internal and external alliances**



Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers – Describe the change in the boundary actors in each outcome challenge that you hope to see over the next twelve months if GWP is very successful. What will the boundary actors be doing differently?	Action to be taken by GWP EnA Specify what will be done, by whom, when and where.
<p>Outcome Challenge 1 WASCDEP Component 4: Support to development of partnerships and capacity of institutions and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in development processes (WACDEP 4)</p>	<p>Rwanda, Burundi develop draft institutional frameworks for interagency coordination in each country for the Bugesera sub-catchment climate adaption program. NELSAP develops template and advisory for cross border institutional coordination for water, climate and environment projects LVBC establishes water development and management framework delineating responsibility of national agencies to regional programs in environment, water and climate sectors</p>	<p>Support to strengthening of governance and institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning processes at all levels (Country WACDEP 4.1) Support to strengthening of governance and institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning processes at all levels (Region WACDEP 4.1) Support to strengthening of governance and institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning processes at all levels (Coordination Unit WACDEP 4.1)</p> <p>Develop and support management and governance arrangements to support programme implementation (Country WACDEP 4.2) Develop and support management and governance arrangements to support programme implementation (Region WACDEP 4.2) Develop and support management and governance arrangements to support programme implementation (Coordination Unit WACDEP 4.2)</p>

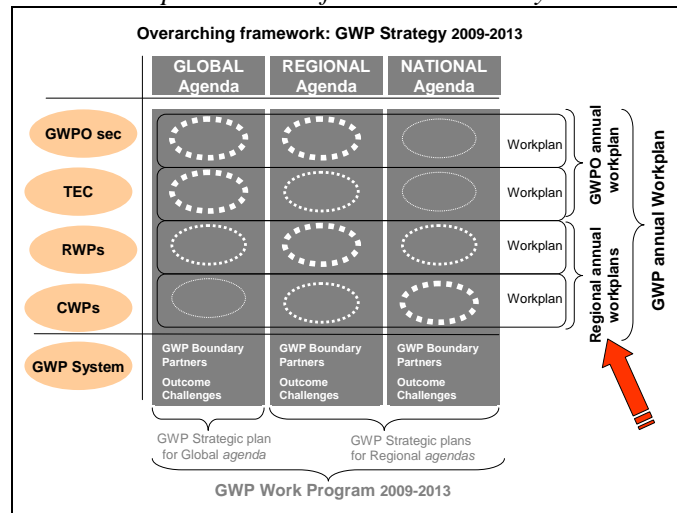
# RWP WORKPLAN

# GWP Mediterranean



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

In 2012, GWP-Mediterranean will advance on policy and technical agendas already developed in previous years in support of promoting its objectives towards integrated water resources management and will strive to make openings towards new thematic fields and reach out to stakeholders outside the 'water box'. In collaboration with key partner institutions and organisations, the emphasis of the activities would be on:

- 1. Facilitating policy dialogue and implementing catalytic actions for IWRM and WSS planning at:
  - Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the political process of the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean
  - national level, with emphasis on Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia,
  - local and/or river basin level, including developing joint IWRM/ICZM planning methodology and applying it in the transboundary Buna/Bojana River (shared between Albania and Montenegro),
  - clearly identified, prioritised and targeted IWRM sub-themes, including Water Financing with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation (PSP).
- 2. Facilitating regional and local policy dialogue and building capacity for Transboundary IWRM, including the formal Drin River Basin Dialogue (shared by five countries and territories)
- 3. Supporting policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and building capacity for integrated Groundwater resources management, including for the transboundary Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans).
- 4. Facilitating regional and national policy dialogue and building capacity for Climate Change Adaptation and Variability, including in relation to the UNEP ICZM Protocol in the Mediterranean and through the overall GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP).
- 5. Implementing local pilot applications and promoting local, national and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management, including rainwater harvesting as a contributor to local water security in Mediterranean islands with emphasis in Malta and Cyclades/Greece, as well as exploring PSP in small-scale grey water treatment and desalination infrastructure.
- 6. Advancing knowledge management, awareness raising and education targeting media, parliamentarians and educators.

**Strategic Goal #1: Put IWRM into practice in the region, at all levels and scales and across different sectors.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge # 1b)</b></p> <p>1. Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local / river basin level</p> <p><i>within the framework of and in collaboration with partners of the EC project Sustainable Water Integrated Management (SWIM), the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), the GEF Strategic Partnership for Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems (MedPartnership) and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National governments are equipped with tools to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning in an integrated approach; related national strategies and plans advance and/or are finalized.</li> <li>- The draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) process and competent political UfM partners are equipped with action planning tools to proceed with the implementation of the recommendations of this new key policy document for water in the Mediterranean upon its political endorsement</li> <li>- Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies.</li> <li>- Regional and national IWRM and ICZM partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute, based on demand, to key national IWRM or WSS processes through assessment, policy dialogue and capacity building activities, using a structured multi-stakeholder approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, for advancing on non-conventional water resources management.</li> <li>* in Lebanon, for the advancement of the National Water Strategy and the preparation of the new National IWRM Plan,</li> <li>* in Tunisia, for the advancement of the new National Water Strategy ‘Eau 2050’,</li> <li>* in Palestine, for the advancement of the Water Governance Reform Programme,</li> <li>* in Mauritania, for advancing on IWRM planning challenges,</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Contribute to the elaboration of the policy and technical background for action planning for the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) within the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM).</li> <li>- Explore with OECD, UfM and EUWI FWG obstacles and opportunities for sustainable water financing including through private sector participation (PSP) with national (one or two countries in North Africa and Near East) and regional (Mediterranean) PSP assessment, policy multi-stakeholder dialogue and sharing of experiences.</li> <li>- Complete with UNEP MAP PAP/RAC and UNESCO the joint ICZM / IWRM conceptual framework.</li> <li>- Advance pilot application of the joint ICZM/IWRM methodology through the joint Management Plan of the transboundary river Buna/Bojana (shared</li> </ul>

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	<p>and challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Riparian countries of the Buna/Bojana are equipped with advanced local management planning tools and adopt the joint Management Plan.</li> </ul>	<p>between Albania and Montenegro).</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge # 1b)</b></p> <p>2. Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for Transboundary IWRM,</p> <p><i>within the framework of and in collaboration with the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, GEF IW:LEARN 3, the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), Drin Basin Dialogue and the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)</i></p>	<p>Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated transboundary water resources management; formal and informal stakeholder processes progress e.g. action planning is elaborated for the shared vision for the management of the Drin River Basin, public participation advances in Sava River Basin, UN Water Convention is ratified by more countries of the Mediterranean, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build capacity of decision makers and stakeholders and share experiences on targeted issues of Transboundary IWRM (e.g. public participation, management of multi-purpose uses, climate change, formulation and running of joint commissions, etc) in Southeastern Europe, Near East and North Africa. Organise at least two major policy meetings on the subject to recommend areas and methods for action and related capacity building workshops.</li> <li>- Facilitate with UNECE and UNDP the structured Drin Basin Dialogue aiming at developing and implementing a joint vision among riparian countries for the management of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin (shared by five countries and territories) through national and regional policy dialogue and assessment as well pilot management applications.</li> <li>- Assist the ISRBC to advance public participation and multi-stakeholder consultation for the management of the transboundary Sava River Basin (shared by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge # 1b)</b></p> <p>3. Policy dialogue and stakeholder consultation is facilitated and capacity is build for integrated Groundwater resources management</p> <p><i>within the GEF/UNESCO Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System -DIKTAS-project</i></p>	<p>Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources management, particularly for the Dinaric Arc Karstic system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote policy dialogue, build capacity of decision makers and stakeholders, share experiences and raise awareness on targeted issues of integrated Groundwater resources management for the Dinaric Arc Karst Transboundary Aquifer System (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia and Slovenia)</li> </ul>

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges in the region using IWRM as an entry point.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2a)</b></p> <p>4. Promote regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues</p> <p><i>within the GEF Project on Climate Variability and Change in the Mediterranean, through the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and bilaterally supported projects.</i></p>	<p>Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of the climate change adaptation and variability challenges in relation to IWRM and ICZM, including the ways to respond to them through joint and coordinated action.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote regional policy dialogue, awareness raising, sharing of experiences and capacity on climate change adaptation and variability including as a contribution to the implementation of the ICZM Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Activities will address Albania, Algeria, Bosnia &amp; Herzegovina, Croatia, Egypt, Libya, Palestine, Morocco, Montenegro, Syria, Tunisia. Furthermore, special emphasis will be attained in Tunisia through WACDEP.</li> <li>- Contribute to developing and formulating major regional policy processes on climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean (e.g. under Med Climate Change Initiative-MCCI, UfM, UNDP, etc)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2b)</b></p> <p>5. Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management.</p> <p><i>within the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation and the 'Mission Water' of Coca Cola 3E and Coca Cola Hellas</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply RWH as a standard practice contributing to the household water supply.</li> <li>- Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of non-conventional water resources solutions and related challenges.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote rainwater harvesting (RWH) as a contributor to local water security in Mediterranean islands, with emphasis on Malta and the Cyclades islands/Greece, through pilot installation of more than 8 small and medium scale RWH systems in public buildings, training of technicians and educational activities for local schools. in collaboration with</li> <li>- Contribute to national policy dialogue and sharing of experiences on non-conventional water resources (RWH, grey-water reuse, desalination, etc) through targeted national workshops on the subject</li> </ul>

**Strategic Goal #3: Ensure effective knowledge management and communications in the region.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b)</b></p> <p>6. Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJESD)</p>	<p>Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power.</p>	<p>Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b)</b></p> <p>7. Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability</p>	<p>Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.</p>	<p>Promote the works of the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEDIES) through support to networking and capacity building activities among educators and development and pilot use in schools of targeted educational material. MEDIES is co-supported by GWP-Med since its launching in 2003.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b)</b></p> <p>8. Promote water in the wetlands management agenda in the Mediterranean</p>	<p>Wetlands managers are assisted in planning better on IWRM issues.</p>	<p>Support the organisation of the strategic ‘Symposium on Water and Wetlands in the Mediterranean: From Grado to Agadir-The next 20 years’ February 2012, in Agadir, in collaboration with MedWet.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b)</b></p> <p>9. Promote awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean</p>	<p>Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions</p>	<p>Co-organise with regional partners and governments the the Mediterranean Session during the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (Marseille, March 2012), Mediterranean side event at the Rio+20 (Rio, June 2012), etc</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b)</b></p> <p>10. Thematic and inter-disciplinary capacity building (including at country and local levels) and sharing of experiences among stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholder groups whose members are partners in GWP-Med and additional partners (primarily outside the ‘water box’) advance their understanding and operational knowledge on IWRM issues.</p>	<p>Build capacity of targeted groups of water stakeholders (e.g. river basin organisations, irrigators, local authorities, NGOs, private sector including banks, etc) on priority IWRM issues.</p> <p><i>The activity is planned to develop further through operational links with the Horizon 2020 Initiative to De-Pollute the Mediterranean.</i></p>



**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4a)</b></p> <p>11. Promote country and local water partnerships</p>	<p>Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships to better tackle IWRM challenges.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on expression of demand by competent parties, promote the establishment of GWP Country Water Partnership in Mauritania (elaborate stakeholders survey and feasibility study responding to sustainability criteria for building and developing the partnership, and, if ripe, organise launching event).</li> <li>- Based on demand expressed, investigate the establishment of a GWP Sava Water Partnership (in close cooperation with the International Sava River Basin Commission).</li> <li>- Eventually explore possible interest in other countries of the region for establishing GWP Country Water Partnerships</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4a)</b></p> <p>12. Promote GWP-Med in the Pan-African agenda and explore/utilise the related fundraising opportunities</p>	<p>Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Systematic follow up of key pan-African processes within the overall GWP Africa agenda, promoting action and sharing of experiences between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa countries and agendas</li> </ul>

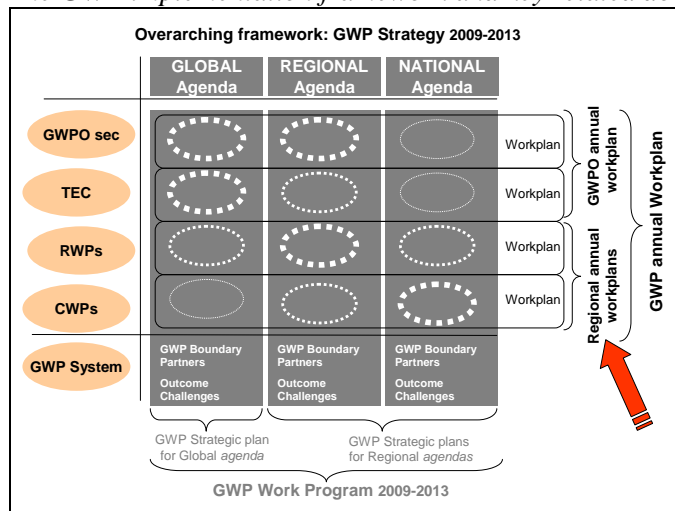






As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## INTRODUCTION

The water management priority issues in southern Africa are:

- **Multi-level and cross sectoral integration** for integrated planning for improved livelihoods, and economic development and growth at local, national, basin and regional levels; and linking the levels in a development and institutional context. More focus on the value of the IWRM approach in dealing with ‘other sector development challenges’ e.g. land and food insecurity and climate change and variability, risk and vulnerability; building on IWRM planning and facilitating the implementation of IWRM plans – which must cater for climate change and variability.
- Promoting the **water resources financing and climate finance issues and opportunities** and essentials, includes securing private sector support and developing strong partnerships with the private sector towards a good business case for good water resources management; relates also to Finance and Planning sectors and appreciation of sustainable water financing. Increase awareness of the business case for water management including Water Demand Management.
- **Inadequate institutional capacity** to implement ambitious and technically sound **IWRM government policies and strategies**.
- **Inadequate knowledge management and proper IWRM and development research processes** to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement (at relevant and related levels), action and uptake of valuable research – focus on process and knowledge generation, re-organising and packaging for different targets/next users for different use and purposes.

**Strategic Goal #1: Put IWRM into practice in the region, at all levels and scales and across different sectors.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP SA
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1a</b>                      Relevant ministries in at least three countries between Angola, <i>Botswana</i>, DRC, <i>Lesotho</i>, Madagascar, <i>Mauritius</i>, <i>Namibia</i>, and <i>Zimbabwe</i> will develop and adopt effective policies and plans for water resources management and development in a way that is broadly consistent with national development policies and poverty reduction strategies</p>	<p>Botswana ministry finalises the national IWRM plan and secures funding from treasury for <i>implementation</i> of the plan.</p> <p>SADC helps GWPSA secure resources for SADC member states which still require national IWRM planning processes or IWRM and national development reforms (towards levelling the field and status of IWRM and development in the SADC region – including island states).</p>	<p>GWPSA supports Botswana WP and the ministry in finalising their national IWRM plan and ensures that BWP has provided support to the government on developing a financing strategy for the implementation IWRM plan, which included processes towards securing national budget support.</p> <p>GWPSA follows up with SADC following SADC participation at the last GWPSA SC highlighting the need for GWPSA to still support national IWRM processes in which do not yet have these or an equivalent. SADC &amp; GWPSA will jointly seek financial support for such activities.</p> <p>Should funding be secured or opportunities arise through other related initiatives for which GWPSA or countries have funding – GWPSA will encourage and support CWPs to engage in national IWRM planning processes and policy review</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

	<p>Relevant ministries responsible for water in other SADC countries acknowledge the need for alignment with national development and have initiated alignment processes.</p> <p>Ministers of Water and Finance in the SADC region meet at least once to increase the awareness of water's role in the economy.</p>	<p>processes by providing a neutral stakeholder platform for consultation throughout the country and also ensuring critical development issues are identified and dialogued.</p> <p>GWPSA and GWP regions in Africa pursue discussions with SADC, AMCOW and AfDB on national and regional water and finance minister meetings – towards a high level Pan-African event</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1b</b> Local and national planning authorities in 5 countries will begin to mainstream IWRM issues &amp; principles into sectoral and cross-sectoral development policies and plans.</p>	<p>GWP SA and its partners will develop programmes with 2 local authorities to ensure that water resources management is taken on board.</p> <p>Economic and finance planning departments in at least 5 countries have a better understanding of the role of water resources management – in the context of the 3E's and local and national development</p>	<p>Implement IWRM pilot projects in at least 2 countries to mainstream IWRM into local development planning (integrated with CPWF, ANBO and WACDEP initiatives).</p> <p>GWPSA will target economic planning &amp; finance departments and provide stakeholder process support and technical expertise to the water sector at country, basin and regional levels to encourage cross-sectoral and multi-level engagement in planning at different levels. This will initially be pursued through the SADC multi-stakeholder dialogues supported by Danida from 2012, where GWP brings together stakeholders from different sectors with their strategies and policies that have an implication on water resources. This in order to promote an integrated approach to the use, development and management of water resources and issues.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1c</b> The SADC water division at regional, basin, national and local authorities levels in the Zambezi and Orange-Senqu or other Basins will advance the effective implementation of IWRM frameworks</p>	<p>Institutions in at least 8 riparian states in the Orange-Senqu, or Zambezi Basin or another basin will implement programmes aimed at achieving better water resources management in line with regional water instruments, considering basin and national dimensions.</p>	<p>GWP will support the SADC Secretariat in raising the awareness of Regional Water Instruments and Programmes through the CWPs and Regional Partner initiatives through targeted communication - various stakeholders outside the water sector including politicians.</p> <p>GWP will support the RBO Secretariats (of ZAMCOM LIMCOM &amp; ORASECOM) &amp; national / CWP facilitation appropriate for TBWRM initiatives. GWPSA will also ensure that relevant knowledge and experiences are accessible to RBOs and respective riparian states – towards multi-level knowledge sharing within a basin. GWP will also provide technical expertise through its RTEC. Securing DFID-GIZ support for TBWRM activities focused at national level will make this possible in the Zambezi and Orange-Senqu. Limpopo support to the development and implementation of the IWRM frameworks will be done through both RCCP, WACDEP and CPWF support / resources.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1d: WACDEP 1</b> Water security, climate resilience and 'No Regrets' investments promoted as a key part of national and regional development processes</p>	<p>Riparian states of the Limpopo and LIMCOM and other RBOs &amp; SADC request information and support for water, climate resilience and no regret investments.</p>	<p>Support to integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes in Mozambique; Support the development of 'No Regrets' investment and financing strategies and fundable projects for water security and climate resilience targeting new and emerging climate funds;</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		Support collaboration with existing project preparation facilities and support the preparation of investment projects on water security and climate change adaptation targeting new and emerging climate funds; Support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in Transboundary waters and shared aquifers
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**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges in the region using IWRM as an entry point.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP SA
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2a</b> Ministries of energy, health, finance, environment, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries), civic organizations, river basin organizations, water managers &amp; international development agencies will take into account the links between water &amp; climate change to plan &amp; implement integrated solutions for the development &amp; management of water resource at national &amp; basin levels.</p>	<p>In at least three countries in the region and at the regional level. Water using and water impacting sectors will play a role in the development of climate change adaptation strategies in water resources management and development.</p> <p>Adaptation Action Plans in at least two river basin (e.g. Limpopo, Zambezi and Orange-Senqu) and at least six countries will incorporate adaptation strategies that take into account the linkages between water and climate change.</p>	<p>Organise with Regional and Continental partners - multi-stakeholder dialogues to deepen the understanding of IWRM and CCA.</p> <p>GWPSA will engage the UNDP-GEF projects on climate change adaptation to harness support for local, national and regional adaptation strategies and actions (e.g Mozambique).</p> <p><i>See OC 2d – WACDEP 2</i></p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2b</b> National &amp; regional policy makers, civic society, water managers &amp; international development agencies collectively debate &amp; address critical development challenges, in particular food insecurity, rapid population growth &amp; natural resource conflicts, from a perspective of IWRM</p>	<p>Researchers and Stakeholders in the Limpopo Basin are engaged with each other in the water and food research projects L1-L4 in the LBDC.</p> <p>Researchers influenced positively by the important role of communications in facilitating uptake of research outputs.</p> <p>GWPSA engaged by global CPWF team in knowledge product packaging for LBDC Phase 2 and CPWF Ph1 in CPWF basins.</p> <p>GWP in Africa engaged also in Volta and Nile basin CPWF projects and GWPSA facilitates collaboration at a continental level.</p>	<p>GWP SA will work with LBDC project teams to ensure that stakeholders are consulted in research processes and that relevant research is put into use to guide policy and appropriate technology use and practice;</p> <p>GWPSA will support and develop relevant outputs and processes for the most appropriate packaging of Phase 2 LBDC products to ensure use and uptake by different target audiences (<i>related also to Goal 3 knowledge brokering</i>).</p> <p>GWP SA will work with IWMI and others (eg. CAADP/NEPAD) to <i>contextualise / interpret</i> and promote the policy recommendations from the Comprehensive Assessment for various government departments, NGOs, development practitioners, researchers and implementers in the water, agricultural &amp; development sectors. GWPSA will do this through LBDC project workshops, WaterNet-GWPSA symposium sessions and capacity workshops through CPWF.</p>

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<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2c</b> SADC, member states and river basin organization leaders, will incorporate regional perspectives on critical development challenges, &amp; the role of IWRM in addressing them in the region, in their contributions to the Pan-African and global discourse .</p>	<p>The SADC region (member states and basin and regional structures) will be an organised collective in articulating the role of IWRM in addressing various critical (hot topic) development challenges in the continental and global discourse.</p>	<p>GWP SA working with SADC, and RBOs will collate best practices and develop case studies for dissemination and sharing towards showcasing the region &amp; Africa at Pan-African and global platforms. GWP SA working with other GWP regions in Africa will promote IWRM and critical development challenge learning among RBO's with ANBO and 'SANBO' and among member states through CWPs.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2d (WACDEP2)</b> Critical water security and development challenges addressed to enhance climate resilience of Limpopo basin countries and communities</p>	<p>Decision makers from relevant ministries and institutions will be capacitated &amp; have access to knowledge on the links &amp; impact between water, climate change &amp; other sectors – at national &amp; basin level. Stakeholders, including decision – makers at local, national &amp; basin scales understand climate resilient development in their context.</p>	<p>Support implementation of local level pilot projects to build resilience of communities focusing on the water-energy-food nexus within the context of green growth, land and water management (national, regional and Africa wide support); Develop and promote tools to build resilience; develop novel technical and policy approaches to guide decision making – water &amp; climate resilience.</p>

**Strategic Goal #3: Ensure effective knowledge management and communications in the region.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP SA
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3a</b> Stakeholders in Southern Africa, including government, NGOs, private sector, and women and youth groups, will effectively access, use and share relevant and practical IWRM knowledge</p>	<p>Stakeholders in the SADC region have access to information on IWRM via websites, GWP ToolBox and other media. Stakeholders including youth and woman are accessing IWRM information readily available &amp; using at country level and at a regional level countries are sharing experiences</p>	<p><b>Outreach:</b> GWP SA will engage with water using sectors and water impacting sectors through dialogue and targeted policy briefs and other knowledge products, including further promotion and population of the GWP Toolbox (among Partners) so as to improve understanding of the importance of water resources management issues and to share knowledge better.</p> <p>GWP SA will develop working relationships with business networks and initiatives (eg CEO Mandate and Africa World Economic Forum) and businesses that are promoting good water resources management like Nestle and engage more with these new partners and businesses to promote the good financing and sustainability case for good water management to business. This will ensure that poor water management is seen as a risk to business and good management beneficial to business, including corporate social responsibility. This activity links also with Goal 4 on fund raising – towards engaging and securing 'new' financial partners i.e. the private sector – as well as identifying donors that are working primarily with the private sector – in view of ROI and sustainability.</p>

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		<p><b>Knowledge sharing &amp; brokering:</b> GWP SA will develop relevant knowledge products and strategic messages to ensure use &amp; impact/behavioural change by specific next users of the knowledge.</p> <p>GWP SA will work with information generators within and outside the partnership like researchers (CPWF, WaterNet, IWMI, academic institutions, ARC, CSIR, WRC etc) to ensure that research is packaged into knowledge products which can be used by specific target groups (educators, development practitioners and policy makers).</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3b</b> Partners will embed in GWP-SA a communications culture, in which, for example, they will exchange strategic information and key messages, monitor their outcomes, and disseminate cases studies, achievements and lessons learned within and outside the Partnership</p>	<p>GWP SA has created platforms for partners to share and dialogue in the region, country and among GWP regions especially GWP in Africa.</p> <p>GWP Partners in the region are developing messages to address critical development challenges at all levels and disseminating these</p>	<p>Integrating communication into planning and programme activities in all programmatic goals and activities. Apply communications framework learning in CPWF to other projects and to support CWPs. GWP SA will develop practical communications plans at regional and country level to support implementation outcomes and impact of regional and country activities.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3c</b> GWP SA enhances itself as a learning organization that reflects and acts on internal and external experiences through Outcome Mapping planning and monitoring</p>	<p>GWP SA and at least 6 CWPs are using OM to plan annually and to report progress towards achieving the outcomes .</p>	<p>Develop institutional learning systems and capacities : GWP SA at regional and country level will use Outcome Mapping to capture progress towards achieving Outcome Challenges and ensure the partnership reflects and learns through this monitoring process. <i>(relates to strengthening of CWPs in Goal 4)</i></p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3d (WACDEP 3)</b> Knowledge generation and dissemination of climate information and the range of Adaptation Funds available through UNFCCC, World Bank and others – promoted.</p>	<p>GWPSA and GWP in Africa identifies &amp; disseminates useful knowledge products and information on climate information and funds.</p> <p>Conditions to access funds and those worthwhile to pursue identified (indicative of why worthwhile – develop interpretation of criteria).</p>	<p>Support policy and decision-makers in the Limpopo basin to understand the scope and access modalities on the range of existing funds to support water management and climate change adaptation;</p> <p>Support Limpopo riparian countries to gain better access to hydro-meteorological data and better information on state of water resources and climate change impacts;</p> <p>Support knowledge management, global-pan African advocacy, communications, analytical papers on climate resilience and promotion of WCDP during key events, UNFCCC, SWWW, AWW, WWF, etc</p> <p>As a knowledge broker &amp; manager – GWPSA and GWP Africa will aim to turn climate science into information that can be understood and used by different target groups – by working with the science community, the RCCP and others.</p>



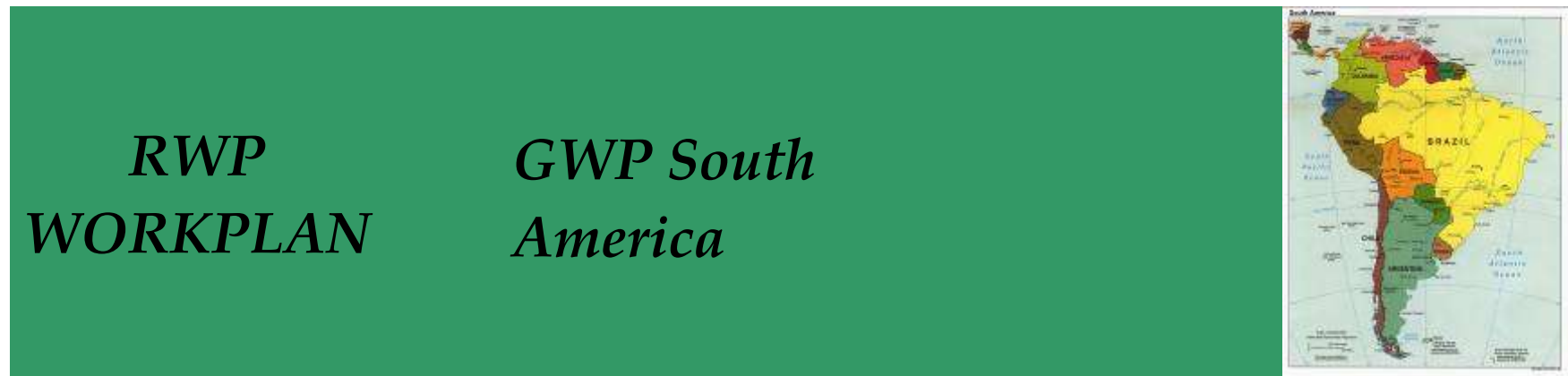
**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP SA
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4a</b> All GWP SA's CWPs will have fully functional secretariats that improve the organization and management systems and streamline financial, administrative and governance procedures and structures</p>	<p>All CWPs will be re-energised and country owned. Botswana, Malawi, Namibia , Zambia and Zimbabwe will be accredited and Angola, DRC, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, South Africa and Tanzania are in the process of being accredited.</p> <p>CWP host agreements revisited and alternative hosts found where appropriate.</p> <p>All CWPs will finalise Constitutions</p> <p>GWP SA has identified stakeholder interest in CWPs in Mauritius and Seychelles.</p>	<p>Support establishment of CWPs in remaining SADC island states if SADC can secure support for this as they have identified it as a need. Will engage and recruit members from countries that have not established CWPS</p> <p>GWPSA will support CWPs in governance, operations, partnership strengthening and membership skill smapping and reporting, and programme development as well as firmly establish CWP Secretariats and at least an appointed part time CWP officer at the host institutions.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4b</b> GWP SA and CWPs fully incorporate an Outcome Mapping approach as a way to plan, monitor, evaluate and report success of regional and country work plans and programmes.</p>	<p>All CWPs trained in OM and share GWP customized knowledge material with Partners</p>	<p>GWPSA and GWPO try and support OM capacity development for CWPs.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4c</b> GWP SA's CWPs will have the capacity and deliver appropriate IWRM regional and country programmes in collaboration with strategic allies</p>	<p>All CWPs have appropriate CWP work programmes which clearly have been developed with intelligence and interaction with country donors.</p> <p>CWP required capacities to implement work plan identified and capacities developed.</p>	<p>GWPSA supports the development of country programmes and donor liaison for implementation with strategic allies and government for goals 1 and 2 especially.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4d</b> GWP SA and CWPs access new and diverse sources of funding (including contributions in kind) for appropriate GWPSA and CWP activities, as well as increase funding from</p>	<p>All CWPs have developed a fund raising strategy or plan and have begun to engage with donors at country level.</p> <p>At least 3 CWPs have secured local resources for CWP pgm.</p>	<p>GWP SA Secretariat will work with CWPs in order to map the donors that have interest in water resources management issues;</p> <p>GWP SA should find ways to fundraise beyond the traditional sources – including linking with the private sector</p>



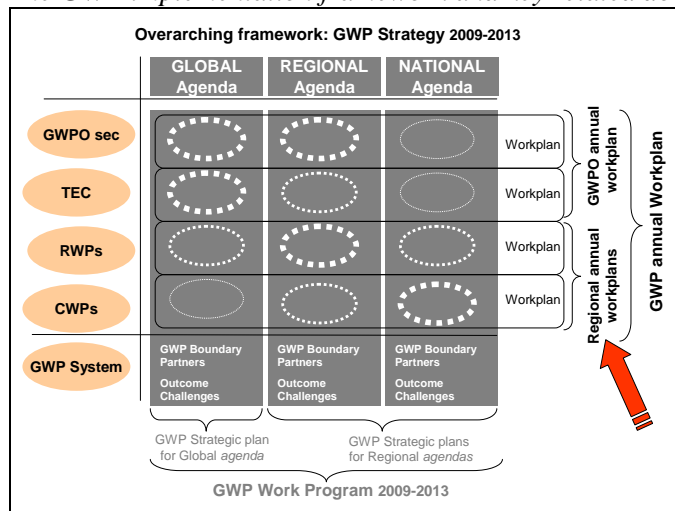
## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

traditional sources		
Outcome Challenge #4e (WACDEP 4) Support to development of partnerships and capacity of institutions and stakeholders to integrate water security and climate resilience in development processes	Identified capacity needs of institutions and stakeholders to address water security and climate resilience in development	GWPSA to support & strengthen governance and institutional frameworks for climate change adaptation as part of development planning processes at all levels; Develop and support management and governance arrangements to support programme.



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec &TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## INTRODUCTION

In October 2006 GWP South America was accredited as Regional Water Partnership (RWP) and at present includes more than 260 partners. GWP South America has six accredited Country Water Partnerships (CWP), in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. Other countries of the region are in the process of being established as Country Water Partnerships.

GWP South America's strategy for the period 2009-2013 recognises the need for successful sharing experiences and knowledge about water resources planning towards countries that are in the process of developing their own legislative framework and national IWRM plans, and the promotion of water as a key element of sustainable national development.

This will require the reinforcement of communications as well as building a more effective network in terms of the representativeness of the actors and sectors, aiming at widening GWP's outreach, which will allow improved governance, performance monitoring and evaluation, as well as financial sustainability.

In 2012 GWP South America will engage in active fund raising, which will involve the development of a solid strategy of financing.

GWP South America's main activities will include cooperation and partnership with other organization in order to develop synergies with on-going initiatives, support lesson sharing processes and undertake joint fundraising with Partners and key regional organisations.

### **Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.**

At country level, depending on the national context, IWRM planning processes will be supported through open discussions and different workshops. For example, GWP Argentina will ensure continuity with the Workshop on the Economic Value of Water which organized by COHIFE (Nov 2010) is planning to develop a similar activity among provinces with shared basins, in order to generate bilateral relations on IWRM between provinces.

GWP Brazil is also planning to develop an activity on water financing, which will involve the sustainability of the national water resources and environmental sanitation.

Based on the Water Management Diagnose in Chile done by World Bank (delivered in March 2011), GWP Chile will carry out three workshops to analyse technical aspects related to water resources management, basin organisations and groundwater situation analysis.

GWP Peru, focusing on including IWRM to local political consideration, will build on its strong relationship with the National Water Authority and regional governments to encourage the development of an IWRM National Plan.

GWP Venezuela will support the country's Legislative Assembly by presenting the results of three working meeting with proposals for the Regulation of the Water Act.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies incorporate IWRM principles in their political, legal, financial and technical instruments to achieve	Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies are aware of IWRM principles.  At least two countries will engage in the preparation and implementation of National IWRM Plans.	Coordination and planning meetings between the financial and water sectors are carried out as a step to national water financing plans. <b>GWP Argentina</b> will develop a workshop on the economic value of water among provinces with shared basins, in order to generate bilateral exchanges on the application of financial and economic instruments

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>the MDGs and or other local objectives as an essential factor of development.</p>	<p>The provincial governments engage in technical exchanges leading to the incorporation of financial and economic instruments in their administration (Argentina)</p>	<p>amongst provinces. <b>GWP Brazil</b> will hold a workshop on water financing focusing on an IWRM approach.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations know, incorporate, adopt and spread IWRM principles in their activities, through participatory processes and consensus building with criteria of social equity and environmental sustainability in the adoption of political, legal and institutional instruments.</p>	<p>Organizations that implement shared basin management actions support municipalities and key associations in the incorporation of IWRM principles. Watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations include IWRM principles in their planning and development processes.</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will establish strategic alliances with organizations working on shared river basins management to incorporate IWRM principles at municipal level. <b>GWP SAM</b> will support training processes addressed to watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations to include water in their development plans. <b>GWP Venezuela</b> will carry out two community level workshops on the theory and practice of IWRM which will include a participatory diagnosis of the communities' water related problems; theoretical talks session and IWRM manual. Proceedings of the two community level workshops will be distributed to all GWP Venezuela partners and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> National legislative organs modernize their legal and institutional instruments by incorporating IWRM principles and concepts (including the transboundary or shared basins issue) and allocate resources accordingly.</p>	<p>The legislative assemblies are aware of IWRM principles. The Environmental Commission of the National Assembly considers the incorporation of the results of the broad consultation process on the Water Act regulatory framework (Venezuela).</p>	<p><b>GWP Venezuela</b> will undertake a consultation process on the proposed Water Act regulatory framework and submit the results to the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly. This will be shared with all GWP Partners in Venezuela and other key stakeholders. (Since this activity will consider climate change adaptation elements it will also contribute to Goal 2 Outcome 3)</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4</b> Networks and organizations related to the IWRM at regional level (IUCN, WWF, etc.) promote and incorporate IWRM principles in their areas and support the process at national and regional level.</p>	<p>The area of public international law has reached consensus on the need for an IWRM approach in shared watersheds and key aspects related to the national sovereignty and the harmonization of national juridical systems (Chile).</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will establish a strategic alliance with CapNet branches in the region (i.e. LawetNet and CapNet Brazil) to support capacity building processes around IWRM related issues. <b>GWP Chile</b>, based on the Water Management Diagnosis in Chile done by World Bank (delivered in March 2011), will carry out three workshops to analyse technical aspects related to the water resources management, basin organizations and groundwater situation analysis.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #5</b> National and regional institutions specialized in capacity building and education incorporate IWRM principles in their educative programmes, and facilitated the exchange among regional experts and relevant organisations in water knowledge and its management.</p>		

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p><b>Outcome Challenge #6</b> Donors and cooperation agencies coordinate their actions with governments and allocate resources to actions that promote and enhance IWRM at national and regional level; and promote instruments such as the strengthening the regulatory framework among others.</p>	<p>Cooperation agencies and donors are familiar with GWP and are interested in the coordination of activities at national and regional level. The CWP's have an active participation in fundraising for the implementation of their work plans. At least two countries start the preparation of financing strategies for the water and sanitation sector and climate adaptation.</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will approach donors with concept notes/ funding proposals produced in conjunction with the SC members and CWP working teams. Donors and cooperation agencies representatives will be invited to regional and national events. <b>GWP Peru</b> will approach donors to contribute to the economic and sustainable development of two Peruvian basins through the establishment of measures for adaptation to climate change. This will also be reflected as an outcome for strategic goal 2.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #7</b> Regional Steering Committee, Regional Secretariat together with CWP's contribute to the implementation of IWRM National Plans, giving support in financial matters and helping consolidate the coordination with national governments and the International Cooperation.</p>		

### Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.

At regional level GWP South America will develop synergies with the overall process of Rio+20 by contributing to the development of an overall global agenda that may influence national agendas to be presented at Rio+20 and strengthen GWP's position as a network in this space.

At national level several training courses with different sectors will be held to promote the inclusion of climate change adaptation as an element to be considered in their planning processes.

An important event will be a high level workshop on water management and climate change adaptation measures to address complex issues related to the unsustainable use of water and economic development. This event will be held in Peru and had to be postponed due to expected changes in government officials as a result of presidential elections. GWP Peru will target very high officials of the government and private sector and will count on funding from the Swiss Development Cooperation (COSUDE). This event is expected to be a pilot experience of GWP South America which will be replicated in other countries provided that funding is available.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies promote the design and implementation of public policies, legal frameworks and legal instruments to</p>	<p>Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies in coordination with GWP have identified adaptation strategies to reduce water sector vulnerability to climate change. Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies have access to information about the impact of climate</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will provide feedback on GWPO documents related to the preparation process towards Rio+20 thus contributing to the development of an overall global agenda that may influence national agendas to be presented at Rio+20. <b>GWP SAM</b> will organise a Seminar on climate change and urban</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>adopt elements of climate change adaptation, from an IWRM approach in the process of sectoral economic development such as agriculture, energy, mines and risk management among other relevant topics.</p>	<p>change on water resources. At least two countries have engaged in the development and implementation of national/sub-national adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>development related to flooding, a theme that is relevant to all South American countries for which they count on internationally well recognised specialists. This seminar would be possibly held in partnership with UNESCO IHP. <b>GWP SAM</b> will organise a Seminar on groundwater management with IWRM and climate change adaptation focus. ALHSUD, Universidad Gabriela Mistral and SOCHID (Chilean GWP Partners) and other South American Partners would support this initiative (subject to funding availability). <b>GWP Peru</b> - High level workshop on water management and climate change adaptation to address complex issues related to the unsustainable use of water and economic development, involving high government officials and the private sector. (50K Swiss Francs). <b>GWP Peru</b> will map out climate change adaptation activities that are being undertaken at local, regional and national levels in order to start the definition of pilot initiatives that could be disseminated broadly. <b>GWP Chile</b> - Sponsorship and participation of partners in two activities to be held by the Gabriela Mistral University and ALHSUD Chile, on the analysis of the changes in the environmental law and the issues it raises in water resources, between others.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations, from an IWRM approach, promote the development and implementation of climate change adaptation measures, solid and fluid wastes disposal and alternative energy, among other relevant topics.</p>	<p>The membership is aware of the impacts of climate change and incorporate a broader understanding of the relationship between water, climate and development in their national platform they can use for management. Local actors such as municipalities, watershed organizations and other users recognise the results of good IWRM practices and engage in promoting IWRM approach in their actions plans.</p>	<p><b>GWP Venezuela</b> will dictate courses on climate change within the Free Chair of the Environment and Sanitation Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, to watershed organizations, municipalities and users associations, between others.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> National legislative organs determine the legal frameworks and legal instruments to institutionalize the adaptation to climate change, from an integrated water resources management approach.</p>		<p><b>GWP Peru</b> will carry out a third workshop for legislators on climate change adaptation measures.</p>

### **Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.**

Communication professionals are aware of the challenges related to IWRM and the need for using water resources sustainably, promoting active participation of the general public in the development of policies, plans and laws as well as their involvement as a social control mechanism. In this context, GWP South America, together with GWP Central America, are planning to develop a Manual/Guide for Communicators to know how to address water related issues. It is expected that this reference document could be useful for all GWP communicators network.

GWP South America will contact universities which are GWP partners to promote the creation of an international academic network focused on water related issues. GWP South America will support the dissemination of information by promoting the academic sector to generate more opportunities for scientific publication related to water resources. At country level, GWP Peru is planning to support the development of a master/post graduate course between universities with the IWRM focus. Also related to the academic sector, GWP Brazil is supporting the edition of a scientific journal containing articles addressing IWRM and its interaction with MDGs.

At regional level GWP South America will conduct the edition of a publication on the “State of the water resources in South America”, which will present the balance of water resources linked to its availability and management (i.e. governance, legal and institutional framework) in relation to the most significant challenges that compromise water security.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> Ministries, sectoral institutions and other national government agencies have skilled human resources and capacity to promote a culture of water, incorporating knowledge management processes, by implementing programs and development projects of the water resources.</p>		<p><b>GWP Peru</b> will support the development of an inter-university master/post graduate course on IWRM focused on the sustainable use of water by a broad range of users (agriculture, industry, energy, drinking water, sanitation, etc). (This is also related to Goal 2 as it will deal with climate change adaptation strategies)</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Networks and organizations related to IWRM at regional level (IUCN, WWF, etc.) build alliances and create synergies to implement and spread the importance of IWRM approach in relevant sectors.</p>		<p>Promote gatherings with cooperators and key actors in order to share agendas and define priorities <b>GWP Venezuela</b>, in coordination with GWP Partners, will submit a proposal to SIWI requesting that VITALIS be the organizer of the National Junior Water Prize.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #3</b> National and regional institutions specialised in training and education incorporate the information on water resources management (at national, regional, local and basin level).</p>	<p>An international academic network is supporting the dissemination of water-related scientific publication. Universities promote the development of research aimed at strengthening knowledge generation on IWRM and water related challenges. <b>GWP Chile</b> – National and regional institutions specialised in</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will establish alliances with GWP academic partners to promote the creation of an international academic network to support the dissemination of information and promote the generation of opportunities for scientific publications focused on water related topics. <b>GWP SAM</b> will develop a publication about the “State of the water resources in South America”</p>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

	training and education promote the implementation of IWRM in the region.	<p><b>GWP Peru</b> will support a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Universities and GWP academic Partners about "Production of the research on climate change and IWRM."</p> <p><b>GWP Brazil</b> will support the edition of a scientific journal that contains articles addressing IWRM and its interaction with MDGs</p> <p><b>GWP Chile</b> will organise two workshops on water resources for school students</p> <p><b>GWP Chile</b> will develop proposals to the World Bank's study on water resources management assessment in Chile, which is being held in 3 stages since 2011. Specifically, GWP Chile will work on technical aspects of water management and the status of the user organizations, which generally operate in the fact but are not legally organised.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #4</b> Donors and cooperation agencies allocate resources and promote actions that facilitate the development of effective communication tools to the public about water information.</p>	<b>GWP Venezuela</b> explores water funds and other funds to supplement GWP funds (European Union, Small Grants Program of UNDP)	<b>GWP Venezuela</b> , in coordination with GWP Partners, will submit two proposals to the EU (call for strengthening local actors) and the Small Grants Program of UNDP (on issues of Climate Change and Land Degradation)
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #5</b> Communication professionals and journalists know and promote the principles, concepts and challenges of IWRM, helping disseminate them and raising awareness in IWRM on the various South American stakeholders through the press, radio, television, promoting responsible and interactive participation of the general public.</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> and <b>GWP CAM</b> have a unified list of journalists and provide them with relevant information and support to encourage an active exchange of information and experience among journalists of both regions and within countries. Information about IWRM is being disseminated through youtube, facebook, twitter and other popular social media.</p>	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will support the preparation of case studies for the ToolBox as a basis for communication materials and contribution to the dissemination at national and international level.</p> <p><b>GWP SAM and GWP CAM</b> will unify their databases of journalists and maintain continuous communication with them in order to extend their reach and share more broadly the results of the activities carried out by GWP Partners and the RWP Secretariats through the media communications. The participation of journalists in GWP regional and national events will be promoted and strengthened.</p> <p><b>GWP SAM</b> together with <b>GWP CAM</b> will jointly prepare guidelines to address water related issues for journalists and communicators.</p> <p><b>GWP Peru</b> - Conduct a contest around IWRM, at communicators' level.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #6</b> Regional Steering Committee, Regional Secretariat together with CWP actively participate and strengthen a communication network at global, regional and national levels.</p>	Information about the World Water Day is being disseminated through youtube, facebook, twitter and other popular social media	<p><b>GWP SAM</b> will support the celebration of the World Water Day at regional and national level in coordination of other relevant actors.</p> <p><b>GWP Venezuela</b> - Celebrate the 2012 World Water Day, design the Junior Water Prize and participate in the CIEC Summit.</p> <p><b>GWP Peru</b> – participate at the World Water Day's activities, as a platform for dissemination of IWRM</p>



### **Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.**

The SC members and the Regional Secretariat will proactively promote actions and contribute to the consolidation of the network and the dissemination of IWRM principles at all levels, safeguarding the reputation of GWP as an open and neutral platform for dialogue.

CWPs will benefit from a solid support and advice from GWP South America in communication issues like: building and following their own communications plan and strategy; image building and application of the Graphical Policy (correct use of names and logos); advertising and dissemination techniques (to be used, for example, in supporting and developing mechanisms of fundraising); development of key messages addressed to different audiences; regular reporting based on outcomes; assistance for local web sites development; suggestions in the use of new tools and technologies (channels and platforms such as newsletters and virtual networks) to improve involvement and interaction among partners; revision of material for printings, etc.

GWP South America will upgrade its website and develop newsletters and other communication materials such as annual RWP reports, videos, etc. following its own communications plan, permanently investigating new ways to improve communications at all levels (both external and internal).

Some of the largest expenditures incurred by GWP South America are: 9% in hosting fees, 35% in staff, 7% in network governance (SC meetings, mandatory by GWP SAm statutes), 9% in CP meeting in Stockholm (mandatory by GWPO). This is essential to keep the partnership on board and build ownership on the network and maintain and enhance the motivation of the large volunteer and poorly accounted contribution that makes the CWPs and the Regional Secretariat deliver on outcomes 1, 2 and 3. The Secretariat also needs guidance from its Steering Committee and full time staff committed to implement the regional work programme and provide support to the CWPs.

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> Donors and cooperation agencies: GWP network is rated as key "counterpart" on its strategy to increase and optimize the financing sources and to adapt them to the needs of the most vulnerable areas.</p>		Build strategic alliances with regional, national and international organizations for the creation of synergies in financing joint initiatives.
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> GWP South America, the national associations and members, from the full incorporation of OM, are focused on achieving concrete objectives, contributing to the expansion of the network and the dissemination of IWRM principles. GWP South America and the national associations are known for their neutral and open dialogue.</p>	<p>Increased motivation leads partners to contribute with their volunteer work and other available and valuable resources required to implement the regional strategy and support fundraising.</p> <p>Membership growth, both in quantity and quality. Special emphasis on communities and government.</p> <p>CWPs have an engaged membership that participates in the definition and implementation of their work plans.</p> <p>GWP participates as co-organiser of the most important events in water management at local, national and regional level.</p>	<p><b>GWP SAm</b> - support accreditation processes in Paraguay and Ecuador (includes trips of RS and meetings) complete the one in Colombia and reactivation of Uruguay.</p> <p><b>GWP SAm</b> - will ensure a representative participation in the Consulting Partners meeting. (Stockholm, Sept)</p> <p><b>GWP SAm</b> - At least two Steering Committee meetings to provide guidance to the Regional Secretariat and supervise the execution of 2011 work plan and budget.</p> <p><b>GWP SAm, GWP Venezuela, GWP Chile and GWP Brazil</b> will upgrade and maintain its website and develop newsletters and other communication materials. Facebook and Twitter accounts</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		<p>with updated information. The CWPs will hold their Steering Committee meetings, to assess the undertaken actions, report activities, propose newsactivities and actions planned in strategic planning</p>
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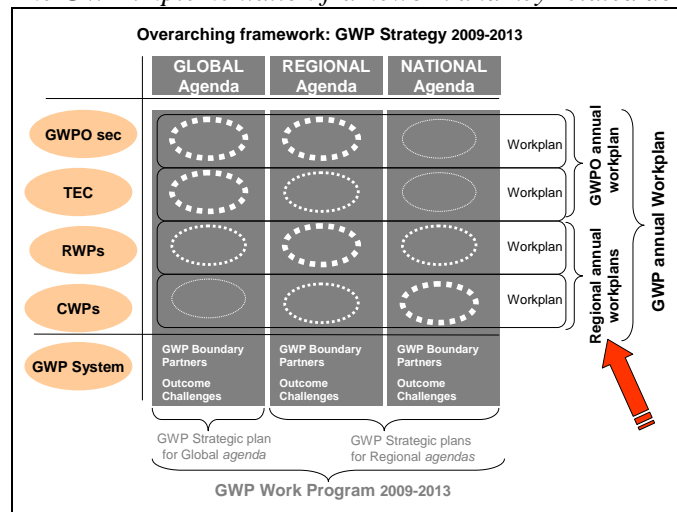
# RWP WORKPLAN

## GWP South Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



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CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

Country Water Partnerships (CWP) in GWP South Asia have achieved most of their targets envisaged in their Work Plans by the end of 2011. In preparing the Work Plan for 2012, CWPs will reassess their achievements and program the activities in 2012 in line with the Five Year Work Plan (2009-13). In the process they will continue with unfinished agendas and commitments from the previous years.

All the six countries will focus on the inclusion of IWRM principles in water resources management and development plans. To address critical water challenges, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka would work on capacity building in adaptation to climate change and management of disasters, while Nepal would focus on climate change resilience in agriculture. The special focus would be on implementing the proposal for Improving the Resilience to Climate Change Impacts, and some CWPs have programmed pending its implementation. To make water use more efficient, Bhutan programmes to improve water harvesting to enhance water availability, India focuses on technologies and best practices, Pakistan on efficient delivery and Sri Lanka on protecting water sources. The CWPS will promote River Basin Organization concept as well. Adequate attention is paid by all countries to reinforce knowledge sharing through print media, water messengers, new communication arrangements and by making use of the international events such as World Water Day to disseminate IWRM message. The Region would plan to address gender and poverty issues within the broad framework of overall strategy and aims to finalize the communication and funding strategy to expand its outreach capability. It will plan to strengthen the network through Zonal and Area Water Partnerships, Local Water Parliaments and river basin and lower level organizations, and linkages with strategic partners. While having an emphasis on transparency in water management and participatory decision making, good governance would be promoted through regular meetings of Steering Committees, Programme Committees, Boards of Governors, and Annual Partners meetings, as well as by regular auditing.

On a Country basis, Bangladesh will initiate action to incorporate IWRM principles to water supply and sanitation projects in Dhaka, and build the capacity of water professionals in applying IWRM in the development activities. To achieve these objectives, BWP will carry out studies, and make use of print media to disseminate information. It will aim to build the capacity of agencies and stakeholders to adapt to climate change in a similar manner. BWP will involve with enhancing the performance of Ganges-Kopadak irrigation project through appropriate guidelines and contribute to river management through knowledge generation in improved sediment dredging and spoil management. Action will be taken to disseminate information on environmental management, sanitation in schools, and water and culture through print media and at international events such as World Environmental Day and World Water Day. Surma River AWP will take action to create awareness among women and youth on gender issues, water issues and increase the visibility of GWP. Halda river AWP will promote the fishing rights of the community and community-based fishery management.

Bhutan will act on developing an IWRM Framework in close consultation with National Environmental Commission and relevant agencies. In order to incorporate IWRM as an important tool for water management at all levels, BhWP will initiate capacity building in schools and communities. Formal and non-formal education will be used to educate at various levels ranging from government to communities. Action will be initiated to address water shortages to rural communities through support for eco-efficient infrastructure development and technologies, including rain water harvesting and solar disinfection of water. BhWP will also provide technical and material support to the communities to protect water sources.

In 2012, IWP will focus its activities based on objectives of National Water Mission formed under Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India as well as the GWP Strategic goals to promote IWRM in the country. Following up on the activities of IWP West Zone Water Partnership's Coordinating Agency, a

Draft IWRM Master Plan for Wainganga river basin will be finalized. IWP West Zone Water Partnership will start networking among civil society groups and local Panchayati Raj Institutions for advocating river basin management organization backstopped by laws, for upper Wainganga and Kathani sub basin. In the Eastern Zone, IWP will raise awareness on sustainable use of groundwater conjunctively with surface water and also on recently drafted ground water bill by Government of India and role of IWRM. Good governance in water sector will be promoted with the government, experts, researchers and civil society groups through workshops in North East and North India with special emphasis on Brahmaputra river basins in context of climate change and floods. IWP will examine climate change resilience oriented programmes in selected river basins pending the implementation of proposed Regional Programme on climate change resilience. Action will be initiated to manage water related disasters in Assam, Uttar Pradesh etc. in collaboration with stakeholders. A consultation workshop on Integrated River Basin Planning for flood management of trans-state boundary rivers would be conducted in Assam. Activities with water user associations will contribute to capacity building in water management, food security, health and sanitation, livelihoods and environmental management of rivers in both selected rural and urban areas. IWP will participate and facilitate National Water Development Agency (NDWA), Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India in organizing World Water Day-2012 at New Delhi. IWP with support of its partner organization would work for promoting community participation in few selected cities to create environmental awareness and generate demand for cleaning Ganga river under National Ganga Action Plan. IWP with support of Central Zone Water Partnership (CZWP) will bring GWP, zonal water partners and representatives of AWP from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh together to discuss the agenda for preparation of a 20 years Draft Perspective Plan on Water Management with focus on IWRM and climate change scenario. Youths, women and stakeholders in urban slum areas would be oriented on IWRM with special focus on point of use of water treatment. Existing Area Water Partnerships (AWPs) would be strengthened and process of formation of two AWP would commence. A sensitization workshop for Legislative Assembly members, Panchayati Raj Institutions officials, water user groups, youths and farmers on community resilience on climate change, water, food security, health would be organized in Coastal Northern, Southern, Western regions of Orissa. IWP would also celebrate World Water Day-2012 with support of its zonal water partners. IWP with support of its partner organization would organize World Water Monitoring Day-2012 by involving school children and youth to conduct basic monitoring of their local water bodies by providing them simple testing kits to be made available by Water Environment Federation and International Water Association.

In Nepal, due consideration will be given to the importance of climate change adaptation and disaster coping. The thematic priorities include implementation of IWRM related policies, trans-boundary issues, water management and productivity, flood and drought management, river basin and lower level organisations and gender and poverty issues, which are linked to climate change adaptation. NWP will work towards placing water resources management in the hands of the people, and in the process Local Water Parliaments (LWPs) in Tinu river basin will be strengthened and formalized. Activities will focus on water rights, water laws, reducing wastage and cost recovery. NWP will promote “climate smart” agricultural policies and disseminate knowledge related to climate change coping mechanisms and best practices. Its actions would create a regularized communication mechanism for the stakeholders to share IWRM knowledge. Social accountability will be promoted through adopting a citizen/client report card system in drinking water/sanitation sector.

Pakistan will concentrate on selected Ministries and Planning Commission to adopt participatory approaches. IWRM principles will be incorporated to development projects through convincing the water professionals. It will promote equitable distribution of water in canal command areas in four provinces in liaison with Provincial Irrigation Departments. Under climate change, adaptation will be initiated among stakeholders, farmers and marginalized poor through the AWP. PWP will work with Pakistan Meteorological Department to ensure adequate and timely sharing of meteorological data. Capacity building at grass root level and of agency personnel of institutions such as water utilities will be undertaken to ensure drinking water security. RBO concept will be further promoted in selected basins and the PWP will participate in INBO/NARBO activities. It will strengthen its AWP network and establish two new AWP. A training workshop outcome mapping for the strategic partners will be organized.

Sri Lanka will re-energize the campaign for integrated water policy through addressing hot topics of water related disasters, promotion of RBO at provincial and basin level, and sector/sub sector policy reviews. Policy initiatives undertaken in 2011 on river sand mining, wetlands and disaster management will be followed up to 2012 as precursor to IWRM policy and to integrate IWRM planning in development process. Good governance in water agencies is encouraged through promoting participatory decision making, social accounting, social audits etc. Climate change adaptation and disaster coping will be effected through awareness creation, capacity building in IWRM and knowledge sharing among agencies and communities and drawing lessons from traditional/local best practices. It will work with partners to improve sanitation, water purification and liaise with SAS CWPs to implement SACOSAN recommendations. Awareness of agricultural chemicals contamination will be created. The Western and Central Regions wetlands programme will be continued facilitating decisions on water sharing and sustainable use. In irrigation sector, replication of block water allocation model will be promoted. SLWP will collaborate with NetWater and NGOs in water sector water, education and health authorities, District Secretaries, Girl Guides/Boy Scouts Associations, the media and private sector in those activities. Programme will include at least one activity in North and East region. Blog and Podcast training in use of Social Networks to monitor and share information on water and environmental issues will be continued in 2012. Gender mainstreaming, social networking and capacity building of youth and women will be promoted.

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

### **Strategic Goal #1: Promote water as a key part of sustainable development.**

**Focus:** Good Governance, Transparency, Stakeholder decision making and Sustainable resource use

**Activities:** Promote concept of IWRM. Participatory decision making including subsidiarity, Institutional and organizational focus based on hydrological units, integrated overarching institutional and legal framework for water resources and equity and water as a human right and Incorporation of IWRM in development plans.

Outcome Challenge for Goal 1	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>1.1 Influencing policies, reforming institutions and legal frameworks</b>		
1. Water and Environment ministries in GWP SAS countries will have adopted IWRM policies backstopped by law.	<p>In, Bhutan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka water ministries and agencies will create/strengthen institutional mechanisms for stakeholder participation in water sector activities.</p> <p>BhWP will prepare an IWRM Framework that can be used by all the agencies. PWP will hold two dialogues with stakeholders to formulate a framework to create/strengthen institutional mechanisms for stakeholder participation in water sector. SLWP will have brought need for adopting Water Laws and policies to the development agenda by highlighting issues through hot topics.</p>	<p>The BhWP will work with relevant government agencies to develop an IWRM framework for Bhutan. PWP will hold dialogues to formulate a framework to create/strengthen institutional mechanism for stakeholder participation in water sector activities.</p> <p>SLWP will organize roundtables, dialogues and workshops with the politicians and key agencies at national and provincial levels for setting up an integrated policy and implementation arrangement.</p>
2. GWP SAS Water sector Ministries, Commissions and Agencies will have IWRM as the guiding principle in National Development Plans, programmes and practices for implementation.	<p>BWP will prepare a guidance report on applying IWRM principles in drinking water and sanitation, and would provide trained water professionals at District level to include IWRM in projects.</p> <p>IWP will engage in IWRM Master Planning Project for Wainganga river in Maharashtra and make inputs to its finalization in 2012.</p> <p>SLWP will seek to incorporate IWRM principles in water-sector development plans and projects.</p>	<p>The BWP will work with government policy makers to study the methodologies for applying IWRM principles in water supply and sanitation and collaboratively implement Training of Trainers in IWRM.</p> <p>IWP will support preparation of Draft Master Plan and stakeholders' consultation prior to its finalization.</p> <p>SLWP will work closely with government agencies to encourage participatory decision making, social accounting and social audits as part of good governance.</p>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

<p>3. GWP SAS water sector agencies and utilities will make institutional changes to provide for participatory decision making in planning and management whilst incorporating good governance systems to reduce water corruption.</p>	<p>IWP will advocate for formation of a “Water Resources Regulation Authority” or a River Basin Agency” in Madhya Pradesh (upstream of Wainganga) in line with existing legislation.</p> <p>NWP will promote better management of River Tinu through Local Water Parliaments (LWPs), formalize LWPs by obtaining legal authorization, and prepare river management plan. NWP will also create awareness of water rights ensure decrease in wastage of water, and cost recovery.</p> <p>SLWP will promote beneficiary participation and decision making being institutionalized and social accounting and audits and gender aspects be incorporated in the governance of water.</p>	<p>IWP will network with NGOs working on water issues in Madhya Pradesh and conduct a meeting of NGOs and Government Agencies in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh for a discussion on 'Water Regulation Authority', its roles and functions in planning and management of river basins, and the need for a 'River Basin Agency' Act in Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>NWP will form LWPs in Tinu River Basin Area, and carry out in-depth social and hydrological assessments. NWP will also train the stakeholders in water laws, compile laws and publish and disseminate relevant information. SLWP will work closely with sector agencies to encourage good governance, participatory decision making, social accounting and social audits and the incorporation of codes of conduct in operations.</p>
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### **Strategic Goal #2: Coping with critical water challenges through partnerships to secure mutual goals.**

**Focus:** Challenges to Water Security from climate change and growing urbanization, food production and resource related conflicts

#### **GOAL 2.1 – Climate change and emerging challenges**

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.1 Coping with climate variability and change through partnerships	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p>1. In all GWP SAS countries, ministries and other stakeholders responsible for climate change will integrate IWRM into their strategies and action plans and adopt to climate change impacts.</p>	<p>Ministries and agencies responsible for climate change in SAS will incorporate climate change adaptation in development projects. Water users will acquire improved technologies and practices required for adaptation. Coping mechanisms for floods and droughts are adopted by relevant agencies and communities. Awareness is created among communities and local bodies. NWP will develop climate change communication mechanism to sustain agriculture. In Sri Lanka Drought Management Policy will be operationalized. IWP will have a climate change resilience oriented IWRM Master Plan for Wainganga river basin.</p>	<p>IWP will promote coping mechanisms adopted by local communities.</p> <p>NWP carry out case studies on climate change coping mechanisms at community level and disseminate the information to policy makers.</p> <p>PWP will hold meetings and awareness campaigns to enhance knowledge in climate change impacts.</p> <p>SLWP will work with government agencies in water sector, national universities, researchers and AWP to disseminate knowledge on coping and adaptation methodologies. CWP in SAS will link with SAS Regional Programme for improving</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		climate change resilience of the communities. In Sri Lanka, water messengers will be created under schools programme to carry gender, water and climate related messages to the community.
2. All national governments and research organizations in GWP SAS countries will be encouraged to cooperate to ensure better forecasting and warning systems to combat disasters related to climate change and trans boundary issues nationally and regionally.	In India and Pakistan, Agencies will make improvements in sharing hydro metrological data and user friendly forecasting for agro climatic regions available for sharing with other national governments and public. In India Assam and Arunachal Pradesh will have a flood management policy with stakeholder participation and shared information.	IWP will facilitate information sharing for a joint flood management strategy by a Consultation Workshop for Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, and will jointly organize a training programme for disaster resilience and food security.  PWP will promote adequate and timely data sharing by Pakistan Meteorological Department with regional governments and public of Pakistan through meetings with relevant organizations.

### GOAL 2.2 – Promoting efficient water use through productivity improvements and water saving technologies for livelihood improvement and better health and sanitation

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.2	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
3. In all six countries water users associations and related local institutions will adopt water productivity enhancement technologies to improve livelihoods and water agencies and utilities to improve irrigation, water supply and sanitation services for meeting MDG's.	BWP will collaborate with State agencies and develop guidelines for active and sustainable operation of irrigation systems. Improved sediment control in rivers will enhance water supply in dry season. In Bhutan, eco-efficient water infrastructure such as rain water harvesting and SODIS will be adopted by schools and communities. In India, water users and community based institutions will start acquiring improved technologies and practices. Communities and urban local bodies participate and implement pollution control in rivers. PWP will facilitate improved service delivery in water utilities. In Sri Lanka, garbage and untreated effluent dumping in water ways in urban/peri-urban areas will reduce. In North Central Province, measures will be adopted to reduce chemical and biological contamination of water ways, groundwater and drinking water.	BWP with collaborate with CEGIS to evaluate the performance of Ganges-Kopadak irrigation Project and contribute to prepare a guideline to enhance performance. BhWP will enhance agricultural productivity in three small scale water harvesting projects. BhWP will use appropriate technologies to harvest water for agriculture and enhance productivity and support rainwater harvesting SODIS technology in water scarce areas.  IWP will organize a sensitization workshop for politicians and Panchayati Raj officials in Orissa, and provide capacity building among CBO s and Panchayati Raj officials to use improved technologies in water, food security and health management and pollution control. IWP will document water-efficient best agricultural practices in Wainganga river basin.  NWP will introduce new agricultural methods and document and disseminate coping mechanisms in agriculture.  PWP will facilitate improved water service delivery through workshops, and models and strategies.

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

		SLWP will program with local authorities, service-delivery agencies and private sector to improve use of toilets, fluoride filters and effluent treatment. Awareness of agricultural pollution created.
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### GOAL 2.3 – Promoting River Basin Organizations (RBO) for better implementation of IWRM

Outcome Challenges for Goal 2.3	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
4. In all GWP SAS six countries, the ministries, industries, provincial/ local authorities, civil society organizations, river management authorities and water users will improve river basin management adopting the concept of river basin organization (RBO) for allocation and management of water in a basin through resource mapping, water balance, boundary/reservation conservation, flood zoning, identification and water quality, etc.	<p>BhWP will introduce community based water source protection projects. IWP will facilitate setting up a river basin organization in Kathani sub basin of Wainganga river. In Pakistan understanding of successful RBO mechanisms will be enhanced. In Sri Lanka, AWP and watershed groups will be formed in selected river basins. National and Provincial Ministries will accept RBO concept. RBM model of Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka will be expanded with seed money from SLWP and donor support. Pilot River basins will be selected by all countries for expansion of the SASNET RBO model. Local agencies and stakeholders in the selected basins will have awareness of RBO/RBM concepts. Links with NARBO established. Water Resources profiles in selected pilot basins developed.</p>	<p>BhWP will provide technical and material support to improve water sources to communities who provide labor.</p> <p>IWP WZWP Coordinating Agency will network among civil society groups and Panchayati Raj institutions to form RBOs.</p> <p>PWP participate in NARBO/INBO activities and RBO pilot projects.</p> <p>SLWP will interact with water and land agencies and national universities in at least two river basins to establish water allocation mechanisms, foster upstream-downstream links and facilitate water sharing and sustainable use. SLWP will collaborate with water institutions to replicate Mahaweli RBM models.</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

### **Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.**

**Focus:** Developing capacity to share knowledge to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management


Outcome Challenges for Goal 3. IWRM Knowledge sharing and dissemination, Capacity Building in IWRM, Gender mainstreaming, and communication	Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress Markers	Action to be taken by GWP
1. In all GWP SAS countries, water professionals will integrate IWRM principles in their work. Whilst water users, youth and women will integrate IWRM principles in their lives through sensitizing, knowledge sharing and capacity building	<p>Water professionals in Pakistan would have incorporated IWRM principles in their projects.</p> <p>In Pakistan and Sri Lanka School children , youth and women acquire knowledge on IWRM, mobilize against pollution and become water messengers, resulting in raised awareness, gender mainstreaming(in Sri Lanka). IN Sri Lanka, Youth and Environment cells will increase by a minimum of 6, blog-podcast training will be provided for environment information sharing for 25 youth groups.</p>	<p>PWP collaboratively promote incorporation of IWRM principles in projects by water professionals, through meetings and consultations</p> <p>PWP and will make use of international events to raise awareness among school children, youths and women to mobilize them as water messengers.</p> <p>SLWP will work with government agencies, universities, other NGOs in water sector and private sector, for greater outreach. SLWP would liaise with CWPs in SAS with respect to follow up on SACOSAN. Information is shared through fully operational SLWP website, print media and public events.</p>
2. GWP-SAS will implement a communication strategy to improve inter-action and outreach activities and share the IWRM message with their partners and collaborators.	<p>BWP will facilitate in making people aware of the environmental issues, resulting in behavioral changes in sanitation and environmental management.</p> <p>In Bhutan, awareness of IWRM as an important tool for water management will be improved.</p> <p>In India, IWRM principles will be incorporated to the projects and activities by IWP network and zonal water partners. School children will be better equipped to monitor water quality.</p> <p>In Nepal a regular communication channel will be formed to share knowledge and best water resources management practices.</p> <p>GWP SAS will agree on a regional communication strategy.</p>	<p>CWPs will make use of global events such as World Environmental Day, World Water Monitoring Day and World Water Day to raise awareness. BWP will promote environmental health and climate change adaptation capacity and promote total sanitation among students, through the development of information, communication and education (ICE) materials, documenting sanitation practices. BWP will make use of a newsletter on 2011 activities and a study on Water and Culture to improve communication.</p> <p>BhWP will organize a program to improve awareness among local government officials, local leaders, communities and schools using both formal and non-formal education methods. IWP network and zonal water partners would conduct workshops/seminars, exposure visits to raise awareness. IWP will organize WWMD involving school children and youths to conduct basic monitoring of local water bodies</p> <p>NWP will bring all the agencies and organizations to one platform to share experiences and develop a regular communication mechanism for sharing information.</p>

### **Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.**

**Focus:** Enhancing the network's effectiveness and resilience through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability

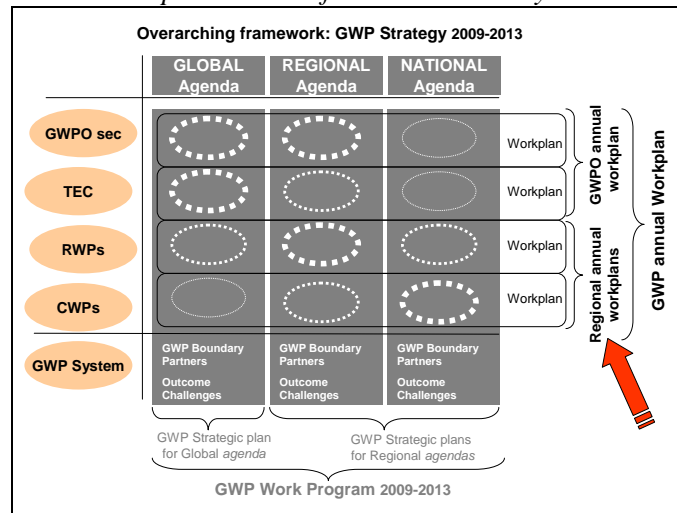
<b>Outcome Challenges for Goal 4 Strengthening CWP/RWP governance, networks and promoting/ expanding ZWP/AWP.</b>	<b>Strategy to influence the social actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge</b>	
	<b>Progress Markers</b>	<b>Action to be taken by GWP</b>
1. All GWP SAS CWP's will expand and strengthen their networks to support implementation of IWRM at grassroots, basin and zonal levels whilst mobilizing external funding to support up to 50% of their budgets through locally raised funds.	<p>CWP Networks such as AWP, LWP, zonal water partnerships, WWN begin to proactively plan, budget and undertake IWRM Programmes. Above networks will carry out social accounting/audits of water sector activities.</p> <p>In Bangladesh, the Government will declare Halda river as a permanent fish sanctuary. Women's participation in governance will be promoted through BWWN programme. Collaborative actions will be taken with Water Integrity Network (WIN) in Bangladesh.</p> <p>BhWP will reconstitute the Steering Committee.</p> <p>IWP's Central Zone Water Partnership will collaboratively prepare a 20 year draft Perspective Plan based on IWRM for Central Zone.</p> <p>In Nepal, Citizen/Client's Report Card in drinking water and sanitation sector will be adopted as an effective evaluation tool.</p> <p>Existing AWP will be strengthened six new AWP will be established by end of 2011.</p> <p>All CWP will hold required SC, EC, BOD and Prescribed and Annual Meetings of Partners for approval of Programmes and Budgets etc.</p> <p>GWP will finalize Fund raising Strategy by Mid 2012.</p>	<p>BWP and Halda river AWP will mobilize stakeholders in the river basin to establish access rights to fisheries. Membership in BWWN programme is promoted and steering committee held.</p> <p>All the CWPs will hold Executive Committee Meetings Steering Committee meetings, Board of Governors Programme Committee meetings Annual Partners / General meetings.in a regular manner.</p> <p>SLWP will arrange for at least one partner attends the CP meeting 2012.</p> <p>IWP will hold two workshops to develop a Perspective Plan for Central Zone</p> <p>NWP will improve social accountability through citizen/client report cards in drinking water and sanitation sector</p> <p>IWP, PWP and SLWP will establish at least 2 AWPs under each during 2012 and strengthen the existing AWPs.</p>
2. GWP-SAS and the CWP's will incorporate outcome mapping in their planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of their programmes and strengthen decision making processes through partner consultation in all major national and regional water issues.	CWP in the six countries would have initiated training of strategic partners in Outcome Mapping	IWP and PWP will provide Outcome Mapping training to selected partners and zonal water partners.

# RWP WORKPLAN GWP Southeast Asia



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO work plan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 work plan.

*The GWP implementation framework and key related documents*



Agendas	5 years Strategic Plans	Entities	Annual Work Plans
Global	X	GWPO (sec & TEC)	X
CAM	X	RWP CAM	X
SAM	X	RWP SAM	X
CAR	X	RWP CAR	X
CEE	X	RWP CEE	X
CACENA	X	RWP CACENA	X
CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

**Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasising an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge # 1:</b> Regional Experts in cooperation with and International bodies, namely ASEAN-AWGWRM, NARBO, CRBOM, MRC,GMS will provide the needed technical and financial support for IWRM promotion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional Experts together with Regional and International Bodies participate in regional workshops on IWRM</li> <li>2. Regional and International Bodies contribute funds to organize regional workshops on IWRM</li> </ol>	Regional Workshop on Review of Water Resources Management Financing will be organized by GWP-SEA in cooperation with regional organizations in September 2012, in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.** *This goal focuses on developing and advocating solutions to critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, growing urbanisation, food production, resource related conflict and other challenges as they emerge.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge #2</b> Central, provincial and local government organizations in countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippine, Thailand and Vietnam will strengthen their WRM management instruments to respond critical development challenges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central, provincial and local government units in countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippine, Thailand and Vietnam will actively participate in dialogues on climate change adaptation, disaster management, water supply and sanitation, and WRM instruments.</li> <li>2. Central, provincial and local government units in countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippine, Thailand and Vietnam will organize workshop, training and seminar required for strengthening of national WRM instruments.</li> </ol>	<b>Cambodia:</b> Cambo-WP will organize a dialogue on “IWRM Knowledge dissemination and exchange knowledge to Cambodia Stakeholders”, in Pnom Penh, on 1 February 2012.
		<b>Indonesia:</b> Ina WP will organize in Jakarta, a dialogue on urban water management challenges in Q2.
		<b>Lao –PDR:</b> Lao WP will organize a workshop on IWRM as a tool for Climate Change adaptation, during July 2012, Vientiane capital, in cooperation with Department of Water Resources and Department Of Environment.



		<p><b>Malaysia:</b> A pilot project, where a series of dialogue/consultations with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) to be organized by MyCWP. The dialogue/s are aimed at educating the community and getting them to understand how to deal with floods, and aimed to involve the community in the long term.</p> <p><b>Myanmar:</b> Mm-WP will organize a Dialogue on Water-Food-Energy Security as a major contributing constituent for Sustainable National Development, in Yangon, during 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2012.</p> <p><b>Philippines:</b> PWP will organize a dialogue on IWRM in Manila in Q3 2012.</p> <p><b>Thailand:</b> Thai WP will organize activities for the Strengthening the capacity of the RBC for monitoring of IWRM in the critical river basins of the North, Northeast, and the South of Thailand, during Q2 2012.</p> <p><b>Vietnam :</b> VNWP will organize National Dialogue on IWRM and implementation of new Law on Water Resources, in Hanoi in Q2 2012.</p>
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**Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<b>Outcome Challenge #1</b> Government organizations, NGOs and practitioners in SEA countries share IWRM knowledge, principles, experience, and lessons learnt from practice with stakeholders including media, youth and gender	1. Government organizations, NGOs and practitioners in SEA countries will present their knowledge and experience in IWRM.  2. Other stakeholders, including media, youth and gender will participate actively in IWRM knowledge sharing process	1. Government organizations, NGOs and practitioners in SEA countries will present their knowledge and experience in IWRM. Other stakeholders, including media, youth and gender will participate actively in IWRM knowledge sharing process
		2. Data collection and country paper writing on WR Management Instrument Reform will be organized by respective CWP's through mobilization of Country Experts in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam, between April and December 2012.

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

**Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actors and contribute to achieving the outcome challenges	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP
<p><b>Outcome Challenge #1:</b></p> <p>CWPs are reinforced and operational, incorporate an Outcome Mapping approach as a way to monitor achievements and progress into yearly work plans, and implement effective cooperation with regional and national organization.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CWP Governing Boards and instruments established</li> <li>2. CWP Secretariat will operate CWP administration and communication effectively</li> <li>3. CWP will develop partnership at country level effectively</li> <li>4. Regional SC members and key CWP organizers will attend OM Training</li> <li>5. CWP will prepare progress reports based on OM approach</li> <li>6. RWP will set up a monitoring system based on OM approach</li> <li>7. RWP and CWP produce proposals and discuss with regional and national organization</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. CWPs will establish Steering Board, Executive Board and Secretariat</li> <li>2. CWPs will set up and maintain operational Secretariat office and staff</li> <li>3. CWPs will organize meetings to get new partners and promote the involvement of partners in IWRM activities</li> <li>4. CWPs will organize training and workshops on Outcome Mapping</li> <li>5. RWP and CWPs will develop project/activity proposals to be implemented based on alliances with regional and national organization</li> </ol>



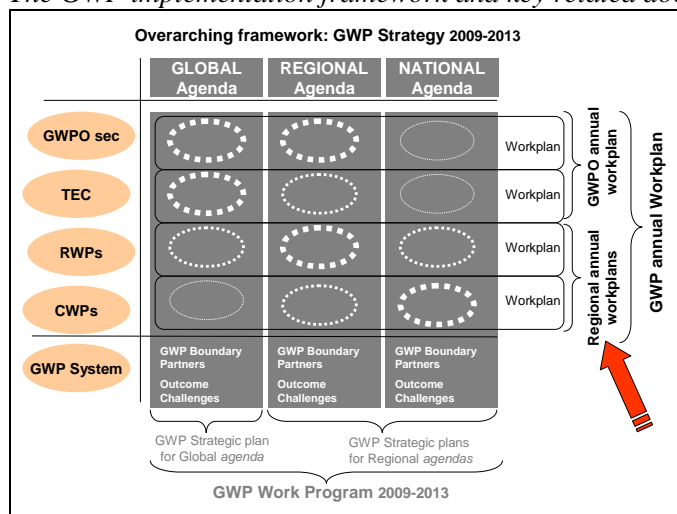
# RWP WORKPLAN

## GWP West Africa



As described in the document “GWP programming cycle”, this document is to be considered along with GWPO workplan and the 12 other regional work plans. The consolidation of these 14 documents provides the GWP 2012 Work Plan.

The GWP implementation framework and key related documents



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CHI	X	RWP CHI	X
WAF	X	RWP WAF	X
EAF	X	RWP EAF	X
SAF	X	RWP SAF	X
CAF	X	RWP CAF	X
MED	X	RWP MED	X
SAS	X	RWP SAS	X
SEA	X	RWP SEA	X
Consolidated	GWP 2009-2013 Work Program	GWP System	GWP annual Work Plan (consolidation)

### INTRODUCTION

GWP/West Africa was established in 2002 and is known as one of the key organisations for the promotion of IWRM in West Africa. The organisation brought its expertise on issues related to water resources and developed actions towards their resolution. One of GWP/WA's strong points has been to build strategic alliances through its strong network of regional partner organisations and 12 Country Water Partnerships. During the process of developing the strategy 2009-2013, the water stakeholders made a strategic assessment of the boundary partners, the relevant outcomes and the planned actions towards GWP's 4 strategic goals.

GWP/WA is still working for improved water governance and for behavioural change in boundary partners. The programme, as an external agent, intends to facilitate this process by giving access to resources, ideas or new outlets during its implementation.

After three years of implementation of GWP/WA's work programme under the Strategy 2009-2013, some achievements have been noted and new opportunities have occurred to help enhance the outreach and achievement of GWP partner organisations and CWPs in West Africa.

Some of the major focus areas of GWP/WA during the 2011 that need to be completed include:

- The support to ECOWAS-Water Resource Coordination Centre (WRCC) in the finalisation/implementation of the action plan for the implementation of the regional water policy,
- The contribution to capacity building activities of key stakeholders including Senior officials from Ministries in charge of water, environment, finance and development planning but also Journalists,
- The initiatives to address the challenge of climate change adaptation and resilience building in West Africa, in collaboration with relevant partners (CILSS, ECOWAS, UEMOA and RBOs),
- The commitment to continue to promote the ratification of the UN Convention on Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses adopted on 21 May 1997 in New York, in collaboration with WWF and ECOWAS in West Africa,
- The contribution to the on-going Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF) and the Volta Basin Authority's programme "Integrated management of rainwater and small reservoirs for multiple uses, Project V5: Coordination and Change Project"
- The regional workshop on groundwater management issues in West Africa and the subsequent follow-up actions through the regional dialogue, and
- The consolidation of the regional network with an improved follow-up/support to the Country Water Partnerships, and the holding of the statutory meetings of the various organs.

New initiatives that should be mentioned and that are part of the GWP/Africa joint initiatives with a West African component are:

- The Water, Climate and Development Programme for Africa (WACDEP) that has implications on each of the 4 Strategic Goals and is being developed as a specific programme. The launching meeting in Burkina Faso will give more precise actions to be undertaken in 2012,
- The project "Strengthening of African Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa" financed by the European Commission to support the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO) and River Basin Organisations in Africa. The inception phase and its activities are an integral part of GWP/WA work Plan.

### **Priorities for 2012**

The 2012 work plan aims at taking stock of the achievements of the past 3 years of implementing GWP/WA's work plan in line with the 2009-2013 GWP strategy, and at building on those activities, towards better water governance, behavioural change of the boundary partners and, globally, the desired outputs as stated in the GWP strategy 2009-2013.

Therefore, thematic areas such as climate change and IWRM, management of transboundary aquifers in the perspective of climate change, water and agriculture, more collaboration with RBOs, strengthening of the GWP network in West Africa, and particularly the CWPs, will be tackled in 2012.

The actions are grouped under each of the four strategic goals and aim at contributing to the achievement of some outcome challenges by 2013 in West Africa.

**Strategic Goal #1: Ensure water is a key part of sustainable national development.**

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP-West Africa
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.1.</b> Water management practices are effectively taken into account in national development plans and funding strategies.</p>	<p>Countries that have developed national IWRM plans are requesting contributions from the CWP on stakeholder mobilisation and capacity building aspects, in the implementation of their plans</p> <p>CWP-Niger participates in the new initiative for the elaboration of a national IWRM plan (PAGIREN)</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, The Gambia and Sierra Leone have developed initiatives to implement their respective IWRM roadmap</p>	<p>CWPs will assist in the implementation of the regional water policy in West Africa and their respective national IWRM Plans</p> <p><b>1.1.1</b> Support CWPs in Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal in the design of their role in the implementation of the national IWRM plan</p> <p><b>1.1.2</b> Continue awareness raising activities for the development of IWRM action plans in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, The Gambia, Niger and Sierra Leone.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.2.</b> The issue of water resources management financing is well understood by country decision-makers in view of proper integration of water issues in the national and regional development policies.</p>	<p>Senior officials from Ministries in charge of water, climate, finance and development planning collaborate better</p>	<p><b>1.2.1</b> Organise a workshop on West Africa's preparedness in developing bankable projects for submission to the climate change adaptation funds in collaboration with CILSS, regional AMCOW/TAC and ECOWAS WRCC.</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 1.3.</b> Local and national capacities are reinforced for the application of IWRM principles.</p>	<p>Journalists from at least 12 countries in West Africa are committed to share information on IWRM related issues.</p> <p>The media are better equipped to produce improved articles on environmental and water issues.</p> <p>The media are more involved in CWPs activities.</p>	<p><b>1.3.1</b> Organize an annual meeting of journalists on water and environment around a pertinent topic (to be decided during the year)</p> <p><b>1.3.2</b> Edit and disseminate the tools developed by the participants to the workshop.</p>

**Strategic Goal #2: Address critical development challenges.**

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP-West Africa
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 2.1.</b> Contribute to dialogues in West Africa on water and climate change, food security, energy security, water infrastructures, transboundary aquifer management, etc.</p>	<p>GWP/WA, ECOWAS-WRCC and CILSS have developed joint actions on climate change issues.</p>	<p><b>2.1.1</b> Contribute to the joint ECOWAS/WRCC-CILSS/AGRHYMET-GWP/WA Regional initiative on strengthening resilience to climate change in West Africa through the development of the water sector</p> <p><b>2.1.2</b> Participate in the Africa regional process of the UNFCCC COP 18</p> <p><b>2.1.3</b> Participate in the implementation of the regional initiatives “Global Water Coalition in the Sahel” and “Green Growth”, led by CILSS</p>
	<p>Targeted countries within the joint initiative GWP/WA, ECOWAS/WRCC and WWF for the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary water courses are aware of the Convention and have taken actions towards ratification.</p>	<p><b>2.1.4</b> Implement the Norway funded programme for the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary watercourses in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and WWF</p> <p><b>2.1.5</b> Continue to advocate for the ratification at important regional events</p>
	<p>ECOWAS/WRCC, West African RBOs, ANBO and NGOs have a better understanding of the issues associated to water infrastructures.</p>	<p><b>2.1.6</b> Participate in the regional dialogue on infrastructures for the mobilisation and management of water resources led by ECOWAS.</p>
	<p>ECOWAS/WRCC, GEF, FIDA, FAO, UNESCO and all the key actors have renewed their interest and are involved in the finalisation of the groundwater programme document.</p>	<p><b>2.1.7</b> Finalise the proposal for a regional dialogue on groundwater resources with the aim to contributing to IWRM policies and strategies, in a changing climate</p> <p><b>2.1.8</b> Work with pertinent organisations to raise funds for the groundwater programme in West Africa</p> <p><b>2.1.9</b> Identify additional financial partners and explore cooperation options.</p>
	<p>VBA and GWP have strengthened joint action</p> <p>Researchers involved in the CPWF in Volta are using GWP/WA platform to reach out to end users of the research products, particularly decision and</p>	<p><b>2.1.10</b> Contribute to the Component V5 "Fostering Change" of the VBDC programme CPWF in the Volta Basin</p>



## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

	policy-makers, at all levels	
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### **Strategic Goal #3: Reinforce knowledge sharing and communications.**

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP-West Africa
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.1.</b> The visibility and credibility of GWP/WA is reinforced through a powerful communication platform</p>	More experts from ECOWAS member countries, NGOs and the media in West Africa have been trained and better contribute with knowledge; their use of the tools available within the GWP network, including those on climate change, is increased.	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Edit and disseminate at least one issue of the newsletter (Running Water)</p> <p><b>3.1.2</b> Update GWP/WA website every month</p> <p><b>3.1.3</b> Produce and disseminate advertising tools for the visibility of GWP's work on climate change and groundwater management</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 3.2.</b> The capacity of partners on the use of the Toolbox is strengthened</p>	Regional partners in charge of capacity building are familiar with the Toolbox and involve GWP/WA and CWPs in their training sessions.	<b>3.2.1</b> Collaborate in IWRM training programmes in the region (funded by other sources) with WANET, 2IE and other organisations.
	University lecturers & researchers, water professionals and NGOs share their experiences through the Toolbox.	<b>3.2.2</b> Encourage and support the development of cases studies to populate the Toolbox with experiences from the region.

### **Strategic Goal #4: Build a more effective network.**

Outcome Challenge	Strategy to influence the boundary actor and contribute to achieving the outcome challenge	
	Progress markers	Action to be taken by GWP-West Africa
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 4.1.</b> Strengthen the network for an effective performance</p>	The new CWPs have developed their communication strategy and work plan for 2012 and 2013 in line with GWP Strategy 2009-2013	<b>4.1.1</b> Follow-up the initial actions planned by the CWPs in Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and The Gambia.
	The existing CWPs have updated their list of partners based on membership forms filled with strong commitment from key partners	<p><b>4.1.2</b> Support the organisation of CWPs' General Assemblies of Partners</p> <p><b>4.1.3</b> Support CWPs in updating their list of partners.</p>

## Workplan 2012: Implementing the Strategy

	At least 4 existing CWPs have strengthened their collaboration with relevant organisations such as CREPA and the Global Water Initiative (GWI) in water and sanitation in West Africa	<p><b>4.1.4</b> Operationalise the collaboration arrangements with GWI in the targeted countries (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal)</p> <p><b>4.1.5</b> Implement joint programmes with GWI project team in each country.</p>
	The existing CWPs are better known and share more information.	<p><b>4.1.6</b> Visit CWPs and political authorities when traveling in a specific country</p> <p><b>4.1.7</b> Edit and disseminate the information to targeted groups.</p>
	GWP/WA partners contribute and participate to the functioning of the statutory organs.	<p><b>4.1.8</b> Organise the two annual Steering Committee meetings</p> <p><b>4.1.9</b> Organise Technical Committee meetings when needed</p> <p><b>4.1.10</b> Participate in GWP Annual Consulting Partners Meeting</p>
	Key partner organisations such as ECOWAS, CILSS, WAEMU, ZIE, FAO, West African RBOs, ANBO and NGOs contribute effectively in a number of joint actions undertaken by GWP in West Africa and collaborate better with one another.	<p><b>4.1.11</b> Identify relevant international meetings, exchange and capacity building opportunities and participate in their implementation</p> <p><b>4.1.12</b> Develop and implement joint initiatives with CILSS and WAEMU as part of the operationalisation of the signed MOUs</p>
<p><b>Outcome Challenge 4.2.</b> An effective strategy for fundraising is implemented so that GWP/WA and the Country Water Partnerships in West Africa are able to mobilise funds to operationalise IWRM</p>	<p>The existing CWPs are better endowed with proposals with support from the regional Technical Committee</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 6 CWPs have developed their work plan based on the Outcome Mapping approach</li> <li>- At least 6 existing CWPs are self sufficient for their running cost.</li> </ul>	<p>CWPs have been strengthened for project development and fundraising in 2009 and 2010. GWP/WA will in 2012:</p> <p><b>4.2.1</b> Review CWPs' work plans in collaboration with the regional Secretariat and TEC members</p> <p><b>4.2.2.</b> Assist CWPs in developing proposals (draft by each CWP; review by a regional TEC member).</p> <p><b>4.2.3</b> Develop an action plan for strengthening the CWPs Secretariat</p>