



Global Water and Climate Programme

Water is the key to the world's ability to cope with climate change. Whether it is food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, energy production or human health – water is the nexus. Climate change is the spoiler. No matter how successful mitigation efforts might be, people will experience the impacts of climate change through water.

Responding to the Challenge

GWP is responding to the climate change challenge through the **Global Water and Climate Programme (WCP)** which includes a portfolio of programmes and projects aiming to build climate resilience through better water management. The programmes and projects are developed by GWP Regional Water Partnerships in collaboration with relevant governments and regional economic development communities.

The WCP supports countries to integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans and economic growth programmes as well as national planning and decision making processes.

Key elements of the WCP suite of programmes and projects include development of local capacity and

institutional development, development of tools, and generating evidence to inform decision making on climate resilient development through demonstration projects and knowledge products.

The WCP promotes a cross-cutting approach to adaptation, building partnerships, strengthening coordination frameworks across sectors while linking local adaptation actions with national and regional economic development to inform global climate policy processes.

Goal and Objectives

The goal of the Global Water and Climate Programme is to promote water as a key part of sustainable regional and national development and contribute to climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an intergovernmental organisation of 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 84 Country Water Partnerships and more than 2,800 Partner organisations in 167 countries. The GWP network is committed to building a water secure world with the mission to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.



The overall objective is to support integration of water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision making processes, through enhanced technical and institutional capacity, predictable financing and investments in water security, better drought/flood management, and climate change adaptation.

By building climate resilience, the WCP contributes to the management of impacts of extreme events such as droughts and floods, supports peace building and conflict prevention, helps safeguard investments in economic development and progress in poverty reduction. Ultimately, it contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs.)

Contribution to the national adaptation plan (NAPs) process

Through collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP led Global Support programme, the Water and Climate Programme also contributes to achieving the objectives of the UNFCCC NAPs process. NAPs processes aim to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, build adaptive capacity and resilience, and facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.

Expected Outcomes

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning and decision-making processes
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes
- No "regrets" investment and financing strategies and plans for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments enabled to access funding from new and emerging climate funds and other sources such as development banks
- Contribute to the development of NAPs and formulation of projects and programmes to support water security and climate resilient development
- Enhanced design of national drought and flood management policies through improved knowledge and access to scientific understanding of drought and floods, risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning
- Frameworks for analysis and governance of deltas developed and contribute to increased cooperation worldwide between delta communities

The Global Support programme to advance national adaptation plans (NAPs)

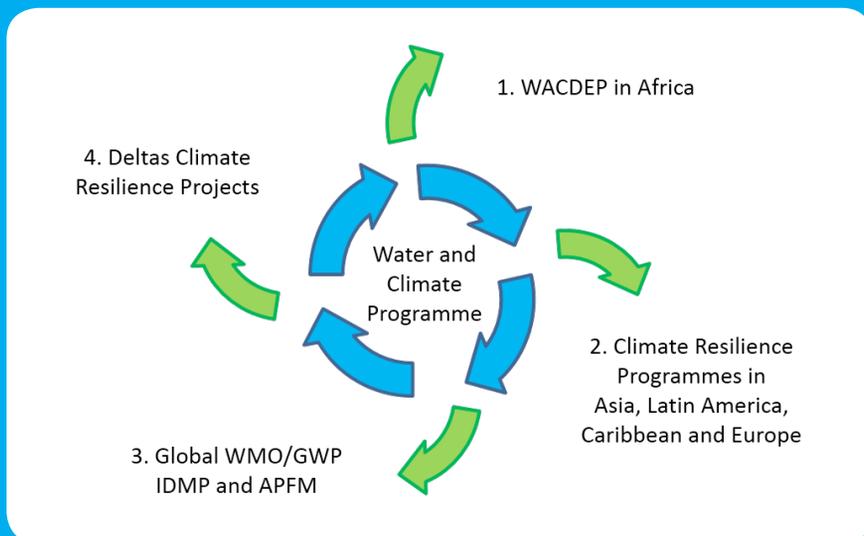
This UNDP-UNEP programme, financed by the LDCF, is assisting Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). NAPs will bring greater focus and coordination to country-led efforts in disaster management and disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation. The NAPs will add to the strategic suite of other sectoral plans and policies for countries that will help guide internal development resourcing mechanisms as well as those provided by donors. NAP support is based on three main pillars:

1. Institutional support
2. Technical support
3. Knowledge brokering.

Global Water and Climate Programme

The Global Water and Climate Programme includes the following:

- The Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Africa – focusing on putting in place investments for water security and climate resilience and jointly implemented with the African Union and African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW)
- The regional water and climate resilience programmes in Asia, Latin America, Caribbean and Europe modelled on WACDEP in Africa, but developed with regional context and ownership such as the Water and Climate Resilience Programme (WACREP) in South Asia and WACDEP in Caribbean
- WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM). The programmes aim to promote better scientific understanding and inputs for drought and flood management, including risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning, and policy and planning.
- The Deltas Climate Resilience Programmes for enhancing climate resilience of communities in delta regions.



Programme Summary

Region

Global programme with 60 countries, five trans-boundary river basins and one shared aquifer drawn from Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, China, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus, Mediterranean, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Goal

Promote water as a key part of sustainable regional and national development and contribute to climate change adaptation for economic growth and human security.

Duration

May 2011 to April 2016.

Management

Global Water Partnership in collaboration with other partners such as WMO at global level for the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)/Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM).

Implementation

GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships in collaboration with national governments, AMCOW, Regional Economic Communities such as Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community for Central African States (ECCAS), and River Basin Organisations.

Supervision and Monitoring

National and Sub-Regional Steering Committees.

Oversight and Advisory

Regional Advisory Groups comprising international and regional experts with representatives of strategic partners and regional political bodies such as WMO, AMCOW, Caribbean Community Climate Change Center, and others.

Funding Partners

Funding courtesy of the Austria, Denmark, United Kingdom and other GWP Financing Partners as well as development finance institutions, and governments.

Collaborating Partners

WMO, Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), UNDP-CapNet, UNDP-GEF, African Development Bank/ Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).

Estimated Cost

Euro 22 million.

Outcomes

- Water security and climate resilience integrated in development planning
- Capacities of partnerships, institutions and stakeholders enhanced to integrate water security and climate resilience in development processes
- "No regrets" investment and financing strategies and plans for water security, climate resilience and development formulated and governments enabled to access funding from new and emerging climate funds
- National adaptation plans (NAPs) formulated and integrated in development plans
- Better national drought and flood management policies designed
- Improved knowledge and access to scientific understanding of droughts and floods, risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning;
- Frameworks for analysis and governance of deltas developed

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Participating countries

- Africa: Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Benin, Togo, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Algeria, and Tunisia (24)
- Central America: Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (7)
- South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka (6)
- Central Asia & Caucasus: Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyz Republic (8)
- Central & Eastern Europe: Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Slovenia (9)
- Caribbean: Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Suriname (5)
- South America: Peru (1)