

**DRAFT 1**

**Submission by the Global Water Partnership  
on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning  
with specific focus on water resources**

**August 2014**

GWP welcomes the opportunity to respond to the invitation to submit to the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) information on: i) available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning processes addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health; ii) good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes, including on monitoring and evaluation, addressing ecosystems, human settlements, water resources and health; and iii) good practices and lessons learned related to processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning, based on the mandates contained in the following conclusions: FCCC/SBSTA/2013/5, paragraph 13 (b) and FCCC/SBSTA/2014/L.13, paragraph 7.

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## 1. GWP contribution to national adaptation planning processes

### 1.1. The Global Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)

Through the Global Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), GWP supports around 60 countries<sup>1</sup> world-wide to integrate 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.

The GWP supported interventions are aligned and consistent with the UNFCCC NAP Technical guidelines issued by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) including the objectives of the UNFCCC NAPs process below:

- to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience, and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.<sup>2</sup>

The GWP portfolio includes several programmes and projects to deliver the objectives, such as regional Water, Climate and Development Programmes (WACDEP) in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean, (e.g. WACDEP Africa, jointly implemented with the African Union and the African Ministers Council of Water (AMCOW), and WACDEP Caribbean jointly implemented with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)); the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), joint initiatives of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and GWP; and the Delta Climate Resilience Programme for enhancing climate resilience of communities in delta regions.

The Global WACDEP and the sub-programmes and projects are being implemented through 8 work packages within three strategic goals:

#### *Goal 1. Catalyse change in policies and practice*

##### **Work Package 1: Regional and transboundary cooperation**

To support Regional Economic Communities River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and governments to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in transboundary waters and shared aquifers for regional and economic development.

##### **Work Package 2: National development and sector plans**

To support countries to integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning and decision-making processes.

##### **Work Package 3: Investments**

To support the development of gender sensitive 'No/low Regrets' investments and financing strategy document at all levels.

##### **Work Package 4: Project preparation and financing**

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<sup>1</sup> **Africa:** Burkina Faso, Côte 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; **Central America:** Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama; **South Asia:** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; **Central Asia and Caucasus:** Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyz Republic; **Central and Eastern Europe:** Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Slovenia; **Caribbean:** Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Suriname; **South America:** Peru

<sup>2</sup> Decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1

To support governments to enhance efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds.

#### **Work Package 5: Demonstration projects**

Support development of innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities.

### *Goal 2. Generate and communicate knowledge*

#### **Work Package 6: Capacity development**

Support capacity development of institutions and stakeholders to develop no/low regrets investment and integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans.

#### **Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness**

To share, package and disseminate information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development.

### *Goal 3. Strengthen partnerships*

#### **Work Package 8: Governance and fundraising**

Build internal capacity of GWP and enhance regional/ country level partnerships' key competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation.

## **1.2. Examples of results of GWP activities**

Following are some specific examples of results of GWP activities in 2013 including results of the WACDEP:

- Nine (9) regional organisations were supported in developing agreements, commitments and investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience. The organization supported the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and Climate Action Network South Asia, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP III), contribution to the implementation of the Lake Victoria Basin Commission Action Plan, the stakeholder engagement process for IWRM Planning in the Orange Seque River Basin (ORASECOM) and the implementation of climate resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (LIMCOM). Support was also extended to the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS) and in the Volta Basin Authority studies were commissioned to strengthen water security and climate resilience of the Basin Water Resources Master Plan
- Three (3) organisations were supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience- Support to SADC in developing investment options for water security and climate resilience through the commissioning of national studies; support to Zimbabwe's Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Management the implementation of the National Climate Change Response Strategy through the development of Investment Plans for water related sectors; and the drafting of TOR jointly with UNDP to support the costing of Rwanda' low carbon green growth and investment strategy.
- At transboundary, regional level, 3 agreements on enhanced water security were influenced i.e. through an agreement with the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) for the elaboration of a hydro-meteorological strategy; a Ministerial declaration to develop waste water programmes in the Caribbean; and the ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters in Niger.

- 34 national organisations were supported in developing legal frameworks/policies/strategies, sectoral and development plans integrating water security and climate resilience. Examples include expert support provided to Cameroon’s Ministry of Environment Nature Protection and Sustainable Development on water security and climate resilience in the development of the National Biodiversity Action Plan and the Draft National Adaptation Plan; support to the Tunisian Department of Water and Land in the Ministry of Agriculture in strengthening water security and climate change aspects of the Water and Land Conservation Strategy; support to Ghana’s National Development Planning Commission in strengthening the guidelines for the development of water related projects. Botswana’s national development plan was also supported to integrate water security for climate resilience
- 30 government institutions and other stakeholders in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe were capacitated to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans and projects.
- 40 publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated far exceeded projection in 2013. The partnership with CDKN led to delivery of knowledge products and guidance documents for advancing water security and climate resilience.
- Strong partnerships have been established with UNDP-GEF, the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), hosted by the African Development Bank, CDKN, Cap Net, EU Water Initiative Africa working Group and others, which has enabled the programme to expand its capacity building interventions and knowledge dissemination from 8 to 25 countries. GWP’s support to the African Union and the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) has also been strengthened with key officials from these entities actively participating in the programme;
- GWP regions outside Africa have developed regional climate resilience programmes modelled after the WACDEP Africa but with regional ownership. By the beginning of 2014, 60 countries were participating in the programme across the world, with region specific programmes in Africa, the Caribbean, South, South East, and Central Asia, and Central and South America;
- Regional initiatives of the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe, West Africa, the Horn of Africa and South Asia have been developed or are under development.

### 1.3. GWP support through the NAP-GSP and upcoming NAP-GPS for non-LDCs

GWP has been actively supporting countries with NAP related activities. This is done through GWP ongoing projects and activities on water and climate change adaptation (as described above), as well as through collaboration with the UNDP-UNEP led Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). The NAP-GSP for LDCs, financed by the LDCF, is providing support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to advance their NAP processes. A NAP-GSP for non-LDCs will start implementation in 2015.

NAP will bring greater focus and coordination to country-led efforts in disaster management, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation, and the NAP support from the NAP-GSP is based on 1) institutional support; 2) technical support; and 3) knowledge brokering. Some examples of the support are listed below:

#### *Institutional support*

- One Asia Regional Training Workshop was held on 17-20 February 2014 in Pattaya, Thailand. Representatives from Environment, Planning and Finance Ministries from nine Asian LDCs participated in the workshop (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, East Timor, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, and Yemen);

- In Africa two training workshops based on the NAP Guidelines were carried out in April 2014; one for Anglophone LDCs including representatives from 15 countries (Angola, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia), and one for Francophone LDCs including representatives from 19 countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sao Tomé et Príncipe, Senegal, Chad and Togo).
- A Capacity Development Programme on the Economics of Climate Change Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development (ECCA) in Africa is running between January 2014 and June 2015. The initiative is a cooperative effort between UNDP-GEF, GWP, CDKN, UNDP-CAPNET, UNEP and Centre for Environmental Economics & Policy in Africa (CEEPA), and it responds to a Capacity Building Assessment that was carried out in each of the targeted countries. The initiative includes 5 national training workshops and mentoring process activities in 8 pilot countries in Africa (Benin, Burkina-Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Ghana, Rwanda, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe). The first training workshop was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia on 14-17 April 2014.
- Capacity development of government officials (planners in the Finance Ministries/ Environment and Water Ministries) in South Asia and South East Asia Countries on Economics of Climate Change Adaptation (ECCA). The capacity building on ECCA in South Asia and South East Asia is a cooperative effort between UNDP, USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific Project, ADB, GWP South Asia and Yale University. ECCA Country Teams are being trained on applying analytical techniques or tool on ECCA. There are three training programmes planned and final programme will be held in Cambodia from 17-20 September 2014.

### *Knowledge support*

- GWP is developing a Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group LEG, to advance the knowledge on water related adaptation. The work on the water supplement is in the final stage and the document has gone through several reviews. The document closely aligns with the Guidelines and focus on complementing the Guidelines for specific support on water specific issues;
- In August 2013 a workshop was carried out with key stakeholders (UNFCCC, UN-Water, Asian Development Bank, the African Minister's Council on Water Secretariat (AMCOW), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Bank, Stakeholder Forum, Swedish Energy Agency (SPC), NIRAS);
- GWP have participated in informal meetings with UNFCCC and the LEG throughout the process (Cambodia in August 2013, Tanzania in February 2014, and Germany in August 2014).

### *Technical Support*

- To Burkina Faso through mainstreaming water security as cross cutting issues in the NAP document expected to be approved by the Government in the second half of 2014. A specific study was carried and consultations among climate and water communities were facilitated for this purpose;
- To Niger through a country stocktaking mission to assist government and key stakeholders: i) to take stock of relevant initiatives on climate mainstreaming to support National Adaptation Plans process in Niger; and ii) to suggest next steps and actions (road-map) of the NAP's process;

- To Malawi through providing additional support and coordinating a stakeholder consultation workshop on the NAP process in Malawi. The workshop in Malawi is focused on training stakeholders in Malawi on NAP guidelines leading to the development of the NAP process.

## 2. Available and implemented tools and methods for adaptation planning addressing water resources

Many tools, knowledge products and methods are being used for the implementation of GWP activities across the regions on climate change adaptation planning, some examples for GWP and the WACDEP programmes and projects are mentioned below.

### 2.1. Knowledge platforms

#### *IWRM ToolBox*

The IWRM ToolBox comprises of an organised collection of case studies, reference documents, reader lists, external web sites and other supporting materials in water resources management, which have been submitted by various contributors and are peer reviewed.

The IWRM Toolbox is intended to be an information exchange platform where experiences are shared to help develop the body of knowledge which can enable all those engaged in water issues to work together to build water security and sustainable water for all. GWP has developed the ToolBox as a free access source of knowledge.

The ToolBox allows water related practitioners and professionals to discuss and analyse the various elements of the IWRM process, and facilitates the prioritisation of actions aimed at improving water governance and management. It aims to facilitate those professionals and specialists engage with a broader community for the solution of (water related) problems. More information on:

<http://www.gwp.org/ToolBox/>

#### *IWRM ToolBox South East Asia*

The objectives of the GWP South East Asia IWRM ToolBox are:

- to create greater awareness and use of the knowledge resources available at the GWP IWRM ToolBox website, in each of the member countries of GWP-SEA;
- to develop the IWRM capacity in each GWP-SEA member country, through greater awareness of the IWRM tools and how they are used in a local context;
- to facilitate the creation of an IWRM ToolBox user community in each member country of GWP-SEA;
- to facilitate the development and sharing of IWRM case studies, pertinent to each member country, and also awareness of similar case studies world-wide;
- to facilitate the development of quality case studies for submission to the GWP IWRM ToolBox website.

More information at: <http://gwpsea-toolbox.net/>

#### *ToolBox on Rainwater Harvesting*

GWP-C has developed the Toolbox on Rainwater Harvesting in the Caribbean to share information on RWH and to improve knowledge on conducting RWH under safe and sanitary conditions. The Toolbox is a compilation of research materials on RWH in the Caribbean and best practices applicable to the Region. In addition to the Toolbox, a rainwater harvesting demonstration model has been developed for display within the Caribbean as an advocacy and education tool to promote safe rainwater harvesting. The model is used at exhibitions and other for a in the Caribbean to give live

demonstrations of how rainwater harvesting can be done by households, schools and others in the community. More information available at:

<http://www.cehi.org.lc/Rain/Rainwater%20Harvesting%20Toolbox/index.htm>

### *Caribbean Water and Climate Knowledge platform*

The Caribbean Water and Climate Knowledge Platform is an initiative within the WACDEP in the Caribbean developed by GWP Caribbean (GWP-C). The Platform has been developed to support the work of the GWP-C WACDEP but more importantly to be a user-friendly resource that provides a range of Caribbean knowledge products, tools and information geared toward building climate resilience in the Caribbean water sector. More information available at:

<http://www.gwp.org/en/Caribbean-Water-and-Climate-Knowledge-Platform/>

### *IDMP Central and Eastern Europe: Drought information exchange platform*

[http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/idmp\\_cee/](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/idmp_cee/)

### *APFM IFM HelpDesk*

The IFM [HelpDesk](#) provides guidance on flood management policy, strategy, and institutional development for countries that want to adopt the IFM concept. Users have the possibility either to request custom-made technical support through the Get Help function or to find flood management solutions by themselves using the literature in the Help Yourself section.

Although freely accessible online, the Helpdesk has been especially conceived for some categories of audience, in particular government agencies in charge of flood management, river basin organizations, bi- and multilateral development agencies in the field of water resources and disaster management, community-based organizations and NGOs engaged in flood preparedness, universities and other capacity building institutions for the water and disaster management sectors.

The good performance of the HelpDesk is made possible by the active support of the Support Base Partners ([SBPs](#)), a network of professional institutions and organizations contributing their expertise and technical backup in various areas of activity. These range from advice and advocacy in policy formulation as well as technical issues to facilitation of training courses on IFM to development of tools and capacity building materials.

## **2.2. Capacity building trainings and materials**

### *WACDEP Africa Capacity Development Training Material*

Training material developed for the capacity development programme within WACDEP Africa

### *IDMP CEE: Capacity building trainings and workshops on national and regional levels*

### *APFM Training curriculum on flood management*

The Associated Programme on Flood Management has developed a comprehensive training curriculum on flood management. Over the past years, several training workshops were conducted in various countries. In this regard, APFM is supported not only by the World Meteorological Organization and the Global Water Partnership, but also through contributions from its Support Base Partners, i.e. a network of external institutions supporting the activities of the IFM HelpDesk. Trainings are organized on a demand-driven basis, and individually tailored to the requesting parties and governments. Scope, duration and topics vary but can generally be divided into the following:

- Short vocational trainings or workshops (3-5 days) on the principles and aspects of Integrated Flood Management for policy makers, development planners, and water and disaster management professionals with a priority on the national and basin level;
- Training of trainers workshops (1-5 days) for capacity building institutions targeting vocational training of relevant professionals; and
- National workshops analyzing the current flood management situation and developing a strategic national framework in accordance with the Integrated Flood Management concept.

### 2.3. Knowledge products and guidance documents

#### *Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development*

In an effort to address the twin challenges of water security and climate change, GWP together with AMCOW produced a Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development, available in English, French and Portuguese. The resources are available at: <http://www.gwp.org/en/WACDEP/RESOURCES/Technical-References/>

#### *Technical Background Document for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development*

The technical background document was developed to support the Strategic Framework on Water Security and Climate Development.

#### *Policy Briefs on Water Security and Climate Resilient Development*

5 policy briefs were developed to support the Strategic Framework on Water Security and Climate Development.

#### *UNICEF/GWP Strategic Framework for WASH and Climate Resilient Development*

In collaboration with UNICEF, GWP is developing a Strategic Framework for WASH and Climate Resilient Development. In addition to the Strategic Framework a number of technical briefs are being developed and the material is planned to be translated into an online tool at a later stage.

#### *Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines*

GWP is developing a Water Supplement to the NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group LEG, to advance the knowledge on water related adaptation. The work on the water supplement is in the final stage and the document have gone through several reviews. The document closely aligns with the Guidelines and focus on complementing the Guidelines for specific support on water specific issues.

In August 2013 a workshop was carried out with key stakeholders (UNFCCC, UN-Water, Asian Development Bank, the African Minister's Council on Water Secretariat (AMCOW), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Bank, Stakeholder Forum, Swedish Energy Agency (SPC), NIRAS), and GWP have participated in several informal meetings with UNFCCC and the LEG throughout the process (Cambodia in August 2013, Tanzania in February 2014, and Germany in August 2014), to inform the process.

#### *Sourcebook for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change*

The Sourcebook aims to strengthen the capacity of users to manage and mitigate climate related risks through the use of a framework, intended to stimulate the identification and implementation of investments to enhance climate resilience, thereby underpinning sustainable development and growth in the region.



The target audience for the Sourcebook comprises water resources managers and water service providers who are seeking an understanding of how to better manage climate risks. The application of the Sourcebook will require collaboration across sectors which are related to or dependent on water to ensure solutions accommodate the wider economic, social and environmental aspects of water management.

The full sourcebook and technical briefs can be accessed at: [Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change: A Sourcebook for the Caribbean Water Sector](#)

### *IDMP National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action*

**WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) (2014) National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action (D.A. Wilhite).** Tools and Guidelines Series 1. WMO, Geneva, Switzerland and GWP, Stockholm, Sweden.

The National Drought Management Policy Guidelines provide a template for action that countries can use in the development of a national drought management policy and drought preparedness/mitigation plans. The process is structured in 10 steps that can be adapted by countries to reflect their institutional, infrastructure, legal, socio-economic and environmental context. The approach has influenced the development of drought policies in Brazil, Mexico, Morocco and the USA, of which case studies are included in the guidelines. Guidelines available at: <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/guidelines/>

### *APFM Guidance Materials*

In terms of guidance materials, APFM has published an IFM Policy Series and a Flood Management Tool Series. This last one constitutes an insight on various specific aspects of flood management targeted to flood management practitioners to help them gain quick access to relevant technical guidance. These Tools incorporate various aspects within the framework of an integrated approach to flood management. The compilation of the tools is an ongoing process and as such these tools should be considered as living documents being updated periodically.

### *Water Use Efficiency Manuals*

GWP-C in its efforts to improve water resources management in the region has developed two training manuals on Water Use Efficiency in the Agriculture Sector and the Tourism Industry.

Both manuals were specifically developed to be used as a training tool in GWP-C's capacity building activities such as its Water Use Efficiency (WUE) training workshops.

Since the development of the manuals, they have been used as a facilitators' guide/teaching tool in GWP-C workshops and a general handbook and reference document for course participants. The manuals are comprehensive but offer a practical and clear guide to its users in a simple user-friendly format. More information at: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-Caribbean/GWP-C-IN-ACTION/Water-Use-Efficiency-Manuals/>

### *Video material on IWRM*

GWP-C in collaboration with the Organisation of American States (OAS), the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) and the National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) has created 3 video productions on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). More information at: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-Caribbean/GWP-C-IN-ACTION/IWRM-Videos/>

*IDMP Central and Eastern Europe: Guidelines for the preparation of drought management plans within river basin management plans according to European Union Water Framework Directive*

*IDMP Central and Eastern Europe: Compendium of good practices*

## 2.4. Publications

The GWP Technical Committee, through the development of publications, help to create an understanding of the links between issues, and with policy and strategy responses, in order to provide a coherent set of insights as a foundation for concrete action. A complete list of GWP publications is available on: <http://www.gwp.org/en/About-GWP/Publications/>

### **The Status of Climate Change Management in South Asia**

The report introduces the main issues of Climate Change occurred in the country and actions in place and some key challenges for adapting the Climate Change. There are important water related actions as the key for intervention on Climate change applied IWRM concepts.

### **Integrated water resources management in Central Asia: The challenges of managing large transboundary rivers**

Technical Focus Paper available at:

<http://www.gwp.org/Global/ToolBox/Publications/Technical%20Focus%20Papers/05%20Integrated%20water%20resources%20management%20in%20Central%20Asia.pdf>

### **Integrated water resources management in the Caribbean: The challenges facing Small Island Developing States**

Technical Focus Paper available at:

[http://www.gwp.org/Global/ToolBox/Publications/Technical%20Focus%20Papers/04%20Caribbean\\_TFP\\_2014.pdf](http://www.gwp.org/Global/ToolBox/Publications/Technical%20Focus%20Papers/04%20Caribbean_TFP_2014.pdf)

## 2. Good practices and lessons learned in relation to adaptation planning processes, including on monitoring and evaluation, addressing water resources

GWP lessons learned from the implementation of the NAPs in Africa, including on monitoring and evaluation are:

- Decision-makers are concerned about the uncertainty that climate change poses and tend to be risk-averse. Therefore, it is important to have a knowledge management system in place that conveys appropriate information on adaptation priorities and water management processes more broadly. Uncertainty can be best addressed by prioritizing no and low regret options, or options that convey benefits no matter what future climate or socio-economic scenario materializes;
- Current international processes and debates, such as the SDG and post-2015 sustainable development Framework, need to be exploited to create the momentum for action on water security and climate resilience. For example, a Sustainable Development Goal on water with associated targets for disaster risk reduction could contribute to the objectives of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs);
- Building partnerships and engaging stakeholders is the best way to support more resilient development and avoid conflicts and inequalities;

- Decision-makers need local case studies, simple language, and interaction in the capacity development programme, and to ensure the learning material is accessible to a wide range of participants;
- Maintaining commitment of the various stakeholders in the implementation national adaptation plans due to the multiplicity of initiatives is a challenge. It will be therefore be important for the programme to be adaptive, continuously engage and communicate with stakeholders. It is also critical to ensure that the programme is integrated into on-going government or regional processes to ensure continued support and engagement;
- There is need for a good understanding of the national adaptation planning in order to identify the ideal entry points and timing is important in the process;
- Countries are learning from each other for example the Vulnerability Assessment and the Flood and Drought Mapping which has already been done in Southern Africa – is being shared with the other countries.
- Media involvement is very important as exemplified by Cameroon, who organised a workshop aimed at improving reporting on water security and climate resilient development.
- Capacity development is vital in driving the successful implementation of NAPs and a sizeable investment has to be made to ensure that regional teams and national teams are equipped with skills.
- Linking with the recent NAP process and other national on-going processes and linking with on-going and new programs/projects, and policy and strategy review processes is the success for integrating climate resilience into development process.
- There is need to consider budget for communication and monitoring and evaluation in all projects/programmes;
- Adapting to climate change will require the mobilisation of financial resources through dedicated multilateral climate funds as well as domestic budgets. Action is required to improve the efficient use of available public funds and secure additional funding. Governments need to make use of partnerships and networks with other governments, regional bodies and international actors to access them.
- Most LDCs agree that NAP is both a process and a document;
- The connection between the NAPA and NAP process is an important concern for countries. In particular for those who have challenges with NAPA implementation;
- Climate finance for NAP is a priority for most countries including finance for implementation;
- Institutional coordination is a challenge for all countries. Exchange of experiences can promote learning;
- Broadening the NAP process beyond environment ministries to integrate with planning and budgeting processes and national development strategies is a long term process;
- Demand for technical support to advance the NAP process from LDCs is growing. The NAP-GSP has received requests from 26 countries till date;
- The medium term framework of the NAP requires sustained investment;
- The NAP is a country driven process that needs overarching efforts and partnerships between Planning, Finance and Environment ministries;
- More targeted and sustained one-one-one support is required based on specific institutional and national context in LDCs;

- Regional thematic workshops provide an avenue for technical training as well as South-South exchange;
- The work with NAP-GSP Team and partners is promoting coordinated support to countries in the NAP process. With GWP involved with other NAP-GSP partners this is enhancing collaboration between water communities and climate communities in countries like Burkina-Faso and Benin engaging in the NAP process;
- Countries have a number of on-going initiatives that can be used as entry points to take forward the NAP process within countries and this has been learnt from countries like Niger. Stock-taking is therefore a key step in order to ensure that we build on on-going activities and avoid duplication;
- Institutional and technical capacities are need to be developed in order to ensure that countries can effectively integrate climate change into development processes. The Capacity Development work being done under the GWP WACDEP programme is intensive and there is demand for this from other countries like Niger;
- Country support is needed in order to ensure that there is an understanding of some of the steps within the guidelines – an investment has to be made upfront to ensure that countries have spent time in developing road maps based on their context and issues. This support will facilitate smooth implementation of the NAP process;
- Coordination of the NAP process should be at a strategic level with commitment from all stakeholders as has been evidenced by a Presidential Decree issued in Benin aimed at ensuring all relevant stakeholders are part of the process and mainstreaming climate change into national budgeting processes.

### *Lessons learned on Monitoring and Evaluation*

GWP's comprehensive M&E system enables a robust analysis to be made of the links between the organisation's operations and the water governance outcomes that are influenced. This system consists of a hybrid of two methodologies, namely outcome mapping and traditional Result Based Management (RBM).

According to this approach, each of the projects under implementation complies with a generic system of planning and reporting that identifies and monitors project activities and outputs along with the boundary actors and water governance outcomes that these are intended to influence. This includes logframe indicator targets against which quantified progress is monitored on a regular basis.

The advantages of the M&E system as currently adopted include the following:

- The combination of outcome mapping and traditional RBM enables the analysis of progress based on observed changes in the behaviour of boundary actors and water governance mechanisms, while at the same time setting quantified targets against a set of common indicators. The analysis of both methodologies enables GWP to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of project implementation which subsequently advances learning and strengthens project planning.
- The outcome mapping approach adopted by GWP inherently recognises that direct attribution of results to indirect outcomes is a challenge and thereby seeks to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes. Results are planned and assessed according to the extent to which boundary actors with whom GWP is working to effect change have been influenced. This helps to identify and better understand the links between the organisation's operations and the water governance outcomes that are claimed to result.

- The RBM approach that complements the outcome mapping consists of a series of impact, outcome and output indicators derived according to the overall ambitions of the organisation along with its strategic goals. The targets set and results recorded for each project against these indicators allows quantified progress to be measured on an ongoing basis.

### 3. Processes and structures for linking national and local adaptation planning

GWP would like to express one main point for linking national and local adaptation planning, mainly the importance of thematic networks such as GWP for water resources, IUCN and WWF for ecosystems, etc. The network structures provide key opportunities for linkages between national and local adaptation planning.

GWP will continue to support national adaptation planning through different processes in relation to water resources. With this submission GWP would also express a continuous interest in contributing to the deliverables planned by the NWP in relation to the above and other submissions on good practices in and lessons learned from national adaptation planning in relation to water resources.