



**UNEP Capacity Building Programme for
Mainstreaming Environmental Aspects in National
Water Policy and Strategy through the South-South
Cooperation Framework**

2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND	4
2. STATUS OF COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES IN AND CONTRIBUTION TO MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN WATER POLICY	4
3. INSTITUTIONS POSSESSING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES.....	5
4. KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION	6
4.1 Water policy assessments, information sharing and dissemination.....	6
4.2 Institutional development	6
4.3 Human resources development	6
4.4 Formulation and implementation of national, regional, transboundary policy/strategy and IWRM plan	6
5. MANDATE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME	6
5.1 UNEP's Mandate	6
5.2 Justification of the programme.....	7
6. PRINCIPLE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME	8
7. PROGRAMME ASSUMPTIONS	8
8. PROGRAMME GOAL AND OBJECTIVES	8
8.1 Overall Goal:	8
8.2 Specific Objectives	8
8.3 Suggested areas of technical interest.....	9
9. PROGRAMME LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS	9
9.1. Programme Logical Framework objective matrix	10
9.2 Programme Logical framework output matrix	11
9.3 Proposed activities	16
9.4 Projected Workplan.....	20
ANNEX 1. THE SCOOPING WORKSHOP REPORT	26
ANNEX 2: THE WORKSHOP REPORT.....	26
ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY-WISE IDENTIFICATION OF CHALLENGES	26
ANNEX 4: IDENTIFICATION OF WATER ALLOCATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES.....	28
ANNEX 5: IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RESULTING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY	29
ANNEX 6: IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RESULTING FROM BIODIVERSITY DEGRADATION.....	30
ANNEX 7: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY-WISE IDENTIFICATION OF STRENGTHS.....	32
ANNEX 8: EXAMPLES OF INSTITUTIONS AND NETWORKS	32
ANNEX 9: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.....	33
Self financing by participation developing countries	33
Individual bilateral cooperation initiatives	34
Collective resources.....	34
"Triangular cooperation" approaches.....	34
Private sector engagement and Partnerships.....	34
ANNEX 10: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT	35
Organizational, administrative and financial arrangements	35
Monitoring, assessments and evaluation.....	35

ACRONYMS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIT	Asian Institute of Technology
AMCEN	African Ministers' Council on Environment
AWF	African Water Facility
DANIDA	Royal Danish Embassy/DANIDA
DEPI	Department of Environment Policy Implementation
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IUCN	International Union of Conservation of Nature
JWF	Japan Water Forum
GWP-SEA	Global Water Partnership – South East Asia
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNCTAD	United Nations Centre for Trade and Development
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNEP-ROA	United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Africa Programme
UN FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
UNEP-DEPI	Department of Environment Policy Implementation,
UNDP	United National Development Programme
UNEP-ROA	United Nations Environment Programme – Regional Office for Africa Programme
UNDP-GEF	International Waters and Land Degradation
UNDP-RC	United Nations development Programme Regional Center in Bangkok
UNESCAP	Environment and Sustainable Development Division
UNDP RC	UNDP Regional Center in Bangkok
UN FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization
UNESCAP	Environment and Sustainable Development Division
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Children's Organization

<http://www.spm-water-ap.net/spm/modules/xfsection/article.php?articleid=1>)

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN NATIONAL WATER POLICY AND STRATEGY THROUGH THE SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

PROGRAMME OUTLINE

1. BACKGROUND

Increasing complexity of economic, social and environmental realities in water management requires application of ecosystem-based and multi-sectoral approach in water policy as well as in national development plan, poverty alleviation strategy, MDGs and IWRM plans. Factoring reduction of water pollution, waste management and over-consumption, on one hand, and taking in to account climate change impact, environmental flows, and the role of women in water management on the other has not been in doubt. Since Rio in 1992 unsustainable development has continued, especially in the developing countries without stop. Poverty, environmental degradation, disasters and impact of climate change and poor service delivery are threatening livelihoods, especially in developing countries. One and a half decades after Rio, countries were challenged by the 2005 World Summit call to prepare MDG-based national development strategies and urging the implementation of IWRM plans and strategies in these national plans. While some progress has been made in achieving the MDGs, a common framework for policy formulation and implementation as well as methods for tracking progress towards addressing MDGs and IWRM in conjunction with another has been illusive. Few IWRM programmes have advanced from planning to next stage of full-scale implementation of a set of policies and a plan of action.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MEA), analysing 24 ecosystem services and finding 15 are in global decline, woke all up to approach environmental issues in rather an integrated and holistic manner. Aquatic ecosystems were one of the most affected. Water quality and quantity depend on ecosystems functioning and vice versa. Not only does the deterioration of ecosystems affect the poor communities most strongly, it also hinders the attainment of the MDGs which were adopted to accelerate development in 2000. From the massive literature available, a lot of work has been done in implementing environmental aspects of water management in limited number of countries of the SADC region, South East Asia, including India and China, and Brazil. However, few countries have adopted an ecosystems approach in sustainable water resources management while many others have implementation challenges of the same.

After internal UNEP consultations, a decision was taken to develop and implement a comprehensive high-profile South-South Cooperation programme in the field of water with the support and participation of selected countries of the South. The consultations informed the preparatory processes that included a scoping meeting in Nairobi from 4 to 5 October 2007, specifically to brainstorm and explore priority areas of capacity development and also to identify key elements for consideration in developing a broader programme of support to strengthen institutional capacities for addressing freshwater resources using South-South Cooperation modalities. The countries represented at the scoping workshop, namely, Brazil, Kenya, Oman, Panama, South Africa and Viet Nam constituted the core countries for the study. The scoping workshop report is shown as Annex 1. Further work included an issue report based on an in-depth desk study and web searches on water policy and strategy formulation and implementation in selected developing countries. These were followed by a workshop convened on May 26th to 30th 2008 in Nairobi. The workshop report is shown as Annex 2.

2. STATUS OF COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCES IN AND CONTRIBUTION TO MAINSTREAMING ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN WATER POLICY

Developing countries have shown their commitment to espousing sustainable development by ratifying many of the multilateral environmental agreements. The strategic orientation has been to develop environmental policies and legislation, including Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) processes, and establish institutions

that deal with environmental issues. As may be noted, water legislation embodies certain environmental aspects, but such are dealt with sectorally without reference to the environmental law or ecosystems management methodology. Some of these water legislations are relevant for implementing ecosystems approach. Forging collaborative ventures and partnerships amongst stakeholders could promote mainstreaming of ecosystem approach in water management. Several countries have no comprehensive water policy and strategy and several others are revising their water legislations (see for example Annex 3). In deed many countries have environmental legislation and EIA processes, but water sector has not benefited from these sectoral policies. Environmental issues and EIAs processes are hosted in other institutions that are generally weak or whose priorities significantly differ from those of water resources management. Achieving policy integration and institutional harmony is one approach of tackling the water management challenge.

Inadequate capacity is a major constraint to achieving sustainable water resources management in many developing countries. Numerous reports and meetings, such as UNCED in 1992 and successive World Water Forums have identified capacity building as a priority area for intervention. A recent review by UNEP Coordinating Centre for Water and Environment found that many developing countries do not have capacity to develop water policies. This makes it essential to ensure that, as a first step, there are supporting policies, strategies and institutional framework for implementation. UNEP is therefore promoting the enhancement of capacity in developing countries to develop and implement water policies within the framework of the Water Policy and Strategy (WPS).

The proposed programme is a response to capacity needs in policy formulation and implementation in developing countries and to fulfill UNEP/GC Decision 23/1.I, which requested the UNEP's Executive Director to give the highest priority to effective and immediate implementation of the Bali Strategic Plan on Capacity building and Technology transfer and its component on South-South Cooperation. The choice of the water sector for this proposed programme is deliberate because water availability remains the greatest challenge for developing countries. Developing countries face different types of challenges regarding water quantity, water quality, water allocation, climate change and climate variability, biodiversity degradation amongst many others, a summary of which are shown in Annex 3. Demand for water will steadily increase, sometimes due to the wrong reasons such as general lack of awareness on the consequences of indiscriminate water use in the absence of management instruments and tools, such as economic incentives, water pricing mechanisms and unambiguous water allocation rules. Lack of common understanding of environmental aspects, absence of sustained cross-sectoral and multi-level participation and national capacity gaps at all levels are seen as the main drivers of water reforms in the developing countries. On the one hand, there are several countries that have demonstrated strengths in formulation of water policy using ecosystems approach and others that require support to initiate such policy formulations on the other as shown in Annex 4. Plans, therefore, to apply ecosystems approach in national water policy will focus on countries' specific circumstances such as social, cultural, economic and environmental needs for sustainable water resources management.

The capacity of national governments and other stakeholders require strengthening to mainstream best practices and a gender equality perspective in water resources management into national development planning processes and for the restoration of degraded ecosystems. The government's central role is to bring together various stakeholders and coordinate adoption, planning and implementation of ecosystem approach in water management to meet the MDGs goals and reduce poverty. Both the governments and stakeholders will require improved access to relevant solutions, experiences and expertise from institutions and "centres of excellence" for integrated water resources management.

3. INSTITUTIONS POSSESSING ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES

A number of sub-regional and regional groupings in the South have well-established "centres of excellence" possessing a wide range of proven relevant environment and development solutions, experiences and expertise. Limited access to technology and information, and weak networks, a common feature in the countries of the South, tend to hamper the development of integrated institutional mechanisms and

collaboration. In addition, there are existing networks whose capacity may be improved to provide the required information and tools for mainstreaming environmental aspects in sustainable water management. The steps to follow would include to:

- Enlist the services, including networks, information systems, training, etc., of selected existing centres to support the ecosystem management approaches on capacity building in water policy and strategy in developing countries using as SSC mechanism;
- Provide solutions, experiences and expertise that can address water policy development and implementation concerns, and
- Incorporate a number of sub-regional and regional networks and collaborating centres, which respond to, facilitate and/or implement UNEP programmes.

4. KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Water policy assessments, information sharing and dissemination

Issues and challenges to be considered under this component include sub-national, national and regional trends of deteriorating water quality and quantity, inadequate definition of environmental visions, priorities and goals, lack of awareness and information sharing on environmental issues, lack of public participation, inadequate measures to mitigate against climate change and climate variability. Additional issues raised during consultations include dated water legislation and regulations, environmental legislations, water financing and water policies that are unable to cope with the changing governance structures, and absence or lack of adoption of new approaches and guidelines for water management.

4.2 Institutional development

Institutional challenges to be considered under this component include poor co-ordination between water-related institutions, need for decentralized governance structure, weak environmental authorities, ineffective EIA processes, lack of enforcement of environmental laws, and non adaptation of water-related MEAs.

4.3 Human resources development

Human capacity challenges to be considered under this component include lack of practical and technical skills, absence of environmental guidelines, methods, and tools as well as need to embrace ecosystems valuation and payment of ecosystem services.

4.4 Formulation and implementation of national, regional, transboundary policy/strategy and IWRM plan

The group of challenges to be considered under this component includes cooperative issues, such as absence of sub-national, national and regional joint planning and management, transboundary waters, river basin organisations (RBOs), South-South mechanisms, capacity of regional institutions, regional networks, etc.

5. MANDATE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROGRAMME

5.1 UNEP's Mandate

- UNEP's Water Policy and Strategy's overall goal is to contribute substantively to environmental sustainability in the management of water resources, utilizing integrated ecosystems approaches¹, as a contribution to the internationally agreed targets and goals relevant to water and socio-economic development. The freshwater "strategy" is outlined in the conceptual considerations of ecosystems-

¹ UNEP Water Policy and Strategy, UNEP, 2006.

based approaches, sound economic and social considerations and addressing risk and operational means in building capacity, partnerships and stakeholder participation. Three key components for UNEP's freshwater work are assessment, management and cooperation and tied together within a framework of integrated water resources management (IWRM).

- The Bali Strategic Plan² (BSP) for technology support and capacity building considered the cornerstone of UNEP's work, serves as the umbrella framework for "coherent, coordinated and effective delivery of environmental capacity-building and technical support activities" in response to well defined country priorities and needs. The BSP establishes South-South Cooperation (SSC) as a key mechanism for implementation of the BSP and in particular, the achievement of capacity building objectives set forth in the BSP. Specifically, the plan underscores the importance of SSC and stresses the need to intensify efforts directed towards institutional capacity-building, including through the exchange of expertise, experiences, information and documentation between the institutions of the South in order to develop human resources and strengthen the institutions of the South.
- Further more the UNEP South-South Cooperation (SSC) provides an opportunity to tap and share the experiences of governments, harness the potential of regional institutions in the South to cooperate, build partnerships and strengthens networks in areas of felt need. Some key guiding principles that direct the programme include efforts to build on existing capacities, ensuring that activities have national ownership, and programmes are tailored to individual countries based on an assessment of needs, taking in to account efforts already in progress and integrated with other sustainable development initiatives in partnership with other organizations.

5.2 Justification of the programme

- Inadequate capacity is a major constraint to achieving sustainable water resources management in many developing countries³. Numerous reports and meetings such as Agenda 21, World Water Forums⁴ and UNEP, through its collaborating centre UNEP Coordinating Centre for Water and Environment (UCC-Water), have identified capacity building in water policy formulation and implementation as a priority area for intervention.
- Challenges and constraints that impede effective mainstreaming of environmental aspects are lack of human and institutional capacity. However, strengths and successes registering positive advances in mainstreaming environmental aspects in some countries and which could therefore serve as potential interventions for the identified challenges (see Annex 4) have been identified. The developing countries are diverse in terms of their exceptionally rich natural resources base and a heritage with many globally significant hotspots of tropical as well as a highly specialised and drought-adapted dryland ecosystem flora and fauna. The proposed programme addresses ecosystem degradation and further builds upon the potential strength of existing networks and institutions in the South.
- Target groups identified include governments, universities, research institutions, existing networks, regional organizations, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs); Community based organizations (CBOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), etc. (see Annex 5). Mainstreaming Environment and sustainability into African Universities (MESA) being a UNEP flagship programme for incorporating core

² The 23rd session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Forum adopted the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity Building to strengthen the capacity of the Governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enable them, amongst other, to achieve their environmental goals, comply with international agreements and implement the programmatic goals set by the Governing Council and other internationally agreed development goals.

³ Institute of Hydraulic Engineering, Water and Environment: Key to Africa's Development. The Delft Agenda on Building Capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa, IHE, Delft, the Netherlands, August 1993.

⁴ Especially the fourth World Water Forum held in Mexico in 2006 highlights progress made by nations towards meeting the target.

elements of environment, social and economic development in university learning forms an appropriate vehicle for capacity building at university level.

6. PRINCIPLE CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The proposed programme considers the following principles as the basis for its effectiveness in water policy and strategy planning and development, and these includes:

- Focusing on mainstreaming environmental aspects of water management using ecosystem approach;
- Building on ongoing national water sector reforms, existing administrative networks and user organizations;
- Individual countries prioritizing and consider specific but urgent needs as building blocks to resolving systemic environmental challenges in sustainable water resources management and meeting the MDGs targets;
- Making short-term tactical action plans, sometimes with limited data and information, focusing on monitoring, adaptive and targeted research and iterative planning in accordance with opportunities provided by the countries of the South;
- Allocating adequate own resources as a demonstration of their commitment in resolving key environmental water issues; and
- Developing a long-term strategic approach to address water sector reforms through policy assessment, review of dated or formulation of new legislations and guidelines, and adopting best practices.

7. PROGRAMME ASSUMPTIONS

The proposed programme has made certain assumptions. The first assumption is that each country places priority on the use of South-South Cooperation mechanism as a vehicle for delivering capacity development for countries of the South. Secondly, capacity building for water policy/strategy using ecosystems approach has an adequate demand from programme countries. The countries are willing; on one hand to involve UNEP in capacity building under the framework of the SSC, and on the other that UNEP has capacity to mobilize financial and technical support to ensure full implementation of the programme. It is further assumed that UNEP will be able to mobilize sufficient resources to support the programme and that the experiences and resources in the South will be available for use.

8. PROGRAMME GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 Overall Goal:

- To strengthen national capacities for sustainable water resources management in developing countries within the framework of the UNEP Water Policy and Strategy using South-South Cooperation mechanisms.

8.2 Specific Objectives

The overall objective is to build capacity at sub-national, national and regional levels for mainstreaming environmental aspects using ecosystem approach in planning and implementation of water policies/strategies through systematic application of South-South Cooperation mechanisms. The specific objectives are:

- Support, facilitate and promote the compilation of information, preparation of guidelines, evaluation of case studies and other knowledge assets on the application of ecosystem approach to planning and

implementation of water policy and strategy at sub-national, national and regional levels, and building upon shared management issues and challenges in the context of South-South Cooperation;

- Facilitate dissemination and exchange of accurate and relevant water policy information on application of ecosystem approaches for mainstreaming environmental aspects in integrated water management;
- Consolidate and strengthen capacities of existing and/or promote new regional networks and partnerships on ecosystem approaches in water management expertise and initiatives;
- Stimulate and strengthen capacities of research institutions within given regions in the field of ecosystem approach in water policy and strategy in developing countries; and
- Develop and support implementation of identified management instruments and tools to reduce indiscriminate water consumption, pollution and sustainably manage water demand.

8.3 Suggested areas of technical interest

Identified areas of technical challenges and issues requiring support were gleaned from the Issue Paper, brainstorming sessions and the recent workshop; and include:

- Management Instruments
- Water Quality & Pollution
- Climate Change
- Water allocation
- Institutional aspects
- Legislative aspects
- Modeling and assessment
- Ecosystem services and management
- Land Use
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- Stakeholder participation
- Transboundary waters

9. PROGRAMME LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS

Logical framework analysis has been carried out on goals and objectives as well as for components. Each of the components and most of the indicators have been refined to better reflect modifications, which are not dramatic departures from the earlier report, but rather a further articulation following the workshop and extensive discussions with relevant UNEP staff. They are presented in Tables 9.1, 9.2 and 9.3 in the following pages.

9.1. Programme Logical Framework objective matrix

	Objectively Verifiable indicators	Means of verification (reports, monitoring campaigns, interviews, records)	Important assumptions
<p>Overall Goal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National capacities for water resources management in developing countries are strengthened within the framework of UNEP Water Policy and Strategy using South-South Cooperation mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of reviews of ecosystem approaches conducted. Number of countries of the South mainstreaming environmental aspects in water policies and IWRM Plans. Number of achievements resulting from SSC mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water management reports and updates. Progress reviews in countries of the South. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each country places priority on South-South cooperation Water policy capacity building demand from programme countries. Support to other countries of the South and willingness to involve UNEP, and UNEP capacity to provide (mobilize) financial and technical support.
<p>Purpose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building for mainstreaming environmental aspects using application of ecosystem approach in planning and implementation of national water policies through systematic application of South-South Cooperation mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water policy and relevant management instruments⁵ developed. Number of countries adopting ecosystem approaches in water policy formulation and implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Semi annual reports on the number of countries applying ecosystem approach Reports of national water policy and strategy reforms. Reports on institutional reforms for stakeholder engagement in policy development and Implementation. M&E reports; semi-annual programme performance reports; Midterm programme reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of sufficient experiences and resources in the South.

⁵The relevant management instruments are based on issues and strengths discussed and included in the Annexes.

9.2 Programme Logical framework output matrix

Component 1: Compilation and dissemination of policy information				
Outcome ⁶	Outputs (products, goods and services)	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
<p>1.1 Guidelines and tools for ecosystems approach applied in planning and management of national and regional water policies</p>	<p>1.1.1 Guidelines and formats for compiling information on status of water policy</p>	<p>1.1.1.1 Number of countries adopting the guidelines for information compilation</p>	<p>Progress reports</p>	<p>Coordination and support from UNEP regional offices, national and regional Centres of Excellence</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Case studies and best practices compiled</p>	<p>1.1.2.1 Number of reports of case studies compiled.</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Number of methodologies and guidelines developed and adopted by participating countries</p>	<p>Toolkit for decision makers on how to integrate environmental aspects into water policies and water management including climate change vulnerability assessment, monitoring, valuation of aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem services and goods.</p>	
<p>1.2 Sub-national, national and regional bodies have greater capacity for assessment of current status of water policy/strategy</p>	<p>1.2.1 Compilation of policy reviews and strategy analysis including adaptation to climate change</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 Regional meetings/workshops held</p>	<p>Report on countries that have completed their assessment and those not started water policy making</p>	
	<p>1.2.2 Inventory of existing initiatives or programmes by different countries</p>	<p>1.2.1.2 Reports on policy reviews and analysis</p>		
	<p>1.2.3 Cluster of lead countries with good practice in place</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Number of countries that have completed their assessment and those not started water policy making</p>		
	<p>1.2.4 Cluster of countries that require support from the lead countries</p>	<p>1.2.2.2 Representation from different UN regions/geographic groupings established</p>		

⁶ Outcomes describe the intended changes in institutional performance or behavioral changes.

<p>1.3 Participating institutions are better able to disseminate water policy information.</p> <p>1.4 Participating institutions are effectively equipped to share information</p>	<p>1.3.1 Web-based Information System</p> <p>1.3.2 Publications for awareness raising</p> <p>1.3.3 Media engaged.</p> <p>1.3.4 Discussion/Working groups.</p> <p>1.4.1 Networks⁷ of water policy makers and implementers established/strengthened and operational</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Web site on water policy formulation and implementation highlighting ecosystems approach launched.</p> <p>1.3.2.1 Information and experiences shared through publications, media reports, discussion groups and networks</p> <p>1.4.1.1 Entry point to the existing UNEP Clearing House</p> <p>1.4.1.2 Strong and effective partnerships developed and exchange/tour visits made.</p> <p>1.4.1.3 Number of strong and effective networks operational.</p>	<p>Monitoring and bi-annual progress reports</p>	<p>Coordination and support from UNEP regional offices, national/regional Centres of Excellence</p>
<p>Component 2: Skills development for water policy formulation and implementation</p>				
<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Outputs</p>	<p>Objectively Verifiable Indicator</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p>	<p>Assumptions</p>
<p>2.1 Critical mass of experts trained and equipped to mainstream environmental aspects in water policy and strategy.</p>	<p>2.1.1 Core curriculum adjustment for environmental/water academic programmes</p> <p>2.1.2 Regional workshops for decision makers, professionals, etc.</p> <p>2.1.3 Capacity building</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Training courses – ongoing to medium term</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Number of training, workshops, research, case studies, and seminars organized</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Number of relevant water management instruments developed on identified challenges</p>	<p>Indicators for ecosystem management adopted.</p> <p>Country-specific tracking database on capacity built and utilized.</p>	<p>Coordination and support from UNEP regional offices, national/regional Centres of Excellence</p>

⁷ Network establishment- to be determined, such as possible structure, restricted membership (nucleus?); Core functions; operational procedures and protocols. Network portal (web-based) discussion forum exchange forum content, moderation, etc. linkages to the Clearing-House on SSC.

<p>2.2 Partnerships and agreements developed, exchange visits, and their impact in skill development is established.</p>	<p>training courses/ modules, including technical issues 2.1.4 Critical mass of experts trained</p> <p>2.2.1 Partnerships agreements signed</p> <p>2.2.2 High level-targeted events including panel discussions, etc.</p> <p>2.2.3 Agreements between institutions on exchange visits at right levels or expertise</p> <p>2.2.4 Exchange programme visits study tours, twining, etc. to familiarize policy makers on policy making environment</p>	<p>2.2.2.1 Number of partnership agreements signed</p> <p>2.2.2.2 Number of agreements on exchange visits signed between institutions</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Number of policy makers are enabled to participate in exchange visits and study tours</p>	<p>Monitoring and bi-annual progress reports</p>	
<p>Component 3: Institutional Development deliver policy and strategic frameworks and Improved stakeholder participation for water policy formulation and implementation</p>				
Outcomes	Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>3.1 Strengthened institutions to better deliver policy and strategic frameworks for water management</p>	<p>3.1.1 Framework for institutional rationalization and strategy development.</p> <p>3.1.2 Revised institutional structure.</p> <p>3.1.3 Establishment and</p>	<p>3.1.1.1 Number of countries with strategy for stakeholder participation completed.</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Number of institutions strengthened.</p>	<p>Progress report on institutional reforms.</p>	<p>Governments' willingness to carry out legislative and institutional reforms.</p>

<p>3.2 Improved stakeholder participation fully incorporated in water policy formulation and implementation</p>	<p>maintenance of institutional frameworks</p> <p>3.2.1 Tools for stakeholder participation including information management and awareness raising developed.</p>	<p>3.2.1.1 Number of institutions engaged in policy making and planning</p> <p>3.2.1.2 Number of institutions implementing water policy/strategy and enforcement</p> <p>3.2.1.3 Resources mobilized for stakeholder participation</p>	<p>Monitoring and bi-annual progress reports</p>	
<p>Component 4: Implementation of reviews, technical support and partnerships for national, regional, transboundary policy/strategy and IWRM Plans</p>				
Outcomes	Outputs	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>4.1 Countries carry out water policy reviews to better inform decision makers on needed reforms</p> <p>4.2 Countries provided with technical support on environmental aspects of water policy and components of IWRM plans</p> <p>4.3 Improved partnerships are able to provide</p>	<p>4.1.1 Strategic outline of joint research, reviews, collaboration and exchange between participating institutions.</p> <p>4.1.2 Peer reviews of research findings, networks' functioning, training materials, etc.</p> <p>4.2.1 Countries given technical assistance in implementing environmental aspects of</p> <p>4.3.1 Issue-based partnership exchange agreements are formalized.</p>	<p>4.1.1.1 Number of institutions with capacity building experiences (as listed above).</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Number of institutions leading research/review initiatives.</p> <p>4.2.1.1 Number of policy research, national workshops, policy reports to senior decision makers.</p> <p>4.2.1.2 Number of countries given technical assistance</p> <p>4.2.1.3 Number of pilot projects in thematic areas identified</p> <p>4.3.1.1 Number of countries/institutions implementing cooperative agreements</p>	<p>Publications of research results developed and peer reviewed, and promoted through South-South Cooperation.</p> <p>Monitoring and bi-annual progress reports</p> <p>Reports of countries given technical assistance</p>	

<p>effective dialogue and coordination of mainstreaming environmental aspects in water policy/strategy</p>		<p>4.3.2.2 Number of researchers, post-graduate students, government officials (decision makers, water managers, and practitioners) involved in the programme</p> <p>4.3.2.3 Mechanisms for multiple dialogue for river basins organizations</p> <p>4.3.2.4 Reports on the coordination among national/regional or sectors/ministries</p>		
<p>Component 5: Programme management and coordination</p>				
<p>5.1 Effective and coherent coordination by UNEP and participating countries</p> <p>5.2 Resources mobilization for effective programme implementation</p>	<p>5.1.1 Establish organizational, administrative and UNEP in support of capacity building⁸ established. Ensuring government ownership of capacity building project</p> <p>5.1.2 Report on consultations on key issues and resource mobilisation⁹ with participating countries.</p>	<p>5.1.1.1 UNEP Core Programme team established</p> <p>5.1.1.2 UN-Water Consultation with governments completed</p> <p>5.1.1.3 Institutions leading existing initiatives identified and in place</p> <p>5.1.1.4 Institutions with capacity building experiences determined.</p> <p>5.1.1.5 Expertise, information and knowledge base and infrastructure in place</p> <p>5.1.2.1 Financial resources mobilized.</p> <p>5.2.2.2 Partnership exchange agreements formalized</p> <p>5.2.2.3 Number of donors supporting the programme.</p>	<p>Programme management reports.</p>	

⁸ Some ideas regarding administrative issues are discussed in Annex 5.

⁹ See Annex 4 for some ideas in resource mobilization.

5.3 Effective communication, monitoring and reviews	5.3.1 Methods, indicators, benchmarks for continuous monitoring and evaluation and reporting developed and used.	5.2.1.1 Sustainability issues in place 5.3.1.1 M&E system in place 5.3.1.2 Submission of regular reviews and reports to UNEP		
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9.3 Proposed activities

Programme component 1 Compilation and dissemination of policy information	Activities
Sub-component 1.1 Compile water policy information - situational analysis, gaps analysis and developing project partners and partnerships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile, publish, distribute and keep under review case studies, guidelines, modules in selected areas of country requests • Support policy and strategy assessment and analysis of participating countries • Inventorise and evaluate existing initiatives /programmes on policy formulation and implementation • Consult and cluster lead countries on specific identified issues with good practice according to representation from different geographic or UN groupings • Provide technical backstopping support to assist countries' development of guidelines, formats, etc for compiling water policy information • Convene meeting of experts on tools and methodologies, quarterly within UN regions, yearly at UNEP HQ. • Identify, build capacity and review networks for water policy information and experience exchange • Establish, review and support working/discussion groups compiling and assessing water policy issues and challenges.
Sub-component 1.2 Disseminate water policy/strategy information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support development of web-based Information System targeting water policy issues, experiences and solutions in countries of the South • Prepare and support distribution of publications for awareness raising on water policy and strategy information • Identify and suggest core curriculum adjustment for environmental/water academic programmes • Consolidate current linkages, determining their strengths and weaknesses • Support provision of technology support for identified technical areas of requests relating to ecosystem approaches in water management • Support, determine and/or review entry point for the programme in to "Clearing house" mechanism • Develop and up-date networks of experts/policy makers • Engage media (electronic, print, etc) on water and environment –related policy/strategy issues and challenges • Determine, assess and build capacity of existing/new information networks, discussion groups and media contacts

Component 2: Skills development for water policy formulation and implementation	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support compilation of existing networks of water policy experts, carrying out situational analysis and identification of gaps in water policy experts • Engage water policy experts to review, formulate and revise, as necessary, water policy curriculum courses for selected countries with a view to establishing centres of excellence • Prepare and organize thematic networks for Water policy reviews, analysis and share innovations between experts and practitioners • Identify and organise regional workshops for policy makers, professionals, etc With emphasis on ecosystem approaches in water management • Establish “Virtual” Learning Centres and mobilize, review and build capacity through “virtual” teams and partnerships • Support capacity building through training courses/workshops targeting management instruments and tools including operational instruments for effective planning, regulation, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of water-related challenges • Organize regional workshops, high level-targeted events such as panel discussions, etc to share, review and monitor progress on identified topical water policy issues • Determine and facilitate and/or establish formalized partnerships, exchange agreements at the right level or expertise based on the experience in the existing regional structures /institutions • Organise exchange visits, study tours, etc, and twining based on selected issues/themes • Compile and keep under review roster of water policy experts from the South
Component 3: Institutional development to deliver policy and strategic frameworks and improved stakeholder participation for water policy formulation and implementation	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out and review the national policy environment for water- and environment –related institutions, assessing institutional architecture, critical institutional gaps and conflicts • Provide analytical review of national legislative framework for water- and environment –related institutions including lessons learnt and recommendations for enhancing ecosystems approaches in water management • Establish country needs and build capacity of institutions for policy making, planning and implementation for water- and environment –related institutions • Determine resource requirements to ensure adequate consideration of ecosystem approaches in water policy • Support streamlining of institutional roles and functions to enhance policy making and implementation • Prepare, review and up-date stakeholders’ profiles in participating countries to provide a clear case for advantages and realistic costs for stakeholder participation • Develop, review and publish strategy for stakeholder participation within the context of an ecosystem approaches and SSC mechanisms • Establish modalities, strengthen and keep under review information management and awareness raising

	<p>strategies for stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support implementation of strategy for stakeholder participation in policy planning, development and implementation to build a strong case for civil society involvement, taking into account country-specific governance structure • Determine number of and support for formalized partnerships and exchange agreements (right level or expertise) required to adequately share information on functioning institutions • Support selection, building capacity and keeping under review agreed “Centres of Excellence” • Develop and up-date optimal strategy to mobilise investment for water- and environment –related institutions
Component 4: Implementation of reviews, technical support and partnerships for national, regional, transboundary policy/strategy and IWRM Plans	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine, provide and keep under review technical support at national level • Formulate and implement national, regional, transboundary Policy/Strategy and IWRM Plans • Joint programming and pilot project development, build capacity of government representative in the relevant ministry, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training one per participating country • Develop and implement MOUs and formal agreements with participating countries, regional organizations and established/existing networks • Support high-level staff attachments, for brief periods of time, to relevant institutions for practical learning • Support implementation of country's priorities, making short-term tactical action plans rather than master plans while keeping in mind the long-term SSC modalities • Compile, verify and up-date a Compendium of water policy experiences relevant for mainstreaming environmental aspects on water policy/strategy • Determine and keep under review countries' priorities, especially review the EIA process and replace it with environmental flows approaches
Component 5: Programme coordination and management	Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in and engage with participating countries on discussing a proposed structure for programme implementation and coordination • Engage countries of the South, existing networks, development partners, Centres of Excellence, etc to determine scale of cooperation whether across UN regions or within regions • Ensure government support through workshops, continuous high-level consultations, government officials in the relevant ministry, and equip with basic office equipment, short-term training one per participating country • Develop and agree on criteria for identifying and selecting participating countries for this programme • Consult, establish and support programme management units and national coordinators • Appoint and build capacity of national focal points, government official in the relevant ministry, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training in each participating country

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Convene and constantly ensure South-South-Donor collaboration through high-level contacts, meetings, newsletter, etc• Consult, review and, if necessary establish new networks that are able to promote ecosystem approach in water management• Provide strategy for resource mobilization including complementary financial support through collective resources of the relevant institutions in the participating countries.• Establish and maintain long-term strategic partnerships with South-South Cooperation initiatives and related regional cooperation arrangements• Determine and keep under review role of UNEP headquarters, UNEP regional offices, UNDP and other partners as well as national institutions• Support preparation and establishment of an M&E protocol, Consultant, 2 man-months spread over 1 year.
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9.4 Projected Workplan

Component 1: Compilation and dissemination of water policy information

<i>Sub-component 1.1: Activities concerning policy information compiled</i>	<i>Estimated Cost US\$</i>	<i>Workplan</i>		
		<i>Year 1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>
1.1.1 Compile, publish, distribute and keep under review case studies, guidelines, modules in selected areas of challenges		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.1.2 Carry out policy and strategy assessment and analysis of participating countries		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.1.3 Inventorise and evaluate existing initiatives /programmes on policy formulation and implementation		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.1.4. Develop and up-date networking of experts/policy makers	t/d			
1.1.5. Convene meeting of experts on tools and methodologies, quarterly within UN regions, yearly at UNEP HQ.			██████████	██████████
1.1.6 Develop build capacity and review networks for water policy information and experience exchange			██████████	██████████
1.1.7 Establish, review and support working/discussion groups	t/d			

<i>Sub-component 1.2: Activities concerning policy information dissemination</i>	<i>Estimated Cost US\$</i>	<i>Phase 1</i>	<i>Phase 2</i>	<i>Phase 3</i>
1.2.1 Develop, and review "Clearing house" mechanism		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.2 Determine, assess and build capacity of existing/new info networks		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.3 Select, build capacity and keep under review agreed "Centres of Excellence"		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.4 Compile, verify and up-date a Compendium of water policy experiences, Coordinator for 5 months/yr spread over 3 years.		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.5 Organise training, workshops, discussion/working groups, etc		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.6 Develop, build capacity and review networks for water policy information and experience exchange		██████████	██████████	██████████
1.2.7 Establish, review and support working/discussion groups		██████████	██████████	██████████

Component 2: Skills development in water policy

<i>Activities of policy dialogue, skills training and know how</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>	<i>Workplan</i>		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase3
<i>Activities for skills development</i>				
2.1 Mobilize, review and build capacity through “virtual” teams and partnerships		██████████	██████████	██████████
2.2 Experts engaged to review, formulate and revise as necessary water policy curriculum in selected countries		████	██████████	██████████
2.3 Regional workshops to share, review and monitor progress on identified topical water policy issues		████	████	████
2.4. Policy reviews, analysis and innovations shared between experts			████	██████████
2.5 Development of curriculum and training courses in selected priority areas of ecosystem approaches in water policy formulation and implementation			████	██████████
2.6 Establishment of “Virtual” Learning Centres based on an agreed curriculum emphasizing ecosystem approaches in water policy				████
2.7 Organise high-level panel discussions, working group meetings, high-level discussion foras, etc		████	████	████

Component 3: Institutional Development for water- and environment –related institutions

Activities to review, reform and strengthen water- and environment –related institutions	Estimated Cost	Workplan		
		Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase3
3.1 Review of national policy environment for water- and environment –related institutions, assessing institutional architecture, critical institutional gaps and conflicts		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.2 Review of national legislative framework for water- and environment –related institutions		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.3. Compilation of Lessons learnt from similar reviews in the south		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.4. Building capacity of institutions for policy making and planning for water- and environment –related institutions		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.5 Establish country needs and build capacity of institutions for policy making, planning and implementation for water- and environment –related institutions		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.6 Determine resource requirements to ensure adequate consideration of ecosystem approaches in water policy		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.7 Support streamlining of institutional roles and functions to enhance policy making and implementation		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.8 Prepare, review and up-date stakeholders’ profiles in participating countries to provide a clear case for advantages and realistic costs for stakeholder participation		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.9 Develop, review and publish strategy for stakeholder participation within the context of an ecosystem approaches and SSC mechanisms		██████████	██████████	██████████
Stakeholder participation				
3.10 Establish modalities, strengthen and keep under review information management and awareness raising strategies		██████████	██████████	██████████
3.11 Support implementation of strategy for stakeholder participation in policy planning, development and implementation to build a strong case for civil society involvement, taking into account country-specific governance structure		██████████	██████████	██████████

3.12 Prepare, review and up-date stakeholders' profiles in participating countries	18,000			
3.13 Determine number of and support for formalized partnerships and exchange agreements (right level or expertise) required to adequately share information on functioning institutions				
<i>Strengthening institutions</i>				
3.1.4 Establish, strengthen and review performance of water- and environment –related institutions.				
3.1.5 Develop and up-date optimal strategy to mobilise investment for water- and environment –related institutions				
3.16 Select, build capacity and keep under review agreed "Centres of Excellence"				

Component 4: Implementation of national, regional, transboundary policy/strategy and IWRM Plans

Strategic research and collaboration	Costs	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
4.1 Encourage non-traditional funding sources, government funding to demonstrate its commitment, payment of ecosystems services, selective ODA, harmonized engagement of international financing institutions, and increased cost recovery				
4.2 Determine, provide and keep under review Technical support at national level	t/d	██████████	██████████	██████████
4.3 Joint programming and pilot project development, government representative in the relevant ministry, paid top-up for additional tasks, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training; per participating country.			██████████	██████████
Countries given technical assistance in policy implementation				
4.4 Determine and keep under review countries' priorities, especially review the EIA process and replace it with environmental flows.		██████	██████	██████
4.5 Implementation of country's priorities – make short-term tactical action plans rather than master plans				██████████
Partnership exchange agreements on national, regional and transboundary policy/strategy				
4.6 High-level staff attachments, visits, etc			██████████	
4.7 Technology support for identified high priority technical areas relating ecosystem valuation, environmental flows, etc				██████████
4.8 Support development and implementation of a M&E Protocol	t/d		██████████	██████████

Component 5: Programme management

Activities to manage and finance the programme	Cost	Workplan		
5.1 Ensure government support through workshops, high-level consultations, government official in the relevant ministry, paid top-up for additional tasks, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training; per participating country.		██████████	██████████	██████████
5.2 Appoint and build capacity of national focal point, government official in the relevant ministry, paid top-up for additional tasks, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training; per participating country.	7,000	██████████	██████████	██████████
5.3 Establish, build capacity of national/regional coordinators, government official in the relevant ministry, paid top-up for additional tasks, equip with basic office equipment, short-term training; per participating country.		██████████	██████████	██████████
Stakeholder consultations				
5.4 Countries of south, existing networks, development partners, Centres of Excellence, etc to determine scale of cooperation: across UN regions or within regions	68,000	██████████	██████████	
Establishing organizational, administrative and financial arrangements				
5.5 Determine and keep under review roles of UNEP headquarters, UNEP regional offices, UNDP and other partners as well as national institutions	t/d	██████████	██████████	██████████
5.6 Establish and support Programme Steering Committee, programme management units and national coordinators	t/d	██████████	██████████	██████████
5.7 Develop and implement MOUs and partnership agreements		██████████	██████████	██████████
Mobilisation of resources				
5.8 Convene and constantly ensure South-South-Donor collaboration mechanisms such as twining, Triangular arrangements, etc through meeting, newsletter, etc	t/d	██████████	██████████	██████████
5.9 Catalyse complementary financial support including collective resources of the relevant institutions in the participating countries.	t/d	██████████	██████████	
5.10 Establish and maintain long-term strategic partnerships with South-South Cooperation initiatives and related regional cooperation arrangements.		██████████		
5.11 Preparing and establishing an M&E protocol, Consultant, 2 man-months spread over 1 year.	27,000		██████████	

ANNEX 1. THE SCOOPING WORKSHOP REPORT

ANNEX 2: THE WORKSHOP REPORT

ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY-WISE IDENTIFICATION OF CHALLENGES

Quality

Issue	Policy	Implementation	country cc
Pollution heavy	1	0	1
Pollution (polluter pays)	1	0	2
Pollution (Polluter pays principle)	0	0	13
Pollution (Polluter pays principle)	1	0	14
pollution	1	progress	4
Pollution	1	progress	6
pollution	0	0	10
pollution (industrial)	1	0	9
land use	1	progress	2
land use	1	progress	7
land use	1	0	9
land cover change	progress	0	3
Waste water disposal & treatment	1	progress	7
waste water	progress	progress	1
waste water	1	progress	2
Monitoring (data collection)	0	progress	4
Monitoring	0	0	12
lack of protection zones	1	progress	7
Lack of projection zones	1	0	5
Industrial accidents	1	progress	1
Health hazards ?	0	0	12
Water shed degradation	0	0	12
Water safety planning	1	progress ?	6
Water safety (pricing ?)			5
water borne deseases ?	?	0	10
Transboundary (Exchange of information)	1	progress	5
storage	1	0	9

Quantity

Issue	Policy	Implementation	country code
Demand/Supply(Leakages & loss)	1	0	9
Demand/supply Limited Quantity	0	0	12
Demand/supply	0	0	1
Demand/supply	0	0	8
Demand/supply	progress	0	10
Monitoring (data Collection)	0	0	4
Monitoring (data Collection and analysis)	1	0	7
Monitoring	0	1	5
Monitoring	0	0	13
Land zoning for source protection	0	0	6
Land use changes	0	0	6
Land use	1	0	9
Land use	progress	0	14
Water shed managemnet	progress	0	12
Water Shed Management	1	0	7
Water Shed Management	1	0	10
Water reuse/recycling	0	0	7
Uneven flow	progress	0	14
Transboundary	progress	1	5
Transboundary	0	0	8
Surface/Groundwater recharge	0	0	14
Surface/Groundwater interaction	0	0	12
Riparian Zone det	1	1	2
Overabstraction	0	0	1
Overabstraction	progress	0	14
Insufficiient Infrastructure	0	0	6
Infrastructure	0		5 to be checked
Illegal abstraction	1	0	9
Floods	1	1	8
Environment (?)	0	0	10
Env. Flow	1	1	2
(Lack of) IWRM	progress	1	3

ANNEX 4: IDENTIFICATION OF WATER ALLOCATION ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

ALLOCATION

Issue	Policy	Implementation	Country Code
Allocation/Policy	0	0	12
Allocation/Corruption	0	0	10
Allocation reform	in progress	limited	2
Allocation enforcement	1	0	9
Allocation Conflict	1	limited	4
Allocation Conflict	0	0	7
Allocation Conflict	0	progress	14
Too much allocation for irrigation	0	0	12
Too much allocation for agri/urban/long dist	0	0	1
Water sources conservation	1	0	9
Water conservation			14
Transboundary restrictions	1	1	12
Poor planning (limited ressource assessment)	0	0	6
Infrastructure	0	0	10
Environmental flow	1	0	9
Economic/social feasibility	0	0	7
Build on local knowlegde			7
to be checked			5

ANNEX 5: IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RESULTING FROM CLIMATE CHANGE AND CLIMATE VARIABILITY

CLIMATE CHANGE

Issue	Policy	Implementation	Country Code
Less water (drought)	1	progress	7
Less water - reduced water supply	0	0	6
Less water - more flood - less prediction	0	0	1
Less water - more flood	1	progress	9
Less water	0	0	10
Desertification	0	0	10
deforestation	1	progress	7
Deforestation	0	0	10
Adaptation (need for)	0	0	3
Adaptation			14
Ecosystem vulnerability	0	0	5
Rainwater harvesting	1	progress	9
Rainwater harvesting			14
data collection and analysis	0	0	5
data collection and analysis	1	progress	9
Mitigation measures			14
Water use efficiency	1	progress	7
Land loss	0	0	4
Increased storm damage	0	0	6
Flood - tide rising	0	0	4
Drought management	0	0	12
CC preparedness	0	0	12
CC modelling	0	0	5
Capacity to assess CC	0	0	12

ANNEX 6: IDENTIFIED ISSUES AND CHALLENGES RESULTING FROM BIODIVERSITY DEGRADATION

BIODIVERSITY

Issue	Policy	Implementation	Country Code
loss of species	0	progress	6
loss of species	?	?	10
loss of endemic species & special ecosystems	0	0	3
Loss of Coastal Ecosystems			6
Loss of biodiversity area (protected areas)	1	progress	10
Loss of Biodiversity	1	progress	4
Less ecological function of rivers	1	progress	1
Land use change	1		1
land degradation	1	0	2
Invasive weeds	?		9
Invasive species	0	0	1
Food security			5
Food security			14
Eco-regions	1	0	7
Degradation of Biodiversity	1	progress	4
Decrease in species diversity	1	0	2
Change in forest cover			14
Assessment and monitoring	0	0	13
Wetlands	?		9
unsustainable utilisation	0	0	10
Riparian Area			14
Pollution	1	progress	5
Overexploitation			5
Over exploitation of biodiversity	?		9

OTHERS

Issue	Policy	Implementation	Country Code
Capacity for CSO			9
Capacity building for IWRM			6
Capacity Building			14
knowlegde Managemnet			5
Knowlegde management (Lack of dissimination of reseach findings)			10
Water/Environmnet versus Economic Policies			13
Role sharing			14
Policy implementation			13
Payment for water shed services			14
Linking in wider development			6
Legal challenges			10
Institutional Reforms			5
Impact of human activities	0	0	5
Ecological recovery	0	0	1
Deforestation	1	progress	4
Compensation			9
Benefit Sharing			9
"Meritocracy"			10

Country Codes

1. China
2. South Africa
3. Panama
4. Vietnam
5. Algeria
6. Caribbean Region
7. Brazil
8. Bangladesh
9. Tanzania
10. Kenya
11. Sudan
12. Lesotho
13. Indonesia
14. SADC Secretariat

ANNEX 7: SUMMARY OF COUNTRY-WISE IDENTIFICATION OF STRENGTHS

Quantity - Strengths

Issue	Policy	Implementation	Country
Data Collection	1	progress	Tanzania
Monitoring	partly	1	Caribbean Region
Monitoring	1	in progress	SADC
Monitoring (data collection)	1	1	Bangladesh
Assessment and Exploitation of resources			Sudan
Enviromental Flows Determinaton	1	1	South Africa
Groundwater Assessment	1	1	SADC
Groundwater Assessment & Development Methods	1	1	Egypt
Water Catchment	progress	progress	Kenya
Water Shet Management	1	partky	Brazil
Water Shet Management / land use changes	1	1	Caribbean Region
Reservoir operation (storage)			Egypt
Recycling / Reuse	1	1	China
reuse of agri drainage water / Drip irrigation			Egypt
Reuse/Recycle	1	1	Algeria
Technology for Transfer of Water	1	1	South Africa
Rainwater Collection	1	1	China
Flood Control		1	Viet Nam
Flood Control	1	1	Bangladesh
Drought management		in progress	Sudan
Forestation	1	1	China
Land Use	1	progress	Tanzania
Demand/supply	1	progress	Tanzania
Demand/supply	progress		Kenya
Transboundary Coperation	1	limited	Bangladesh
Regional Protocols	1	in progress	SADC
Policy formulation related to "Quantity"	1		Lesotho
Pollution ->less quantity	1	1	Algeria
Technology Transfer	1	1	Algeria

ANNEX 8: EXAMPLES OF INSTITUTIONS AND NETWORKS

Component 1: Policy Assessment, dissemination and information sharing

- Governments
- UN-Water
- Nile IWRM – Net
- CBD Secretariat
- Donors
- Global Water Partnership (Regional Secretariats)
- CEDARE (Arab Region)
- ARAB Water Council
- Nile Basin Initiative
- INA Water Partnership
- SEARNET (Southern and Eastern African RWH network)
- CEHI (Caribbean)
- NBCBN-RE
- SADC –Water Division
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia,
- UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP),
- Arab Water Council
- Economic Community of West African States
- Water Development Office of Martinique.

Component 2: Human resources development

- Governments
- UN-Water
- CBD Secretariat
- Nile IWRM – Net
- Donors
- Global Water Partnership (Regional Secretariats)
- CEDARE (Arab Region)
- ARAB Water Council
- Nile Basin Initiative
- INA Water Partnership
- SEARNET (Southern and Eastern African
- RWH network)
- CEHI (Caribbean)
- NBCBN-RE
- SADC –Water Division
- MESA

Component 3: Formulation and implementation of national, regional, transboundary Policy/Strategy and IWRM plans

UN-Water
Water Utilities
CEDARE (Arab Region)
ARAB Water Council
Global/Local NGO's
Development Partners
Nile Basin Initiative
Niger Basin Authority
African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO)

Policy implementation (research technical support, partnerships).

UN-Water
Governments
CEDARE (Arab Region)
ARAB Water Council
Global and Local NGO's e.g. Indonesia Perusahaan Jasa Tirta I and II (Payment for Environmental Mechanism and Operation maintenance)
Development Partners

Component 4: Institutional Development

- Assessment of existing institutional systems – roles, functions, accountability, reporting.
- Conflicting laws, duplication or lack of clarity of mandates for different organizations and jurisdiction of different tiers of authority—local, sub-regional, national and, increasingly, international.
- Determining what to reform and the sequence that reforms.

ANNEX 9: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Self financing by participation developing countries

It is crucial that the developing countries show their commitment to their development goals by partially funding the programmes for which they seek donor assistances. The SSC programme shall require developing countries to demonstrate their commitment by budgeting from their own resources for the requested programme

Individual bilateral cooperation initiatives

The South-South Cooperation is now recognized as a primary mechanism for the effective delivery of technology support and capacity building in the Bali Strategic Plan (BSP); the latter being a cornerstone of UNEP's work. In addition, South-South Cooperation as a key mechanism for the development agenda of the countries of the south and enjoys broad-based support from both the donor community and developing countries. Some countries of the South such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa have committed funds to South-South Cooperation before¹⁰. There will be need to encourage others to do the same for this programme.

Collective resources

Some of the countries in the South have become sources of sophisticated goods and services. The programme will mobilize collective resources in two broad ways. The first method will involve collective resources of the relevant institutions in the participating countries including the identification of available and potential resources in form of expertise, information and knowledge base, infrastructure as well as financial resources to support the implementation of the proposed activities. The UNDAF-supported project to strengthen a South-South Network of GEO collaborating centres could serve as a useful model for harnessing the potential of national and regional institutions in the South.

“Triangular cooperation” approaches

The “Triangular Cooperation” is a significant complement to ODA, involving the participation of developed countries in the SSC process. It has the potential to provide significant resources to SSC programme. The donor countries provide third party resources to utilize the services of developing countries with the requisite capacity to deliver a technical cooperation input to another developing country on a cost-effective basis. This SSC programme may emulate the ongoing DEWA project on Fredskorpset Norway Exchange Programme on strengthening institutional capacities for integrated environmental assessment and reporting in Africa. UNEP and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) initiated their global partnership, the Poverty and Environment Initiative¹¹ (PEI), in 2005 to seek to mobilize global, regional and national coalitions to enable countries to more effectively integrate environment into their national poverty reduction strategies and investment programmes. The UNDP-UNEP PEI includes joint programming, resource mobilization, and in some countries, joint projects.

The second approach will be used to establish and maintain strategic partnerships with South-South Cooperation initiatives and related regional cooperation arrangements including but not limited to China-Africa Cooperation Forum, New Asian-Africa Strategic Partnership, etc. and support from UNEP Regional Offices.

Private sector engagement and Partnerships

The programme will attempt to seek private sector support especially those of regional institutions and supporting organization such as regional development banks. The participating countries and institutions will lay a strong foundation of medium to long-term broad partnerships, exchange networks and related support mechanisms. The form of partnerships may take several trajectories such as one in which the participants join an already existing network that is able to modify its agenda in water policy and strategy by introducing ecosystem management approaches; and the other in which countries and institutions may initiate their own “peer group” to support one another in a given area of identified common interest.

¹⁰ UN South-South Cooperation for development, NY, 29th May-1st June, 2007. South-South cooperation mobilized funds from Japan, amounting to \$3.1 million for new programmes in the period from 2005 to 2007; China provided \$1.7 million to the Special Unit for SSC. Cost-sharing contributions came from Japan (\$3.101 million) and South Africa (\$945,000). 57. The Heads of State of Brazil, India and South Africa each committed \$1 million a year to the Facility at the Summit.

¹¹ Supported by Belgium, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, DFID, European Commission, Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and Poverty Environment Partnership

ANNEX 10: PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Organizational, administrative and financial arrangements

Capacity building is a three-year programme. A Programme Steering Committee consisting of representatives of the participating countries will be established. The representation will be determined according to the UN Regions and proportional to the participating countries in that region.

The organizational, administrative and financial arrangements of the UNEP in support of capacity building within the framework of South-South cooperation will use the available resources and existing institutions. The overall UNEP support will be according to UNEP guidelines for promoting South-South Cooperation. UNEP will be in charge of the overall organization and coordination of the programme and establish operational arrangements covering potential roles and inputs of the key actors such as UNEP headquarters, UNEP regional offices, UNDP and other partners as well as national institutions. Participating countries will be grouped according to their specific needs across the south to determine trend and structure of the needs. The second level of grouping will be according to UNEP Regional Offices from which coordination and facilitation of this programme may be done. Countries sharing a common trait, support from a specific donor or of an economic community may be grouped in to a sub-region.

UNEP SSC Coordination Unit shall be responsible for facilitating the identification of Centres of Excellence and systematic development of networks and related resources; identification, development and implementation of triangular cooperation activities; UNEP Regional Offices will assist in the identification of opportunities for the required partnerships and linkages and facilitating the necessary consultations and dialogue for establishing the envisaged partnerships.

Monitoring, assessments and evaluation

Previous programmes and engagement in the SSC has been *ad hoc* and bilateral in nature or confined to a few countries/departments. The programme will monitor and evaluate progress of mainstreaming environmental aspects in to national water policy and strategy and in IWRM plans. Defining indicators, establishing benchmarks, and setting up mechanisms to ensure ongoing monitoring and evaluation are all key activities in any successful implementation plan. Three types of indicators are formulated to measure, first, progress of the implementation process (output indicators), second, direct outcomes of interventions, and third, longer-term impacts. Output and outcome indicators are short-term and measurable. However determining indicators to measure the extent to which planned actions are contributing to national economic, social and environmental goals may take some extra thought given the many factors involved, but it is well worth the effort.

The programme will have regular semi-annual reviews and reports submitted to the UNEP Regional Centres. Specific reviews may be directed at unblocking implementation bottlenecks. UNEP plans to carry out reviews with within the context of Agenda 18 and UNEP Water Policy and Strategy.

Evaluation will take place at different levels, from a simple project progress to impact on national socio-economic and environmental aggregate indicators. The higher the level of evaluation, the greater the methodological challenges arise and the more difficult it becomes to find descriptive ascertaining impact indicators. It is imperative to start the process by setting out goals and levels of accuracy required. A generic evaluation model will have the following elements that shall be adopted including efficiency , effectiveness, impact , relevance, and sustainability.