



INTEGRATED WATER SECURITY OPEN PROGRAM

Component 1: Water Security Open Platform

Component 2: Water Security Support Facility

January 2022

**Integrated Water Security Open Program – Theory of Change, Project Design & Risk Assessment**

**Component 1 - Water Security Open Platform**

**Component 2 – Water Security Support Facility**

Global Water Partnership

January 2022

www.gwp.org

**About Global Water Partnership**

The Global Water Partnership’s vision is for a water secure world. Our mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

GWP is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

The GWP Network is open to all organizations which recognize the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional, and local), intergovernmental organizations, international and national non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

The Network has 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 85 Country Water Partnerships, and more than 3,000 Partners located in 182 countries.



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# Development Problem & Theory of Change for the Integrated Water Security Open Program

Global change such as urbanization, population growth, evolving energy needs and climate change have put unprecedented pressure on water resources systems. Water security[[1]](#footnote-2) and integrated water resources management (IWRM)[[2]](#footnote-3), through providing stakeholders with a framework for integrating and coordinating the various aspects of water management in a sustainable, equitable, and holistic manner, is key to sustainable development across the globe and also within the Pan Asia region, with governments and stakeholders taking significant efforts to strive to achieve global water security goals. However, the impact of this effort is still far from meeting expectations, particularly as they are often undertaken in an unintegrated and unaligned way. Systemic barriers to water security include: fragmented and (often) inequitable water governance; sub-optimal service delivery models and management; inappropriate strategies for water security for the local context; limited finance and institutional capacity; and a lack of data.

Currently, in the Pan Asia Region there is an absence of a central platform or coordination mechanism to enable the registration and sharing of information on actions and activity, and thus investments, in the water security space of all water actors (i.e., multi-stakeholders[[3]](#footnote-4)). As a consequence, the full picture is not able to be established in terms of investment in water security and IWRM initiatives, and thus future planning to implement actions at local, provincial, national, or regional levels is disparate, lacks synergy and results in duplication. The absence of such a platform also results in a lack of recognition of the contribution being made at all scales; an inability to monitor different approaches and stages of implementation; less opportunity for multi-stakeholders to learn from each other; and also hinders resource mobilization and the establishment of a strategic approach to implementing water security and IWRM programs. Furthermore, some countries within the Pan Asia region may lack the human, institutional or financial capacity to manage water through action planning and implementation of an integrated and systematic way to meet water security (Asian Water Development Outlook (AWDO)) and IWRM (Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation) targets.

The **Pan Asian Integrated Water Security Open Program (IWSOP)** will assist in prioritizing and targeting actions to mobilize water investments across the region. It will enable this through the tracking of the progress of actions to identify bottlenecks to guide action and to narrow the water investment gap where they exist. It will also mobilize political leadership and commitment to accelerating action and financing of water investments and promote accountability. The IWSOP will strengthen partnerships, foster collaboration and knowledge sharing, changes in practices and the realignment of actions towards a more strategic approach for improved water governance through its two components, refer to **Figure 1**.

**Figure 1. Water Security Open Program**

# Aim & Objectives of the Integrated Water Security Open Program

The IWSOP, an online platform and support facility, aims to mobilize action and activity in support of achieving water security goals and the implementation of IWRM (SDG) principles through the provision of a space for sharing of knowledge and expertise among different actors that engage in multi-stakeholder water resources management, and the development of human and financial capacity enabling real-time sharing of information, alignment of efforts, periodic updates of contribution and the establishment of a strategic and integrated approach for action and investment in the water sector leading to socioeconomic and environmental benefits in the Pan Asia region through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups, and more sustainable use of resources.

The objectives of the IWSOP are divided into two components as follows:

1. The **Water Security Open Platform** will be established and implemented by developing a country-wide and regional prospectus of water resource management actions at all levels enabling policy makers, financing institutions, multi-stakeholders and planners to make more informed decisions and take action; and facilitating the alignment of government and non-government stakeholders’ efforts on the ground enabling a clear understanding of current and future investment in water resource management actions to develop a strategic approach to these investments resulting in improved water governance in achieving water security goals and the implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region; and
2. The **Water Security Support Facility** will be established and implemented to provide a central point and one-stop support to countries to identify and improve their readiness capacity, and develop and implement strategic national, and where relevant inter-regional or transboundary programs, water security programs; and accredit regional and country delivery partners to provide support to countries resulting in an improved performance in achieving water security and implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region.

# Results Framework of the Integrated Water Security Open Program

A results framework for the IWSOP has been developed identifying the program’s overall intended impact, outcomes and outputs, and the indicators at these three levels that will used to measure achievement. It aligns with GWP’s Results Framework with its vision of **a water secure world where GWP support countries to advance the governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development**. The IWSOP addresses GWP’s three dimensional approach: “We Act” - through catalysing change in policies and practices, “We Learn” - through generating and communicating knowledge, and “We Mobilise” - through strengthening partnerships.

**ISWOP Impact**: A higher level of water security achieved by each country, in transboundary basins, and the Pan Asia region.

IWSOP Impact indicators:

* *Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that show a positive trend in strengthening water security resulting in an improved status under the 5 key dimensions of AWDO and SDG 6Global Monitoring.*
* *Value of investment (infrastructure, capacity building, water policies) increased for Water Security and IWRM actions in the Pan Asia Region.*

**IWSOP Outcomes:**

Outcomes at the global level to achieve a water secure world fall within five frameworks as follows:

**Outcomes for Water Security at the global level are as follows:**

1. Policies and Regulatory framework: a strengthened and integrated framework for policies, regulations and decision-making that enables enhanced water security.
2. Institutional framework: an established institutional setting and strengthened institutional capacity that enables enhanced water security.
3. Financial framework: improved financing through adequate available funding and an innovative and flexible funding mechanism for water resources development at all levels that enables enhanced water security.
4. Technology and infrastructure framework: increased water resource management actions which use innovative technologies and promote sustainable and climate resilient integrated infrastructure, affordability and food nexus that enables enhanced water security.
5. Knowledge and communication framework: empowered actors to increase availability and accessibility of knowledge to move together collectively with a common understanding, communication capacity and network capacity and partnerships that enables enhanced water security.

The IWSOP will support the following outcomes at the regional level to achieve a water secure Pan Asia:

Objective 1:

The anticipated outcome of the **Water Security Open Platform** is that a country-wide and regional prospectus of water resource management actions is established at all levels enabling policy makers, financing institutions, multi-stakeholders and planners to make more informed decisions and take action; and the alignment of government and non-government stakeholders’ efforts on the ground enabling a clear understanding of current and future investment in water resource management actions to develop a strategic approach to these investments resulting in improved water governance in achieving water security goals and implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region.

Outcome Indicators:

* *Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that formally agree to implement the water security open platform*
* *Number of countries in Pan Asia region that have published an annual water security multi-stakeholder contribution report*
* *Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that have a water security action alignment mechanism in place*
* *Number of non-government actions that add value in water resource management in the Pan Asia region*
* *Number of nationally consolidated work plans and budgets for water security goals approved and implemented*
* *Number of successful resource mobilisation efforts*

Objective 2:

The anticipated outcome of the **Water Security Support Facility** is that countries are able to identify and improve their readiness capacity, develop and implement strategic national, and where relevant inter-regional and transboundary, water security programs; and that regional and country delivery partners are accredited to provide support to countries resulting in an improved performance in achieving water security and implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region.

Outcome indicators:

* *Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that formally agree to participate in the water security support facility*
* *Number of countries that improve their capacity to accelerate the achievement of water security goals*
* *Number of countries that develop and implement strategic national water security programs, and where relevant inter-regional or transboundary programs.*
* *Number of accredited regional and country delivery partners providing support*
* *Number of successful resource mobilization efforts*

**IWSOP Outputs:**

The IWSOP will support the following outputs at the regional level to achieve a water secure Pan Asia as follows:

Objective 1:

The main outputs of the **Water Security Open Platform** will be multi-stakeholder action mapping[[4]](#footnote-5); learning exchanges; multi-stakeholder contribution reports; and an alignment mechanism resulting in consolidated planning and budgeting to achieve water security goals in the Pan Asia region.

Output indicators:

* *Number of countries that set up a national Water Security Open Platform*
* *Number of organisations that have subscribed to the platform and registered actions*
* *Number of learning exchanges held*
* *Number of information and communication materials and/or events organised to promote the Water Security Open Platform*
* *Number of annual multi-stakeholder contribution reports drafted*
* *Number of countries that develop guidelines for a water security alignment mechanism*
* *Number of resource mobilization events held*

Objective 2:

The main outputs of the **Water Security Support Facility** will be the completion of a capacity readiness assessment report; facilitation of support requests through the water security support menu from countries, and engagement of regional and country delivery partners to be accredited to deliver the support, and successful efforts for resource mobilization resulting in improved performance in achieving water security goals in the Pan Asia region.

Output indicators

* *Number of catchments that have been assessed for capacity readiness to achieve a water secure catchment*
* *Number of water resource managers (i.e., managers at the catchment level) that have accessed and submitted support requests to the water security support menu*
* *Number of regional and country delivery partners accredited*
* *Number of resource mobilization events held*

Refer to Appendix 1 which provides a diagrammatic representation of the results measurement framework for the IWSOP and Appendix 2 for more detailed information on the results measurement framework in terms of strategy of intervention, key performance indicators, means of verification and external factors (assumption and risk) at the Impact, Outcome and Output level.

# Organization of the Program

# Lessons learned & assumptions of the program

Previous comparative platforms provide useful lessons learned in the design and implementation of the IWSOP. Comparative platforms which have similar objectives in terms of registering actions and promoting networking are summarised below.

The Meeting Space at the 5th World Water Forum (2009) in Istanbul

* Virtual meeting space - a registration platform for the forum
* 1-million-euro project
* Lesson learned: there is a hypothesis that there is demand for this, but not.
* 40,000 participants at the forum but only a few using it on a regular basis
* 6 months after the forum it was no longer in use
* Did not fit the age, user capacity, not the right time to introduce

6th World Water Forum - Marseille

* New approach focused on collective solutions
* Actions were not developed and not used

Action Monitoring System - 7th World Water Forum – Korea

* interactive platform to register and monitor the Global Water Community’s progress towards the achievement of the Implementation Roadmaps emanating from the 7th World Water Forum.
* Most successful example
* Commitments and action were evident, driven strongly by Korea.
* Project oriented approach, tracking progress for actions for 7 years, voluntary engagement

8th World Water Forum – Brazil

* The work from the Action Monitoring Space (7th WWF) was not followed through by the Brazilians.
* A new platform supported by the UNDP was developed
* Limited uptake as there was no real incentive for people to engage

SDG Acceleration Actions Platform (UNDESA):

* For all SDGs
* SDG Actions <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgactions>
* Limited use and functionality, with only 100 actions registered

Water and climate change adaptation actions register and incentive program (Mexico):

* 11 years ago
* 80-90 actions registered
* There was a prize for best action of US$50,000. Program cost US$50,000 to set up.

Water Change Makers:

* Aim was to promote actions and give visibility.
* 300 actions registered
* 75 chosen as finalist
* No real follow-up and was disused after the 6th World Water Forum.
* Functionality flaws such as a lack of technical support, inadequate human resources, and language accessibility issues contributed to the loss of users.

African Investment Programme

* GWP were given mandate from countries as the countries requested for the support and initiative.
* Two-way advantage for use.

SDG Community of Practice

* Moderately successful
* 60 contributors
* Focus Group discussions helped to clearly define the demand and benefits for the user and success of the program

Water Action Hub ( [wateractionhub.org](http://www.wateractionhub.org) )

* The Water Action Hub is a global online collaboration and knowledge sharing platform for water sustainability and climate resilience by:
  1. Mapping risks and responses
  2. Identifying and connecting to potential partners
* Its focus is as a global water stewardship project: linking businesses, NGO and government.
* Developed by the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate
* The Water Action Hub raises awareness, catalyzes collaboration, and scales critical lessons on water sustainability and climate resilience.
* 1,682 water projects have been registered by 1,077 organizations in 5,665 locations.
* Follow up action links projects or organizations to potential partners by search engine matching.
* Key partners and sponsors of the platform include: NATURES, IWaSP, UKAID, GIZ, Pacific Institute, CDP Driving Sustainable Economies, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
* The platform has sixteen themes based on SDG:
  1. Sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4)
  2. Increase access to water, sanitation, hygiene (SDG 6.1 and 6.2)
  3. Water Quality (SDG 6.3)
  4. Water Use Efficiency (SDG 6.4)
  5. Integrated Water Resources Management (SDG 6.5)
  6. Protect and Restore Ecosystems (SDG 6.6)
  7. International Cooperation and Capacity Building (SDG 6.a)
  8. Stakeholder Participation (SDG 6.b)
  9. Affordable reliable and modern energy services (SDG 7.1)
  10. Renewable energy (SDG 7.2)
  11. Energy efficiency (SDG 7.3)
  12. Water Related Disaster Management (SDG 11.5)
  13. Sustainable Production (SDG 12.4)
  14. Climate Resilience and Adaptation (SDG 13.1)
  15. National climate measures into national policies, strategies and planning (SDG 13.2)
  16. Climate education, awareness-raising, capacity (SDG 13.3)

ADB e-Market place

* The ADB e-Market place is an online event that aims to raise participants’ awareness on innovative products, services, and tools for smart water management and to promote the uptake of technology for water among developing member countries. The e-Marketplace presents selected innovative projects, tools, and publications developed and supported by ADB and its partners, through virtual booths and interactive sessions. Participants can meet and discuss with exhibitors and vendors that are delivering the latest smart water technologies.
* The forum brings together participants from Governments, Water utilities, Technology solution providers, Vendors, Knowledge partners, and Institutions and development professionals seeking smart and innovative water solutions.
* The e-Market place has been twice (March and October 2021). In March, 58 organizations shared their technological solutions with 2,154 participants from the public and private sector who were involved in water and sanitation. The attendance fee was free for both exhibitors and participants.

GWP Toolbox IWRM Action Hub (new version of GWP IWRM Toolbox)

* A global knowledge platform which supports actors to implement IWRM, share knowledge and expertise about their implementation experiences, and bring relevant stakeholders together to improve the way water is managed around the world.
* Funded by the Austrian Development Agency
* It consist of three main scopes:
  + Learning tools: IWRM Tools, Resources Library, List of upcoming events and learning opportunities
  + Exploring tools: Case studies on IWRM, Country Profiles based on IWRM status implementation, IWRM curator and survey
  + Connect with network: Community of practices, IWRM Action network (events and opportunities submitted by communities, Engagement platform.

**Key lessons learned from these comparative platforms include:**

* Online data platforms often involve registration of actions with no follow up action or concrete activity. The IWSOP therefore needs to ensure there are follow up actions to encourage ongoing use and engagement by its stakeholders such as through the learning exchange, multi-stakeholder contribution report, alignment process and multi-stakeholder action planning which is included in the design of the project.
* Existing online data platforms are usually designed with a top-down approach, which impacts on the ownership and continuity of organizations in connecting and using the platform. The IWSOP needs to ensure there consultation with stakeholders on the indicators used when categorizing actions and ensure there is a commitment to the follow up actions (and its structure from the country level). The IWSOP is designed with a bottom-up approach.
* Collection of information/data is voluntary therefore the benefit for the user needs to be clearly established. The IWSOP will be implemented based on demand. It will have regional framework and then countries with clear buy-in and commitment will set-up country level platforms that can be designed in a locally relevant way.
* Online data platforms often require the registering of detailed information, with the process being quite complicated, making it difficult for stakeholders to use. The IWSOP requests for streamlined data: i) Organization name, ii) name of project, and iii) type of funding (donor/grant/ government funding/ Private/ etc.), and iv) water theme or indicators in which the action is related to.
* Some existing programs are supported by a well-resourced organisation such as the UN, however, there is no clear advantage for other users or stakeholders. The IWSOP aims to be a multi-stakeholder program with a clear advantage for all users.
* Some existing platforms link to global indicators such as the SDGs, but most do not link to global water security goals. The IWSOP links to water security goals.
* Some existing monitoring platforms only focus on government initiatives and do not capture all contributors' activities (like CWP partners). The IWSOP’s aim is to acknowledge and recognise the contribution of all actors.
* Focus group discussions are necessary to identify key stakeholders' actual needs and demand. The IWSOP will be designed and built based on extensive consultations to determine need and demand.
* Need to be clear on key assumptions and risks of the platform and develop mitigation strategies to address these risks. These assumptions and risks of the IWSOP are summarized below and in the following section
* Clear roles and responsibilities and adequate human resources are necessary. For example, who will undertake the follow up actions for the IWSOP. There will be a dedicated position at the regional level to follow up on actions and an identified position at the country level.
* The program needs to have a clear end point and clear incentive for it to be used. The end point of the IWSOP is for improved water security to be achieved by each country, in transboundary basins, and the Pan Asia region.
* The private sector may not be so interested in linking their actions to national policies and programs. The IWSOP provides the opportunity for the private sector to observe how they part of national and regional action that contributes to water security goals. The IWSOP also provides the opportunity to understand where there are gaps and where the private sector can make the strongest impact – assisting with their corporate social responsibility reporting and credentials.
* Similar platforms are often very one dimensional. They need to be simple and easy to use, have a well-designed interface, provide rapid access and be animated for the user to understand their contribution and to add value to the user as an incentive to continue to use the program.
* Other platforms already exist - such as the Water Action Hub, and the IWRM Toolbox - and thus the IWSOP may be perceived to duplicate this activity and need/demand. As well as other survey tools under SDG 6.5.1, etc. A comparison of the IWSOP and similar existing platforms is included in Table 1 below highlighting the strengths and multi-faceted approach of the IWSOP.

**Main assumptions of the IWSOP**

The lessons learned from these initiatives assist with understanding and identifying the **main assumptions** in the design of the IWSOP, which are as follows:

1. The IWSOP will be beneficial for the identified stakeholders, and it should be designed to not only focus on big organizations, but also projects from small organizations. This can also be a good approach to engage CWP partners and to get acknowledgement from the country
2. GWP has credibility from the donor community and stakeholders to obtain the necessary funding and roll out such an initiative.
3. The donor community will see the value in the platform. (i.e., donor community prefer to fund actions not a platform that tracks action). E.g. if platforms exist where funding has been provided by donors.
4. Stakeholders engaged in the program will use the information available from the platform.
5. GWP has the mandate to roll out the platform.
6. There is sufficient human and financial resources available to implement the program. (For example, is one position per country enough? Questions: who in CWP will do this, do they agree with this responsibility, do they have enough time?).

# Unique characteristics of the IWSOP and comparison with similar existing platforms

The IWSOP uses a bottom-up approach and through it being intuitive and adaptive it is able to be designed so that it has local relevance. Whilst the IIWSOP may appear similar to other platforms at a first glance, such as the Water Action Hub, the ADB e-Market Place and the GWP Toolbox and Action Hub, when comparing its strategic and technical features the IWSOP’s has unique characteristics that ensure its sustainability, scalability, replicability and relevance. Table 1 provides a detailed analysis of the differences between similar existing platforms and the IWSOP, highlight the strengths and multi-faceted approach of the IWSOP.

**Table 1: Comparison of the IWSOP with similar existing platforms**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **Water Action Hub** | **ADB e-Market Place** | **GWP Toolbox & Action Hub** | **Integrated Water Security Open Program** |
| **Strategic features** |  |  |  |  |
| Action Mapping | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Learning exchanges | N | Y | Y | Y |
| Alignment mechanism | N | N | N | Y |
| Multi-stakeholder Contribution report | N | N | N | Y |
| Resource mobilization facilitation (Matching/Pitching event) | Y | Y | N | Y |
| Facilitation of Projects collaboration | N | N | N | Y |
| **Technical features** |  |  |  |  |
| Platform | Web-based | Web-based | Web-based | Web-based |
| Pinpoint location of project or lesson learned | Available in map and database | - | Available in map and database | Available in map and database |

# Risks & mitigation strategies to achieve the objectives of the program

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Risks and mitigation strategies | **Likelihood** | **Impact** |
| *Stakeholder lacks commitment to the project (e.g., client did not engage sufficient resources, staff or devote adequate time to the implementation of the project).*  Commitment of stakeholders to contribute to the IWSOP and implement action plans reduces over time after initial eagerness to participate. Lack of commitment at the top level of organizations and government such as a lack of resources allocated or appropriate structures set up to implement the program, etc. This will mean the program will not achieve its objectives.  Mitigation  Project Team will gauge potential stakeholders’ commitment at senior levels of organizations at early stages of engagement, while actively promoting the business case of IWSOP and the benefits it can bring. The Project Team will maintain regular contact with the client, in coordination with the RWP and CWPs, to encourage commitment. | Possible | High |
| *Governments not fully transparent*  The sharing of information through the IWSOP at the government level may be obstructed due to a hesitancy to be fully transparent regarding activities and actions in the water security and IWRM context.  Mitigation  Formal Agreements with national government are established to show commitment to contributing to the program. The clarity around benefits of the program and understood clearly by governments. Champions of the process will be identified to catalyse change. | Possible | High |
| *Political characteristic of regions vary*  The political characteristics of each region within the Pan Asia region may vary impacting on the uptake of the IWSOP due to these differences.  Mitigation  The IWSOP will be flexible and adaptable to each sub-region and country’s unique requirements. The IWSOP will be rolled out through piloting within each subregion of Pan Asia to road-test the program and to use learn lessons from these pilot projects when expanded further across the Pan Asia region. | Likely | Medium |
| *Applicability, scalability and relevance of Program at all levels*  The IWSOP is challenged with ensuring its design is user-friendly, applicable, scalable and relevant.  Mitigation  The project design allows for flexibility and is adaptive to provide for unique national requirements. | Likely | High |
| *Sustainability of the Program*  Changing leaders/focal points in governments and organizations which impact on not updating their country water security status or project progress*.*  Mitigation  Assigning specific staff in each country level to ensure government/organizations buy in and its sustainability. GWP will provide continuity as the program manager. GWP to follow up with the users to ensure continual updating of water security status. Learning Exchange events will ensure understanding, ownership and sustainability of the program. | Likely | High |
| *Lack of funds or human resources available*  Funding and human resources may not become available or sustained in the future to ensure the successful launching, operation and maintenance of the program.  Mitigation  Core funds will be allocation for each subregion in Pan Asia. Funds will also be allocated to monitor the program. A team at the Pan Asia level will oversee the project and a identified position will be responsible for the IWSOP at the national level. Additional funding will be sort from a suite of potential development partners, and the private sector, as part of the resource mobilisation strategy for the program. | Possible | High |
| *Lack of GWP, RWP and CWP and other key partner’s buy-in*  There may not be the anticipated buy-in by GWP, RWP, CWP and other key partners.  Mitigation  The Theory of Change has been developed to show the clear impact, outcome and outputs of the IWSOP. The consultation workshops will be critical to ensuring buy-in by all partners. A successful pilot will be showcased to key partners. | Possible | Medium |
| *Technical glitches/ inability to register contribution*  Users will lose interest if there are technical glitches which obstruct their contribution into the platform.  Mitigation  A dedicated facilitator/consultant in each country is assigned to facilitate the registration and functioning as a contact person for the clients.  Deliver training in the technical aspect of the IWSOP for all facilitators.  Referral mechanism in place to identify issues and the Project Team is quick to response to address the issues. | Possible | High |
| *Other platforms already exist*  A number of similar platforms exist that may detract from the use of the IWSOP  Mitigation  The IWSOP is similar to other platforms in terms of registration and mapping of actions. However, it has been designed to ensure clear results, outcomes and follow up through the learning exchanges, the multi-stakeholder contribution report and the alignment mechanism. | Likely | Medium |

# Scenarios for the implementation of the program and resource mobilisation

Based on the risk assessment above, there are three possible scenarios which could be adopted when taking into account available resources, and feasible approaches.

1. Scenario 1: Implement full package of Integrated Water Security Open Program with funding or co-funding from donors.

Potential partners: Coke-a-Cola, Unilever, ~~HELP (?~~), GWP’s country funding partners (?), - ……..

1. Scenario 2: Implement the Integrated Water Security Open Program with GWP available (minimum) resources within GWP locations (pilot projects) – but only until budget line 1 (platform only in Pan Asia scale and anyone in the Pan Asia regions can register their actions)
2. Scenario 3: Implement some parts of the Integrated Water Security Open Program package with collaboration or integration with existing online platform from other organizations.

Potential collaboration:

* GWP Toolbox IWRM Action Hub (GWPO)
  + Water Security or IWRM project mapping at country and catchment level
  + Integration of Open Program in Community of Practice: learning exchange
* Asian Development Bank (AWDO monitoring platform)
* CEO Water Mandate (Water Action Hub)

Resource mobilisation

A priority for the development and implementation of the IWSOP is resource mobilisation. Possible development partners vary depending on the level of funding, i.e., from the national, to sub-regional to the Pan Asia level and also depending on each individual partners’ objectives. The Project Team will approach bilateral partners through the embassies in Bangkok such as SIDA, EU, Finland DFAT, GIZ, and Austria to showcase the IWSOP and get feedback of likely support. Other companies such as Danone, Coke-a-Cola and Unilever will also be approached.

Other avenues such as the UNDP regional or country offices will be explored, as well as the ADB, to see whether direct funding support or co-funding of activity is a possibility. The Project Team will also approach inter-governmental water resource management organisations, such as the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Forum and the Mekong River Commission to seek buy-in, and possible alignment of activities and also opportunities for collaboration. Further, the IWSOP will be presented at the cross-cutting session on Governance at the 4th Asia Pacific Water Summit in Japan scheduled for April 2022 with a key head of state being identified as champion the process to raise the profile of the IWSP and engagement by key partners.

A space for the IWSOP community will be created in the GWP Toolbox: IWRM Action Hub, to start the conversation about IWSOP with key partners, including the learning exchange events. The space will be in the communities area and for further conversations with donors and partners. Furthermore, the catchment readiness capacity assessment tool will be features as part of the IWRM Action Hub. As part of the IWRM Action Hub a basin dashboard will be developed in 2022.

The budget estimate and proposed work program for the first half of 2022 to implement the IWSOP is outlined in the next sections.

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# Budget Estimate

The total budget required for the full package of the water security Open Program is **€ 1,014,951.00** (*see Appendix 3 or excel file on Budget Scenario of Water Security Open Program, for more detail information*).Budget for Open Program Support Facility will be added in separate document.

# Work Plan of Water Security Open Program

10.1 Work Plan of Water Security Open Program Platform

| **No.** | **Activities** | **Scenario\*** | **2021** | | | | **2022** | | | | **2023** | | | | **2024** | | | | **2025** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |
| **1** | **Output 1: Water Security Open Platform is developed, operationalized, maintained, and continually improved with adequate security system** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 | *Concept development of water security open platform formulated and approved by the Water Security Open Programme Steering Committee (initial committee)* | **Scenario 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | *Water security open platform [web-based dashboard] developed, tested, securely hosted, and continually improved* | **Scenario 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Output 2: Water Security Open Platform governance at all levels is fully established** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 | *Water security open platform governance guidelines is developed and accessible for all relevant stakeholders* | **Scenario 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 | *Water security open program steering committee at inter-regional and country level established (GWP countries)* | **Scenario 2** (regional level)  **Scenario 1** (country level) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3 | *Launching of Integrated Open Program (Component #1) at 4th APWS – Kumamoto, Japan* | **Scenario 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.4 | *Submission of expression of interest from countries agree to implement Water Security Open Program are secured* | **Scenario 2** (Expression of interest from countries will be used as fundraising) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.5 | *Country facilitation to appoint focal point and staff for Water security open platform governance at the inter-regional, regional, and country level* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.6 | *Region and country facilitation to developed water security open platform workplan and budget plan* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Output 3: Water Security Open Platform is promoted and subscribed by all type of organizations working on water security related activities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 | *Development of information and communication materials and events organization to promoting water security open platform* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 | *Facilitation of organizations to subscribe and register their actions on water security open platform* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Output 4: Water security open platform knowledge management procedures and results are in place, publicly available and actively communicated to key decision-makers** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 | *Development of guidelines for data and information knowledge processing and production for all levels* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3 | *Development of promotion and communication plan for all level* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.4 | *Monitoring of platform site visit* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.5 | *Facilitation of learning exchange events (documentation included)* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.6 | *Development of annual national multistakeholder water security contribution report (including presentation to the decision-makers in the respective countries)* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **5** | **Output 5: Water security efforts alignment is facilitated and implemented** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 | *Development of guidelines for water security efforts alignment mechanism in the country* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.2 | *Facilitation of countries on water security efforts alignment mechanism* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 | *Facilitation of countries on the consolidation of multi-stakeholder water security planning and budgeting* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **6** | **Output 6: Sustainable resources for the excellence service of open program [open platform] are secured** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 | *Development of funding mechanism for the open platform* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.2 | *Development of resource mobilization strategy* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.3 | *Organization of resource mobilization events* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **7** | **Output 7: Water Security Open Program Project management team at all levels are established and operational** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7.1 | *Recruitment of dedicated staff to supervise, coordinate and manage Water Security Open Program [Open platform and Support Facility] at all levels* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.2 | *Establishment of Water Security Open Program Secretariat at all levels* | **Scenario 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

\*)

Scenario 1: Implement full package of Integrated Water Security Open Program with funding or co-funding from donors.

Scenario 2: Implement the Integrated Water Security Open Program with GWP available (minimum) resources

10.2 Work Plan of Water Security Open Program Support Facility

| **No.** | **Activities** | **1st year** | | | | **2nd year** | | | | **3rd year** | | | | **4th year** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |
| **1** | **Output 1: Country capacity readiness assessment and mapping reports are available and submitted to Water Security Support Facility** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 | Development of capacity readiness assessment tools, guideline and dashboard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 | Country capacity readiness assessment and mapping |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | **Output 2: Water security support menu fully developed and ready to be accessed** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1 | Development of support menu design, procedures, and dashboard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2 | Launching and promotion of support menu |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3 | Submission and review of country proposals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | **Output 3: High quality of support for countries delivered** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.1 | Accreditation guideline development |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 | Accreditation process of delivery partners |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.3 | Delivery partner assignments to support countries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3.4 | Delivery of support (depending on the type of requested support) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4** | **Output 4: Sufficient resources for the excellence service of support facility are secured** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.1 | Development of trust-fund mechanism |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.2 | Development of resource mobilization strategy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3 | Resource mobilization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **5** | **Output 5: Support facility regional and country offices are established and fully operational** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.1 | Establishment of Regional and country offices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.2 | Recruitment of key and supporting experts and essential staffs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.3 | Coordination and management meetings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.4 | Annual reporting and audit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Work Program for first half of 2022 to implement IWSOP

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activities** | **December 2021** | | | | **January 2022** | | | | **February 2022** | | | | **March 2022** | | | | **April 2022** | | | | **May 2022** | | | | **June 2022** | | | | |
| Open Program document final draft submission (Toc and Indicator) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Internal GWP meeting for consultation and finalizing program document |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stakeholder consultation workshop with regional organizations and interest of steering committee (ADB, HELP, UN-ESCAP, APWF, ASEAN, SACEP, IFAS, UNESCO, WWF, JICA, GWP Tech Team) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revision of ToC and indicator |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regional workshop with country (SEA, SAS, CACENA and China) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Test platform |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Presentation on Asia Pacific Water Summit by Head of State (22 April) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Expression of Interest from country |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pilot project |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Appendix 1 : Results Framework for the IWSOP

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# Appendix 2 : Measuring against the Results Framework for the IWSOP

| Strategy of Intervention | Key Performance Indicators | Means of Verification | External Factors (assumption/risk) |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Impact | **Impact Indicators** |  |  |
| A higher level of water security achieved by each country, in transboundary basins, and the Pan Asia region where the IWSOP, an online platform and support facility, aims to mobilize action and activity through the provision of a space for sharing of knowledge and expertise among different actors that engage in multi-stakeholder water resources management, and the development of human and financial capacity enabling real-time sharing of information, alignment of efforts, periodic updates of contribution and the establishment of a strategic and integrated approach for action and investment in the water sector leading to socioeconomic and environmental benefits in the Pan Asia region through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of marginalized or vulnerable groups, and more sustainable use of resources. | Number of countries in the Pan Asia region show a positive trend in strengthening water security resulting in an improved status under the 5 key dimensions of AWDO and SDG 6 Global Monitoring.  Value of investment increased for Water Security and IWRM actions in the Pan Asia Region. | AWDO results  SDG 6 results  Needs assessment shows an improved readiness and WS score.  Number of non-government actions that add value (not yet aligned actions).  Confirmation from countries that the IWSOP is attributable to the improved status.  Confirmation of increased investments (need a baseline). | Expected to be a long-term result of the program (5 years ahead) |
| Outcomes | **Outcome Indicators** |  |  |
| Objective 1:  The anticipated outcome of the Water Security Open Platform is that a country-wide and regional prospectus of water resource management actions be established at all levels enabling policy makers, financing institutions, multi-stakeholders and planners to make more informed decisions and take action; and the alignment of government and non-government stakeholders’ efforts on the ground enabling a clear understanding of current and future investment in water resource management actions to develop a strategic approach to these investments resulting in improved water governance in achieving water security goals and implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region | Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that formally agree to implement the water security open platform  Number of countries in Pan Asia region that have published annual water security multi-stakeholder contribution reports  Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that have a water security action alignment mechanism in place  Number of non-government actions that add value in water resource management in the Pan Asia region  Number of nationally consolidated work plans and budgets for water security goals approved and implemented  Number of successful resource mobilisation efforts | MoU, Formal letters, Steering Committee operational  Endorsed report  MoU, formal letter, consolidated water security plan and budget approved  Formal letter confirming change in practices  Consolidated work and budget plans approved by all stakeholders and implemented  Signed funding agreements following agreed consolidated work and budget plans | Government and Stakeholders have resources to implement  Stakeholder acceptance of assessment and implementation of recommendations  Realignment is evident  Uptake by non-government actors occurs  Agreement between all stakeholders  Donors see value in the proposed consolidated work and budget |
| Objective 2:  The anticipated outcome of the Water Security Support Facility is that countries are able to identify and improve their readiness capacity, develop and implement strategic national, and where relevant inter-regional and transboundary, water security program; and that regional and country delivery partners are accredited to provide support to countries resulting in an improved performance in achieving water security and implementation of IWRM principles in the Pan Asia Region. | Number of countries in the Pan Asia region that formally agree to participate in the water security support facility  Number of countries that improve their capacity and develop and implement strategic national water security programs, and where relevant inter-regional or transboundary programs  Number of accredited regional and country delivery partners providing support  Number of successful resource mobilization efforts | MoU, Formal letters  Capacity readiness assessment and mapping approved and submitted, formal letter advising of satisfaction in capacity development  Accredited  Signed funding agreements following agreed consolidated work and budget plans | Uptake occurs  Capacity readiness improves  Partners meet accreditation requirements  Donors see value in the proposed consolidated work and budget |
| Outputs | **Output Indicators** |  |  |
| Objective 1:  The main outputs of the Water Security Open Platform will be multi-stakeholder action mapping; learning exchanges; multi-stakeholder contribution reports; and alignment mechanism resulting in consolidated planning and budgeting to achieve water security goals in the Pan Asia region. | Number of countries that set up a national Water Security Open Platform  Number of organisations that have subscribed to the platform and registered actions    Number of learning exchanges held  Number of information and communication materials and/or events organised to promote the Water Security Open Platform  Number of annual multi-stakeholder contribution reports drafted  Number of countries that develop guidelines for a water security alignment mechanism  Number of resource mobilization events held |  | Strong commitment by countries  Stakeholders willing to participate  Donors willing to allocated funding |
| Objective 2:  The main outputs of the Water Security Support Facility will be the completion of capacity readiness assessment reports; facilitation of support requests through the water security support menu from countries and engagement of regional and country delivery partners to be accredited to deliver the support provided and successful actions for resource mobilization to improve performance in achieving water security goals in the Pan Asia region. | Number of catchments that have been assessed for capacity readiness to achieve a water secure catchment  Number of countries with approved capacity readiness assessment reports  Number of countries that have accessed and submitted support requests to the water security support menu  Number of resource mobilization events held | Assessment Reports  Assessment Reports  Website hits  Events held | Strong commitment by water resource managers within a catchment  Strong commitment by countries  Stakeholders willing to participate  Donors willing to allocated funding |

# Appendix 3: Budget Plan for Water Security Open Program Platform

| **No** | **Budget Line and Activities** | **Time** | **Cost  (Euro)** | **Urgency** | **Expected Source of Funding** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **Budget line 1: Water Security Open Platform is developed, operationalized, maintained, and continually improved with adequate security system (Q1 -2022)** |  | € 49,620.00 |  |  |
| 1.1 | Expert or specialist to facilitate the establishment of water security open platform | Q4 2021 - Q4 2022 | € 30,720.00 | High Priority | GWPSEA and GWPO (in-kind) |
| 1.2 | Internal GWP consultation meeting - online scenario | Q1 2022 (January) | € - | High Priority | GWPSEA and GWPO (in-kind) |
| 1.3 | Pan Asia Workshop/meetings to Steering Committee (initial committee) - Online Scenario Potential Participants: GWPO, RWP, ADB, HELP, UN-ESCAP, APWF, ASEAN, SACEP, IFAS, UNESCO, WWF, JICA, GWP Tech Team, CWPs ( only pilot countries - to be discussed with RWP coordinators ) | Q1 2022 - February | € 900.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 1.4 | Programmer for inter-regional web-based dashboard (platform) development | Q1 2022 - January to February | € 18,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget.  Back up plan: GWPSEA core budget with minimum resource, 2,000 euro |
| 1.5 | Consultation meetings to develop, test and improve the platform - Online Scenario | Q1 2022 - March | € - | High Priority | GWPSEA (in-kind) |
| **2** | **Budget line 2: Water Security Open Platform governance at all levels is fully established (pilot to 10 countries = 5 GWPSEA; 2 GWPSAS; 2 GWP CACENA ; 1 GWP CHINA)** |  | € 90,000.00 |  |  |
| 2.1 | Regional Workshop inviting countries to promote open program- (online or back to back with regional event if offline) Participant: government with mandate in water (SDG 6.5.1 country focal points) and all CWPs in the region | Q2 to Q4 2022 | € - | High Priority | Regional core budget |
| 2.2 | Launch in Asia Pacific Water Summit 2022 | Apr-22 |  | High Priority | GWPSEA and GWPO (in-kind and in- cash) |
| 2.3 | Country Workshop to promote open program (per pilot countries)- offline scenario  Organizer: CWPs and IWRM country focal points (government) - number of countries to be determined later after consultation with RWP coordinators and CWP Participants: governments, CWPs partners and organizations such as NGO, private sectors who have programs/projects related to water security | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 20,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 2.4 | Steering Committee workshop at country level (per pilot countries) - offline scenario Organizer: CWPs and IWRM country focal points (government) Participant: governments and CWP partners (potentual SC in the country level) | € 20,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 2.4 | Appointment/recruitment of country facilitator or program officer for facilitation of open program (see budget line 7) | € 10,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 2.5 | Meeting to develop water security open platform workplan and budget plan at regional and country level (GWP countries) | € 20,000.00 | Mid priority | additional budget |
| 2.6 | Country dashboard development | € 20,000.00 | High priority | additional budget |
| **3** | **Budget line 3: Water Security Open Platform is promoted and subscribed by all type of organizations working on water security related activities (second semester of 2022 to first semester of 2023)** |  | € 15,000.00 |  |  |
| 3.1 | Graph designer or communication specialist for the development of information and communication materials and events organization to promoting water security open platform | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 10,000.00 | Mid Priority | additional budget |
| 3.2 | Meetings for the development of information and communication materials and events organization to promoting water security open platform | € 5,000.00 | Mid priority | additional budget |
| **4** | **Budget line 4: Water security open platform knowledge management procedures and results are in place, publicly available and actively communicated to key decision-makers** |  | € 135,000.00 |  |  |
| 4.1 | Expert input to develop guidelines for data and information knowledge processing and production for all levels | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 10,000.00 | Low priority | additional budget |
| 4.2 | Workshop to develop and finalize guidelines for data and information knowledge processing and production for all levels | € 15,000.00 | Low priority | additional budget |
| 4.3 | Communication specialist or designer to develop promotion and communication plan for all levels | € 10,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 4.4 | facilitator to facilitate of learning exchange events (documentation included) | € 30,000.00 | Mid Priority | additional budget |
| 4.5 | Workshop to facilitate learning exchange events | € 20,000.00 | Mid Priority | additional budget |
| 4.6 | Expert for developing annual national multistakeholder water security contribution report | € 30,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 4.7 | Workshop to present annual national multistakeholder water security contribution report to the decision-makers in the respective countries | € 20,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| **5** | **Budget line 5: Water security efforts alignment is facilitated and implemented** |  | € 108,000.00 |  |  |
| 5.1 | Expert input for development of guidelines for water security efforts alignment mechanism in the country | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 15,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 5.2 | Meeting for development of guidelines for water security efforts alignment mechanism in the country | € 5,000.00 | Mid priority | additional budget |
| 5.3 | *Consultancy for facilitating countries on water security efforts alignment mechanism development* | € 24,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 5.4 | *Workshop for facilitating countries on water security efforts alignment mechanism development* | € 20,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 5.5 | *Consultancy for facilitating countries on the consolidation of multi-stakeholder water security planning and budgeting* | € 24,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 5.6 | workshop for facilitating countries on the consolidation of multi-stakeholder water security planning and budgeting | € 20,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| **6** | **Budget line 6: Sustainable resources for the excellence service of open program [open platform] are secured - second semester of 2024** |  | € 65,000.00 |  |  |
| 6.1 | Consultancy for development of funding mechanism and resource mobilization strategy for the open platform | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 30,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 6.2 | Meetings for development of funding mechanism and resource mobilization strategy for the open platform | € 15,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 6.3 | Organization of resource mobilization events | € 20,000.00 | high priority | additional budget |
| **7** | **Budget line 7: Water Security Open Program Project management team at all levels are established and operational (2022 to 2025)** |  | € 504,000.00 |  |  |
| 7.1 | Recruitment of dedicated staff to supervise, coordinate and manage Water Security Open Program [Open platform and Support Facility] in the pilot countries | depend on the availability of additional funding | € 360,000.00 | High Priority | additional budget |
| 7.2 | Recruitment of dedicated staff to supervise, coordinate and manage Water Security Open Program [Open platform and Support Facility] in the regions | € 144,000.00 | Mid priority | additional budget |
| **TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATION (before HI fee)** | | | **€ 966,620.00** |  |  |
| **TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATION (after HI fee)** | | | **€ 1,014,951.00** |  |  |

# Appendix 4 : Proposed indicators for the Integrated Water Security Open Platform

| **Ecosystem** | **People** | **Economic and Development** | **Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Response** | **Cross Cutting** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Spatial extent** (hectare or km2) of water related ecosystem is maintained or enhanced. 2. **Quality of water and water related ecosystems** is monitored, maintained, and improved. 3. **The water balance** (water quantity[[5]](#footnote-6)) of water related ecosystem, including groundwater dependent, is monitored, and maintained. 4. **Measures** that make hydrological alteration more sustainable and promote **riverine connectivity** are implemented 5. Oceans, seas, and **marine resources are conserved** and used sustainably 6. **Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland** freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements is ensured 7. Measures to control, eradicate or prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems are introduced | 1. Proportion of population having access to sufficient, safely managed, and affordable **drinking water** services is increased 2. Proportion of population having access to adequate and equitable safely managed **sanitation services** is increased 3. Proportion of population having access to adequate and affordable a safely managed **hand-washing facility** with soap and water is increased 4. **Mortality rate** attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation, and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) is decreased. 5. **Wastewater** from domestic (household) activities is safely treated, recycling is increased and safely reused. | 1. **Water supply** for economic and development activities across all sectors is secure, reliable, and sustainably used. 2. **Water-use efficiency** in economic and development activities is improved and sustainable withdrawal and supply of freshwater is ensured. 3. **Wastewater** from industrial activities or other economic and development activities is safely treated, recycling is increased and safely reused 4. **Sustainable water practices** by economic and development activities are promoted and implemented. 5. **Pollution** load management and **circular economy** is enhanced | 1. **Mortalities** and the number of people affected by **water-related disasters** is significantly reduced 2. **Economic losses** due to water-related disasters are reduced 3. People-centered **early warning systems** for water-related disasters are effective and available 4. The risks of water-related disasters , including climate change consideration, are addressed through **integrated plans and strategies, monitoring systems and preparedness** 5. **Investment** in water related disaster security measures, such as nature-based solutions and infrastructure, to reduce damage and protect from the impacts of climate change is increased | 1. **Enabling environment** such as water resources policy, law(s), plans, regulations, or similar, at the national and/or sub-national[[6]](#footnote-7) levels, are developed within GESI[[7]](#footnote-8) principles and implemented. 2. **Institutional setting**[[8]](#footnote-9) for water security is supported with clear role and sufficient **capacity**, and also able to **effectively collaborate and coordinate.** 3. A collaboration mechanism for public, community [[9]](#footnote-10) and **multi-stakeholder participation** in water resources development, management and decision making that addresses inequalities is established. 4. **Management instruments**[[10]](#footnote-11) and tools to support IWRM implementation such as in water-use management, pollution control, water-related ecosystem management, water-related disaster management at the national, basin or aquifer level are established and implemented. 5. **Innovative financing mechanisms** that increase revenue[[11]](#footnote-12) and budget[[12]](#footnote-13) for both IWRM elements[[13]](#footnote-14) and water resources infrastructure[[14]](#footnote-15) are developed and implemented. 6. **International cooperation** through the disbursement and commitment to water security related sectors is increased. 7. **Transboundary operational arrangements** for water cooperation and water diplomacy (including political stability) are increased and **organizational framework for transboundary**[[15]](#footnote-16) water management is established, and **regular data and information sharing** between countries is implemented. 8. **Innovation and research** on infrastructure, climate change adaptation, and resilience and sustainable environment technology in water related infrastructure and management is undertaken, developed and implemented 9. **Arrangements** (e.g. coordination mechanisms) to **avoid water related conflict** within and between countries are established. 10. **Integrity and transparency practices** across water policies, water institutions, and water governance frameworks are mainstreamed. |

1. UN Water working definition on water security is “The capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The Global Water Partnership defines Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems and the environment. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Multi-stakeholders include national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, community-based organisations and the private sector that are contributing or plan to contribute to water resource management activities. Examples include (but are not limited to): a new water policy, a national adaptation plan, a transboundary management agreement, an investment plan or strategy, a corporate social responsibility activity or a grass roots project. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. The Water Security Open Platform will register actions against water security goals using a suite of indicators that align with global reporting. The draft suite of indicators for the Water Security Open Platform are included in Appendix 3 and will be refined through the Stakeholder Consultation Workshop(s) in 2022. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Quantity is measured as a volume of water moving downstream in million cubic meters per year [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Sub-national includes jurisdictions not at national level, such as: states, provinces, prefectures, counties, councils, regions, or departments. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Including government, private sector and NGO working on water sector. For government authority, it could be a ministry or ministries, or other organizations / institutions/ agencies/ bodies with a mandate and funding from government, with clear role in water resources management such as legal, financing, planning and implementation. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Public community and multi-stakeholder participation includes development partners, academia, media, private sector and vulnerable groups. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Management instruments: Can also be referred to as management tools and techniques, which include regulations, financial incentives, monitoring, plans/programs, and data-information sharing (e.g., for development, use and protection of water resources) [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Revenue raising can occur through public authorities or private sector, e.g., through fees, charges, levies, taxes and ‘blended financing’ approaches. E.g., dedicated charges/levies on water users (including household level *if* revenues are spent on IWRM elements); abstraction & bulk water charges; discharge fees; environmental fees such as pollution charges, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; and the sale of secondary products and services. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Both investment and recurrent costs [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. ‘IWRM elements’ budget refers to all the activities in Enabling Environment, Institutions and Participation, and Management Instruments that require funding, e.g. transboundary cooperation, policy, law making and planning, institutional strengthening, coordination, stakeholder participation, capacity building, and management instruments such as research and studies, gender and environmental assessments, data collection, monitoring etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Infrastructure budget includes ‘hard’ structures such as dams, canals, pumping stations, flood control, treatment works etc., as well as ‘soft’ infrastructure and environmental measures such as catchment management, sustainable drainage systems etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. An “arrangement for water cooperation” is a bilateral or multilateral treaty, convention, agreement, or other formal arrangement between riparian countries that provides a framework for cooperation on transboundary water management. Criteria for an “operational” arrangement are the existence of a joint body, regular, formal communication between riparian countries, joint or coordinated management plans or objectives and a regular exchange of data and information (UN Water, 2021). [↑](#footnote-ref-16)