1. Introduction: Water SUM project

2. Water security context
   2.1. Defining water security
       2.1.1. Water security objectives and targets
       2.1.2. MENA countries
   2.2. Local water security
   2.3. REC methodologies for action planning
   2.4. LWS action planning
   2.5. Setting the scene
       2.5.1. Defining scope and scale of LWS action planning process
       2.5.2. Overview of LWS action planning process
       2.5.3. Organization of LWS action planning process (Who do what?)

3. Forming and facilitating the local planning team
   3.1. Stakeholders’ analysis and identification
   3.2. Facilitation skills

4. Assessment of the current status of water security
   4.1. Assessment of LWS objectives and targets (CWSI methodology)
       4.1.1. Resources (availability, supply, demand)
       4.1.2. Ecosystem health (quality, stress)
       4.1.3. Infrastructure (demand, condition, treatment)
       4.1.4. Human health (access, reliability, impact)
       4.1.5. Capacities (financial, education, training)
   4.2. LWS assessment process (WSSI methodology)
       4.2.1. Collecting information and data
       4.2.2. Identifying key water issues (indicators’ based)
       4.2.3. Identifying data availability and accessibility
       4.2.4. Identifying prior water related studies and access to information
       4.2.5. Identifying existing indicators
       4.2.6. Risk assessment and back-casting: Status in relation to water security goals
       4.2.7. Identification of governing mechanisms in relation to LWS goals

5. Problem analysis based on PDIA methodology

6. Action planning
   6.1. Identification of actions
   6.2. Prioritization methodology

7. Implementation mechanisms

8. Monitoring and evaluation