



GWP in action

2016 Annual Report

About GWP

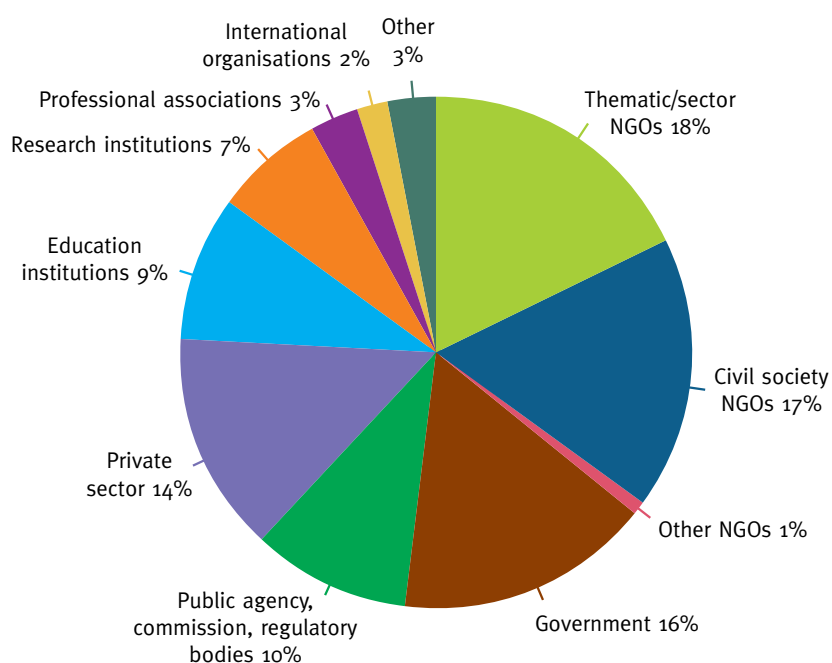
The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

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

At the end of 2016, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 86 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,427 Partners located in 183 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	24	104
Central Africa	6	181
Central America	7	196
Central and Eastern Europe	13	179
Central Asia and Caucasus	9	176
China	1	101
Eastern Africa	10	315
Mediterranean	25	92
South America	10	345
South Asia	7	540
Southeast Asia	10	250
Southern Africa	13	336
West Africa	15	340
Global	33	272
Total 2016	183	3,427
Total 2015	182	3,201

GWP Partners by type



GWP carried out an extensive review of its Partners to gain a better understanding of the types of Partners and their activities, followed by a process to update GWP Partner records. GWP is able to engage with approximately 85 percent of the Partners listed in its database.

Country Water Partnerships

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Our vision is for a water secure world.
Our mission is to advance governance and
management of water resources for
sustainable and equitable development.

Message from the Chair.....	2
Executive summary.....	4
GWP around the world: 2016 highlights	6
Measuring results.....	8
FEATURE – Knowledge and learning on a new footing.....	10
Africa regional stories	14
FEATURE – Women and water: Education builds empowerment.....	19
Asia regional stories	20
FEATURE – Youth engagement: Learning from their peers.....	24
Latin America and the Caribbean regional stories	26
Mediterranean and Central/Eastern Europe regional stories	29
Financial report 2016.....	32
GWP Technical Committee Publications in 2016.....	33
New Partners in 2016.....	34
Who’s who in GWP 2016.....	36

Message from the Chair



Oyun Sanjaasuren

The challenges facing us in the 21st century are complex and require coordinated and concerted efforts from everyone, in their various fields, to advance sustainable development. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) clearly recognise this complexity and call for holistic solutions. Water, undeniably, is at the centre of global sustainable development.

Population growth, urbanisation, and a growing middle class will continue to put a major stress on water resources throughout this century. Water security is one of the main global risks, and climate change is making it worse. Even without climate change, the number of people affected by water scarcity is projected to increase from 1.7 billion today to 5 billion by 2025.

Water dimensions are visible in all the SDGs and good water governance is the main condition for successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. But, with current approaches, water could become a barrier to delivering the SDGs and we must ensure that, instead, it becomes an enabler.

Companies within the clever and prudent commercial sector have been shifting their investment and business paradigm towards sustainable technologies, investments, and use of natural resources. They have come to the obvious conclusion that the long-practised economic model of 'exploit now, clean up later' is destroying the basis of future growth and profitability.

But there is still a long way to go. In September 2016, the United Nations Environment Programme reported: "The present rate of annual extinction of all kinds of species ... is more than tenfold higher than the level scientists consider as an acceptable upper limit. This situation is partially due to the fact that ecosystem services have been considered as 'services for free' for too long, leading to massive deterioration, with consequences for human health and livelihoods."

How can water become an enabler of development? By ending fragmented responsibility for water and integrating water management across all sectors – finance, planning, agriculture, energy, tourism, industry, education, and health. The integrated approach lies at the core of GWP's creation and is central to the SDGs. One of the targets in the water goal (SDG 6) is the

implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM). GWP defined the concept, created the knowledge database for applying it (GWP's IWRM ToolBox), and, in 2016 on the occasion of GWP's 20th anniversary, can say it has influenced more than 400 water governance outcomes. The inclusion of IWRM in the SDGs is not only politically important, but also suggests that GWP's mandate is highly relevant up to 2030.

The catalytic role played by GWP's multi-stakeholder network in improving water governance could not be more relevant given that 'water crises' have featured among the top-ranked global risks for the past seven years (according to the World Economic Forum Global Risks Report). As an example of the links among risks, the 2017 report noted: "changing weather patterns or water crises can trigger or exacerbate geopolitical and societal risks, such as domestic or regional conflict and involuntary migration, particularly in geopolitically fragile areas."

This is why GWP makes it a top priority to demonstrate that application of an integrated approach is the key to good water governance. We know there is sufficient water for the world's growing needs, but only if it is managed well. Rather than a resource availability issue, the challenge is one of governance: having water policies, laws, financing, and institutions that are transparent, coherent, inclusive, and integrated across sectors. Good water governance builds a foundation for achieving food and energy security, alleviating poverty, creating social stability, reducing disaster risk, and promoting peace. GWP is committed to the water-related SDGs as a *sine qua non* for social justice, environmental integrity, and economic growth.

The link between water resources and economic growth (SDG 8) was clearly shown in the GWP–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) landmark study *Securing Water, Sustaining Growth* (2015). Water **insecurity** costs the global economy some USD 500 billion annually, which does not take into account environmental impacts. So the total drag on the world economy could be 1 percent or more of global gross domestic product. To **achieve** water security, some experts estimate that trillions of dollars are needed.

As pointed out during a panel discussion in which I participated at the 2016 World Water Week in Stockholm, improved water management can reduce economic loss and damage, and build resilience to water-related natural disasters. Informed dialogue among stakeholders – GWP's 'business model' – is the key to guiding the management of water for economic growth through improved allocation, productivity, and trade. GWP has consistently called on governments to invest in water security by strengthening institutions and financing infrastructure. Business must now answer this same call.

Good water governance at country level is not going to happen unless there is all-of-society involvement. That's why another priority for GWP is to deploy its credible and experienced multi-stakeholder partnership – reflecting SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals – to support countries in the implementation of the water SDG (and other water-related goals) through GWP's SDG Preparedness Facility (see page 13).

GWP's diverse multi-stakeholder network is essential to the large-scale transformational change required by the 2030 Agenda. This partnership is an asset for: a) setting the global water agenda based on an understanding of issues at transboundary, national, and local levels; and b) being part of the implementation. This ambition requires a revival or upgrading of the network, which is why we have embarked on an agenda of change (see Executive summary). I am convinced that the GWP model, born ahead of its time 20 years ago, remains a model of success for the development community, today and beyond.

We need to be stewards of the planet to ensure the future of our children and grandchildren. At GWP, with two decades of experience in water governance, we are working towards that sustainable future with a multi-stakeholder partnership focused on holistic solutions to deliver water security.

Before closing, I want to welcome Rudolph Cleveringa as the Executive Secretary (previously Acting) and the new GWP Technical Committee Chair, Jerome Delli Priscoli. My thanks to that committee's Interim Chair, Eelco van Beek. I want to express my gratitude to all GWP Partners, staff, and donors: thank you for your belief in GWP and for your time, knowledge, and dedication to our cause. Finally, I extend a personal thank you to the former Interim GWP Chair, Alice Bouman-Dentener, who guided me so well into the GWP family.

Oyun Sanjaasuren
GWP Chair

We must ensure that
water becomes an
enabler to delivering
the SDGs, not a
barrier.



Executive summary

Key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP in 2016

- Endorsement of more than ten investment plans and strategies for the implementation of climate adaptation plans (Tunisia and Zimbabwe), water sector reform (Tajikistan), and integrated water resources management (IWRM) at different scales (North Africa and China).
- Establishment of climate resilient governance frameworks, and the incorporation of priority actions from the national adaptation plans of Cameroon and Burkina Faso into the Nationally Determined Contributions and the National Programme for Social and Economic Development, respectively.
- Adoption of almost 20 IWRM-based agreements and legislative frameworks, including the legal validation of groundwater regulation in Shaanxi Province, China and a trilateral agreement on protecting the Upper Prut River in Ukraine.
- Strengthening of institutions through formal governance reform policies and adopted institutional frameworks within, for example, the Palestinian Water Authority.

GWP at mid-Strategy

The year 2016 marked the mid-point of the current GWP Strategy (2014–2020). The following summarises achievements to date and remaining challenges.

Results in policy and practice

Improving water governance: Since 2014, GWP influenced to varying degrees more than 120 key water governance outcomes. The large number and, more importantly, their significance, suggests GWP is successfully incorporating an integrated approach into water governance processes.

Leveraging investments: In Africa, almost EUR 20 million has been leveraged through GWP support to institutions (e.g. local governments and river basin organisations). Financed projects cover such areas as climate resilient infrastructure, improved information systems, and the strengthening of institutions, with funds being secured from many organisations (e.g. the African Development Bank Water Facility and the Adaptation Fund).

Enhancing climate resilience: Work in climate advocacy coupled with results achieved through the Water, Climate, and Development Programme and Integrated Drought Management Programme have resulted in a well-funded and respected climate portfolio. GWP is supporting climate change adaptation plans in a number of countries and assisting in defining Intended Nationally Determined Contributions in light of the Paris Agreement.

Supporting urban water management: Support provided to the African Development Bank has provided GWP with an entry point to work with institutions on urban development issues across Africa. Elsewhere, GWP technical expertise on rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse, and decentralised wastewater management has supported water utilities, municipal authorities, and community organisations.

Facilitating transboundary cooperation: GWP facilitated key processes and investments in African transboundary river basin authorities (e.g. Limpopo River Basin Commission and Volta Basin Authority). Technical support is also provided to the Union for the Mediterranean in the formal process of working towards a regional water agenda.

Addressing the nexus: The launch of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems nexus initiative builds on the New Partnership for Africa's Development and its implementation at country level, and on the Water and Food Security and Nutrition work of the United Nations Committee on World Food Security. This initiative was certified by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) COP 21 as an effective contribution to combat climate change and will contribute to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' global framework for action against water scarcity.

Contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: GWP mobilised support for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) dedicated to water and this was adopted in 2015. GWP built on this work by launching the SDG Preparedness Facility targeted at country level, as well as through global-level collaboration with UN-Water in the monitoring of water- and sanitation-related SDG targets.

The role played by GWP in supporting and influencing the UNFCCC agenda has helped define the global architecture for climate adaptation. Securing buy-in from the UNFCCC, World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and African Ministers' Council on Water has increased GWP's credibility. The GWP-convened High-level Roundtable on Water Security and the SDGs, held in Myanmar in May 2016, built on the multi-stakeholder panel organised by GWP at the invitation of the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters during the Second UN Thematic Session on Water and Disasters. The event was a milestone in the new democracy of Myanmar, lending

support to GWP's work on integrated water resources management; disaster risk reduction; and water, sanitation and hygiene activities.

Challenges in the second half of the Strategy: These include ensuring the sustainability of country-level commitments to climate adaptation and scaling up the implementation of the water-related SDGs.

Results in knowledge and communications

Strengthening knowledge management: GWP has strengthened its knowledge management activities by revisiting the role and purpose of knowledge generation at the global level. Recommendations have been adopted, following reviews of GWP's knowledge practice, resulting in a new knowledge management approach. A series of *Impact Stories* have linked GWP's work to tangible socioeconomic benefits. The GWP IWRM ToolBox has undergone substantial review.

Collaborating across the network and with global partners: GWP's network-wide Water Goal campaign, organised in support of a dedicated water SDG, was a coordinated effort by all GWP regions anchored in a global process and supported by communications training. Close collaboration with UN-Water highlighted the advantages of cross-agency work.

Challenges in the second half of the Strategy: These include ensuring that GWP clearly defines its audiences for knowledge and learning, evaluates the use of its knowledge, and ensures timely communication of relevant water and sustainable development issues.

Results in strengthening partnerships

Understanding the network: In 2015, GWP carried out an extensive review of its governance and updated its Partner records, gaining a better understanding of the types of Partners and the extent of their collaboration. In 2016, a rapid country analysis assessed the capacities of the Country Water Partnerships.

Managing the network: An annual assessment exercise for each Regional Water Partnership summarises performance against key criteria. This strengthens network governance, for example by ensuring compliance with donor requirements.

Raising funds locally: Reducing dependency on globally sourced funding has been an objective since before the start of the current Strategy. In 2015, EUR 4 million was raised locally, up from EUR 2.3 in 2014, and down in 2016 to EUR 1.4 million, reflecting annual fluctuations of fund-raising opportunities across 13 regions.

Challenges in the second half of the Strategy: These include increasing the sustainability of financing and ensuring improved programme delivery at country level. GWP has invested in a resource mobilisation function to strengthen sustainable financing globally and locally, including greater focus on elevating the network's profile as a partner of choice.

The GWP Change Agenda

This was adopted in 2016 as a response to the emerging development environment, a changing donor landscape, and a series of recommendations arising from two major reviews of GWP. The overall focus is to strengthen – coherently, consistently, and catalytically – the country dimension for SDG implementation so as to fulfil the GWP vision of a water secure world. It is structured as follows:

- Strengthening the country level
- Improving the sustainability of financing
- Improving corporate knowledge management
- Increasing institutional performance.

GWP Country Water Partnerships fully accredited in 2016

GWP welcomed the following newly accredited Country Water Partnerships in 2016: Bulgaria, Burundi, Egypt, Gambia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Philippines, Romania, Slovakia, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.



Since 2014, GWP influenced to varying degrees more than 120 key water governance outcomes.

GWP around the world: 2016 highlights

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

179 Partners, 13 countries

- GWP Ukraine facilitated a public consultation leading to adoption of a national adaptation plan to combat soil degradation and desertification (page 30).
- GWP contributed to the Council Conclusion on Sustainable Water Management adopted by the European Commission Environment Council (page 30).

MEDITERRANEAN

92 Partners, 25 countries

- GWP provided technical support to elaborating the UNEP/MAP regional framework on climate adaptation that gained ministerial approval (page 29).
- Palestinian stakeholders engaged in a structured multi-stakeholder dialogue on water governance and financing reform with an emphasis on private sector participation (page 29).

CARIBBEAN

104 Partners, 24 countries

- GWP supported development of a climate resilience and water security investment plan for the Caribbean (page 26).
- The Caribbean Youth Environment Network in Trinidad and Tobago developed a climate advocacy strategy with GWP support (page 25).

CENTRAL AMERICA

196 Partners, 7 countries

- GWP hosted workshops on rainwater harvesting targeted specifically at women (pages 19 and 27).
- Supported by GWP, the region's youth created a new youth water network (page 25).

SOUTH AMERICA

345 Partners, 10 countries

- GWP organised two capacity-building workshops and a tutored online course on international water law (page 27).
- A youth water network for South America has been established with GWP support (page 25).

WEST AFRICA

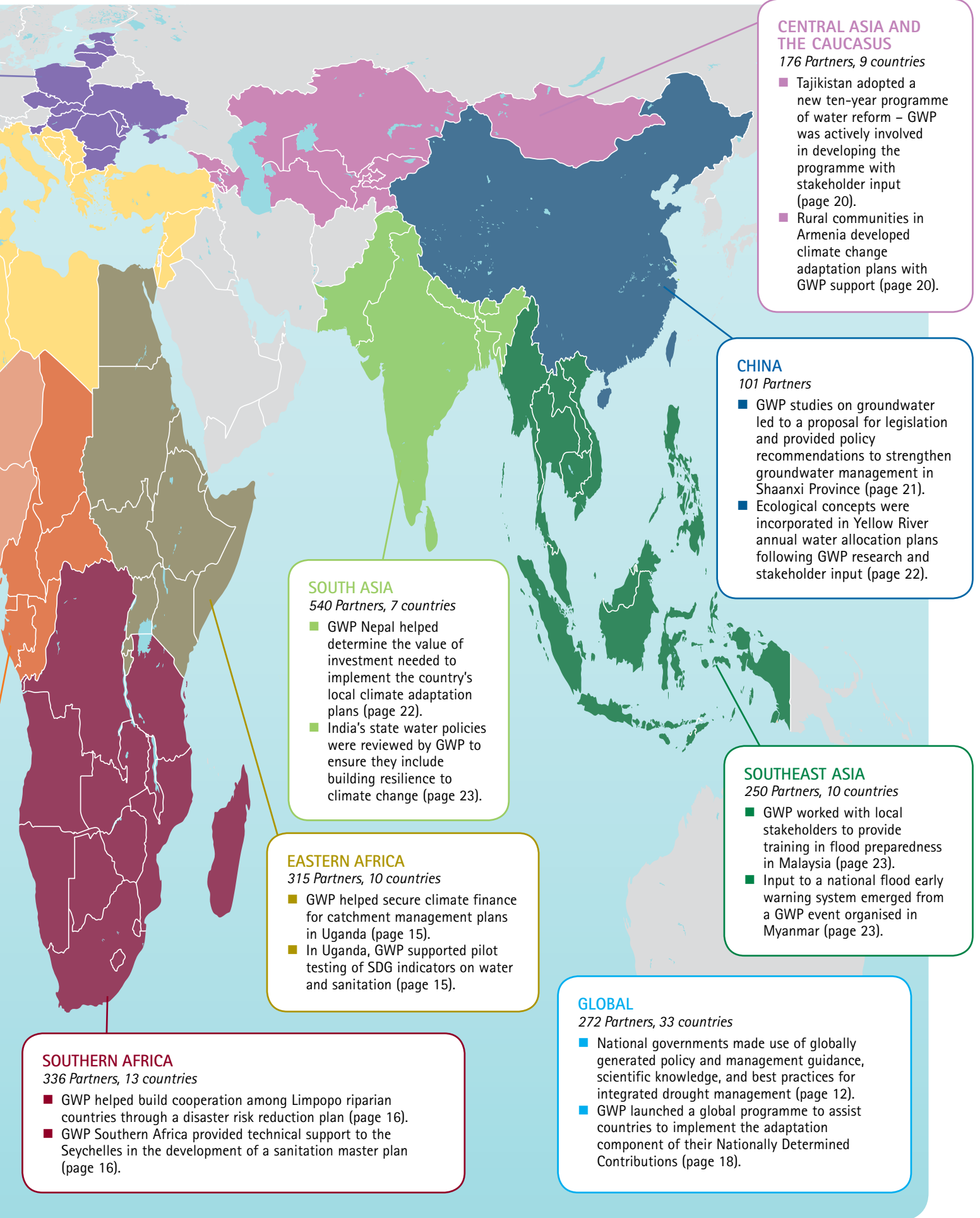
340 Partners, 15 countries

- GWP worked with the Government of Burkina Faso to develop a national climate adaptation plan (page 17).
- GWP provided training on integrated water resources management to support decentralisation of governance in Benin (page 17).

CENTRAL AFRICA

336 Partners, 13 countries

- GWP supported the formulation of an investment strategy to implement Cameroon's national adaptation plan on climate change (page 14).
- Stakeholders at a GWP-organised workshop developed a hazard early warning system project for the Lake Chad basin (page 15).



Measuring results

To realise the vision of a water secure world, GWP supports countries to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. This work is guided by the principles of integrated water resources management and is fully aligned with the methodology for measuring progress towards SDG 6, target 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation. This work is applicable to all water-relevant SDG goals and targets, and structured according to the following chain of results.

Firstly, activities are implemented and outputs produced with the aim of influencing targeted stakeholders, such as national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, community-based organisations, etc.

Some of these influenced actors are instrumental in the development of key water governance outcomes. A new **water policy**, a **national adaptation plan**, a **transboundary management agreement**, an **investment plan or strategy**, strengthened **legislation**, a **regional planning framework**, and **institutional reform** are examples of such outcomes.

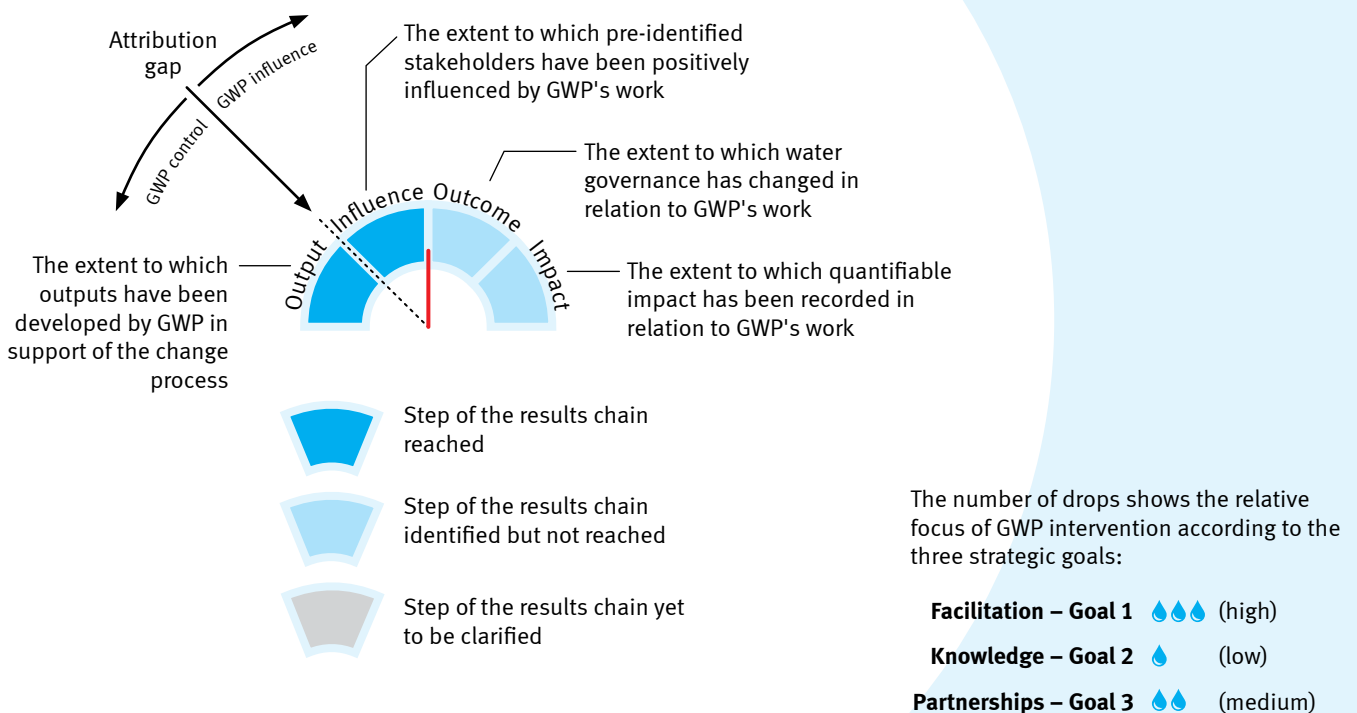
Ultimately, the implementation of these water governance outcomes leads to socioeconomic benefits among the target populations through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups, and more sustainable use of resources.

To achieve such outcome- and impact-level results, GWP works with stakeholders around three strategic goals, as outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014–2019:

- Goal 1:** Catalyse change in policies and practice
- Goal 2:** Generate and communicate knowledge
- Goal 3:** Strengthen partnerships.

Simply put, a strong network (Goal 3) reinforces knowledge sharing and communications (Goal 2), which in turn enables the facilitation of specific water governance processes (Goal 1). It is according to this logic that GWP plans and implements its work.

The achievements described in this report are all presented in the context of the above results framework. Some of the stories describe initiatives that are at the initial stage of development, where higher-level results have yet to materialise. Others reflect contributions to processes, often supported over multiple years, that can be linked to tangible impact on the ground. The graphics applied to each story (and explained below) indicate the point along the GWP results chain (output → influence → outcome → impact) that had been reached at the end of 2016. The graphics also illustrate how GWP's work was distributed across the three strategic goals in order to achieve the results.



Thematic icons

GWP's work sometimes has a strong focus on one or more of its four strategic themes. The stories are tagged according to the icons below, where applicable.



Climate resilience



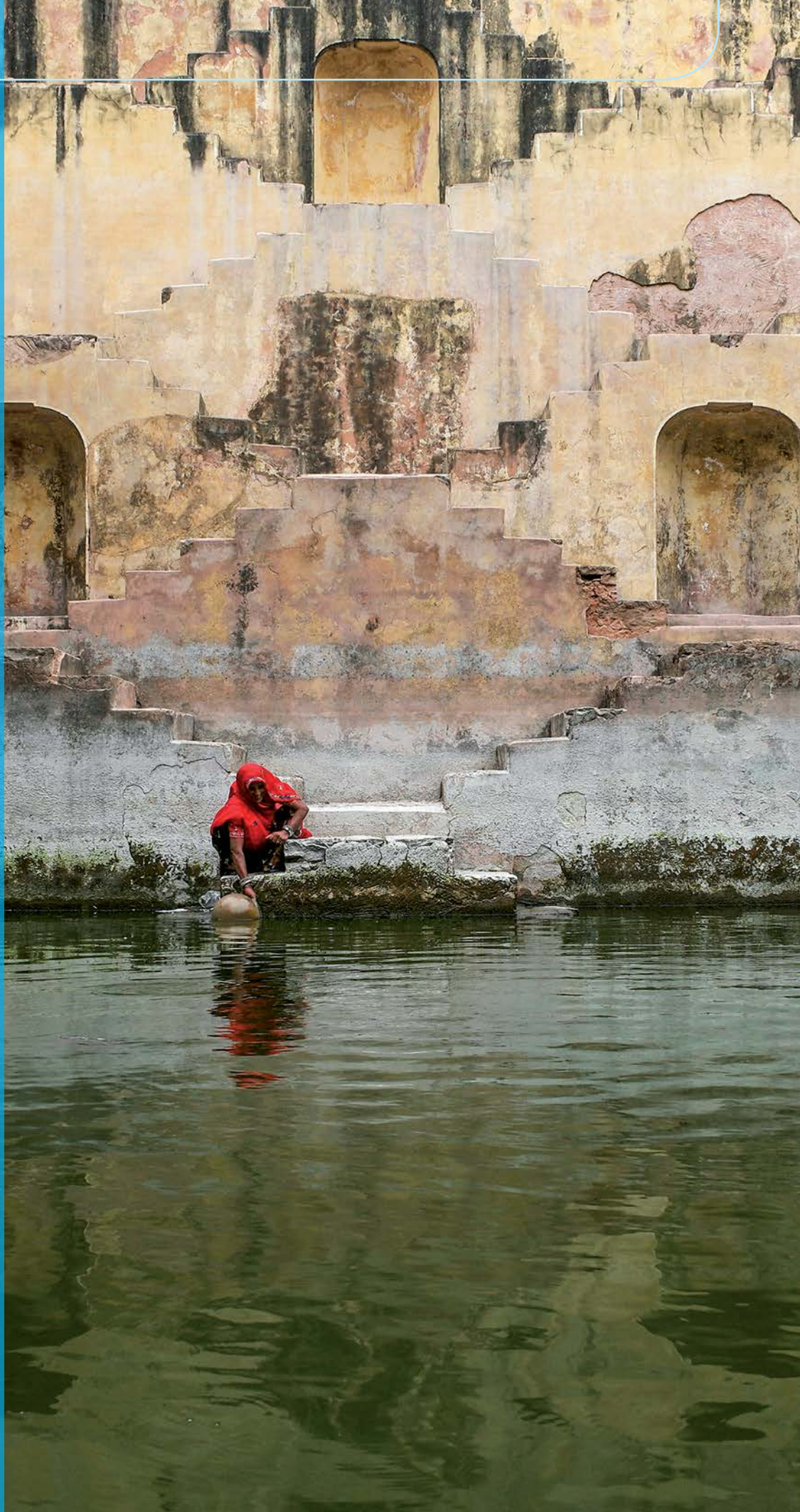
Transboundary waters



Urbanisation



Nexus: food, energy, and ecosystems



Knowledge and learning on a new footing



Creating and sharing knowledge is a fundamental part of GWP's work. This includes finding new ways to produce, customise, and communicate useful information to a wide range of stakeholders. The appointment of a new Chair of the Technical Committee in 2016 coincided with a conscious effort to incorporate GWP's knowledge management approach more deeply within its work programme.

Learning and knowledge exchange

In response to demand from the Regional and Country Water Partnerships for closer ties in efforts to address common challenges, GWP held nine south-south learning and exchange events in 2016. These included a regional workshop on rainwater harvesting organised jointly by GWP Central America and GWP Caribbean. This event built on a previous joint meeting, further strengthening links and sharing experiences among stakeholders from the two regions (see page 27). Similarly, a pan-Asian workshop involved participants from the four GWP Asian regions. The event followed on from the Singapore International Water Week and aimed to build collaboration and share case studies around the theme of integrated urban water management. Other inter-regional initiatives include capacity building in international water law and Samothraki Summer University (see below).

In addition, GWP Slovakia and GWP Eastern Africa signed a memorandum of understanding to enhance knowledge sharing between the two regions. This will focus initially on activities to combat climate change in Sudan, and GWP Slovakia participated in the first environmental conference held in Khartoum in March. The activities within this arrangement also include providing support to the Save the Lake Foundation – a project to remove water hyacinth from Lake Victoria and use the biomass for fertiliser and domestic fuel.

Meanwhile, the first scoping workshop was organised with representatives from Country Water Partnerships and national governments in Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam) as well as international finance institutions to discuss interest in and co-funding for the Climate Resilience Programme.

“...we are happy to have a close collaboration with our colleagues from GWP in several countries, where the GWP Network of NGOs, civil society, and representatives from academia is very valuable to complement the commitment we have from governments and the private sector. We have great examples of collaboration on the ground in Peru, Bangladesh, India, and Mongolia, and look forward to more such examples.”

Anders Berntell,
Executive Director, 2030 Water Resources Group

The 'new normal' of uncertainty

Water professionals know how to deal with climate patterns; they have been doing it for a long time. They minimise risks to society by working at watershed and river basin levels using probability models. These models are based on how water events are experienced over time, creating a relatively stable basis for planning investments to help people adapt to uncertainty and for insurance companies to evaluate risks. However, climate change is adding considerable uncertainty to the models we have been using. It is increasingly difficult to say when and where extreme water-related events might occur. We know they are becoming more frequent, but it is hard to estimate the intensity with which they will strike, and the likely human and economic impact.

This has been called the 'new normal'. It implies that nothing is normal and causes anxiety and confusion among public officials about what to do. But, however well-established the concept of the new normal becomes, we still have a long way to go to improve our understanding of unpredictability. Our public policy response is to invest in greater resiliency, higher levels of risk protection, and heightened flexibility. Achieving such adaptive capacities requires improved water infrastructure and storage, which require resources. No one said achieving water security would be easy.

The GWP Technical Committee is aware that we need to describe the risks and uncertainties facing us better. We want to reduce confusion around definitions of uncertainty and risk, and the different uses of data. The GWP Technical Committee intends to step into this space to do what it has always done, to create a bridge between good science and good policy. That is the best way to avoid rejection by policy-makers and the public of the changes we must make to respond to the 'new normal', especially if we are going to serve the most vulnerable populations.



Jerome Delli Priscoli,
Chair, GWP Technical Committee

Training in international water law

Training in international water law took place in Kampala, Uganda, the second of its kind. It convened experts and practitioners who work to negotiate, draft, and reform legislation, planning, and decision-making on transboundary water resources. With participants coming from 28 countries, the event aimed to strengthen transboundary water resources management throughout the continent. Sessions on negotiation and the water-related SDGs were well received by the delegates. Another 40–50 people will be invited to a similar event in 2017.

The Latin America Programme on International Water Law held two workshops, one in Manaus, Brazil, with a focus on the Amazon basin, and the other in Montevideo, Uruguay, highlighting the La Plata basin. In addition, a tutored online course was carried out based on the International Water Law training manual prepared by GWP and its partners at the beginning of the programme. The workshops attracted 46 selected participants from ten countries, who shared their experiences and also engaged in role-playing exercises to broaden their knowledge and improve their attitudes to common transboundary water issues (see page 27).

Integrated management in coastal zones

In July 2016, the two-week Samothraki Summer University on Integrated Water and Coastal Management – Educational and Participatory Approaches was organised by the University of Athens and the Mediterranean Information Office for

Environment, Culture, and Sustainable Development in cooperation with a wide consortium of partners with support from GWP Mediterranean and GWP Central and Eastern Europe. More than 70 participants (students and lecturers) from 21 countries attended the course.

The summer university included a two-day workshop on the IWRM ToolBox, using ToolBox case studies and tools to illustrate the benefits of integrated management of water resources and showing how the lessons related to local conditions. The aim was to deepen understanding of the value of biosphere reserves as testing grounds and catalysts for sustainable development, highlighting the rich natural and cultural heritage of the island of Samothraki. The trainees conducted practical fieldwork to collect local data, which will be used to support the island's application to be accepted as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) biosphere reserve. The data will also help to propose a realistic management plan for the island.

Capacity building in Africa

Demand-driven training activities are conducted throughout the network, some led by GWP itself and others by the regional and country water programmes. The year 2016 saw the completion of the Water, Climate, and Development Programme Economics of Adaptation, Water Security, and Climate Resilient Development in Africa training programme, which has been running since 2012 in eight countries. The programme aimed to develop the capacity of planners and technical officers in government departments for the integration of no/low regret investment options into existing

development planning processes. Over the past four years, 140 actors have met through workshops and exchanged their knowledge and experience.

The Africa capacity development programme played a significant role in helping participants from relevant national and local institutions in Mozambique to mobilise funding for an urban flood management programme. In Ghana, the programme will be included in the curriculum of the national local government training institute as a means of training public servants in national development efforts. And in Burkina Faso, trainees from the National Commission for Sustainable Development, who had been engaged in the programme, were able to ensure the inclusion of water security aspects in the country's national climate adaptation plan (see page 17).

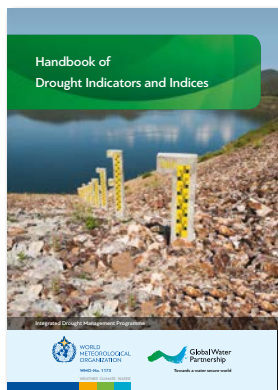
Training in urban water management in Central Asia

Urban water management often remains disconnected from broader urban planning processes and basin-level management, with insufficient attention paid to cross-sectoral collaboration. In a follow-up to a previous event, 48 students, college lecturers, and water utility managers attended a two-day training course on integrated approaches to urban water supply and sanitation. The meeting, hosted by GWP Partner Kazakh–German University in Almaty, Kazakhstan, gave the participants an opportunity to learn with others from different sectors who have different perspectives on urban water. They also had the chance to test GWP's new Integrated Urban Water Management Manual and they provided useful feedback to further its development.

Integrated Drought Management Programme

National governments find it useful to have access to globally generated policy and management guidance, scientific information, and examples of best practice regarding integrated drought management. The final declaration of the African Drought Conference, held in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2016, reflects the key principles of integrated drought management. The Handbook

of Drought Indicators and Indices, launched at this conference, received the highest download figures of any document available via the IDMP website, while many requests for publications and further information were received by the IDMP Technical Support Unit. Due to such a high demand, the Handbook has been made available in all six official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish).



GWP held nine south–south learning and exchange events in 2016.





THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

GWP's SDG Preparedness Facility

In 2015, GWP launched the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Preparedness Facility to help countries prepare for implementation of the water-related SDGs. The aim is to ensure inclusive and sustainable implementation as well as accelerate lead times and enable action to begin immediately. The Facility also forms a basis for building alliances with implementing partners.

In 2016, the first cohort of 16 Country Water Partnerships spread throughout ten of GWP's 13 regions were selected to submit draft project notes. These notes are a precursor to receiving funding support to develop full project documents. The documents will map out how each country will engage their networks to help national governments implement the water-related SDGs over the next three years.

The selected Country Water Partnerships are at varying stages of developing their project notes and documents. The project documents will be finalised in two separate batches, with the first set ready at the end of 2016 and the rest early in 2017. The final proposals will be packaged together for the purpose of resource mobilisation. The Country Water Partnerships will be responsible for identifying funding, with support from the Regional Water Partnerships and the GWP Organisation coordinating a broader fund-raising initiative.

The 16 countries submitting the first cohort of project documents are as follows:

- Africa: Ghana, Mali, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia
- Asia: Armenia, Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, and Vietnam
- Europe: Hungary and Moldova
- Latin America: El Salvador, Honduras, and Peru.

Africa regional stories

During the current strategy period (2014–2019), almost USD 20 million has been leveraged directly through the Water, Climate, and Development Programme in Africa.



CENTRAL AFRICA



Investment strategy for Cameroon’s adaptation plan

In 2015, the Government of Cameroon finalised its national adaptation plan on climate change. GWP was closely involved in the process, providing significant support to ensure the document recognised the importance of water issues, facilitating stakeholder engagement, and ensuring compliance with international guidance on the development of climate adaptation plans. GWP has continued to work with the government to publicise the plan at national and regional events and to seek support from partners for its implementation.

The challenge for 2016 was to identify how to finance the implementation phases. GWP Cameroon assisted this process by organising a workshop to bring representatives from the Ministry of Environment together with climate experts and other key stakeholders. The workshop also informed stakeholders about potential sources of climate finance. After two days, the participants had devised a national investment plan outlining the areas of need and potential sources of finance for the next five years. They also set out a roadmap to guide the next steps in developing the plan and gaining government endorsement.

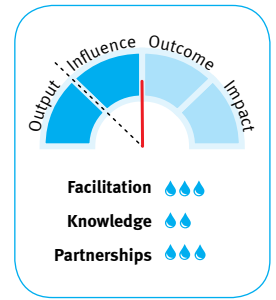
The climate adaptation plan (and its associated investment plan) is the key framework through which Cameroon is addressing climate change adaptation, as evidenced through the development of the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, the adaptation aspects of which are sourced directly from the four strategic axes identified in the adaptation plan. This experience provides a useful model that will be shared among the GWP Network.





Early warning system for Lake Chad Basin

Lake Chad provides vital water resources for more than 60 million people living in the four surrounding countries (Chad, Cameroon, Niger, and Nigeria). Since the 1960s, the lake has shrunk dramatically, but recent years have given hope of recovering water levels. Despite being a drought-prone area, the region also suffers from intermittent flooding. GWP Central Africa has been working with local partners to prepare a multi-hazard early warning system project for the lake basin drawing on expert advice from the WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management. In July 2016, GWP organised a workshop to bring local and international experts together with the technical staff of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) Executive Secretariat to agree on a strategy for setting up such a system. The participants drafted and approved a roadmap of actions toward finalising the project documents. They also found this a useful opportunity to share experiences and strengthen their collaboration. The draft project proposal has been submitted to the LCBC for approval.



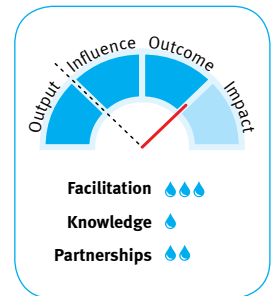
EASTERN AFRICA



Finance secured for catchment management in Uganda

GWP Eastern Africa has worked hard to gain endorsement and support from the Government of Uganda for an ambitious climate change adaptation project. The project was submitted to the Adaptation Fund and focuses on the Aswa, Awoja, and Maziba river catchment areas. The aim is to enhance the resilience of local communities by promoting catchment-based, integrated, and sustainable water and land management as well as introducing early warning systems for floods. Effective project preparation was the key to success in securing climate finance of

USD 7.5 million. The GWP team met several times with government representatives as well as with communities in the targeted catchments to discuss the challenges and how to address them through collaboration. The project will be implemented next year in partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment.

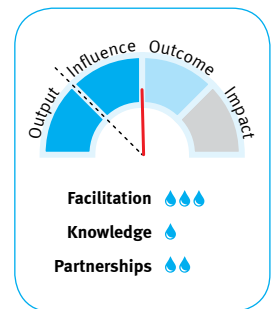


A case study by GWP Eastern Africa provided invaluable input into this report.

SDG indicator monitoring tested in Uganda

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a framework of indicators and statistical data to monitor progress, inform policy, and ensure the accountability of stakeholders. Uganda is one of six countries selected for pilot testing of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 6 indicators on water and sanitation. On behalf of UN-Water, GWP Eastern Africa provided logistical support to the Uganda Ministry of

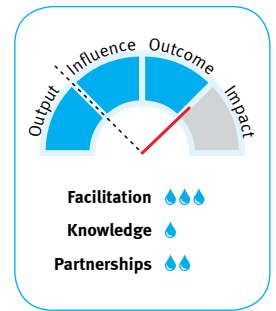
Water and Environment, who carried out the overall coordination of the pilot testing exercise. GWP helped to organise several workshops to review progress and draft reports, with the final proof of concept report prepared in October 2016. Participants at the final event made several useful recommendations for consideration when scaling up the pilot process into full-scale implementation.





Local authorities take charge of catchment management in Burundi and Rwanda

The Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP) activities in the Lake Cyohoha catchment ended in 2016 and GWP Eastern Africa facilitated a smooth transition of activities to local authorities through the signing of a memorandum of understanding. "The WACDEP programme has been instrumental in demonstrating best practices in protecting Cyohoha buffer zone, all in line with the Rwandan government policy," said Vincent de Paul Kabalisa, Director of IWRM-Wetlands, Rwanda Natural Resources Authority. "The nature of the project and its transboundary dimension calls for continuous exchange and interaction between Rwanda and Burundi teams for the harmonisation of views and policies." The knowledge acquired during these activities has been captured in Case Study No. 484 of the IWRM ToolBox.

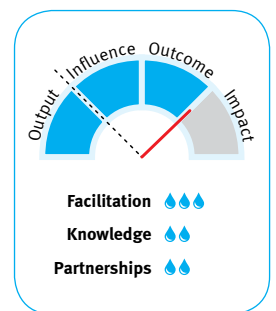


SOUTHERN AFRICA



Developing a disaster risk reduction plan for the Limpopo basin

GWP Southern Africa is working with the Limpopo Basin Commission (LIMCOM) in a project supported by the United States Agency for International Development. Among other things, the project has developed a disaster risk reduction plan. This will require cooperation among the four riparian countries (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe). GWP played an important role in the development of the plan by seeking input from all relevant stakeholders and conducting capacity-building activities to improve understanding among the implementing institutions. This will ensure the project outcomes are sustainable beyond the life of the project. As an add-on, GWP is also leading the facilitation of the development of the next phase of a LIMCOM basin water management plan.

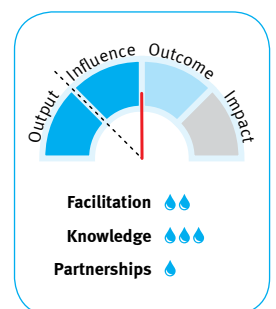


Stakeholders from the four riparian countries met in Johannesburg in June to work on a document that aims to provide evidence-based analysis on changes in the Limpopo River Basin, including their drivers and outcomes, so as to motivate policy action. The document, entitled *Limpopo River Basin: Atlas of Our Changing Environment*, is a synthesis of technical reports put into understandable language that can be used by planners. GWP Southern Africa supported its development by facilitating this and other consultation workshops.



Integrated sanitation master plan for the Seychelles

Treating wastewater is a significant challenge for the Seychelles, an archipelago of 115 islands located in the western Indian Ocean. The Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) of the Seychelles has secured funding from the African Water Facility to develop an Integrated and Comprehensive Sanitation Master Plan (ICSMP). PUC has requested technical support from GWP Southern Africa for the preparation of the plan. GWP Southern Africa sits on the ICSMP Steering Committee, which makes decisions on the outputs coming out of the process. Following field visits to the main islands, the team of GWP experts and local stakeholders prepared an analysis report for submission to PUC. This will be followed up with an action plan specifying the requirements for technical assistance and budgetary support. The final validation meeting for the Master Plan is expected to be held in May 2017.

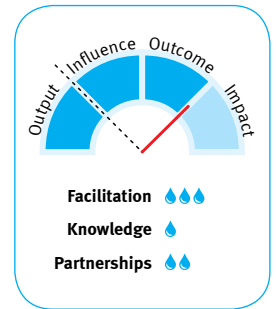


WEST AFRICA



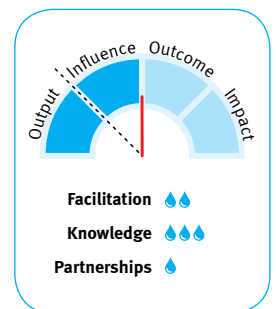
Climate adaptation incorporated into Burkina Faso's national development plan

GWP West Africa and GWP Burkina Faso have been working with government actors to develop a national climate adaptation plan. This support took the form of technical input and co-financing for multi-stakeholder dialogues. "This was very important support that allowed us to finalise the document," said Dr Lambert Georges Ouedraogo, former Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment. "The most important aspect of this support is that it helped us to get the contribution of all interested partners, since we could bring all ministerial departments together and involve all stakeholders in the development of this strategic document." The national climate adaptation plan stipulates that climate change and water security are included in all existing or to be developed national plans and strategies, including the country's National Plan for Economic and Social Development.



Capacity building to update Benin's municipal development plans

Benin is currently undergoing a programme of political decentralisation to give its citizens greater power through their elected representatives. Water resources management, including the supply of drinking water and disposal of wastewater, is one of the domains coming under the responsibility of the new 'communes' (local administration centres). GWP Benin is providing training for the staff and stakeholders of these communes on integrated water resources management and how to include water issues in local-level planning tools. The training uses practical examples of actions that can be undertaken in every village and community.



The training activities have been well received by local officials, such as M. Gounou Kankani Raymong Bernard, Head of Estates and Environmental Affairs in the municipality of Banikoara. He says that the training has helped to improve local systems for allocating drinking water and collecting taxes. Following the training, local officials conducted sensitisation sessions with local water users, including traditional gold miners. "This communication has helped a lot to reduce the quantity of water they use and the chemicals they might use to affect the water quality," says M. Salami Wassiou, Head of Water and Sanitation in the municipality of Kouandé. Other participants targeted for sensitisation sessions include market gardeners, cattle breeders, and people engaged in shallow-water fishing. M. Salami said that sanitation officials have noticed a drastic reduction in water-borne diseases like diarrhoea among the population since they have been encouraged to drink water from boreholes instead of directly from the rivers.

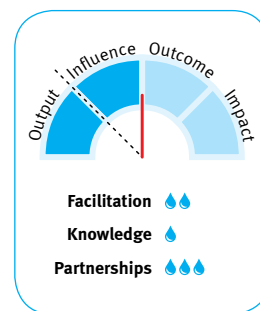


Participants at a capacity-building workshop in Benin



Funding secured to implement water and food security roadmap in Benin

Benin's agricultural production systems face a number of challenges, including a growing population, expanding urban areas, water scarcity, and climate change. All of these are likely to have an increasing impact on food security. A national consultation on water and food security, held in 2015, resulted in a series of recommendations for the country's development. GWP Benin secured funding from Germany's technical cooperation agency (GIZ) to develop a roadmap to implement these recommendations. The partners held a workshop in March 2016, inviting 30 people, including representatives from international organisations and key government ministries as well as consultants and other resource personnel. The participants agreed to establish a multi-stakeholder framework to monitor the implementation of the SDGs related to water, environment, energy, and food safety. They also pledged to continue to mobilise financial resources to ensure 15 percent of the national budget is allocated to agriculture by 2020.



GWP Ghana supports national development planning

GWP Ghana worked closely with the country's National Development Planning Commission to ensure that climate resilience and water security were built into Ghana's national development plan, and that the plan responded to local needs in different parts of the country. By developing relationships with and understanding of local actors and their roles, GWP Ghana helped the different sectors, agencies and ministries to work in alignment. To strengthen the implementation phase of the plan at district level, GWP Ghana supplied a set of screening tools that local planners could use to conduct analyses of the current water security situation and its effects on socioeconomic development in their areas. GWP Ghana also provided technical input and facilitated stakeholder consultation to ensure water security remained high on the agenda at all stages of the plan's development.



Leveraging funds for climate adaptation

One of GWP's most important tasks is to support the acquisition of funding for national processes regarding water security, particularly relating to climate change adaptation. During the current strategy period (2014–2019), almost USD 20 million has been leveraged directly through the Water, Climate, and Development Programme in Africa alone to fund planning and investment processes.

Zimbabwe provides an example of this success. Here, the GWP Africa Coordination Unit provided support to the African Water Facility to conceive and elaborate a project to develop an integrated urban water management master plan for the Marondera Municipality. This resulted in leveraging a grant of almost EUR 2 million for the Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Water, and Climate to finance the development of the master plan, which will have a strong climate resilience component.

In another example, GWP helped to leverage EUR 1 million from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to fund greater collaboration between the riparian countries of the north-western Sahara aquifer system (Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia). The grant will be used to enhance water

resources management and development in the context of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem nexus. The key activities include advancement of a multi-component project proposal and capacity building for the key institutions in the critical areas.

But such direct leveraging is only part of the picture, since significant investments are allocated indirectly through national budgets and donor funding for the implementation of the various plans and strategies supported by GWP. Consequently, the actual value of investment that can be attributed to GWP's work is considerably more.

As part of its commitment to continue supporting climate resilient investments, GWP launched a global programme to assist countries in implementing the adaptation component of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the climate plans submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as part of the Paris Agreement. GWP's programme was announced at a press conference attended by UNFCCC Executive Secretary Christiana Figueres at the climate conference in Bonn in May 2016. "NDCs are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and adaptation is at the heart of the urgency," she said.

Women and water: Education builds empowerment



“Women are the ones who haul the water... now we can rest!”

In recognition of the crucial, yet often unacknowledged, role of gender issues in water resources management, GWP adopted a gender strategy in 2014. In the first two years after the launch, GWP has improved gender mainstreaming in many of its activities and across its network, supporting specific processes and opportunities. At the global level, the organisation is working on identifying opportunities to capitalise upon its ability to convene leading thinkers and practitioners. With the aim to add value to the broader sustainable development debate, GWP will work to highlight the importance of gender issues within water-related policies and investment programmes.

Women tackle water scarcity in Central America

GWP Central America organised rainwater harvesting workshops in El Salvador and Honduras targeted at women from the six countries of Central America. The women had previous experience in water management and were leaders in their communities, non-governmental organisations, or municipalities. The training included a theoretical part, in which the participants strengthened their knowledge of integrated water resources management, climate change, watershed management, rainwater harvesting systems, gender, and leadership. This was followed by practical sessions, where the women learned to construct a rainwater harvesting system based on a geomembrane bag, a technology that has proven successful in the dry areas of Honduras. The aim was to give them knowledge that would allow them to replicate the workshop in their home communities.

“Women are the ones who haul the water...making sure there is water for the family,” said one participant. “Now we can rest!” Another added: “This inexpensive project could help many families,” going on to say that the installation was so easy, everyone should be able to do it.

Including gender aspects in regional water policy

The Economic Community of West African States Water Resources Coordination Centre requested GWP West Africa to contribute to improving gender aspects in the regional water policy document. A member of the GWP West Africa Regional Technical Committee proposed some guidelines to be included and follow-up actions are underway, with an ongoing study on good practices in gender issues.

Strengthening gender mainstreaming in water in Palestine

The role of gender in promoting sustainable water management was highlighted during a national dialogue on water governance and financing conducted by GWP Mediterranean in Palestine. The event involved 229 stakeholders from 39 different institutions and culminated with the preparation of a national report providing policy recommendations. Besides raising awareness and stimulating debate on gender mainstreaming, the national report linked its findings to the official gender strategy of the Palestinian Water Authority and recommended actions for implementing gender mainstreaming in alignment with the work of related stakeholders.

Asia regional stories

A GWP Partner

“Membership of GWP increases the credibility of our organisation in the eyes of local people and authorities, and this helps us communicate more effectively with all stakeholders.”

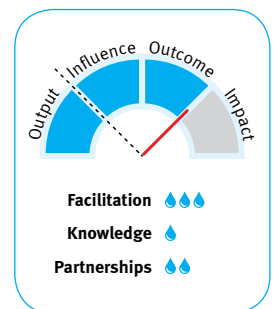
Yu S. Kamalov,
Chair of the Union for the Protection
of Amu Darya and Aral, Uzbekistan



CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

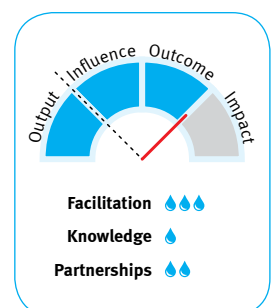
Stakeholder dialogues underpin water reforms in Tajikistan

The Government of Tajikistan adopted a new programme of reform for the water sector in December 2015. This sets out a course of activities leading up to 2025. The programme aims to implement integrated water resources management throughout the country, including making the transition to basin-level water management based on hydrological boundaries and with management devolved to basin and sub-basin organisations. GWP Tajikistan was actively involved in the development of the programme, helping to link government representatives with other interested parties, including actors from academia, research, and non-governmental organisations, through a series of stakeholder dialogues. As the country begins to implement this programme of reform, GWP Tajikistan will be involved in supporting transboundary and inter-sectoral cooperation as well as helping to define strategies to mitigate conflicts.



Climate resilience built in Armenia

GWP Armenia has helped three rural communities to develop adaptation plans that will reduce their vulnerability to the effects of climate change, with expected benefits for more than 7,500 people. The plans were formulated with community participation and will act as guidelines for economic development. This project helped GWP Armenia to acquire skills in vulnerability assessment and adaptation strategies, and the team were able to secure financial support for the planning process from the European Union, Austrian Red Cross Society, and Austrian Development Agency. Engagement in the project fostered close collaboration among the GWP team, other project partners,



and members of local communities. This built trust and a spirit of cooperation that changed mind-sets among the community and prompted them to take responsibility and build resilience through sustainable resource use. For example, they have adopted more efficient water use, forest protection, and energy-saving activities.

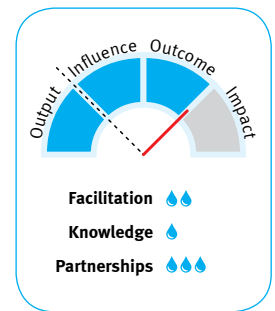


Participants at a climate change adaptation workshop in Armenia



Environmental protection through basin agreement in Kazakhstan

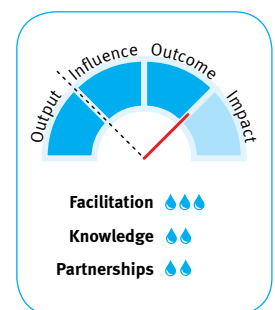
Lake Balkhash is one of the largest lakes in Asia. Located in southeast Kazakhstan, the basin is shared with China and the lake is fed partly by the Alakol river catchment area. This valuable water resource is at risk from desertification, industrial activity, and over-use of its tributary water sources. GWP Kazakhstan has been working hard to establish multi-stakeholder water governance mechanisms throughout the country and there are now eight basin management structures, including the Balkhash–Alakol Basin Council. This has 49 members drawn from various water user organisations and aims to promote cooperation among public, private, and other water stakeholders with view to encouraging more efficient water resources management. Following a number of dialogues and meetings during 2016, stakeholders – including representatives from government and industry – signed a basin agreement to formalise cooperation on water resources. This has led to the introduction of a range of environmental protection measures, including new (green) technologies to minimise the impact of industrial pollutants and reduce carbon emissions.



CHINA

Groundwater protection now in place in Shaanxi Province

In Shaanxi Province, groundwater is the main source of water for drinking and irrigating crops. It is also vital for sustaining ecosystems such as streams, lakes, and wetlands. But this resource is coming under pressure due to population growth, urbanisation and changing land use, and climate change. GWP China Shaanxi conducted a series of studies to analyse the role of groundwater in water resources allocation. These led to a proposal to establish legislation and provided policy recommendations to decision-makers to strengthen the management of groundwater.



The proposed legislation was submitted to the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress for discussion in 2015 and came into force as a legal regulation in April 2016. GWP Shaanxi has been working closely with the Shaanxi Water Resources Department to implement the regulations. This work included organising a training workshop to help the leaders of relevant authorities set up a legal framework to implement the new

regulations at provincial, city, and county levels. The partners also used public media platforms to promote a competition to test people's knowledge of the new regulations and this attracted nearly 10,000 participants. Implementation of the regulations is being assessed through 69 new monitoring stations. The partners are aiming to reduce the area of over-exploited groundwater by 8.5 percent (representing 120 km²) and to cut the average allowable withdrawal by 30 percent before the end of 2020.

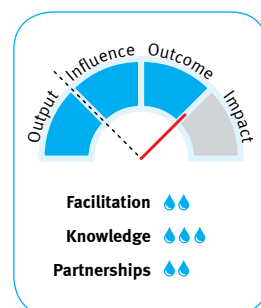
Sustainable irrigation supported in Hunan Province

Hunan Province is home to the famous Ziquejie rice terraces, a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) world heritage site dating from the Qin Dynasty (221–206 BC). This gravity-driven irrigation system is still used by farmers today. GWP China Hunan has been working with the Hunan Provincial Institute of Water Resources Research to work out how to protect this ancient system at the same time as providing sustainable livelihoods for local farmers. In 2016, this research was synthesised in a GWP ToolBox case study (No. 483). The findings, which suggest use of a zoning system, have been adopted by local water governance and tourist development structures.



Water allocation plan for the Yellow River

The Yellow River, China's second-longest watercourse, flows through nine provinces. Most of the riparian communities suffer from water shortages, which can lead to disputes. The Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC) was set up to ensure equitable and sustainable use of this valuable resource. GWP China Yellow River has played an important role in building relationships among stakeholders. Since 2014, the GWP China team has helped to identify the main issues, develop solutions, and monitor and progress various mechanisms for cooperation. This work included collaborating with YRCC and research programmes to conduct surveys, which alerted stakeholders to the alarming and currently underestimated potential impacts of climate change. As a result, in 2016, ecological concepts were incorporated into the annual water allocation plans for the Yellow River.



SOUTH ASIA



Integrating climate adaptation into local planning in Nepal

Nepal's mountainous terrain renders its people highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. They are at risk from intense rainfall events, which have the potential to cause devastating floods, landslides, and soil erosion. Recognising the urgency of building resilience to climate change, especially among remote rural communities, the Government of Nepal published a national adaptation programme of action in 2010. With support from the European Union and the UK Department for International Development, this has since been refined into local adaptation plans for action (LAPAs) for the most vulnerable regions.



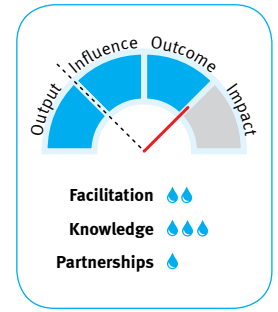
In 2016, GWP South Asia hired a consultant to conduct an assessment of the water conservation actions encompassed in the LAPAs. The results identified several entry points for the integration of adaptation activities into local planning processes. These findings will be shared with all relevant stakeholders, including financial decision-makers, to ensure adequate budgets are set aside to fund water-related climate adaptation action. GWP Nepal has costed the investment required to fund the LAPAs, providing a useful guide to national planners when seeking funding.



Climate change adaptation embedded in India's state water policies

GWP India has been working with India's Institute for Resource Management and Economic Development (IRMED) in a programme to review all state water policies and ensure they make provision for building resilience to the effects of climate change. The partners sent more than 80 policy recommendations to the water resources departments of Goa and Tamil Nadu for consideration. These covered important water governance aspects and emphasised community participation, including equal participation for women and the need to empower local institutions.

In 2016, GWP India and IRMED conducted reviews of the state water policies for Karnataka and Orissa. This work included high-level meetings with senior government officials, desk research, field surveys, and stakeholder workshops. The workshops were useful in bringing together officials from different sectors, including health, food, energy, environment, and social support. The new draft water policies now have more explicit water goals; for example, ensuring water security for all, taking an integrated approach to water management, improving water governance, and improving the efficiency and productivity of irrigation.

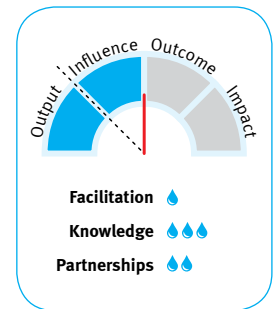


SOUTHEAST ASIA



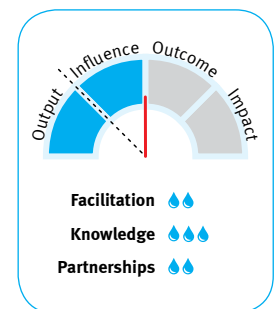
Capacity for flood management strengthened in Malaysia

The Golok River forms the border between Malaysia and Thailand and floods every year during the monsoon. An unusually large and devastating flood occurred in 2009. With climate change likely to increase the incidence and severity of floods, local communities are becoming more vulnerable to such disasters. In 2016, GWP Malaysia worked with the Global Environment Centre to provide training in flood preparedness for 15 villages in the Golok river basin. Seventy-eight people attended the training day, including village heads, community members, and representatives from local authorities and government agencies. The participants learned about hazard mapping, early preparation, and evacuation procedures as well as how to ensure drinking water is safe after a flood event. In addition to helping people become better prepared for and able to deal with flooding, the training forged links among villagers and agencies and this will promote coherent action in the event of future flood alerts.



Recommendations for flood management in Myanmar

In 2015, severe flooding in Myanmar following unusually heavy monsoon rains affected more than 1.6 million people, causing widespread damage to property and livelihoods. To help people become better prepared in the future, GWP Myanmar organised an early warning training in partnership with Delft University of Technology, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency, and Myanmar's Irrigation and Water Management Department. Feedback from this 2016 event was aired at a national seminar on flood forecasting and modelling, organised with sponsorship from GWP Southeast Asia. The event attracted participation from government, civil society, and private-sector stakeholders. The seminar provided an ideal opportunity to learn about the latest scientific findings, share ideas, and form partnerships. The outputs will be used to develop a national flood early warning system.



Youth engagement: Learning from their peers

Since GWP adopted its youth engagement strategy in 2015, there have been significant advances in GWP’s long-term commitment to supporting young water professionals.



A GWP Partner

“GWP is always there when we need support, whether it is training or other resources. It is a great advocate for youth participation and has created wonderful networking opportunities, viewing us as partners in the fight to promote a more integrated approach to water management.”

Rianna Gonzales,
National Coordinator
of the Trinidad and
Tobago Chapter
of the Caribbean Youth
Environment Network



With the World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW), Water Youth Network, and L'Office franco-québécois pour la jeunesse, and many others, GWP facilitated the drafting of a white paper presenting recommendations by youth on climate change action for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change COP21 in Paris in 2015. As a follow up, in 2016 GWP launched a competition to support youth in leading and organising water management activities that help communities as well as developing capacity and skills. GWP also organised a session during COP22 to take stock of the present situation and devise a roadmap for future activities.

These messages were echoed when GWP supported the involvement of youth representatives in the Climate Chance Summit for non-state actors held in Nantes, France, in September 2016. The young participants convinced the organisers to officially acknowledge the need for youth engagement in decision-making by including it in the Nantes Declaration. Vivien Deloge, a member of the WYPW, was one of the participants who actively lobbied the organisers to amend the Declaration. “Youth can move mountains with very limited means,” he said afterwards. “I was thrilled to witness our success ... which highlighted the need for youth inclusion and intergenerational cooperation to ensure a sustainable future for all.”

Youth engagement was also recognised in the final statement of the Budapest Water Summit, held in October 2016, during which GWP Hungary organised a

youth forum. Chisala Kapupu from the Southern African Development Community Youth Forum was on the drafting committee. "Youth was treated as equals and voiced out really strong messages... We have been pushing for youth engagement in these high-level panels and it's happening..." she said.

New youth water networks in Central and South America

GWP supported the establishment of two new youth water networks in 2016. In March, 100 young people attended a conference in Nicaragua with the objective of promoting the exchange of information on water security within the context of climate change. The participants represented all Central American countries and endorsed the creation of a regional youth water network. National chapters have been created since March, as well as national and regional work plans for 2017. They also selected an individual to act as a youth focal point, who will follow up youth-related activities, including identifying potential alliances to support action and creating opportunities for entrepreneurship.

In October, 85 young people from ten South American countries held the first water-related meeting specifically for youth in the region. Two representatives from the Central American Youth for Water Network joined to share their experiences. The main outcomes were the establishment of a South American Youth Water Network and an arrangement to support its governance with two members from each country. Since October, the elected country representatives have started to implement their networks, supported by GWP South America.

Youth and climate change adaptation in Tunisia

In 2015, a group of young non-governmental organisation (NGO) members received training within the framework of the GWP Mediterranean youth initiative. The aim was to equip them with the skills they needed to run their own capacity-building and awareness-raising events. In 2016, this led to the joint organisation of four major events with local NGOs. The first event consisted of a large national awareness campaign on water security and climate change targeting primary schools. Sixteen NGOs were involved in this campaign, which reached more than 800 children.

The second event celebrated World Water Day 2016, with a national workshop hosting discussions on the role of youth and civil society in improving the sustainable management of water

resources, and the opportunities for promoting youth employment in the water sector. The third event was an open day. The aim of this event was to raise public awareness of water resources challenges using communication products developed under the framework of the European Commission Project BeWater, in which GWP Mediterranean is a partner.

The final event consisted of a training course based on an interactive game featuring integrated water resources management, which was developed by the United Nations Environment Programme Centre for Water and Environment. The game simulates an online virtual world and uses a combination of scientific models and game mechanics to promote knowledge sharing and informed decision-making towards sustainable water resources management at basin level. Aiming to tell the story and inspire youth worldwide, the Tunisia youth initiative was showcased during the Marrakech COP 22 and the Budapest Water Summit 2016.

Youth network for wetlands in Cameroon

Support provided by GWP Central Africa helped the leaders of several youth environmental organisations in Cameroon to organise a workshop on sustainable development and poverty eradication. The event led to the first step in establishing a national youth network for wetlands, which will unite ten Cameroon youth organisations. GWP Central Africa shared its experiences in networking and this strengthened understanding among the participants on the structure and functions of their new youth network as well as the importance of securing funding.

Youth climate advocacy strategy in the Caribbean

With support from GWP Caribbean, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network Trinidad and Tobago prepared a climate advocacy strategy for 2017–2019. Developed through consultation during a workshop, the strategy aims to promote a more focused approach to planning and implementing climate change advocacy and sharing messages. It also plans to increase the level of advocacy for climate change mitigation and build capacity among the network membership. The target audiences include all youth (ages 14–31 years), potential partners, government agencies within Trinidad and Tobago, and local branches or offices of international agencies. In addition to publishing a strategy document, the group has started a blog. They have also produced a video on why advocacy is important.

Latin America and the Caribbean regional stories

A GWP Partner

“We appreciate being able to exchange experiences and knowledge, and access up-to-date information on water resources in Central America and globally.”

Miriam Hirezi,
Executive Secretary, Comisión
Trinacional del Plan Trifinio (CTPT),
El Salvador

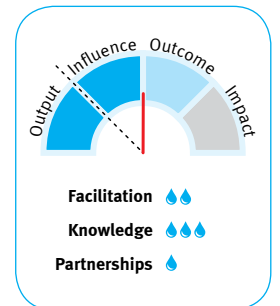


CARIBBEAN



Climate proofing water supply in St Vincent and the Grenadines

GWP's climate and development programme in the Caribbean emphasises investment planning and financing to build climate resilience. Working with partners, including the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, GWP is supporting the development of the Caribbean Climate Resilience and Water Security Investment Plan. The latest project under this umbrella aims to climate-proof a water supply project in Sandy Bay village in St Vincent. In addition to providing technical assistance and training, the project will help partners to access funding. Lessons and outputs will be synthesised into capacity development materials for regional dissemination.



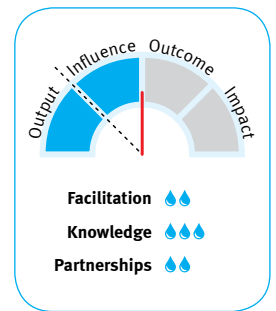
Sandy Bay water supply system

CENTRAL AMERICA

Supporting the inclusion of rainwater harvesting in policy

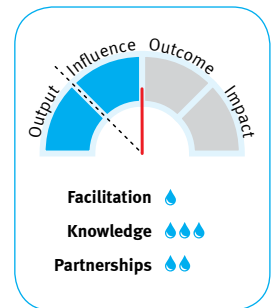
In September 2016, GWP Central America hosted a regional workshop on rainwater harvesting in El Salvador, with the participation of GWP Caribbean. The event continued the theme of regional collaboration that was established during a 2014 knowledge exchange experience in St Lucia. Participants learned from practical work on rainwater harvesting and shared their own experiences. They identified several technical considerations and recommendations that will be documented and shared at country level to support the inclusion of rainwater harvesting in policy-making throughout the region.

In another event, 24 women from rural communities in the six countries of Central America took part in a workshop hosted in Honduras on the installation and maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems. As a follow up to this event, a municipality of El Salvador requested a replica of this workshop, which was organised with a local women's network. See feature on page 19.



Prioritising water investments for climate mitigation

In 2014, a severe drought linked to an El Niño event affected Central America, causing an estimated USD 650 million losses in the agriculture, hydropower, and water services (water, sanitation, and hygiene) sectors. This figure was derived from a GWP Central America socioeconomic analysis, which aimed to contribute to prioritising investments in mitigating risks resulting from extreme weather events, especially those related to the management of water resources. The resulting figures provide an estimate of the cost to sectors that are of economic importance to the region. The document was used in several awareness-raising events organised by GWP Central America in 2016, and added credibility to GWP as an active agent in the battle against drought and climate change.

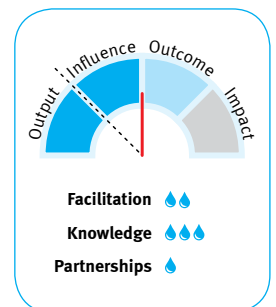


New resource for municipalities on integrating water risk

GWP Central America has published a new tool containing guidelines for integrating water risk management into municipal development plans. The document was developed in coordination with the Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. The guide aims to contribute to fulfilling the goals of the Sendai Framework, which stipulates that risk management should be part of the municipal development planning process.



An event to promote the guidelines took place in November 2016 in Tegucigalpa. Participants included experts in risk and water management and planners from the Municipality of Tegucigalpa. Using the guideline document, they analysed their current practices and identified opportunities for improvement. The guide is currently available in Spanish.



SOUTH AMERICA

Increased capacity for policy-makers in international water law

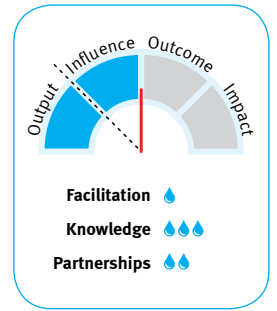
Three-quarters of the land area of Latin America is located within transboundary river basins. However, most of these areas lack a solid legal framework to support effective governance of shared water resources. GWP and its partners have



developed a manual on international water law to inform policy-makers and help other stakeholders become better prepared to deal with transboundary issues.

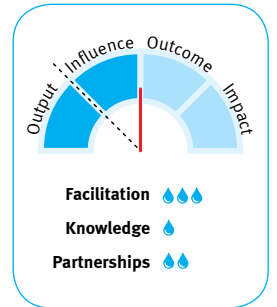
Planning for a regional training programme on international water law began in 2013, with the development of the training manual, which was prepared with contributions from regional and international experts. Relevant actors met in workshops, with stakeholders drawn from those in a position to influence decision-making processes around transboundary water management.

A 2016 report assessed progress and identified lessons learned from the 10 workshops carried out since 2014. Results show that 91.5 percent of respondents had applied the knowledge in their workplace; 87.5 percent shared the knowledge within or beyond their organisations; and 71 percent identified concrete results, including improved support to legislators in the design and revision of bills, facilitation of the review of binational agreements, and inclusion of international water law aspects in academic research. In addition to sharing knowledge, this programme has built strong links with other organisations, such as the Spanish Agency for Cooperation and Development, the Brazilian National Water Agency, the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, and the National Water Authority of Peru.



Preparing an IWRM plan in Peru

The Santa Eulalia River basin provides 75 percent of the energy and 50 percent of the water needs of ten million people living in Lima. But, until recently, there was widespread disagreement and conflict surrounding the management of its water. In 2014, GWP South America stepped in to act as a mediator and facilitator, convening a coordination committee to ensure farmers and other local actors could share their views with local government officials. In 2015, Peru's National Water Authority (ANA) formally recognised the committee, laying the foundations for a more coordinated approach to water resources management in the basin.



In 2016, ANA granted GWP the overall coordination role in a 22-member multi-stakeholder specialised working group, which will prepare a strategy to implement an integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach in the basin, provide financial or in-kind contributions and support fund-raising, and promote inclusion of the strategy in the IWRM plan for the Chillón Rimac and Lurín River basins. Collaboration is being further strengthened through a pilot initiative, originated by GWP South America, which is assessing the use of infiltration ditches to improve the recharge of aquifers in Chaclla District. Three years ago there was no dialogue between small-scale farmers and municipalities, but that is changing and there is now potential for government funding opportunities that can be channelled only through municipalities.



The Santa Eulalia River catchment area

Mediterranean and Central/Eastern Europe regional stories



“GWP is a highly reliable partner who, through its work and cooperation with the ICPDR, has helped us reach out to the ground, to a number of entities...that help us advance our agenda of sustainable water resources management.”

Ivan Zavadsky,
Executive Secretary, International
Commission for the Protection of the
Danube River

MEDITERRANEAN



Ministers approve regional framework on climate adaptation

GWP Mediterranean provided technical support to the United Nations Environment Programme/Mediterranean Action Plan’s Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation. The document was approved at ministerial level at the Conference of the Parties to the Barcelona Convention, held in Athens in February 2016. In addition to providing expertise, GWP Mediterranean facilitated an international advisory group as part of its water and climate programme. The Regional Framework provides renewed impetus for action in the Mediterranean region and supports the development of related portfolios of activities. The process was linked operationally with the Making Water Cooperation Happen project supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).



Water sector reform in the State of Palestine

The year 2016 saw the completion of a national report on water sector reform to include private sector participation in the State of Palestine. This document was guided by a multi-stakeholder dialogue process facilitated by GWP Mediterranean. Conducted between November 2014 and December 2015, the process involved fact-finding missions and four consultation workshops. The dialogue gathered input from 229 individuals representing 39 different institutions. Based on the recommendations of the report, the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) has embarked on the elaboration of a set of priority water policies. The PWA has also requested support from GWP Mediterranean to continue the dialogue process and further the implementation of the water policies currently under government consideration.





Investment plan for Douimis river basin in Tunisia

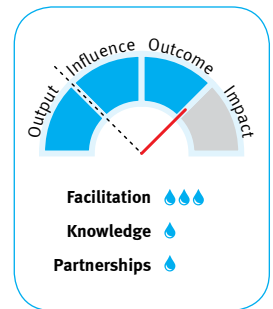
A demonstration project focused on building capacity led to the signing of a partnership agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture. The ministry agreed to include climate change considerations in their water and soil planning process, using the Douimis river basin in northern Tunisia as a pilot case. The Climate Change Resilience Plan for Water and Land Management was developed through an extensive consultation process that established five thematic working groups and engaged a wide range of stakeholders. The Douimis plan was adopted by the Regional Development Council of Bizerte in 2016. As a follow-up, GWP Mediterranean formulated an investment plan and undertook a mapping exercise to identify potential climate funding sources and guide the ministry on where to seek financial support for the plan's implementation. GWP Mediterranean also produced guidelines and a documentary film, which records the lessons learned and aims to promote replication of this success story. The guidelines and film will be launched during a national conference on climate change, organised jointly by GWP Mediterranean and the Governorate of Bizerte, to be held in March 2017.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

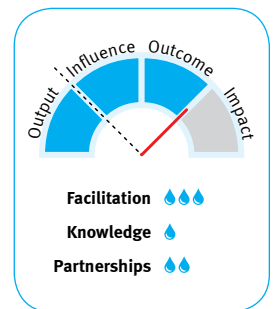
GWP CEE contributes to European Council Conclusion on Sustainable Water Management

Following a formal request from the Ministry of Environment of Slovakia, the GWP regional coordinator was seconded as a special advisor on water to the State Secretary for Environment during the country's European Union Presidency in 2016. The secondment required the coordinator to provide expert advice and consultancy, co-chair high-level meetings, and draft background documents and conclusions for these meetings. The meetings included the EU Ministerial Conference on Integrated Water Management in July and the Sustainable Water Management Council Draft Conclusions hearing in September. Among other things, this hearing called on all Member States to work together to implement water-related EU legislative and non-legislative instruments, policies, and existing standards in a coherent way; and to use innovative, science-based, and targeted approaches to ensure sustainable use and management of water resources and to protect and improve the status of the aquatic environment within the EU.



National adaptation plan to combat soil degradation and desertification adopted in Ukraine

On 22 December 2015, the draft national action plan to combat desertification and land degradation was passed through the Committee of the Cabinet of the Ministers of Ukraine (KMU). The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the responsible body for drafting the plan, continued working on the new comments and amendments provided by KMU and invited GWP Ukraine to contribute to the drafting process. GWP Ukraine facilitated a public consultation on the plan by disseminating the draft among its members and submitting comments to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The national action plan received official approval in March 2016 and makes provision for the development of river basin management planning, including drought management. The document is the first to officially recognise planning for drought management in the country, and GWP Ukraine ensured broad stakeholder input at all stages of the plan's development.





Waste infrastructure improvements in Ukraine

As a follow-up to public consultation on a management plan for the Prut River Basin (a tributary of the River Danube), GWP Ukraine supported a local initiative on solid waste management in the city of Yaremche. This aimed to protect the Upper Prut by improving waste infrastructure. The initiative led to a trilateral agreement for cooperation among the Yaremche City Council, private sector representatives, and a local non-governmental organisation, MAMA-86-Yaremche. The agreement clearly defined the roles and responsibilities for solid waste collection, separation, and management. It also set out a collaborative plan, which includes raising awareness among the local community on the impact of waste dumping, developing local services for household solid waste management, and establishing special collection and storage points. GWP support for the initial stages has paved the way for local authorities to contribute financially to the next phase of the initiative.



20 years of impact

The year 2016 marked 20 years since GWP began its commitment to helping governments take a cross-sectoral approach to water resources management. The 20th anniversary sparked plenty of activity, with the launch of a social media campaign anchored in an animated video. The video amassed more than 40,000 views in the first ten weeks. The GWP regions marked the occasion by joining the campaign and many of them aired the video at various meetings. Interested audiences were also able to access a dedicated website and feature interviews in GWP's monthly e-newsletter, NewsFlow.



In June, GWP marked the event in a reception co-hosted by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where the new Chair received a warm welcome. Another celebration took place during World Water Week in Stockholm in August, a joint event with the World Water Council, which also marked its 20th anniversary in 2016.

“I appreciate your Network’s tremendous efforts to place water in the centre of our work for a better world... We have a huge task ahead of us. With the SDGs we have the tools and the political direction... We count on the GWP Network and all stakeholders to carry this work forward. We thank you for 20 years of productive partnership.”

Jan Eliasson, then Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations in a recorded address to the GWP 2016 Network Meeting



Financial report 2016

The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and on our website.

Globally raised income

The number of financing partners channelling core funds through GWPO in 2016 was 11 (10 in 2015). The donors (Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Nations Development Programme, and United Kingdom) contributed a total of EUR 11.1 million (EUR 11 million in 2015) in core funding.

Locally raised income

The regions and countries are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2016, EUR 1.3 million (EUR 4.1 million in 2015) was raised by the regions/countries. In some cases, locally raised funding might be designated as globally raised because GWPO signed the agreement with the donor, but it was the region or country that secured the funding. For example, the Drin Project, funded by UNDP, is a project initiated by GWP Mediterranean.

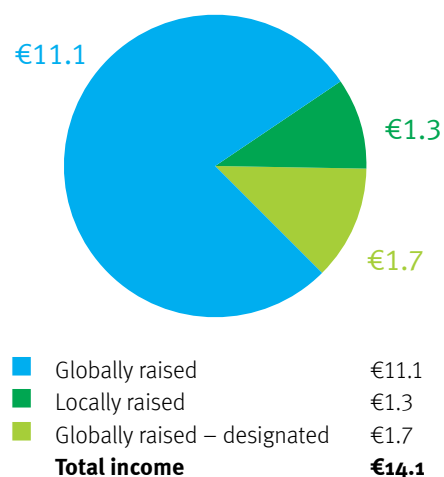
In-kind contributions

The income reported in the Annual Financial Report does not include funds provided in kind from governments, organisations, or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of EUR 120,000 during 2016 as well as approximately EUR 1 million from other sources. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of EUR 2.6 million in 2016 (EUR 4.2 million in 2015).

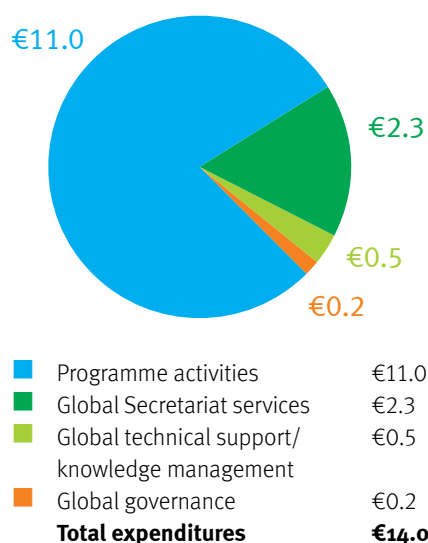
Globally raised designated income

Funds for designated activities were provided by the financial partners, European Commission, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The activities at regional, country, and global level accounted for EUR 1.7 million during 2016 (EUR 1.9 million in 2015).

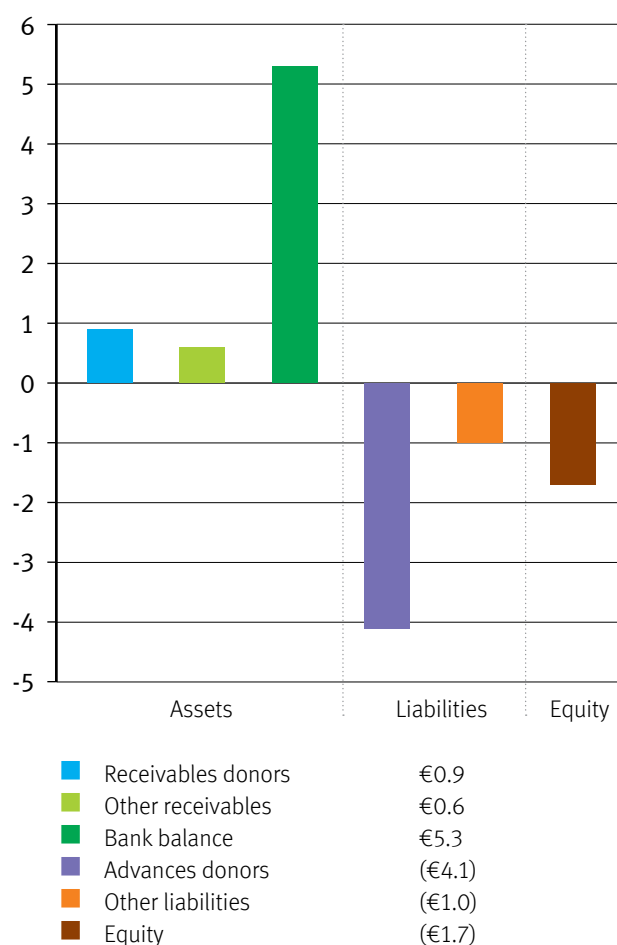
Income 2016 (€ million)



Expenditure 2016 (€ million)

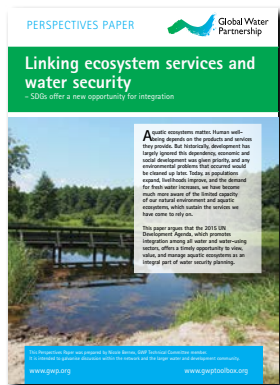


Balance Sheet 31 December 2016 (€ million)



GWP Technical Committee Publications in 2016

Perspectives Papers

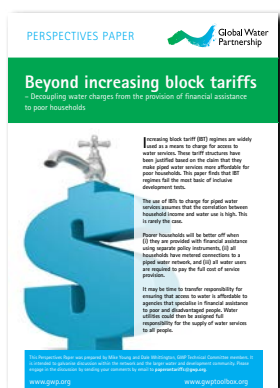


Linking ecosystems services and water security – SDGs offer a new opportunity for integration

(No. 9, 2016)

This paper argues that the 2015 United Nations Development Agenda, which promotes integration among all water and water-using sectors, offers a timely opportunity to view, value, and manage aquatic ecosystems as an integral part of water security planning.

Available in English



Beyond increasing block tariffs – Decoupling water charges from the provision of financial assistance to poor households

(No. 8, 2016)

This paper raises important questions concerning access to piped water services, especially for the poor. As such, it could have ramifications for how communities and countries reach the water supply objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the rest of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The paper finds that increasing block tariff regimes fail the most basic of inclusive development tests.

Available in English

Technical Background Papers



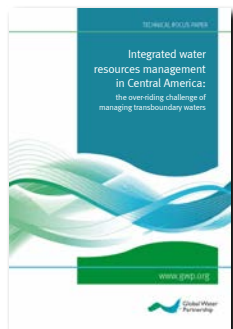
Increasing water security: the key to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

(No. 22, 2016)

Water features in almost all the 17 SDGs. Embedding water in this way demonstrates its central role in all aspects of development and its importance to achieving the SDGs. This GWP Technical Committee Background Paper is a timely response to the 2030 Agenda and reviews the integrated water resources management approach and its evolution over the past 25 years, highlighting its successes and disappointments.

Available in English and Spanish

Technical Focus Papers



Integrated water resources management in Central America: the over-riding challenge of managing transboundary waters

(No. 10, 2016)

This document is part of a series of papers from the GWP regions that provide a critical review of progress made in planning and putting IWRM into practice. The paper focuses on Central America, which is relatively rich in water resources. However, concerns are growing about the reality of water scarcity in parts of the region – especially along the Pacific coast where most of the major cities are located – and the lack of investments and weak institutional arrangements in using water for economic development.

Available in English and Spanish

New Partners in 2016

Official country	Organisation name
Argentina	Asociacion Argentina de Ingenieria Sanitaria y Ambiente
Austria	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Environment and Development Society
Benin	Association pour la Sensibilisation, la Promotion et la Defense des Droits Humains
Brazil	B2 International Consulting
Burkina Faso	BCT-Ingenierie
Burundi	Action Ceinture Verte pour l'Environnement Action pour la Protection des Ressources Naturelles et le Developpement Alliance pour le Developpement et la Coomunication Sociale Association for Sustainable Development on Issues Affecting Our Planet Association Miroir pour un Developpement Durable et Integre Association pour le Developpement Integral des Communautés Association pour le Developpement integre d'autopromotion Association pour le Developpement Socio Economique et Culturel de la Jeunesse Association Villageoise d'Entraide et de Developpement Communautaire Cadre des Amis Defenseurs de l'Environnement Conseil National des Eglises du Burundi Conseil pour l'Education et le Developpement Departement de la Gestion Integree des Ressources en Eau Department Civil Engineering, University of Burundi Direction de la Promotion des Semences et Plants Direction Generale de la Mobilisation pour l'Auto-developpement et la Vulgarisation Agricole – Ministere de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage Direction Generale de l'Elevage Direction Generale de l'Industrie Eglise Anglicane du Burundi – Diocese de Gitega Forum Burundais de la Societe Civile du Bassin du Nil Institut Geographique du Burundi InterGreen Africa Organisation pour la Defense de l'Environnement au Burundi Programme d'Appui au Secteur Informel Solidarite des Femmes de Gitega Union des Jeunes Pecheurs et Pisciculteurs du Burundi pour la Paix et la Promotion du Developpement
Cameroon	Fondation Villes Propres Forest and Agroforestry Promoters Green Earth Foundation Cameroon Green Horizon / Horizon Vert Women in Development – Cameroon Service d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales de Developpement
Canada	@WaterTrends African Actions International Missions Island Water Technologies Inc.
Central African Republic	Groupe d'Action de Paix et de Formation pour la Transformation
Chile	Universidad Catolica del Maule Vive Consciente
Colombia	Feel Water Ingenio AMB SAS Secretaria de Vivienda y Medio Ambiente de la Gobernacion del Norte de Santander Urban Green SAS
Costa Rica	Asociacion La Ruta del Clima
Cote d'Ivoire	Active Ways Consulting Afriqu'Eau

Official country	Organisation name
Cote d'Ivoire (continued)	Association Ivoirienne des Diplomes du Environnement et Qualite des Eaux Concept Afrique Eau et Environnement Ivoire Industrie Alimentaire NGO Association les Amis de Man H2O ONG Emploi pour Tous ONG Les Familles et Environnement Restatures ONG Vivre Sainement Page Verte Programme Africain pour la Réunionification Linguistiques des Ethnies
Ecuador	Secretaria del Agua de Ecuador
Egypt	African Society of Nile Basin Studies Alexandria Sanitary Drainage Company Central Directorate for Monitoring and Communication Systems (Telemetry), Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation Department of Irrigation and Hydraulics Faculty of Engineering – Cairo University General Agricultural Cooperative Union Green Gas Emissions Program – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency Holding Company for Water and Wastewater Jet Master Industrial Company Land Resources Program Misrconsult for Environment and Infrastructures Studies Moatamedeya Association Nile Research Institute Nile Water Sector – Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation Pacer Engineering Consultants Planning Department – Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation Research Institute for Groundwater United Environmental Wafaa El Nile
Ethiopia	Abbay/Upper Blue Nile/River Basin Authority Amhara Region Agricultural Research Institute Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research Mekelle University Institute of Climate and Society (ICS) Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resource Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change of Ethiopia Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Electricity University of Gondar, School of Law Water and Land Resource Centre
Fiji	Pacific Centre for Environment and Sustainable Development
FYR Macedonia	Journalists for Human Rights in Macedonia
Gambia	Agency for Development of Women and Children Attorney General Chambers, Ministry of Justice Child Fund The Gambia Department of Agriculture of Gambia Department of Forestry of Gambia Department of Water Resources of Gambia Department of Information Services Gambia Public Utilities Regulatory Authority Kora FM Radio Station Mansa Konko Area Council National Disaster Management Agency of Gambia National Environment Agency National Water and Electricity Company National Women Farmers Association National Youth Service Scheme Social Development Fund The President's International Award Women in Action Women's Bureau

Official country	Organisation name
Germany	Civil Engineering and Evaluation Experts German Alumni Water Network NORD Drivesystems
Ghana	Africa Environmental Security Network African Rural Development Movement Global Conservation Foundation Young Heart Foundation Youth in Action
Guatemala	Asociacion de Desarrollo Integral de Municipalidades del Altiplano Marquense Mancomunidad de Municipios del Corredor Seco del Departamento de Quiche Mancomunidad de Municipios Mankatitlan Mancomunidad de Municipios para el Desarrollo Integral de la zona del Polochic e Izabal
Guinea	Institut d'Alphabetisation pour la Paix et le Developpement (INAPD) Save the Guinean Environment
Haiti	Observatoire Citoyen de l'Action des Pouvoirs Publics
Honduras	Mancomunidad Trinacional Fronteriza Rio Lempa
Kenya	Centre for Social Planning and Administrative Development Chabarika Sondu-Miriu Water Users Association Community Action for Nature Conservation Community Action for Nature Githunguri Community Car Washers and Conservation Group (CCWSCG) Environmental Watch Programme Hydroflow Services Institute of Environment and Water Management Integrated Development Africa Programme Integrated Pastoralist Assistance and Development InterAgency Rural Development Programme Interwaste R&D (EA) Trust Kenya Community Development Group Kenya Water Industry Association Kijabe Integrated Youth against AIDS and Poverty Kuria Caring Community for Persons with Special Needs Mavoko Water and Sewerage Co. Ltd Murang'a South Water and Sanitation Co. Ltd Publix (Africa) Ltd Ranju Ltd Sangla Full Gospel Churches of Kenya – Rarieda Social Impact Institute Sustainable Development Solutions Synacor Water and Relief Programme Water Resources Management Authority Zolada Limited
Latvia	JS Izglitibas Projekti Latvian Geologists Union OERAM Ltd RP Drosiba SIVERS Ltd
Lesotho	Technologies for Economic Development
Liberia	Rogers Investment Company
Mali	Association de Formation et d'Appui au Developpement
Mauritius	Central Water Authority Ministry of Energy and Public Utilities Servansingh Jadav and Partners CE Ltd
Moldova	Terra-1530
Nepal	Central Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Tribhuvan University
Netherlands	Dutch Toilet Organisation Stichting Samay World Fish Migration Foundation
Nicaragua	Asociacion de Educacion y Comunicacion La Cuculmeca Fundacion Popol Na para la Promocion y el Desarrollo Municipal

Official country	Organisation name
Nigeria	Christian Fellowship and Care Foundation Civil Rights Initiative Resources Centre Hextent
Oman	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Paraguay	Grupo de Especialistas Ambientales SRL
Peru	Centro para el Desarrollo del Nino y Adolescentes Ministerio de Agricultura y Riego Asociacion para la Investigacion y Desarrollo Integral
Portugal	TTerra - Engenharia e Ambiente Lda
Rwanda	Assainissement & Nature
Saudi Arabia	Advanced Water Treatment Company Ltd
Senegal	Groupe Presence Locale
Sierra Leone	Humanities Team Sierra Leone Youth Development Focus Network
Slovakia	MicroStep-MIS
Slovenia	Bled Water Festival
Somalia	Baniadam Relief and Development Organization Daryeel Associates, EA Somali Community Concern Somali Inclusive Rural Area Development Association Somali Media for Environment, Science, Health and Agriculture
South Africa	Freshwater Fish Farmers Association of South Africa Virgin Creatives
Sudan	The National Centre for Research
Sweden	Ignitia
Switzerland	Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern
Togo	Synergie des Competences pour le Developpement en Afrique Welfare Togo
Uganda	Bushika Sub-county Local Government College of Engineering Design Art and Technology, Makerere University Community-based Impact Assessment Network for Eastern Africa IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre Uganda Land, Environment and Development Concerns Makerere Environmental Law Centre Mountains of the Moon University Real Action for Community Empowerment Rotary Club of Kampala St. Vincent De Paul Community Development Organisation The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda The Grow Ministries, Uganda Uganda Rainwater Association Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
United Kingdom	Centre for International Water Law and Security WellFound
United States	Climate Incorporated Pacific Hydro Control Puchols Water Technologies LLC Sun Fresh Water LLC WaterVest LLC Black Emergency Managers Association Initiative: Eau saveh20inc
Uruguay	Direccion General de Recursos Naturales – Ministerio Ganaderia, Agricultura y Pesca
Yemen	Water and Environmental Centre

Who's who in GWP 2016

The information below is correct as of December 2016. The most current information is available at www.gwp.org.

GWP PATRONS

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf , President of Liberia	Letitia Obeng , GWP former Chair 2008–2012	Margaret Catley-Carlson , GWP former Chair 2001–2007	Ismail Serageldin , GWP founder and former Chair 1996–2000
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GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

GWP Sponsoring Partners are states and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in 2002 – the intergovernmental organisation that is the legal representative of the GWP Network.

The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair and members of the Steering Committee.

■ Argentina	■ Hungary	■ Pakistan	■ World Meteorological Organization
■ Chile	■ Jordan	■ Sweden	
■ Denmark	■ Netherlands	■ The World Bank	

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair Oyun Sanjaasuren , as of 1 July Alice Bouman Dentener (Interim), until 30 June	Gisela Forattini Meera Mehta Salvador Montenegro-Guillén Reginald Tekateka Financing Partners Representative	Until 6 December 2016 Alice Bouman Dentener Khin Ni-Ni Thein Bulat Yessekin	Permanent observers The World Bank United Nations Development Programme World Water Council
Appointed members Mochammad Amron Dionysia-Theodora Avgerinopoulou Aboubacar Awaiss Gunilla Björklund Michael Campana	As of 7 December 2016 Fredericka Deare Ross Hamilton Qiuchi Shi	Ex-officio Chair of UN-Water GWP Executive Secretary GWP Chair of Regional Chairs GWP Technical Committee Chair	

GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Kenzo Hiroki , Japan (Chair) Inger Andersen , Denmark	Dionysia Avgerinopoulou , Greece, as of 7 December 2016	Gisela Forattini , Brazil Ursula Schaefer-Preuss , Germany	Khin-Ni-Ni Thein , Myanmar, until 6 December 2016
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GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Jerome Delli Priscoli , USA (Chair) Eelco van Beek , Netherlands	Nicole Bernex , Peru Madiodo Niassé , Senegal	Dan Tarlock , USA Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy , Sri Lanka	Michael Young , Australia Winston Yu , USA
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GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Judy Daniel	vacancy	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Ligia Cristina Soares de Barros	Hycinth Tah Banseka (acting)	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Antonio Ruiz	Fabiola Táborá	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Richard Muller	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Guljamal Nurmuhamedova	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Cai Qihua	Rugang Zheng	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Khaled M. Abu Zeid	Dennis Kariisa (acting)	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullios	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Yury Pinto	Lucia Matteo	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Lam Dorji	Lal Induruwage (acting)	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Watt Bokosal	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Kuiri F. Tjipangandjara	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Abel Afouda	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Acknowledgements

GWP is grateful to the Partners whose financial and in-kind contributions help implement our strategy and programmes. For financial information, please see page 32. GWP wishes to thank all those who have contributed to this annual report.

Published 2017 by Global Water Partnership (GWP)

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ISSN: 1650-9137

ISBN: 978-91-87823-36-7

Writing, editing, and layout by Green Ink (www.greenink.co.uk)

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