

*GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012*

# *Monitoring and Reporting Progress to 2012*

6 December 2012



### Document History

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# Global Water Partnership Annual Progress Review for 2012

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Minister's Council on Water
ANBO	Africa Network of Basin Organisations
APWF	Asia-Pacific Water Forum
BhWP	Bhutan Water Partnership
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACENA	Central Asia and the Caucasus
CAF	Central Africa
CAM	Central America
CapNet	International network for capacity building in sustainable water management
CAR	Caribbean
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CECCC	Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CHI	China
CICOS	Congo Basin Organisation
CILSS	Permanent Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COP17	Conference of Parties
COTED	Council of Ministers of Trade and Environment
COWI	Consultancy within Engineering, Environmental Science and Economics
CP	Consulting Partners
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water and Food of the CGIAR
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DANIDA	Denmark - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHI	International consulting and research organisation
DIKTAS	Project initiated by the aquifer-sharing states in the Mediterranean region
EAF	Eastern Africa
EAWU	Economic Accounting of Water Use
EC	European Commission
EC IFAS	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERCC	Regional Strategy for Climate Change
ES	Executive Secretary
EU	European Union

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EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
EUWI-FWG	European Union Water Initiative - Finance Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN
FO	Finance Officer
FORSEAU	Regional Solidarity Funds for Water
FPG	Finance Partners Group
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP-C	GWP Caribbean
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organisation
GWPSA	GWP Southern Africa
HI	Host Institution
HIA	Host Institution Agreement
HLS	High Level Session
ICZM/IWRM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management/IWRM
IDM	Integrated Drought Management
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAS	Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
INBO	International Network of Basin Organisation
IPCC	UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUWM	Integrated Urban Water Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWP	Lao Water Partnership
MED	Mediterranean
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NO	Network Officer
NSWP	New Rajasthan State Water Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM-RBF	Outcome Mapping - Results-Based-Framework
OOSKA	Water Newsletter (ref. <a href="http://www.ooskanews.com/">http://www.ooskanews.com/</a> )
PAGIREN	National IWRM Planning process in Niger
PIWAG	Programme for the improvement of Water Governance in West Africa
PO	Programme Officer
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RBM	River Basin Management
RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RC	Regional Coordinator

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RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMB	Renminbi – Official currency of the People’s Republic of China
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SADC	Southern African development Community
SAF	Southern Africa
SAM	Southern America
SAS	South Asia
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SEA	South East Asia
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
TF	Task Force
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine
UK	United Kingdom
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Water	United Nations Water Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
W&S	Water & Sanitation
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Programme
WAF	West Africa
WB	World Bank
WCDP	World Community Development Programme
WCPs	Water and Climate Programmes of the GWP
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	UN World Meteorological Organisation
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUE	Water Use Efficiency
YR	Yellow River

## Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Activities	The actions performed to produce specific outputs (by mobilising the intervention's inputs)
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.
Boundary actors	The parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities
Global Action Networks	Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Waddell 2011)
Impact	The long-term effect produced by an intervention (intended or unintended, directly or indirectly related to the intervention, positive or negative)
Inputs	The resources (human, financial and material) used for a development intervention
Logical Framework (Logframe)	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.
Outcome	The short-and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD, 202) Changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).
Outcome Mapping	<p>An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct <i>attribution</i> of results to indirect outcomes is not possible in policy and advocacy organisations such as the GWP. Monitoring and reporting on the work of the organisation is being done through Outcome Mapping methodologies which seek to identify and report on the <i>plausible linkages</i> between outputs and outcomes across the <i>attribution gap</i>.</p> <p>Following an <i>outcome mapping</i> approach, <i>results</i> are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the <i>influence</i> on the <i>boundary actors</i> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.</p>
Outputs	The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities
Progress Markers	Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy
Resilience – in the context of climate change	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)
Result	The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative)
Results-Based-Management (RBM)	A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.
IWRM Tools	<p>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: <a href="http://www.gwptoolbox.org">www.gwptoolbox.org</a>):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives)</li> <li>2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and</li> </ol>



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Term	Definition
	3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	“...the availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks to people, environment and economies” (Grey and Sadoff, 2007; GWP Perspectives Paper, 2012)



## 1. Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2012* presents the Monitoring and Evaluation activities carried out within the GWP Work Programme Cycle (ref. Annex A for background discussion). This review covers progress in 2012, as well as showing the cumulative progress to date over the 2009-2013 Strategy period. It draws on the regular monitoring data and information already being collected. The report is primarily a tool for the GWPO and the Regions to identify challenges to be addressed, in order to deliver the 5-year Strategy, and to prepare their workplans for 2013, which is the final year of the strategy. The distribution of the Annual Progress Review is that for all planning and management documents, such as the GWP Annual Workplans.

This *Annual Progress Review* uses the full range of GWP's Outcome Mapping monitoring and reporting tools, as well as other monitoring and reporting sources, in order to review progress in implementing the 5-year GWP Strategy by goal, and by each of the 18 strategic elements. It is intended to complement the annual workplan and the annual report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report which is presented elsewhere.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 is an overview highlighting the progress overall in implementing the Strategy, and important challenges in thematic and regional activities.
- Section 3 summarises the cumulative progress in delivering on the Strategy, the intensity of the main activities and outputs during the year, and a quantification of the outputs clustered by the well known IWRM ToolBox classification structure.
- Section 4 presents detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets and planned and actual progress in 2012 with critical analysis for the global, thematic and regional levels.

## 2. Overview

### 2.1 Progress in Implementing the Strategy

Overall progress in implementing the GWP Strategy 2009-2013 in terms of outcome monitoring and reporting is presented in Section 3. Detailed monitoring data and narrative progress reviews are provided in Section 4, for GWPO including for each of the five priority thematic areas, and for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships. In each case the monitoring data are summarised on a single page (the "dashboard") showing the impact, outcomes, progress markers, outputs and input. However, the data collection for *impact* has not yet been shown, as the evolution of the GWP programme monitoring and reporting system is still a work in progress. This will be assessed for the full 5 year period.

Within the current 5-year Strategy period, about 150 tangible outcomes at the highest results level have been identified throughout the GWP Network - about half of the total number identified since GWP's inception. We are cautious in drawing clear conclusions from the absolute values of these numbers as it must be recognised that various methodologies and understandings have been applied in identifying outcomes during this period. It is also fair to state that the overall approach to M&E within GWP is stabilising as common understanding is reached across the Network

The number of outcomes identified in 2012 is about 50, an increase compared with previous years. Most outcomes fall under Strategic Goal 1 (operational), with a smaller number under Goal 2 (advocacy). Outcomes under Goals 3 and 4 are not reported at this results level. The apparent pace of implementation of the current Strategy is increasing for the following reasons:

- GWP Network entities have become more consistent in monitoring and reporting results at the outcome level,
- funding levels both regionally and globally have begun to recover following the financial crisis, and
- activities initiated earlier in the Strategy period are coming to fruition in producing tangible outcomes.

Secondly, there has undoubtedly been an increasing pace of progress in delivering the 2009-2013 GWP Strategy as measured by achievements on the progress markers defined in 2009. This shows that GWP is influencing policy change and addressing outcome challenges globally, regionally and nationally, in the direction of achieving GWP's vision and mission through the 4 Strategic Goals.

The number of progress markers left unaddressed since 2009 has reduced steadily to 161 in all, across the GWP Network. For Goal 1, for example, while fully half (50%) of all progress markers were still left unaddressed at the end of 2010, this has been reduced to 21% by the end of 2012, corresponding to 48 progress markers across the whole of GWP. Full delivery of the GWP Strategy is within reach, although not at the same level of achievement for all the desired outcomes. Also, not all Progress Markers defined in 2009 remain valid, so by definition there cannot be 100% fulfilment of each of the four goals.

On the other hand, the proportion of significant changes achieved has risen steadily to 27% of all progress markers under Goal 1, 31% under Goal 2, 25% under Goal 3 and 27% under Goal 4 by the end of 2012. In all, 199 of the progress markers defined by the GWPO and GWP Network in 2009 have seen a significant change, with a direct link to GWP activities.

The Outcome Mapping progress markers defined in 2009 for the present Strategy period were ambitious, as was acknowledged by the Mid-Term Review. It is clear that not all outcome challenges, by definition, can be fully addressed. However with the current pace of progress and sufficient funding, there is a good prognosis for delivering much of what was envisaged within the 5-year GWP Strategy, by the end of 2013.

## 2.2 Progress and challenges in 2012

Detailed presentation of GWP global, thematic and regional progress and challenges in 2012 with recommendations is made in Section 4. Following are some highlights:

### 2.2.1 GWP Network

- Addressing critical challenges globally: GWP continued to address critical development challenges and raise the visibility of water management and development through a number of global high level events and initiatives notably:
  - 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, Marseille: GWP contributed to a number of high level events, and the INBO-GWP Handbook II on Transboundary Water Resources Management was launched. Several regions were well represented, notably GWP Mediterranean and GWP West Africa.
  - Rio+20: GWP was well represented. Highlights included :
    - Representation in the Sustainable Development Dialogue on Water
    - Co-convening the Gender and Water side event
    - The launch of the *Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management* published by UN-Water, where GWP provided the majority of inputs of information from countries surveyed (97 of the 130 countries in the Level 1 survey; 25 of the 26 countries in the Level 2 survey), as well as contributing to the writing of the report and its recommendations.
    - Reaffirmation by governments of the IWRM approach, as contained in the final Rio+20 declaration
  - Stockholm World Water Week – August 2012 – *Water and Food Security*: GWP contributed to this event through membership on 1) the Scientific Programme Committee and 2) the Advisory Board for the World Water Week. Two major workshops, a number of side events and seminars, as well as the Regional Days were co-convened by GWP.
  - GWP will have a delegation at COP18 and will be addressing all Parties during the closing plenary.
- Responses to Mid-term Strategy Review: The Mid-term Strategy Review carried out in 2011 affirmed major strengths of the GWP being: i) the IWRM concept and ii) the Network of partner organisations.

Eight *focus areas for action* were agreed at the November 2011 Steering Committee. Actions during 2012 on each of these are summarised in Annex B with an indication of progress to-date.

The focus areas were the basis for a SWOT analysis discussions and the basis for the 2d meeting agenda during the *Regional Days* consultations in August 2012. Key recommendations from these discussions are as follows:

- Make IWRM relevant to rapidly-emerging development challenges. These challenges were identified by workshop participants to be most acute in areas related to climatic change, food security, energy security and urbanisation. The link with climate change has been well advanced. However for the water-using sectors, GWP must emphasise more clearly how an IWRM approach can assist in achieving objectives in their respective sectors. To do this requires the development of relevant technical products which responds to the needs of countries and regions.
  - Position GWP in the countries and regions in which it operates as a *neutral platform* to facilitate intelligently designed, implemented and operated water-related infrastructure. In much of Africa and Asia there are huge backlogs of infrastructure development, especially in terms of storage and inter-basin transfers, with processes now underway at national, regional as well as global levels to address these. This infrastructure needs to be “smart” in terms of considering the climate, social, environmental, political and financial safeguards needed. GWP’s reputation for neutrality makes it possible to provide platforms to facilitate such processes.
  - Continue promoting the engagement of the regions in the production of technical documents – including the selection of topics, case studies and approaches. These technical products should respond more clearly to the challenges being faced by partners in their regions. The products should have stronger quality control processes – engaging a range of individuals from the regions, the global TEC and Knowledge Partners.
  - Perform a review of partner organisations – to better understand which ones are participating meaningfully in the network. A partner engagement strategy should be developed to improve the quality of the partnerships being formed – as well as keeping track of numbers of partners. A part of this process would also be to conduct a survey on the needs and expectations which partner organisations have of GWP.
  - Consider rotating the location of the CP meetings – to promote local engagement.
  - Continue developing outcome-mapping (OM), but search for new results-based approaches to make it more practical and relevant. The TEC should work with the Secretariat to develop O-M specifically for the GWP requirements – with the regions being directly involved in this process. There should be a clearer understanding of GWPs contribution to sustainable development objectives – and better articulated to potential funding entities. Overall there should be capacity building in results-based management approaches for the regions.
  - A strategy should be developed to engage new financing partners – going beyond the traditional OECD donors and identifying opportunities with the BRICS economies and other developing countries, the private sector and private foundations. Capacity to engage with financing partners needs to be developed at both the global (Secretariat) as well as the regional levels. Explore partnerships and accreditation in order to implement projects from global funds (e.g. GEF; Green Climate Fund).
  - Promote the appointment of a full-time qualified Communications officer in all RWP Secretariats, with the task of making sure that communications functions are incorporated in all programmes from the outset. Capacity building to improve communications at the regional level should be considered and lessons and experience shared between regions.
  - Promote the exchange of knowledge and experience between regions in a range of programme related actions including communications, fund-raising, OM, infrastructure development and project implementation.
- GWP Gender Strategy for the GWP Network: GWP began development of a *Gender Strategy* as part of its commitment to operationalise this *guiding principle* and *core value*. Strategic objectives, outcomes and results have been identified, and indicators elaborated in several workshops. The Gender Strategy

will be launched in 2014 as part of the Global Strategy, having been developed through 2013 in a participatory manner, involving the GWP Regions, regional gender focal points, and Partners.

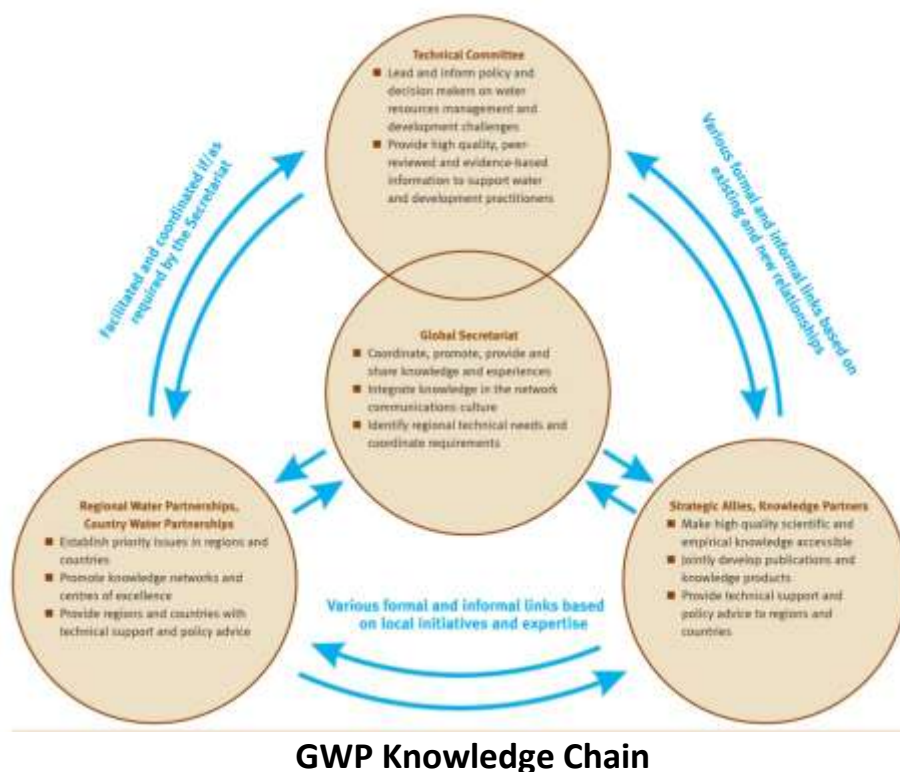
- Global Fundraising Efforts: Significant efforts have been devoted to support DFID in the development of a *business case* to support funding in the amount of £9m for the period 2013 to March 2015 under DFID's International Climate Fund (ICF). The final draft was submitted in August 2012. Approval has not yet been secured due to a change of Minister, but is expected shortly. Danida announced during 2012 increased funding of DKK 25 million over a 3 year period earmarked for WACDEP in Africa activities starting in 2013. Norway notified GWP that 2012 would be the final year of their financial support to GWPO, and that from now on they would only be able to fund regional entities in the South. Significant progress has been made in establishing the GWP Regional Water Partnerships as legal entities in 2 regions : GWP West Africa and GWP Southern Africa, which will enable these regions to access funding directly from funders such as Norad and the African Water Facility.
- Energising the Network and the role of global and regional programmes and fundraising: Progress in delivering outcomes (ref. section 3) appears to be clearly linked to the implementation of programmes both regionally or globally. A good example at the regional level is the *Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD)* which concluded successfully in 2010. During the period of its implementation monitoring and evaluation results indicated a significantly higher rate of delivery. Regional programmes also enable additional funding to be made available, either from global sources such as the PAWD and WACDEP, or regionally raised – as can be seen in some regions.

The approach to regional fundraising using core funding as *seed money*, for Regions to leverage in order to raise local funds for various activities, is not yet universally understood across the Network. The mind-set of all regions is gradually changing and we are seeing increased responsibility and ownership being taken on by regions in local fundraising and programme development, with GWP Network Officers facilitating this work. The move to establish legal entities will help.

- Regional Water Partnerships – governance and hosting: Several RWPs (notably in the African regions) are examining the possibility and moving in the direction of establishing the Regional Water Partnership as legal entities registered in a country in the region. The advantages of the RWPs registering as a legal entity are:
  - They can enter into legally binding arrangements in their own name,
  - They can carry out certain administrative functions themselves, and move towards being self-hosted if necessary,
  - They can receive funding for programmes in their own name, and
  - The legal status in relation to programmatic responsibility of the RWPs in relation to their financing partners, GWPO and the host institution becomes clear.However, these advantages bring with them greater fiduciary responsibilities and legal duties. They also imply a greater need for oversight from GWPO in order to ensure fiduciary supervision and protection of the GWP name.
- GWPO Financial Management: Various financial management reviews and audits during the year have confirmed that GWPO financial management is sound and robust!
- Strengthening the Knowledge Chain – global, regional and country levels: A GWP approach to knowledge development and sharing called the *Knowledge Chain* was agreed and reported on in 2011. This included holding two “deep dives”, also called Knowledge Chain Workshops, in 3 regions (South Asia and Southern/Eastern Africa) with mixed results.

Steps were taken in 2012 to *operationalise* these interactions more effectively, including discussions during the joint workshop in August between the GWP Regions and the Technical Committee, facilitated by the Secretariat. The key role of the Secretariat and notably the Network Operations team to facilitate interaction has been identified with roles and responsibilities more clearly described.

Good examples of interaction have begun to emerge, including in the drafting of recent key Technical Committee publications. But further effort is yet required under the 2013 Workplan.



### 2.2.2 Thematic Areas

Continued progress was made in addressing challenges within the five priority thematic areas agreed in 2011. Plans and progress with each of these thematic areas at global and regional levels in 2011 is summarised in Section 4.2. Highlights follow:

1. **Improving Financing for Water Management:** The study “Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management - A think-piece for the EUWI Finance Working Group” was published and it can be found in GWP and the EUWI’s web pages<sup>1</sup>. The document was well received by the regions, for example, it will be translated into Spanish, French and Portuguese before the year end.

The publication of the EUWI FWG/GWP Final Report was printed and shared electronically early this year. It was well received by the regions, for example, CACENA announced it was going to translate the chapter with conclusions in order to ensure broader dissemination. The document was also shared with the Finance Partners Group.

2. **Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation:** The GWP/Dundee scholarship programme in International Water Law was fully funded and successfully implemented in June 2012 for the first time (2011 was a pilot implementation under reduced budgets and participants). The programme was well-received and highly recommended by the participants. Lessons learned will be incorporated into future programmes. Regional implementation – i.e. in China (also reaching through SE Asia) and Latin America (in Spanish and reflecting regional approaches to international law) will be considered in 2013.

The EC/ANBO (Strengthening institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa – SITWA<sup>2</sup>) commenced with a successful first PSC meeting in May and recruitment and mobilization to Senegal (offices of the ANBO host at the OMVS) of a qualified Project Manager in October. The Inception Phase is now expected to be completed by October 2013 – a 10 month delay.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Publications/EUWI/EUWI%20FWG%20Water%20Pricing%20FINAL.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.gwp.org/Our-approach/Special-Programmes/Strengthening-institutions-for-transboundary-waters-in-Africa1/>

The Technical Committee contributed to the INBO-GWP Handbook II on Transboundary Water Resources Management<sup>3</sup> launched at the WWF6 in March. The background paper on Transboundary Cooperation will be completed before the end of the year.

GWP requires a coherent operational strategy for transboundary cooperation, to be developed through the 2013 Workplan, which:

1. Describes the global issues and developments relevant to the challenge of transboundary cooperation in the context of the GWP Strategy.
  2. Identifies the main existing strengths of the GWP Partnership in this area at global, regional and country levels through a process which includes mapping the present strengths and achievements.
  3. Identifies the key opportunities of the GWP Network including key strategic partners and financing opportunities.
3. Adapting to Climate Change: All planned activities were achieved with significant progress made in moving from inception to implementation of the WACDEP in Africa. This has inspired other GWP regions to develop similar programmes and has become a model. All GWP Regions were involved through the 2012 Consulting Partners meeting in August, which focused on *Water as a catalyst for building climate resilience*.

The year 2012 saw the evolution of a range of water and climate programmes forming the basis for global and regional fund-raising under the “water and climate change adaptation” operational strategy. Four programmes, described in detail in the 2013 Workplan, are currently part of the proposed GWP portfolio of water and climate in 2013 and beyond:

1. The Water Climate Development Programmes (WACDEP) in Africa and the Caribbean which have a strong focus on adaptation investments;
2. A number of regional Water and Climate Programmes modelled on the WACDEP but developed with regional context and ownership;
3. The global WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) focusing on enhancing drought resilience, and building on the existing Associated Programme in Flood Management (APFM) which focuses on enhancing resilience of countries to the shocks of floods. GWP South Asia and CEE have both developed regional drought programmes;
4. Delta governance projects have been developed for enhancing climate resilience of communities in key delta regions.

Through collaboration with the Climate Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), GWP under the WACDEP in Africa guided the development of *The Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development*<sup>4</sup> completed in 2012 together with 5 policy briefs. This represents a leveraging by GWP of close to €500,000 of additional funding from the CDKN to support the development of these knowledge management products.

GWP was active in providing global leadership notably in hosting a UNFCCC Expert Round Table on water and climate change (March) and also made expert contributions at the UNFCCC Technical workshop on water and climate change adaptation (July), as requested by the decision of COP 17. In addition, GWP was active in the development of a new international initiative called the Ice Circle.

4. Achieving Food Security: At the *operational strategy* level, food security priorities have been for the time-being integrated into the climate change adaptation (e.g. WACDEP in Africa) and other regional climate change adaptation (e.g. drought, flood, etc.) programmes. The Technical Committee progressed in a number of areas including preparation of a perspectives paper on Water and Food Security which was presented in draft as key-note address during the Stockholm World Water Week workshop on Governance for Water and Food Security, contribution to several international high-level panels on water and food security.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.gwptoolbox.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=27&Itemid=26](http://www.gwptoolbox.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=27&Itemid=26)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Publications/CDKN%20publications/SF\\_WaterSecurity\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Publications/CDKN%20publications/SF_WaterSecurity_FINAL.pdf)



5. Tackling Urbanisation: Good progress was made at the level of the Technical Committee in producing the Background Paper on this subject during 2012. A new Senior Network Officer recruited during the year may be expected to increase visibility of this important thematic area in 2013, also working in concert with the Technical Committee. The Technical Committee completed the background paper on *Integrated Urban Water Management*.

In addition to the Priority thematic areas noted above, it must be noted that the GWP Network continues with activities and outputs related to other thematic areas. The GWP monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems are capturing these activities, outputs and outcomes, as noted on the datasheets presented in Section 4

### 2.2.3 Regional highlights

Refer to Section 4.3 for greater detail. Highlights follow:

- Caribbean: GWP-C was able to mobilise political will and harness support for IWRM at its 8th High Level Session (HLS) Ministerial Forum on Water held in October 2012. Nine (9) Caribbean Ministers with responsibility for water resources management present at the Forum signed a declaration which endorsed IWRM as a major concern towards achieving water security in the Caribbean. Within the declaration, the Ministers requested that Caribbean governments in collaboration with regional partners, conduct national assessments on the status of IWRM implementation in Caribbean states and keep the implementation of IWRM under continuous review.
- Central Africa: EECAS Heads of States and Governments have adopted the new regional Work Plan documents and framework, while a major interest and subsequent planning on monitoring of water resources has been done. It is expected that this will contribute to a better assessment of the water resources main challenges in the Central African region and to the publication of a reference document next year.
- Central America: GWP CAM has taken important steps towards initiating full implementation of their Water and Climate Programme (*Boosting national sustainable development through improved climate change resilience in Central America*), such as:
  - support the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) in the revision of the Regional Climate Change Strategy (ERCC) in order to ensure it is clearly linked to actions identified in the Regional IWRM Strategy (ECAGIRGH);
  - contribution to the development of and shared inventory of adaptation experiences (part of the Regional Policy Dialogue); establishment of a GWP regional working group on climate change with two representatives from each CWP;
  - meeting with Climate Change and Water Directors to strengthen the adaptation agenda; agreement with the Central American Agricultural Council (CAC) to enhance the Programme links to food security; etc.

In addition to the above, there have been a number of country level initiatives that will speed up the inception phase of this programme at national level.

- Central and Eastern Europe: The inception report for a regional Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) was agreed in August setting the stage to commence implementation of the programme in 2013.
- Central Asia and the Caucasus: GWP CACENA, with a team consisting of DHI and COWI, on behalf of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) on a project team funded by USAID developed an economic model for water use in the Aral Sea Basin, named Aral Sea BEAM (Basin Economic Allocation Model) The model focuses on five sectors: energy, agriculture, industry, sanitation and the environment flows. It constitutes a decision support system to facilitate the move towards sustainable development in regions of the world.

- China Continued high-level meetings including with ministerial and other national and regional stakeholders across all sectors, international organisations and financing institutions, etc. Notable were the roundtable discussions in April on the *Regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System* issued by China State Council issued in January 2012.

With the increasing importance of China as a global player in international development GWP China offers a unique opportunity in global water resources management and development, to say nothing of its influence in national water issues. National investments in the water sector are enormous – more than USD50bn in 2011 according to government of China report - and expected to be even greater in 2012. Although it is impossible to directly attribute the work of the GWP China in influencing the national policies and laws to the benefits the people of China receive from such massive investments, the high-level nature and respect that GWP China is given both nationally and globally is clear. We believe it is therefore not implausible to suggest that these high level activities do positively impact regional, national, and now with the evolution of China as a major international player, international water management and development.

In 2012, the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) of the Government of China contributed USD 30,000 to GWP China. This is encouraging indication of commitment on the part of the Government of China to the efforts of the partnership in China and is taken as indication of commitment in expectation of continued and increased support in future.

- Eastern Africa: At an operational level the GWP Eastern Africa regional secretariat based at the offices of the Nile Basin Initiative has been transformed to a fully functional secretariat serving the needs of the regional partners. RWP governance issues have been resolved in GWP East Africa with a new and dynamic team in place at the Secretariat and a strong leadership role being provided by the regional partners.

The region is effectively supporting the scaling up of the WACDEP in Africa – notably first in the Bugesera project (Rwanda and Burundi) linked to the Kagera River basin transboundary basin. The Egyptian CWP has formally moved its membership to the GWP East Africa in recognition of the importance of dialogue with its Nile Basin and East African partners.

The Egyptian Water Partnership has moved its membership to the East Africa region which has the potential to enable it to play a role in encouraging collaboration in the Nile River basin.

- Mediterranean: This region continues to deliver results through a variety of initiatives in the member countries implementing a number of programmes and projects successfully funded by others. Management of activities was challenging due to the highly uncertain socio-political situation and the persistent volatility in the south and east of the Mediterranean. Delays and slow progress were recorded in some cases due to the often changes in the composition of government structures and the (re)orientation of national priorities due to the social unrest. Human resources management became more demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 10 members (to reach 12 before the end of 2012), with permanent staff in Athens, Beirut and Tunis, and an increasing team of external experts. It is anticipated that 2013 will be a year of both active and intensive implementation (with many projects being at the height of implementation and others taking off) but also building of new activities.
- South America: GWP SAM and partners were inspired by the GWP/Dundee University fellowship on International Water Legislation and made progress towards the development of *Water legislation training programme for improved national and transboundary governance* that is adapted to the particularities of the Latin American context. Likewise, a pilot WCP at river basin level is being developed in Peru to put in practice the trans-sectoral agreement currently underway. This country has been selected since it is expected to be seriously hit by climate change, which will affect water availability and its booming economy. GWP SAM will fill an important information gap in the region through the publication of the book *State of water resources in South America*. This document has a great potential to become a reference education material and an information source.

- **South Asia:** The GWP South Asia regional activities reflect the lack of regional programme integration as shown in the 2012 report which is effectively a series of activities at country, local and area (e.g. Area Water Partnership) level. Although regional initiatives are certainly desired, the realpolitik of the region restrains effective regional activities. Regional governance has been strengthened during the year with many positive achievements at country level and strong indications of willingness to put in place for a regional *Water and Climate Programme* encompassing climate change in the context of drought management. The regional South Asia Water Partnership structures have been stabilised during the year with agreement regional steering committee to maintain a “permanent” secretariat office at IWMI Colombo - rather than continue a previously planned rotation of regional host institutions. This, coupled with the retention in October of a new and well-qualified Regional Coordinator bode well for improved regional performance in future.
- **South-East Asia:** Steps are being taken to strengthen regional governance. GWP South East Asia has so far been unable to move forward with effective regional and even country programming as it has been habituated to working within the core funding without consideration of possible regional activities and fundraising. A change in mind-set is taking place which will likely also be linked in 2013 to a new host institution and regional staff oriented more towards regional programme development and management. This will be essential if the region is to maintain its relevance in face of today’s opportunities and challenges.

Relations with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) have been strengthened and a programme supported by the Japan Poverty Reduction Fund which would channel funding directly to Country Water Partnerships in both South East and South Asia regions to support ADB loan preparation processes.

- **Southern Africa:** GWP Southern Africa is clearly moving from a modality of IWRM planning to IWRM implementation. IWRM processes in Botswana, and regional actions in concert with the SADC and other regional partners such as the Challenge Programme on Water and Food (CPWF) have given the regional partnership great visibility and increased relevance in delivering GWP’s strategy.
- **West Africa:** A major breakthrough has been done in the finalization of IWRM plans in Cote d’Ivoire, Guinea, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Togo and Niger, involving in most cases consultations with ECOWAS, CILSS, WAEMU, ZIE, FAO, West African River Basin Organizations and ANBO. Concerning knowledge management, two important achievements can be noted: the RWP website is operational and contributes to an increase of knowledge sharing among west African countries; journalists from 12 West African Countries have been trained on IWRM issues.

### 2.3 Other Issues and Opportunities

#### 2.3.1 Post Rio+20 and IWRM monitoring and reporting

UN Water’s “*Status report on the application of integrated approaches to water resources management*” was successfully completed with strong support from the GWP Network, and launched at Rio+20 in 2012. Of the 130 countries reporting through the basic Level 1 survey, 97 of the country reports were supported and made possible by the respective GWP Country Water Partnership. Similarly, of the 26 countries covered by the more in-depth Level 2 survey, with detailed interviews and reporting, 25 countries reported through the GWP CWP. Key conclusions show that a majority of countries implementation of the IWRM approach and its success in delivering benefits in water management and development for people.

A key observation is that there currently is no global mechanism in place through which countries can report on their progress on water resources management, development and use. Hence the report recommends that *...by 2015 a global reporting mechanism on national water resources management be established. UN-Water is committed to facilitate and coordinate this process drawing on its existing mechanisms.*

GWP has committed to contribute to this process, and in doing so strengthen its network of Country Water Partnerships. To this effect, the 2013 Workplan contains a programme to work with selected CWPs to report on progress in national water resources management, and through this also strengthen the monitoring capacity of the countries. At the same time, GWP will work with UN-Water and other partners at global level on the development of indicators and the monitoring framework. The ultimate outcome of this work will be a robust reporting mechanism developed that responds to the needs of countries and the international community. An additional benefit will be that the already strong partnership between GWP and UN-Water will be further strengthened with improved inputs through the GWP Network.

### 2.3.2 *Post Rio+20 and the Sustainable Development Goals*

One of the main outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference was the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will build upon the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and converge with the post 2015 development agenda. It was decided establish an "*inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process open to all stakeholders, with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly*".

The Rio+20 document *The Future We Want* resolved to establish an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process on SDGs that is open to all stakeholders with a view to developing global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the UNGA. The outcome document mandated the creation of an inter-governmental Open Working Group that will submit a report to the 68th session of the General Assembly containing a proposal for sustainable development goals for consideration and appropriate action. The outcome document specifies that the process leading to the SDGs needs to be coordinated and coherent with the processes considering the post 2015 development agenda and that initial input to the work of the Open Working Group will be provided by the UNSG in consultation with national governments.

The 2013 Workplan includes resources to support events that provide advocacy platforms, in cooperation with GWP Regions, Strategic Partners/Allies, GWP Secretariat and Senior Leadership Team, in order to raise the profile of water resources management in global, regional and national-level political agendas in conjunction with addressing the challenges and development of the SDGs on water. Develop new GWP Strategy 2014-2019 in participatory way. As an output to the process, one SDG related to water management and development will be developed in concert with other global bodies.

## 2.4 **Key Challenges for 2013**

### 2.4.1 *Clearly linking GWP to the delivery of tangible and beneficial results*

In reviewing the progress in 2012, perhaps the greatest challenge for the GWP Network is to evolve to its full potential in delivering results on its vision and mission, and thereby increase in relevance in the changing global context. GWP must move forward through the achievements and successes of the past 15 years, which are based on advocacy and knowledge sharing, to become more closely identified with the delivery of tangible results that have real and positive benefits for people and communities – i.e. in implementing IWRM. This evolution requires a change in mind-set for some partners within the Network who are still largely focused upon advocacy. Successful programmes which deliver tangible results also fundamentally support GWP's fundraising capabilities across the network.

The continuing evolution of the network is being promoted through the development and implementation of global and regional programmes with results frameworks, ensuring clear outputs and outcomes. Notably, the Water and Climate Programmes (WCPs) have matured in 2012 as an important vehicle for such results delivery. The WCPs are described in detail in the 2013 Workplan. They emanate from an operational strategy for adapting to climate change framed within the current Strategy, and also build on previous experience in implementing the Partnership for Africa's Water Development (PAWD) programme which concluded successfully in 2010.

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Under the WCPs, the Water, Climate and Development Programme in Africa (WACDEP) is moving from inception to implementation, and similar programmes based on the needs of the regions are under development and ready for implementation. The approach for all these programmes is to enhance water security, building on GWP's core mission of supporting countries to put in place better water management policies and plans through an IWRM approach, and incorporating these into national and regional economic development with associated investment strategies, and capacity-building. Other global and regional programmes are being developed under operational strategies for the thematic focus areas of transboundary cooperation, water and food security, urbanisation and financing water management and development. The main challenge will be to upscale the levels of activity, while ensuring that tangible results continue to be achieved in order to deliver on the 2009-2013 Strategy.

### *2.4.2 Developing the GWP Strategy 2020 to support the continued evolution of GWP as a relevant and effective global network*

Since GWP will conclude its present Strategy period in 2013, it is essential that the organisation now develops a new Strategy towards 2020 which builds on the Network's achievements to date, and supports its continued evolution and relevance.

The thematic re-orientation (GWP Future Directions Paper 2011) which focuses on key substantive themes within the current Strategy is a move in the right direction. At the same time, gaps in the current strategy need to be addressed to ensure that the organisation remains effective, relevant and dynamic.

There is also evidence that separating the "operational" goal (the current Goal 1) from the "advocacy" goal (the current Goal 2) can be counterproductive in that truly successful advocacy needs to be linked to implementation measures. There is no longer room for fine statements which do not find traction in reality. The next Strategy will combine these two aspects into a single goal, which deals with all the substantive areas of work upon which the resources of the network will focus their attention, ensuring that advocacy and policy development are firmly linked with financing strategies and implementation efforts.

Hence another key challenge facing the GWP in 2013 is the development of a vibrant strategy for the next period, which builds on GWP's present successes and ensures the increasing relevance of the organisation.

### 3. Progress in Implementing the GWP Strategy 2009-2013

In this section we summarise monitoring data and information resulting from the various monitoring and evaluation reports prepared by the Network under GWP's Work Programme Management Cycle and assess the overall progress made in implementing the 2009-2013 GWP Strategy. The progress is presented in 3 sections reflecting the results framework:

1. At the highest level of results monitoring and reporting, Section 3.1 summarises the main *changes and IWRM outcomes*: i) since GWP commenced operations in 1998 and ii) during the present Strategy period.
2. Section 3.2 provides the analysis of Outcome Mapping *progress markers* – i.e. the *goal posts* identified in 2009, on the way to major IWRM outcomes as achieved above.
3. Section 3.3 provides activity-level information on the type and number of activities undertaken by the GWP network since 2009, in order to address the outcome challenges monitored through the progress markers monitoring reported above.

#### 3.1 IWRM Outcomes

**Sources of data:** all available monitoring and reporting mechanisms including:

- Monthly reports of activities and outcomes;
- Outcome Mapping-based *progress markers* reports identifying progress in addressing outcome challenges, delivering on annual workplans and on the Strategy;
- Programme reports; and
- ToolBox case studies.

A comprehensive classification of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools that enable good water governance<sup>5</sup> has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. [www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)) organised in three main clusters:

- A. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives)
- B. The **institutions and required capacity**; and
- C. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

This classification is used in Table 1 below in order to cluster monitoring and reporting of tangible IWRM-related outcomes:

- i) In 2012 alone (shown in detail in Table 2)
- ii) Cumulatively, during the present Strategy period, since 2009;
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

**Table 1. GWP outcomes clustered according the IWRM ToolBox classification**

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2012	2009-2012 Strategy	Total since 1998
<b>A</b>	Enabling Environment <sup>6</sup>	19	39	77
<b>B</b>	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	16	37	91
<b>C</b>	Management Instruments <sup>7</sup>	19	71	118
<b>Total:</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>286</b>

<sup>5</sup> Good governance has 8 major characteristics: It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. (OECD, 2001).

<sup>6</sup> Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives

<sup>7</sup> For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development

Tangible *outcomes* directly fostered by GWP intervention and observed in all available reporting mechanisms for countries, regions and globally are recorded according to the IWRM toolbox classification within the GWP monitoring system (ref. datasheets presented in section 4). Examples of such *changes/IWRM outcomes* recorded in 2012 are provided in Table 2 below. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2012*.<sup>8</sup>

**Table 2. GWP outcomes reported during 2012**

Region	Location	Tangible change/IWRM Outcome	Tool
GLOBAL	Global	Monitoring progress on integrated water resources management (IWRM)	C1.04
GLOBAL	Global	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Knowledge Centres	B2.02
GLOBAL	Global	Rio+20 declaration	A1.02
GLOBAL	Global	Training programme in International Water Law at UNESCO Dundee	B2.02
GLOBAL	Global	AMCOW-GWP Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development	A1.03
CAC	Armenia	National water resources policy	A1.01
CAC	Kazakhstan	National water resources policy	A1.01
CAC	Kyrgyzstan	National water resources policy	A1.01
CAC	Uzbekistan	National water resources policy	A1.01
CAC	Tadjikstan	National water resources policy	A1.01
CAC	REG	Economic model for water allocation	C1.03
CAF	Regional	Regional coordination centre for the management of water resources in Central Africa (CRGE)	B1.01
CAF	Regional	Regional Solidarity Fund for water (FORSEAU)	A3.01
CAF	Regional	Strategy for the integration of IWRM in the educational system in Central Africa.	C4.01
CAM	Costa Rica	Working group of academic institutions interested in promoting IWRM	B2.02
CAM	Guatemala	Group of academic institutions interested in promoting IWRM	B2.02
CAM	El Salvador	Water law	A2.01
CAM	Guatemala	Water regulatory framework	A2.03
CAM	Nicaragua	Basin Management regulation	B1.04
CAM	Costa Rica	Water Agenda 2030	A1.01
CAM	Regional	ECAGIRH monitoring.	B1.01
CAM	Regional	Central American climate change strategy.	A1.03
CAR	Grenada	National Water Information System (NWIS)	C8.01
CAR	Trinidad and T'o	IWRM/ICZM strategy	C2.04
CAR	Trinidad and T'o	Rainwater Harvesting System in Agro-Forestry Community	C2.05
CAR	Trinidad and T'o	NGOs Action Network	B1.09
CAR	Jamaica	Water Utility reform	B1.06
CAR	Regional	Declaration recognising the importance of ensuring long term water security	A1.03
CEE	Moldova	Bic River Basin Council	B1.04
CEE	Moldova	Bic River basin management plan	C2.02
CEE	Latvia	Guidelines for river ecosystems restoration	C6.05
CEE	Ukraine	Water safety plan	C9.01
CEE	Estonia	Manual of waste-water treatment for individual households in rural areas	C3.02
CEE	Regional	Sanitation schemes	C2.05
CEE	Regional	Danube Strategy	C2.02
CEE	Sava	International Sava River Basin Commission	B1.02
CHI	China	Water management mechanism	A1.02
MED	Greece, Malta	Rainwater harvesting - non conventional waters	C2.05
MED	Drin	TB Institutional arrangement	B1.02
SAF	Botswana	IWRM plan	C1.03
SAF	South Africa	Economic water use accounting.	C1.02
SAM	Chile	Environmental institutional framework	A1.02
SAM	Chile	Water Sustainability Summit	B2.01

<sup>8</sup> We are still in a process of fully documenting the background for each of these outcomes.

Region	Location	Tangible change/IWRM Outcome	Tool
SAS	Nepal, 2 villages	Local Water Parliament	B1.09
SAS	India	India Water Hub	C1.01
SAS	India	National water policy	A1.01
SAS	Nepal	Citizen Report Card (CRC)	C4.03
SEA	Indonesia	National Water Resources Policy	A1.01
SEA	Regional	Benchmark status of regional IWRM	C1.04
WAF	Benin	Technical advisory platform	B2.02
WAF	Gambia	IWRM Roadmap	C2.01
WAF	Regional	1997 UN Watercourses Convention ratification in countries	A1.02
WAF	Regional	IWRM Training modules in universities	B2.02

### Overall assessment:

Within the current 5-year Strategy period, about 150 tangible outcomes at the highest results level have been identified throughout the GWP Network - about half of the total number identified since GWP's inception. We are cautious in drawing clear conclusions from the absolute values of these numbers as it must be recognised that various methodologies and understandings have been applied in identifying outcomes during this period. It is also fair to state that the overall approach to M&E within GWP is stabilising as common understanding is reached across the Network

The number of outcomes identified in 2012 is about 50, an increase compared with previous years. Most outcomes fall under Strategic Goal 1 (operational), with a smaller number under Goal 2 (advocacy). Outcomes under Goals 3 and 4 are not reported at this results level. The apparent pace of implementation of the current Strategy is increasing for the following reasons:

- GWP Network entities have become more consistent in monitoring and reporting results at the outcome level,
- funding levels both regionally and globally have begun to recover following the financial crisis, and
- activities initiated earlier in the Strategy period are coming to fruition in producing tangible outcomes.

Interestingly, two of GWP's highest performing regions (GWP Mediterranean and GWP Southern Africa) have relatively few outcomes in 2012 reported in Table 2. This is evidently more a reflection of low reporting in 2012 (or the fact that the reporting deadline was brought forward earlier this year), than a true reflection of outcomes achieved, as shown below in section 4 in the details by region.

### **3.2 Implementing the Strategy as assessed through Outcome Mapping**

**Sources of data:** GWP Annual Progress Markers: Reports for 2010, 2011 and 2012.

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has committed in this Strategy period to adopt *Outcome Mapping*<sup>9</sup> as its approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work (ref. also Annex A). An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct attribution of *results* to indirect outcomes is not possible in organisations such as GWP. Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes. *Results* have been planned and are being assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the *influence* on the *boundary actors*<sup>10</sup> with whom GWP is working to effect change. For GWP, the *boundary actors* are often national governments or regional economic development bodies.

<sup>9</sup> IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

<sup>10</sup> *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities.



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The outcomes<sup>11</sup> of GWP's work are measured through monitoring *changes in the behaviour* identified by *progress markers* of these key actors and others. Such *results* can be monitored and reported only through describing the *plausible linkages* between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.

GWP has now carried out 3 assessments based on Outcome Mapping *progress markers* in 2010<sup>12</sup>, 2011 and 2012, providing some indication of progress in implementing the strategy. The progress markers may be considered the *goal posts* along the way to addressing the 2013 Outcome Challenges initially identified in the 5-year work programmes elaborated in 2008 and early 2009. The database of GWP progress markers now comprises some 700 entries obtained from the statements provided in the 3 annual reports on monitoring of progress markers. GWP global and regional entities have made an analysis of the pre-identified progress markers according to the following 3 levels:<sup>13</sup>

/	Some linkage can be reported with a key <i>boundary actor</i> , mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)
+	A change process is identified. While not fully implemented, the direct link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)
++	A significant change can be reported. The influences/ processes leading to this change are worth reporting, including the direct link to GWP activities (90%)

Assessments of the various entities within the organisation, globally and regionally, are presented in the Annex. The pie charts on the following page summarise the 3 annual outcome mapping assessments. It shows the pattern of recorded changes in 2010, 2011 and 2012 against the same progress markers (from 2009) and the 4 GWP Strategic Goals.

Some of the progress markers which were defined in 2009 are no longer valid. To take just one example : for GWPO at global level, there is a progress marker stating:

- **Adaptation Fund recognizes GWP as a facilitating mechanism for disbursing adaptation funds.**

This was derived from the operational strategy for "water and climate change " developed in 2009.

However, as climate negotiations have moved on, the Adaptation Fund has been superseded by the Green Climate Fund, and so this progress marker is no longer valid (there are very few funds left in the Adaptation Fund, available to only a small number of countries; on the other hand the global Green Climate Fund is not yet operational). Hence this particular progress marker is no longer valid. There are other examples, which taken together show that by definition, 100% fulfilment of the 5-year Strategy is not achievable.

Please refer to the comprehensive 5-year GWP Work Programmes for detailed descriptions of the progress markers for the GWPO Secretariat and each of GWP's 13 Regional Water Partnerships.

### **Overall assessment:**

**There has been an increasing pace of progress in delivering the 2009-2013 GWP Strategy, influencing policy change and addressing outcome challenges globally, regionally and nationally, in the direction of achieving GWP's vision and mission through the 4 Strategic Goals.**

**The number of progress markers left unaddressed has reduced steadily to 161 in all, across the GWP Network. For Goal 1, for example, while fully half (50%) of all progress markers were still left unaddressed at the end of 2010, this has been reduced to 21% by the end of 2012, corresponding to 48 progress markers across the whole of GWP. Full delivery of the GWP Strategy is within reach, although**

<sup>11</sup> *outcomes* as defined as *changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it* (IDRC, 2001).

<sup>12</sup> Two regions did not have progress markers in their 2010 workplans and therefore could not fully report. This problem was addressed in the 2011 workplan. One region reported without using the scale.

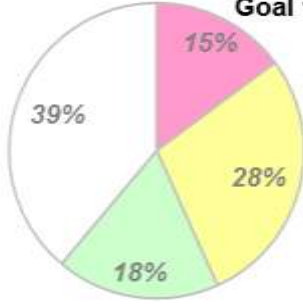
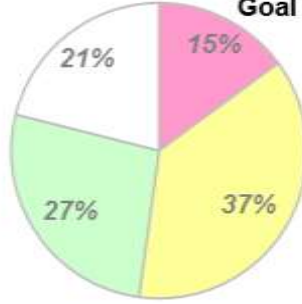
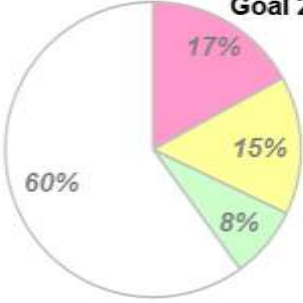
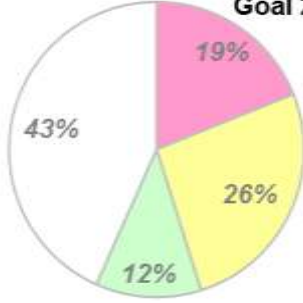
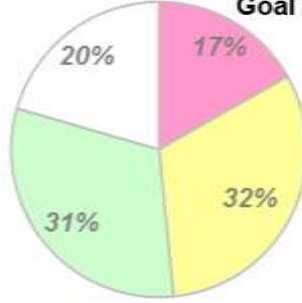
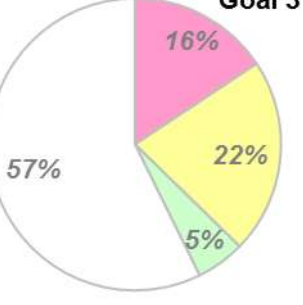
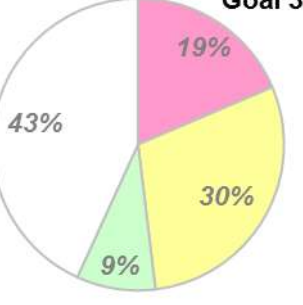
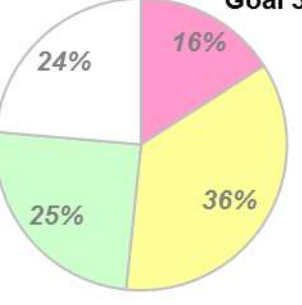
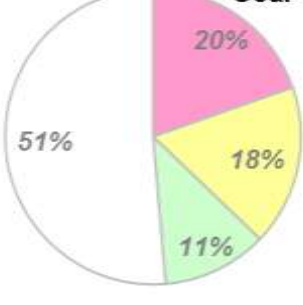
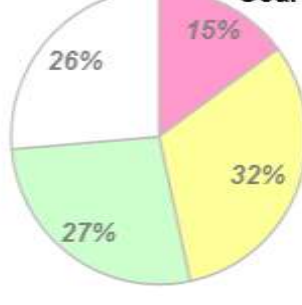
<sup>13</sup> The statistics provided are indicative and should be treated as illustration of work in progress. This will be fully addressed in the analysis of the delivery of the 5-year GWP Strategy, upon completion.

## GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012

not at the same level of achievement for all the desired outcomes. Also, not all Progress Markers defined in 2009 remain valid, so by definition there cannot be 100% fulfilment of each of the four goals.

On the other hand, the proportion of significant changes achieved has risen steadily to 27% of progress markers under Goal 1, 31% under Goal 2, 25% under Goal 3 and 27% under Goal 4 by the end of 2012. In all, 199 of the progress markers defined by the GWPO and GWP Network in 2009 have seen a significant change, with a direct link to GWP activities.

**Table 3: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers – 2010 to 2012**

2010	2011	2012																														
<p><b>Goal 1</b></p>  <table border="1"> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>White</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>Pink</td><td>21%</td></tr> <tr><td>Yellow</td><td>16%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td>13%</td></tr> </table>	Category	Percentage	White	50%	Pink	21%	Yellow	16%	Green	13%	<p><b>Goal 1</b></p>  <table border="1"> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>White</td><td>39%</td></tr> <tr><td>Pink</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr><td>Yellow</td><td>28%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td>18%</td></tr> </table>	Category	Percentage	White	39%	Pink	15%	Yellow	28%	Green	18%	<p><b>Goal 1</b></p>  <table border="1"> <tr><th>Category</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>White</td><td>21%</td></tr> <tr><td>Pink</td><td>15%</td></tr> <tr><td>Yellow</td><td>37%</td></tr> <tr><td>Green</td><td>27%</td></tr> </table>	Category	Percentage	White	21%	Pink	15%	Yellow	37%	Green	27%
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### 3.3 Activities and Outputs

Source of data: GWP Monthly Reports.

The statistics below give an overview of GWP activities and outputs in the 18 *strategic elements*<sup>14</sup> identified in the GWP Strategy as they are being addressed, based on the number of activities reported for each one (i.e. the number of “hits”) as reported in the GWP Monthly Reports. Note that the first 6 strategic elements fall under Goal 1, the next 4 under Goal 2, 4 under Goal 3 and 4 under Goal 4 of the Strategy.

**Overall assessment:**

The types of activities vary under each thematic focus area and also from region to region, reflecting regional priorities and varying levels of maturity and capacity to these areas. For example, in both the *climate change* and *financing* areas GWP is initiating a range of activities, with an emphasis on capacity building. The five thematic focus areas also have a spin-off to other related strategic elements. Activities under SE 1.1 “improving support for water management through national processes” have increased as climate change adaptation programme initiatives already underway in Africa move into implementation. This programme influences national development plans and financing strategies, which are closely linked to tangible outputs and outcomes in terms of national and regional investments.

Figure 1 below is a graph showing the total number of occurrences (i.e. *hits*) reported per strategic element, for GWP as a whole for 2009-2012, split by types of activities:

- Blue (4 shades) represents reports directly associated with outputs/outcomes – due to the types of activities reported for:
  1. *process* facilitation
  2. *capacity* building,
  3. *awareness* raising, and
  4. *products*;
- Green colour is a mix of *operational* activities contributing to a larger project purpose;
- Orange colour represents GWP-initiated *meetings* for advocacy, designing or advancing cooperation with others and for managing/governing the network; and
- White colour represents *participation/contribution* to events or processes initiated by *others*.

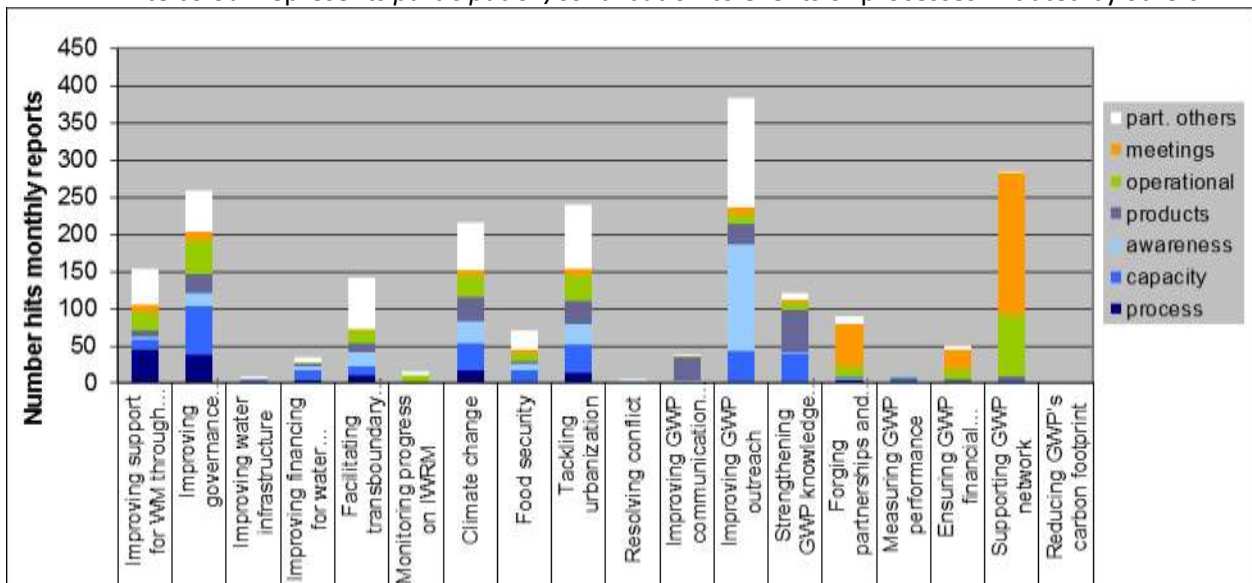
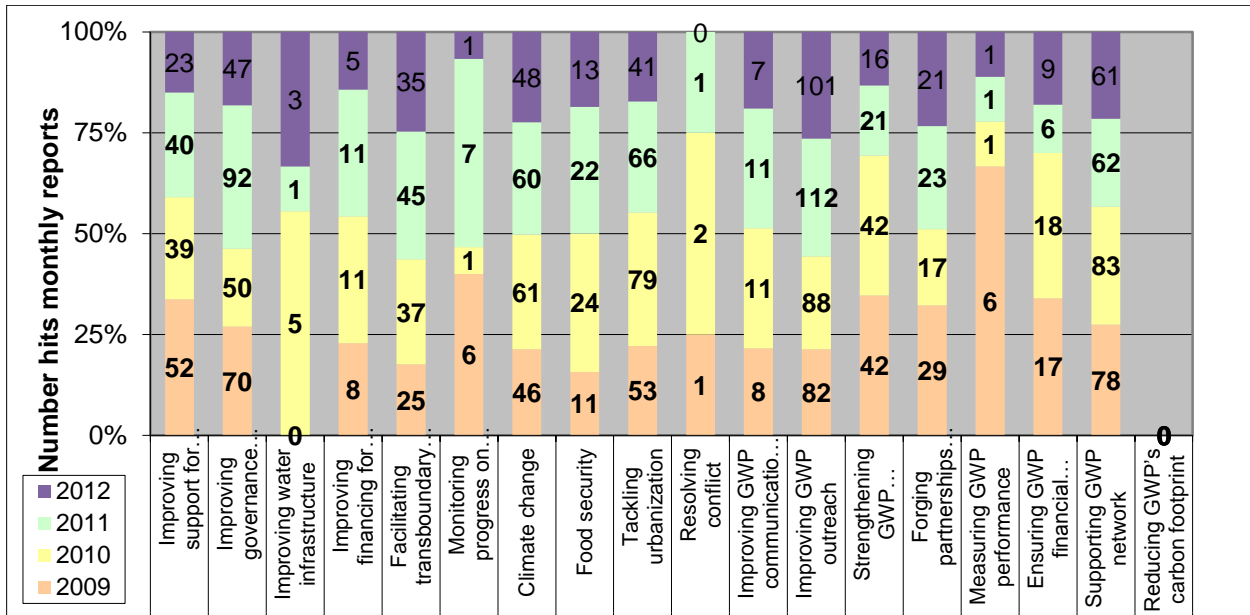


Figure 1. Activities and outputs for all 18 strategic elements, for GWP as a whole 2009-2012

<sup>14</sup> Remark: under the strategic element “tackling urbanization” are recorded a number of different issues (e.g. WSS, environment), which explains the high number of hits.

Figure 2 below shows the number of reported occurrences or *hits* per year and per strategic element in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, for GWP as a whole.



**Figure 2. Activities and outputs for all 18 strategic elements, for GWP, showing the number of “hits” per strategic element in each of the 4 years of the current Strategy**

As the monitoring and evaluation function is still a work in progress, it must be noted that in some cases this graph is an artefact of the way reporting is done, and does not reflect the actual accomplishments.

For instance, the strategic element 18 on “Reducing GWP’s carbon footprint” shows no progress over the 4 years of the current Strategy in the figure above – only because the Network has not been comprehensively monitoring progress, because there are no progress markers attached to this strategic element. In fact, various policies and actions are in place, aimed at addressing the issue, and an environmental policy for GWP is under development in order to influence the next Strategy. GWPO’s carbon footprint is being reduced each year through the following measures :

- Reducing air travel where possible, by maximising the use of remote communications (teleconferences, Webex).
- Carbon compensation when air travel is unavoidable.
- Installing energy efficient office equipment in the Global Secretariat.

Similarly, the strategic element on “Monitoring progress on IWRM” shows only one outcome in 2012 (**contribution to the UN report presented at Rio+20**). This has been reported as a major global result (see Table 2 under section 3.1 above), and the number of “hits” do not adequately reflect the activities across the GWP Network (97 countries reporting to the Level 1 survey; 25 countries reporting in depth to Level 2).

More detailed analysis by theme in the form of *spider diagrams* are presented in Section 4.2 below for each of the five thematic focus areas (water financing, transboundary, climate change, food security and urbanization) – the five strategic elements selected out of 18, for special focus in developing and reporting on these key challenges.

These spider diagrams provide an indication of the types of activities conducted within the Network for each of these five thematic areas. It is interesting to note, for example, the different emphasis of the activities in each of these thematic areas reflecting varying levels of maturity and capacity. For example, in the *climate change* and *financing* areas GWP is initiating activities particularly through capacity building.

## 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Data and Planned/Actual Progress in 2012

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2012 for each entity within the GWP Network:

1. GWPO Secretariat and Technical Committee
2. Global coordination of 5 priority thematic areas, and
3. Regional water partnerships - 13

The *Planned/Actual Progress in 2012* tables is presented in 3 sections:

1. Column 1 presents the summary activities presented in the 2012 Workplan.
2. Column 2 presents a summary of the actual progress during the year.
3. The final section in the table presents a critical commentary including the most important challenges-faced, lessons-learned and recommendations.

The tables are supported by datasheets as explained below.

Understanding the Datasheets

		BRIEF EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DATA SHEET			
<b>IMPACT</b> (Socio-Economic Benefits)		<b>Entity</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Country 1 Country 2</b>
	<b>Value Added (proxy €):</b>	This section is meant to capture GWP impact at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level.			
	<b>Beneficiaries (NB):</b>				
	<b>Investments (leverage):</b>	A robust methodology to assess this impact is yet to be developed.			
	<b>Value Added (proxy €):</b>				
	<b>Beneficiaries (NB):</b>				
<b>OUTCOMES</b> (Water Governance Systems)		<b>Entity</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Country 1 Country 2</b>
	<b>Cumulative GWP</b>	This section is meant to capture GWP outcomes at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level. The approach used is based on a routine recording of "changes" fostered/influenced by GWP within the "water governance systems" at these levels. The classification of governance elements considered is based on the GWP ToolBox structure (60 governance elements grouped into 14 sub-categories and ultimately in 3 main areas: Policies, Institutional arrangements and Management Instruments).			
	A Policies				
	B Institutional roles				
	C Management Instruments				
	<b>Total</b>	The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports. (Work in progress - A thorough check is currently underway)			
<b>PROGRESS MARKERS</b> (Actors influenced)	<b>2009-to-date</b>	This section provides a snapshot of progress made at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional) in terms of fostering changes of GWP Boundary Actors behaviour. These changes are measured against progress markers defined in GWP entities workplans. These Progress Markers are goalposts along the way to addressing Outcome Challenges identified under the 4 Goals of the GWP Strategy. The progress made are thus displayed by goals. The 3 levels assessment scale is explained below.			
		The data are collected through an annual Progress Markers Report.			
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	/		
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)	+		
<b>OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES</b> (Proxy)	<b>2009-to-date</b>	This section provides a snapshot of activities implemented at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional). The activities are recorded against themes (18 strategic elements of GWP Strategy grouped under the 4 GWP Goals - see GWP strategy) and against types (7 main types explained below).			
		The data are collected through Monthly Reports.			
	<b>Process facilitation</b>	Design / participation to significant planning / reform processes (workshops, drafting documents)			
	<b>Capacity building</b>	Targeted activities with a clear purpose in terms of building capacity (training, forum, dialogue, focused Toolbox training)			
	<b>Awareness raising</b>	General activities designed for raising awareness of larger public (world water days, exhibition etc)			
	<b>Knowledge products</b>	Publications and other products (lectures, books, website, newsletters etc)			
	<b>Operational management</b>	Programme implementation activities (meetings of project management groups, technical advisory groups)			
	<b>Alliance building</b>	Meetings initiated by GWP for advocacy, designing or advancing a cooperation with partners (liaising with development banks, RECs, RBOs etc)			
<b>Overall support water agenda</b>	Participation / contribution to activities or processes initiated by others (e.g. world water forum, world water week, UN processes)				
<b>INPUTS</b> (Budgets)		<b>Entity</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Country 1 Country 2</b>
	<b>2009-to-date</b>	<b>Budget (€):</b>	This section is meant to capture the budgets invested in GWP at different levels. The budgets can be raised at different levels (global, regional, national, local) and can be tied or untied. The amount of globally raised untied funds allocated to GWP regions annually is 200,000€.		
		<b>Budget (€):</b>			

### 4.1 GWP Global Level

#### 4.1.1 The GWP Network and Organisation

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CH	EAF	MED
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CH	EAF	MED
A Policies		77	6	5	3	10	3	3	3	2	3
B Institutional roles		91	3	0	3	6	3	8	1	2	5
C Management Instruments		118	4	5	8	6	7	15	1	7	7
<i>Cumulative</i>											
Total		286	13	10	14	22	13	26	5	11	15
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
A Policies		10	3	10	10	6					
B Institutional roles		4	4	40	8	4					
C Management Instruments		21	1	10	4	22					
Total		35	8	60	22	32					
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
2009-todate											
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) / A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) + A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)											
2009-todate											
INPUTS (Budgets)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CH	EAF	MED
Budget (€):											
2009-todate		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
Budget (€):											



4.1.2 The GWPO and Technical Committee

Progress Report (elements)		Global		
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		Global		
	Value Added (proxy €):			
	Beneficiaries (NB):			
	Investments (leverage):			
	Value Added (proxy €):			
	Beneficiaries (NB):			
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		Global		
	A Policies	6		
	B Institutional roles	3		
	C Management Instruments	4		
	<b>Cumulative Total</b>	<b>13</b>		
	A Policies			
B Institutional roles				
C Management Instruments				
<b>Total</b>				
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate			
	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	/		
	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)	+		
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)	++		
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate			
	Improving support for WMI through...			
	Improving governance systems			
	Improving water infrastructure			
	Improving financing for water...			
	Facilitating transboundary...			
	Monitoring progress on IWRM			
	Climate change			
	Food security			
	Travelling urbanization			
	Resolving conflict			
	Improving GWP communication...			
	Improving GWP outreach			
	Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing...			
	Forging partnerships and alliances			
Measuring GWP performance				
Ensuring GWP financial sustainability				
Supporting GWP network				
Reducing GWP's carbon footprint				
INPUTS (Budgets)		Global		
	Budget (€):			
2009-todate	Budget (€):			

4.1.3 GWPO Secretariat – Planned/Progress in 2012

GWPO SECRETARIAT	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p><u>100</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure increased funding for GWP to meet the requirements needed to fully implement the 2009-2013 strategy, by strengthening cooperation and interaction with existing Financing Partners and strategic allies as well as supporting and developing regional and national level fundraising activities.</li> <li>• Develop the organizational structure and environment including recruitment of human resources with the matching skills mix for a successful implementation of the 2009 – 2013 strategy and to meet the demands of a growth budget. In addition Gender and Youth Strategies will be developed to revitalize the network.</li> <li>• Initiate, support and develop 5 key thematic focus areas; Climate Change, Food Security, Urbanization, Transboundary Cooperation and Financing Water Management. Build and develop the regional involvement within the GWP-WMO Associated Programme on Flood Management and the Integrated Drought Management Programme.</li> <li>• Strategic Global Events and Processes</li> <li>• New Partners and MOUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Switzerland provided additional funding of €750,000 in order to enable GWPO to function on a “continuity” budget during 2012.</li> <li>• The Swedish government increased its support to GWP and reaffirmed its commitment to providing top quality office space, finalized through a new Head Quarters Agreement which was passed in June 2012 by an Act of the Swedish Riksdag (Parliament). This enables GWP to sublet office space to SIWI and UN organizations in Stockholm (FAO, UNEP, UNDP).</li> <li>• The EC project on “Strengthening International Waters in Africa” has commenced with funding of €3 million over 3 years. WMO co-funded the GWP CEE “Workshop on Integrated Drought Management” and UNOPS co-funded the SFP training in West Africa. The People’s Republic of China provided an amount of \$30,000 to GWPO for the first time in 2012 (showing a success in the focus on BRIC countries). DANIDA will increase their funding by 25 million DKK over a 3 year period (2013 to 2015) earmarked for WACDEP in Africa.</li> <li>• Due to the lack of DFID funding coming through, the “growth budget” activities were not realised, while some existing staff vacancies and proposed additional recruitments have been delayed or put on hold.</li> <li>• Recruitment of 1 new NO, new Web Communications &amp; IT Strategy Officer and new Legal &amp; HR Officer were completed successfully (existing vacancies). A full-time position of Knowledge Management Assistant has been established.</li> <li>• The GWP Gender and Youth strategies are under development. The President of the World Youth Parliament for Water was invited to the May 2012 SC meeting and GWP Chair and ES have been participating and speaking at various Gender/Youth Events.</li> <li>• Of the five thematic focus areas, Climate Change is well ahead, with a global expert group meeting hosted at GWPO on behalf of UNFCCC in March 2012, to prepare for the UNFCCC technical workshop on “water and climate change” held under SBSTA in Mexico in July 2012. “Building climate resilience through water security” was the focus of the 2012 Consulting Partners meeting on in August. WACDEP program launched in Africa and other regions set up to start their climate programmes. Drought programmes developed in GWP CEE and GWP South Asia, and at global level the joint GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Programme is set to launch in early 2013. Delta programme under development with 10 countries. Links strengthened between RWPs and FAO in African sub-regions, for water and food security. GWPO was invited to the Committee on Food Security for the first time, as an observer. A programme on transboundary cooperation in Africa started with the inception phase of EC-funded SITWA project. Major new publications produced on water financing with EUWI Finance Working Group (which has now completed</li> </ul>

	<p>its work).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First-ever visit by a Head of State to GWPO Offices (the President of Mongolia in October 2012).</li> <li>• GWP was well represented at the World Water Forum in Marseille, the World Water Day at the UN in New York, Stockholm+40, Rio+20, the Stockholm World Water Week and COP18</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/10158830">http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/feedarticle/10158830</a></li> <li>• Governments at Rio+20 reaffirmed their commitment to the IWRM approach</li> <li>• The GWP Network grew by 138 new Partner organizations, from 2585 Partners at the end of 2011, to 2723 Partners at the end of Q3/2012.</li> <li>• Agreement with Water Resources Group for the GWP Chair to sit on the WRG Governing Council, and the ES to join the WRG Steering Board</li> <li>• 3 new MOUs signed during 2012 with: International Water Centre (Australia) for a new scholarship programme on IWRM training; International River Foundation and GWP to co-convene an Asian River Prize and an African River Prize; SIWI and GWP to co-convene 2013 Stockholm World Water Week</li> </ul>
<p><u>200</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Financial Reports from the RWP have gradually improved in quality and timeliness and are currently at a high level with a few exceptions only. The aim for 2012 is to support the high performing RWPs to remain at the same level, in spite of possible changes of Host Institutions, and to give additional support to strengthen the weaker RWPs.</li> <li>• Support the regions further in reporting on locally raised funds so that funding secured at the country level is included in the locally raised funds for the region as a whole.</li> <li>• Assist in the process to improve regional budget management by clarifying roles and responsibilities and streamlining the budget approval process</li> <li>• Finance will continue to assist the RWPs/Host Institution to reduce the number of observations in the auditors Management Letter.</li> <li>• The goal for GWPO is to keep or decrease the number and significance of the observations in the GWPO Management Letter.</li> <li>• Secure continued positive audit assessments of GWPO financial management.</li> <li>• Establish and implement solid and easy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality and timing of the Financial Reports are a good indicator of the quality of the over all financial management of the RWP. On a 1-5 scale the average quality of the Financial Reports has increased from 3.7 Q4 2011 to 4.6 Q2 2012. (* Quality score of 5 is a perfect report with no issues to report; * Quality score of 4 is a report with one minor issue only; * Quality score of 3 is a report with several issues but nothing major; * Quality score of 2 is a report with one major issue but no minor issues * Quality score of 1 is a report with several issues of which at least one is major).</li> </ul> <p>The timing has improved as well, from 5.1 days delay in Q2 2011 to 2.7 days delay for Q2 2012 reports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A large amount of time has been invested to support the two weakest RWPs (Central Africa and Eastern Africa) to improve their financial management and reporting. Some progress is visible in Central Africa, however Eastern Africa still has a long way to go. The accuracy of the reporting and financial management in this region can only be secured with on-going support from the WACDEP Financial Officer and GWPO Network Officer. The well performing regions all remain at a very good level.</li> <li>• Continuous encouragement from NO, Finance and others has resulted in a better will to report Locally Raised funding(LR). The amount of LR increased between 2010 and 2011, and the number of regions reporting LR went from 6 regions to 9. This is however a very rough indicator as LR varies a lot over the years for other reasons. Nevertheless – there is increased awareness of the importance of reporting LR as well as</li> </ul>

<p>to follow financial routines for the WACDEP and ANBO Programmes at all levels (Country, Regional, Global).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop requirements for and start a search of a “cloud based” accounting system which would provide the possibility for GWPO and the RWP/CWPs to access a joint system.</li> </ul>	<p>understanding that increased LR funds will not have a negative impact on core funds from GWPO.</p> <p>Both GWP CAF and SAF will be reporting LR funds for the WACDEP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F&amp;A has through the Financial Guidelines and through discussions during visits to the RWP emphasised the need for clear roles and responsibilities between GWPO, NO, RSC, RC; and HI. The governance structure of the RWP is in many cases not clear, not even to the RWP. To improve/clarify the roles and responsibilities for the financial management F&amp;A would recommend a comprehensive overview of the governance structure of all RWPs. With a goal to not only ensure a sufficient distribution of responsibilities but to secure a good understanding by the stakeholders. <p>A presentation on good budget management was made by F&amp;A in the region with the worst track record in budget management at their 2012 RSC meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of comments in the Regional Management Letters (RML) in 2010 was 15. The 2011 RML contained 25 comments. The importance of the comments varied from minor to important, and as such it is difficult to compare the two years. Further efforts are needed to decrease the number of comments. A focus area for 2013.</li> <li>• For GWPO the Management Letter for 2010 contained three comments while the 2011 ML contained only one which is related to the regional level – not GWPO. The goal for 2013 is to keep the GWPO comments in the ML to zero.</li> <li>• Ernst&amp;Young has confirmed their assessment of GWPO financial management as sound and robust.</li> <li>• WACDEP Financial Officer has established and implemented solid routines for WACDEP Africa Programmes. A WACDEP supplement to the Core Financial Guidelines has been developed with input from the regions and the GWPO Africa team. Country level routines have not been developed as no financial management are performed (yet) at country level. Financial routines for ANBO/SITWA Programme are not yet in place due to a delayed start of the implementation, but should be agreed and implemented during the remainder of 2012.</li> <li>• The assessment of suitable accounting software is not progressing as quickly as planned due to lack of time. This is becoming more urgent as two RWPs are in need of F&amp;A online advice and support.</li> </ul> </li></ul>
<p><u>300</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting &amp; Media: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Continue to work with regions to build communications capacity, esp. in reporting results of GWP activities but also in all activities (media, brand, web, knowledge sharing, etc.).</li> <li>○ Continue to communicate GWP impact to key audiences such as funders and media through publications, online, and at events.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Knowledge Sharing/ToolBox</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A solid foundation is being built on the annual Comms Officers meeting and Comms Training Workshops. 9 out of 13 now have full-time Comms Officers, 9 out of 13 regions have launched new websites, and several regions are focusing greater attention on reporting through regional newsletters, annual reports and use of social media.</li> <li>• GWPO presence at high-profile events usually garners mainstream media attention (10 articles in the mainstream press in 2012).</li> <li>• GWP website received 5,551 unique visitors per month on average during 2012.</li> <li>• ToolBox website received 2,365 unique visitors per</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Explore the addition of new features to the ToolBox website which will make it more interactive.</li> <li>○ Explore how the ToolBox can be used in academic curriculum and training institutes in the developing world.</li> <li>• Communications Infrastructure             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Build on our investment in technology by enhancing: a) the use of the Partners database by the regions b) integrating our work processes into the database platform and c) exploring the best way to share and preserve institutional knowledge across the network.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>month on average during 2012.            Twitter followers : Jan: 373. Nov: 904            Facebook likes : Jan: 491. Nov: 865            Linked-In contacts : Jan: 543. Nov: 1,076</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Survey of ToolBox users completed and now informs future actions. Discussion forum created but not yet launched. Workshop for IWRM Knowledge Centres for universities using the ToolBox as a resource for postgraduate IWRM training organized, and follow-up in progress. New tools on economic and financial instruments developed and uploaded.</li> <li>• Continuing investments and improvements made esp. to global and regional websites. All IT platforms, technology and software reviewed in 2012 by new IT officer. Plans being made for a major transition to cloud-based applications in 2013 for both productivity improvements and cost savings.</li> </ul>
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<p>400</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network Officers playing an increasingly active role in as focal points in the 5 priority strategic thematic elements of the GWP Strategy and thereby enabling operationalising the knowledge chain. The Network Operations Unit will increasingly be involved in working with the regions to support new programme development and management and implementation of on-going initiatives. To effectively deliver, the outstanding vacancies in the Network Operations Unit must be filled under the growth budget.</li> <li>• Support to commencement of implementation of the WACDEP in Africa and, subject to availability of the growth budget, scale up similar activities in most other regions (ref. Section 5).             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide support to the regions in setting up WACDEP systems, teams, and reporting processes.</li> <li>○ Assist the regions with the selection of new Hosts for the WACDEP as required.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support to commencement of implementation of the EC/ANBO Transboundary in Africa Project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial constraints and staff turnover within the team have resulted in continued vacancies in NO positions during the year – limiting the ability of the NO Unit to guide/facilitate all of the thematic focus areas. The present NO team has been increasingly involved in working with their respective regions in support of new programme development. Notably successes include the orientation of the CEE and South Asia regions in developing regional cooperation on integrated drought management, and the progress in developing a project with ADB to engage CWPs in supporting loan project preparation (funded by the JPRF).</li> <li>• WACDEP in Africa moved from inception to implementation phase during 2012, with strong support from AMCOW and country governments. Regional and country activities within this programme are all moving towards implementation. Similar programmes are being developed in other regions, notably Caribbean and GWP Central America, with Ministerial level support.</li> <li>• EC/ANBO (Strengthening institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa – SITWA) has commenced with a successful first Steering Committee meeting and recruitment of a qualified Project Manager. The Inception Phase is now expected to be completed by October 2013 – a 10 month delay.</li> </ul>
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**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

- Facilitating priority thematic areas: The Network Operations Unit has been moving forward with the theme of *climate change adaptation* with the WACDEP programme in Africa, and now with the potential to scale up similar activities in other regions with the additional DFID funding. The water financing theme has produced some useful knowledge products. We have been slower in developing and delivering focused *operational strategies* for the other thematic areas due to staff limitations in the NO team.

### Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- DFID discussions on the Water Security Programme have been going on for 2 years and final confirmation of funding of GBP 9 million for 2013 through to March 2015 has still not been secured, which consumes time and energy, and causes continued uncertainty in business planning both for the Secretariat and the Regions. In anticipation of this major funding, plans have been put in place and expectations raised.
- As of 2013 GWPO will lose Norway as a core Financing Partner at global level, since Norad can now only fund Southern-based organizations. The Regional Water Partnerships now need to develop their own relationships with Norway for funding (linkages have been made with Norad for GWP SAf and Eaf).
- The challenge for the SITWA project has been to ensure ownership by the various entities within Africa (i.e. ANBO and their respective focal points, the ANBO Secretariat currently hosted by OMVS, the GWP RWPs in Africa and AMCOW/AU). This has taken more time than initially planned – a recommendation to ensure adequate time for such start-up activities in future initiatives of a similar nature.

4.1.4 Technical Committee – Planned/Progress in 2012

Technical Committee	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key messages to be addressed for 6th WWF:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Perspectives Paper on Economics of Water security,</li> <li>○ Position Paper on Water and Green Economy.</li> <li>○ to provide 4 key panellists for the session 2.1 (Balance Multiple Use through IWRM)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Follow up in Water &amp; Food Security work:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy brief from SAS and SA/EA Workshops,</li> <li>○ Perspectives Paper</li> <li>○ Background Paper</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Follow up in Transboundary Cooperation (a Background paper is envisaged to be developed by end 2011)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Policy Brief</li> <li>○ Contribution to a joint INBO/GWP Handbook on IWRM in Transboundary basins</li> <li>○ Contribution to a joint University Dundee/GWP summer course on IWL</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>WWF6 in Marseille:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perspectives paper on Water in the Green Economy published and presented at the 6<sup>th</sup> WWF</li> <li>• The Session on Balancing Multiple Use through IWRM held during the 6<sup>th</sup> WWF, report produced</li> <li>• Contribution to High Level Panel on Water and Food Security Session (French Gov.)</li> <li>• Contribution to INBO-GWP Handbook II made, the book launched at 6<sup>th</sup> WWF</li> </ul> <p>SWWW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The keynote presentation on Global Food and Water Security presented during the SWWW</li> <li>• Application of Models and Decision Support Systems for Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice</li> </ul> <p>Global Expert Group meeting on “Water Security Indicators” convened at GWPO offices in November.</p> <p>The following <b>knowledge products</b> produced in 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing Water Security (Perspectives Paper)</li> <li>• Groundwater Resources and Irrigation Agriculture (Perspectives Paper)</li> <li>• Integrated Urban Water Management (Background Paper)</li> <li>• Water Demand Management (Technical Focus Paper)</li> </ul> <p>To be completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Background paper on Transboundary Cooperation to be completed by end-December 2012</li> <li>• Perspectives paper on the Water and Food Security to be completed by end-October 2012</li> <li>• Background paper on Groundwater to be completed by end-December 2012</li> <li>• Background paper on Economic Value of Water Security to be completed by end-November 2012</li> </ul> <p>Contribution to global initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to IWL Course at Dundee made (29 participants supported)</li> <li>• Contribution to a book on Water and Food Security by 2050 (Gulbenkian TT)</li> <li>• Communication on Challenges Facing Global Food supplies (Annual Conference of UAE Center Arabian Gulf)</li> <li>• Contribution to Rio+20 Summit (sessions on Mediterranean Green Growth, CKND)</li> <li>• Contribution to the WTO Public Forum</li> <li>• Support to Regional initiatives :</li> </ul> <p>GWP CEE Integrated Drought Management workshop</p>

Technical Committee	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<b>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</b>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>It is a continuous goal to promote the emergence of knowledge networks and mobilize Centres of Excellence as Collaborative Centres at Regional/Country levels. TEC together with GWPO introduced an operational methodology to achieve it.</p> <p>Publication proposal process starting with Concept Note and invitation of the RWP and other strategic partners to contribute to GWP knowledge (Perspectives paper) is the agreed way to produce high quality knowledge products. The rate of production of these knowledge products is accelerating now that this is in place.</p> <p>In general, there are three forms of collaboration with Knowledge Partners (KP):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Participation in the research or production of a knowledge product published by a KP (UN WATER, WWAP, INBO, DHI-SIWI)</li><li>2. Representative from a KP works on planned a GWP/TEC activity (SIWI, World Bank, ADB)</li><li>3. GWP makes available funds for a Knowledge Partner to work on a special product (GWMATE)</li></ol> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Limited resources (in terms of a time availability of pool of experts) is critical in delivering ambitious knowledge products and intellectual advice.</p>	



## 4.2 Global Coordination of Thematic Areas – Planned/Progress in 2012

### 4.2.1 Improving Financing for Water Management – Planned/Progress in 2012

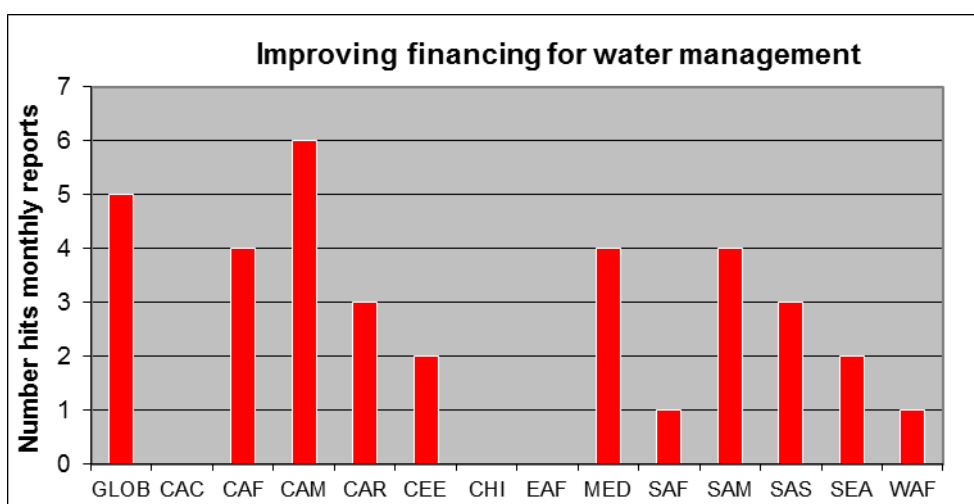
IMPROVING FINANCING FOR WATER MANAGEMENT	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>The publication of the EUWI FWG/GWP Final Report has been delayed due to the complexity and diversity of the workshops held around the world, which now need to be fully documented. The aim will be to highlight the importance of working on water financing training which has generated a great demand, and enabled GWPO to set the foundation for a more coherent and structured way of addressing this subject, in particular in extending knowledge across ministries at national level.</p> <p>The Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development funded by the CDKN project now in progress will develop technical and strategic guidance documents on water and climate financing by March 2012. These will be disseminated and discussed with RWPs and the need for any adaptation to local conditions will be examined. The need to develop training on financing linked to these publications and earlier EUWI/CapNet work will be investigated.</p> <p>A study will be carried out by EUWI/GWP-CAM on methods of revenue-raising for water resources management. A publication will give experiences around the implementation of financial instruments, and contain key elements that should be taken into account when trying to adopt and implement financial instruments at different levels.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Publication of the EUWI FWG report containing lessons learned and insights resulting from the joint GWP, EUWI FG and OECD initiative will be ready for circulation across the RWPs and CWPs during the first quarter;</li> <li>(ii) Disseminate and promote the use of the outputs from the CDKN initiative</li> <li>(iii) Publication on methods for revenue raising for water resources management.</li> <li>(iv) Development of Perspectives Paper and Background paper on exploring the economics of water security, through the GWP Technical Committee</li> </ul>	<p>The publication was printed and shared electronically early this year. It was well received by the regions, for example, CACENA announced it was going to translate the chapter with conclusions in order to ensure broader dissemination. The document was also shared with the Finance Partners Group.</p> <p>The Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development funded by the CDKN was completed together with 5 policy briefs. (ref. <a href="http://www.gwp.org/gwp-in-action/News-and-Activities/Africa-Develops-Response-to-Climate-Change-Threat-to-Water-Security/">http://www.gwp.org/gwp-in-action/News-and-Activities/Africa-Develops-Response-to-Climate-Change-Threat-to-Water-Security/</a> )</p> <p>The study “Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management - A think-piece for the EUWI Finance Working Group” was published and it can be found in GWP and the EUWI’s web pages. It has been well received by the regions, for example, it will be translated into Spanish before the year end. (ref. <a href="http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Publications/EUWI/EUWI%20FWG%20Water%20Pricing%20FINAL.pdf">http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Publications/EUWI/EUWI%20FWG%20Water%20Pricing%20FINAL.pdf</a> )</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u>  <u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When the Network Officer thematic focal point works on a well defined task with clear boundaries, the likelihood of possible conflicts due to overlapping responsibilities is reduced. There is a need for defining the extent to which the thematic focal points will exchange information internally (within our Team and beyond), and how they will interact with the RWP.</li> </ul> <p><b>Lessons learned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The thematic focus adopted by each NO has become an area where they can expand work in the RWP they work</li> </ul>	

with. However, none, or very little interaction is happening amongst NOs when it comes to exchange and developing synergies around their thematic focus. More intensive team work is essential to ensure that a greater flow of knowledge takes place both in the Secretariat and among the regions.

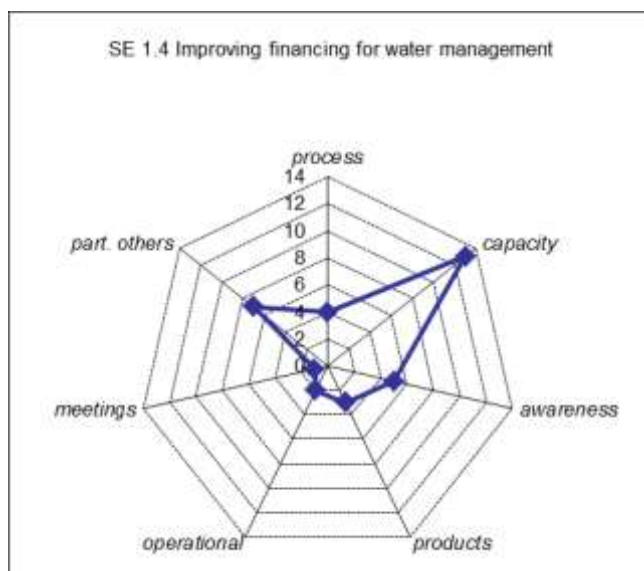
**Recommendations**

- GWPO to define the modus operandi through thematic areas to ensure effective support to all regions (to be elaborated in the operational strategy).
- More technical publications on water financing would be of great help for the partnership and beyond. The need for developing training materials on the “how to implement” water financing mechanisms linked to earlier publication by EUWI, GWP and CapNet needs to be investigated. The Technical Committee could engage more actively in supporting this thematic area that is considered to be one of GWP strategic priorities.
- Revise the “operational strategy” on financing water management as part of a participatory process within the Network Operations Team.

Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2012:



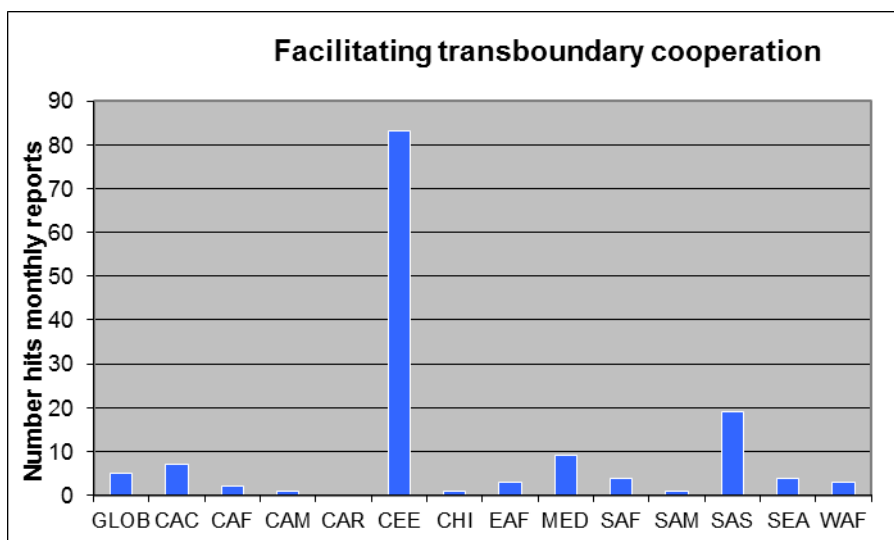
This is a theme with fewer, but well-targeted, GWP-initiated activities, in particular in the area of capacity building and awareness-raising. GWP has benefitted from synergy with the EUWI Finance Working Group portfolio of activities.



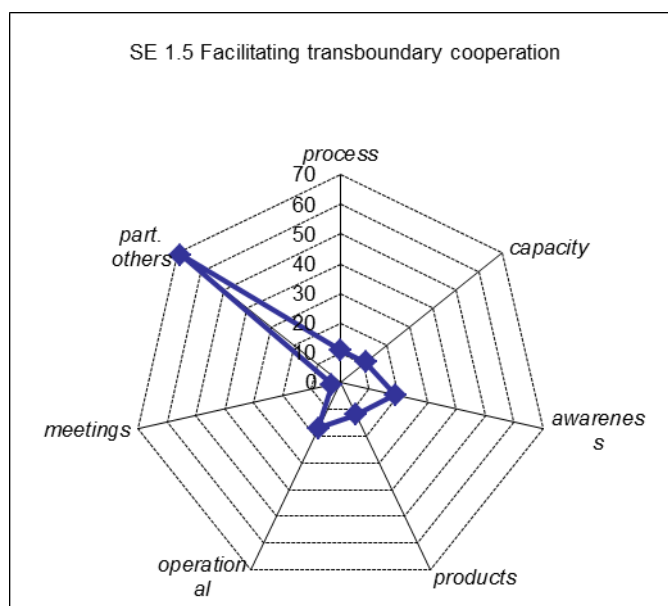
4.2.2 Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation – Planned/Progress in 2012

FACILITATING TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GWP Technical Committee will develop a GWP Background Paper Policy Brief on Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation</li> <li>• GWP/Dundee International Water Law Summer Course – scholarships provided for young professionals to study international water law related to transboundary basin management</li> <li>• Coordinate implementation of the EC-funded institution-building project in support of ANBO entitled <i>Strengthening of African Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa</i>:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ GWPO and African RWPs participate in Project Steering Committee and provide policy direction and overall strategic oversight</li> <li>○ GWPO manages contract with the Senegal River Basin Organisation (which, as ANBO technical secretariat, will host the Project Management Team)</li> <li>○ GWPO liaises with the European Commission as and when necessary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The TEC Background paper is being finalized with critical input including the overall structure, significant revisions and case studies from GWPO and knowledge partners – notably SIWI.</li> <li>• The GWP/Dundee scholarship programme was fully funded and successfully implemented in 2012 for the first time (2011 was a pilot implementation under reduced budgets and participants). The programme has been well-received and highly recommended by the participants. Lessons-learned will be incorporated into future programmes. Regional implementation – i.e. in China (also reaching through SE Asia) and Latin America (in Spanish and reflecting regional approaches to international law) will be considered.</li> <li>• EC/ANBO (Strengthening institutions for transboundary water resources management in Africa – SITWA) has commenced with successful first PSC meeting and recruitment of a qualified Project Manager. The Inception Phase is now expected to be completed by October 2013 – a 10 month delay. Ref. <a href="http://www.gwp.org/Our-approach/Special-Programmes/Strengthening-institutions-for-transboundary-waters-in-Africa1/">http://www.gwp.org/Our-approach/Special-Programmes/Strengthening-institutions-for-transboundary-waters-in-Africa1/</a></li> </ul>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u>            The background paper has faced some significant delays. However, the role of the NO vis-à-vis the TEC in this was not clear at the start of the year. It has now been clarified.            Otherwise considering the number of planned activities was limited, most have been achieved.            In addition to the planned activities a strategy has been initiated to apply for the accreditation of GWP as a GEF project implementing agency. Here most activities would be in the area of trans-boundary water.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GWP would benefit from a clearer strategy in this area. However, one should be developed considering a GWP niche that exploits our comparative advantage vis-à-vis other organizations already engaged in this area. The GEF accreditation may be the entry point.</li> <li>• GWP is still “scratching the surface” of the potential involvement in facilitating transboundary cooperation. We have a well-recognised “neutral platform” that can be built upon to initiate transboundary activities in many regions – a challenge to put this into action.</li> <li>• The challenge for the SITWA project has been to ensure ownership by the various entities within Africa (i.e. ANBO and their respective focal points, the ANBO Secretariat currently hosted by OMVS, the GWP RWPs in Africa and AMCOW/AU). This has taken more time than initially planned – a recommendation to ensure adequate time for such start-up activities in future initiatives of a similar nature.</li> </ul>	

Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2012:



This is an example of a thematic area where the network is expanding its activities. This highlights the high contribution of the GWP network to processes initiated by others (e.g. work with the Danube commission).



4.2.3 Adapting to Climate Change – Planned/Progress in 2012

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>During 2012, the GWP operational strategy on climate change will be finalised. Major activities will focus on supporting the implementation of the WACDEP in Africa and supporting the start up of this initiative in other GWP regions outside of Africa through the “growth budget”.</p> <p>Pending funding from DFID and others, the inception phase for WACDEP in non African regions will start with GWP Caribbean expected to collaborate with the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) and Caribbean Climate Change Centre; GWP Central America is expected to start the inception and implementation of the programme, building on the progress made at political level with the support of Environment Ministers across the region. GWP regions in Asia and Eastern Europe will also begin their implementation.</p> <p>A Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development will be formulated through a contract funded by CDKN, as a key strategic guidance document to enable the implementation of the WACDEP in Africa and other GWP Regions.</p> <p>In global international climate change processes, GWP will focus on supporting, communicating and promoting the work experiences and results of regions on WACDEP and feeding local experiences into global processes of UNFCCC, UN-Water, World Bank, UNCSD and others. In addition, GWP will support the development of climate services and products to be made available to GPW Partner organizations, through engagement in the development of the User Interface Platform of the proposed Global Framework for Climate Services.</p> <p>In collaboration with WMO and others, GWP will continue to support the work of the Help Desk on Integrated Flood Management through the existing GWP/WMO Associated Programme on Flood Management, and will implement the Integrated Drought Management Programme which will also establish a Help Desk to support governments and regions in developing pro-active drought policies, and implementing drought forecasting and monitoring with effective climate tools. These extent of GWP support to these 2 programmes will be subject to availability of growth budget funding.</p>	<p>The GWP operational strategy was finalised. To enhance programme management, monitoring and delivery, four outputs areas with eight work packages were defined as shown below.</p> <p>Output 1: Support countries and regions to develop and integrate 'no/low regrets' investments into development plans, budgets and programmes</p> <p><i>1.1 Work Package 1: Regional and Transboundary cooperation</i></p> <p><i>1.2 Work Package 2: National development and Sector Plans</i></p> <p><i>1.3 Work Package 3: Investments</i></p> <p><i>1.4 Work Package 4: Project Preparation and Financing</i></p> <p>Output 2: Support development of Innovative green solutions addressing critical water security challenges to enhance climate resilience</p> <p><i>2.1 Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects</i></p> <p>Output 3: Promote knowledge generation and capacity development for enhancing water security and climate resilience</p> <p><i>3.1 Work Package 6: Capacity Development</i></p> <p><i>3.2 Work Package 7: Knowledge and awareness</i></p> <p>4Output 4: Support to partnership development, programme management and fundraising for water security and climate resilience in development</p> <p><i>4.1 Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability</i></p> <p>The operational strategy identifies four global programmes that now form the GWP climate portfolio- Water Climate Development Programme (WACDEP), Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and programme on resilience of Deltas. These programmes are aimed at achieving a higher level of water security and climate resilience around the world</p> <p>GWP regions in Africa continued with implementation of the WACDEP. Additional funding of about 3.3 million euros was committed by Danida for the WACDEP in Africa. Partnerships were forged with AfDB and CDKN in Africa leading to development of the Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilience development together with 5 policy briefs. 33 ministers witnessed the launch of these products in May at Africa Water Week</p> <p>Other GWP regions outside Africa made progress in developing WACDEP. Central America made impressive</p>

	<p>progress with regional commitment from political leaders as well as the regional development Bank. GWP Caribbean too mobilised partnerships with key regional agencies recognised by the CARICOM-regional political and economic group of countries. GWP Central and Eastern Europe made progress with the Drought management programme and developed an inception report for the IDMP. Discussions with WMO have advanced on joint implementation of the programme.</p> <p>GWP hosted a UNFCCC Expert Round Table on water and climate change and also made expert contributions at the UNFCCC Technical workshop on water and climate change adaptation as requested by decision of COP 17.</p> <p>A programme concept has been developed for the global WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) focusing on enhancing drought resilience and building on the existing Associated Programme in Flood Management (APFM) which focuses on enhancing resilience of countries to the shocks of floods. This programme is expected to move into implementation in 2013.</p>
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**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

All planned activities were achieved with significant progress made in implementation of the WACDEP in Africa. The WACDEP in Africa inspired other GWP regions to develop similar programmes and has become a model. This is great for south-south and north-south collaboration within the GWP network and countries involved.

While GWP’s involvement in the climate discourse was in the early years of the current strategy not clear, this has significantly improved and GWP’s niche is now much clearer and engagement at country and global level much focused. With a focus on enhancing climate resilience through better water management, GWP has been able to build on what it already does-its strengthen, working across sectors and bridging divides, in this case-the climate community-those involved in negotiations and climate science, the water community, and the finance and development community. GWP’s focus is on enhancing climate resilience while working across these communities of practice with a focus on influencing policy, harnessing knowledge, and delivery through action and investments on the ground. A clear focus of GWP’s role has enabled the organisation to be recognised by the UNFCCC as a lead organisation on water in the climate negotiations as evidenced by several requests for support by the UNFCCC secretariat and negotiators to GWP. Linking the global climate discourse with on the ground action through programmes such as WACDEP means that GWP is able to draw on its global network’s on the ground experiences to inform global policy issues and vice –versa.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

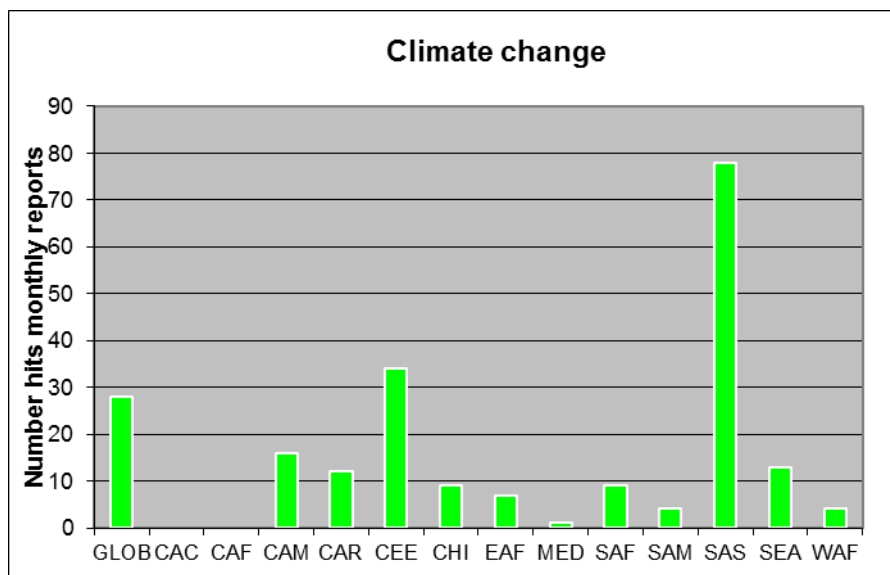
A key lesson is that its important to stay focused and build on our competitive advantage rather than try to ‘follow’ what seems to be interesting new global concepts. As new global concepts emerge, GWP’s approach must build on what the organisation already does. Building on GWP’s track-record in water management and its global network of partners has been key to help GWP establish itself as a global leader in climate change adaptation at all levels.

A key challenge is that the climate resilience programmes outside Africa have been developed in anticipation of funding from DFID. This is a risk if for instance the funding fails to come through. To mitigate this, RWPs are being encouraged to also seek funding from other regional partners.

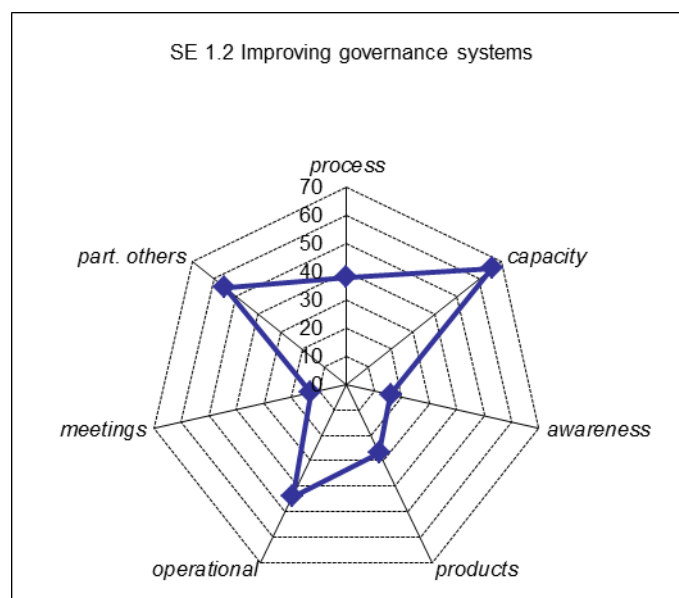
GWP’s global presence in the climate discourse has raised expectations from other agencies. Much is being

requested from GWP including from the UNFCCC Secretariat. However, this increased interest and demand from GWP has not matched increase in resources for GWP to meet the raised expectations. This is a challenge GWP must manage to ensure that the organisation does not lose its very clear focus on Policy-Knowledge and Action. A log frame with clear indicators has been developed to help ensure GWP delivers on its interventions.

Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2012:



This is a very active thematic area indicating a shift from contributing to others activities towards more GWP-initiated activities, in particular in the area of capacity-building. This trend is not surprising given an expected increase in activity with the implementation of WACDEP in Africa and the scaling-up of similar activities in other regions.

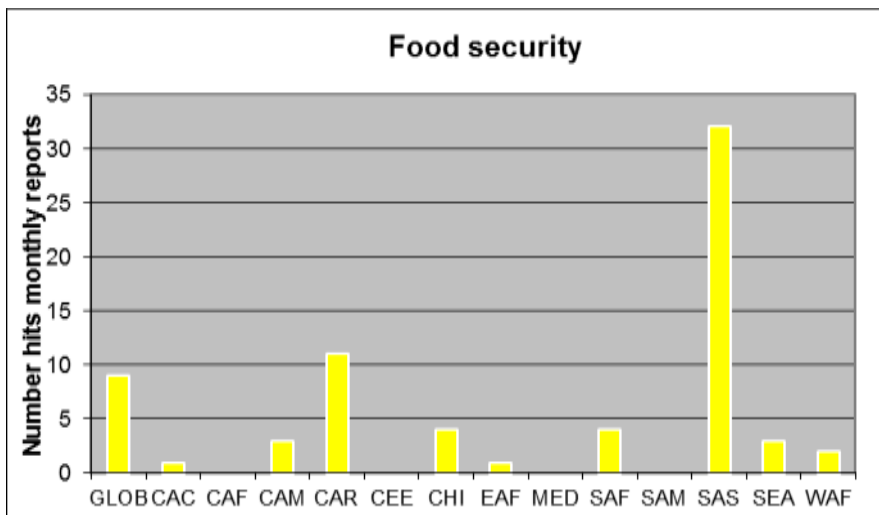


4.2.4 Achieving Food Security – Planned/Progress in 2012

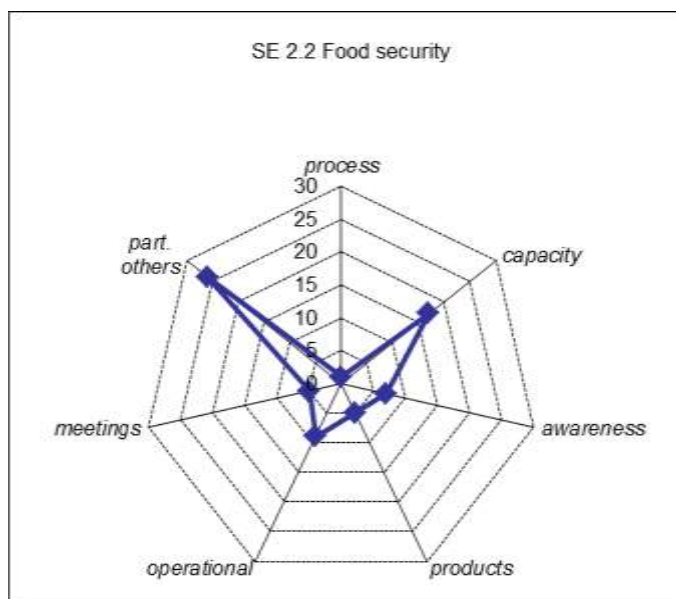
<b>ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY</b>	
<b>WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)</b>	<b>PROGRESS 2012</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Revision of operational strategy on Water and Food Security for GWP to take into account latest developments and proposals of strategic allies including ISDR, WFP and others</li> <li>2. Design and implementation of specific food/water security programmes/projects:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD co-financed projects on community-based integrated land and water resources management in selected countries in South Asia and Eastern Africa</li> <li>• implementation of the MOU with FAO agreed in 2011 (including work with the recently launched Global Soil Partnership)</li> <li>• strengthened cooperation with the Challenge Programme on Water and Food (and CGIAR Research Programme 5 on Water, Land and Ecosystems), sharing lessons from South, East and West African regions</li> <li>• strengthened partnership with the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), in the framework of the WACDEP in Africa</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Development of GWP Technical Committee Perspectives Paper, Background Paper and GWP Policy Brief on Water and Food Security.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security priorities have been for the time-being integrated into the climate change adaptation (e.g. WACDEP in Africa) and other regional climate change (e.g. drought, flood, etc.) programmes.</li> <li>• The Technical Committee made progress in drafting a perspectives paper on water and food security with a presentation as key-note address during the Stockholm Water Week which this year was focussed on “Water and Food Security”.</li> <li>• GWPO was invited for the first time to participate in the Committee on Food Security, as an observer</li> <li>• Links with FAO activities in Africa were strengthened in a number of countries</li> </ul>
<b>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</b>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We have not moved forward substantially with the “food security” operational strategy per se, but have rather integrated food security issues in climate change adaptation, floods and drought management programmes, etc.</li> </ul> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited progress in this thematic area at the level of the GWPO may reflect limitations within the technical capacity of the NO team. These are being addressed through ongoing recruitment of qualified staff.</li> </ul>	



Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2012:



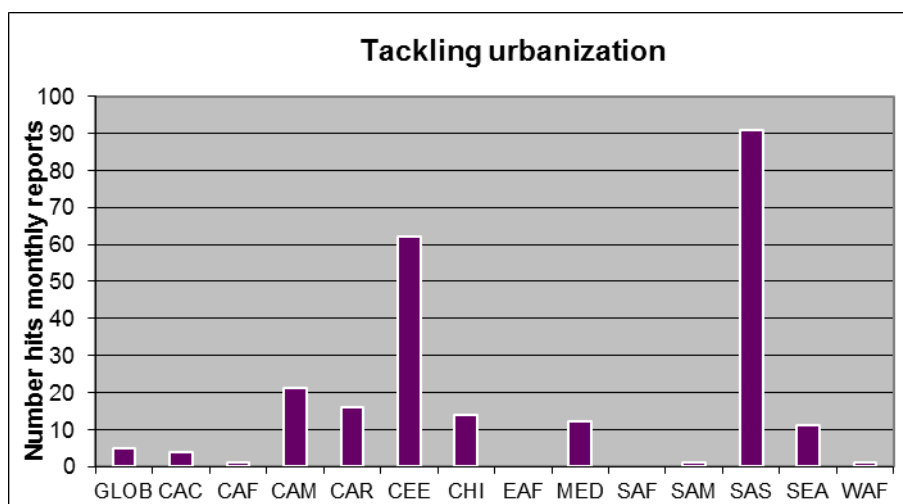
GWP regions have showed an increasing interest in this thematic area, notably through engaging more effectively with strategic allies and regional partners. But much more progress is possible and necessary.



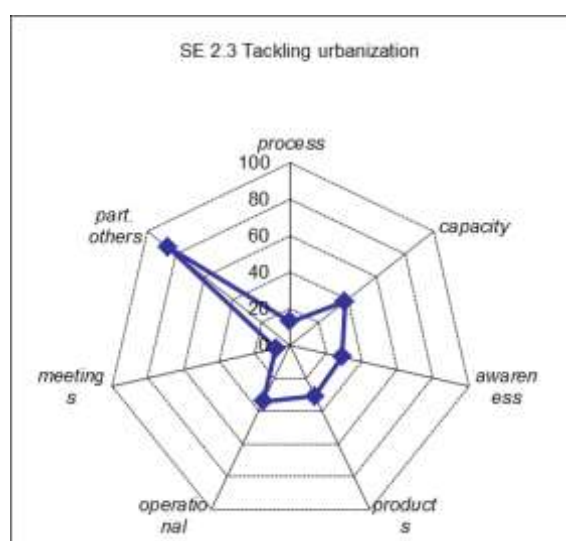
4.2.5 Tackling Urbanisation – Planned/Progress in 2012

TACKLING URBANISATION	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
Development of a background paper for this strategic element, based upon the GWP Perspectives Paper published in 2011. An operational strategy remains dependent upon the growth budget and the recruitment of vacant Network Officer positions.	<p>Good progress was made at the level of the Technical Committee in producing the Background Paper on this subject during 2012.</p> <p>A new Network Officer was recruited in October and has been assigned the thematic area of <i>Urbanisation</i>.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u>                      A more coherent approach may be anticipated in 2013 with the successful recruitment of Mr François Brikké as a new member of the NO team with a specific background in the water supply and sanitation sector. Also good collaboration with the appointment to the Technical Committee of Dr Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy may be expected to move this subject forward in 2013.</p>	

Occurrence of the incidence of global and regional activities<sup>15</sup> in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2012:



The following analysis indicates that GWP is largely participating in activities initiated by others.



<sup>15</sup> Remark: under the strategic element recorded a number of different issues (e.g. WSS, environment), which explains the high number of hits.

Regions – Datasheets and Planned/Progress in 2012

4.2.6 Caribbean

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines					
Value Added (proxy €):												
Beneficiaries (NB):												
Investments (leverage):												
Value Added (proxy €):												
Beneficiaries (NB):												
Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Suriname	Trinidad an	Union Islan		
A Policies		3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
B Institutional roles		3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
C Management Instruments		7	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1
<i>Cumulative Total</i>		13	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1
A Policies												
B Institutional roles												
C Management Instruments												
<i>Total</i>												
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)												
2009-todate												
Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)												/
A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)												+
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)												++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)												
2009-todate												
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines					
2009-todate		820,000										
Budget (€):												
Budget (€):												

CARIBBEAN	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. Initiate and contribute to processes aimed at increasing support for IWRM at the political and decision making levels. Special focus will be on support to CARICOM for implementation of regional water resources management priorities including follow up on the High Level Session, the CARICOM Consortium on Water, etc. This will also include support to Caribbean countries to develop and implement IWRM Policies and Roadmaps.</p>	<p>GWP-C was able to mobilise political will and harness support for IWRM at its 8<sup>th</sup> High Level Session (HLS) Ministerial Forum on Water held in October 2012. Nine (9) Caribbean Ministers with responsibility for water resources management present at the Forum signed a declaration which endorsed IWRM as a major concern towards achieving water security in the Caribbean. Within the declaration, the Ministers requested that Caribbean governments in collaboration with regional partners, conduct national assessments on the status of IWRM implementation in Caribbean states and keep the implementation of IWRM under continuous review.</p> <p>GWP-C held an IWRM Policy Development Consultation in Grenada in March 2012 to continue its efforts in supporting Grenada in working towards IWRM implementation. The recommendations from stakeholders at the Consultation as well as a comprehensive analysis of gaps in the country’s IWRM Policy and Implementation Plan were sent to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to assist in the implementation of the Policy and a proposed Water Resources Unit.</p> <p>GWP-C developed an IWRM Policy and Roadmap for Guyana in 2011. In October 2012, GWP-C held an IWRM Policy Development Consultation in Guyana to inform the draft Policy and Roadmap. GWP-C will send the recommendations coming out of the Consultation to the Ministry of Housing and Water to help in finalising the Policy and Roadmap.</p>
<p>2. Mobilise and implement a programme on Water, Climate and Development in collaboration with regional agencies including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), CARICOM Secretariat (for inter-ministerial summit meetings), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), etc.</p>	<p>GWP-C has started developing a Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) for the Caribbean. GWP-C has hired a Consultant to assist in developing the Programme with outputs scheduled for December 2012. In November, GWP-C will bring together key climate change players and funding agencies in the Caribbean region for a Climate Change Consultation Workshop to inform the development of the Programme. GWP-C has established a relationship with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) who has agreed to partner with them in developing the Programme within the Caribbean Community’s (CARICOM’s) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change.</p>
<p>3. GWP-C will continue to promote rain-water harvesting as a climate change adaptation tool.</p>	<p>GWP-C’s Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) ToolBox went live in January 2012. GWP-C promoted the resource through its network and with strategic allies. It also publicised the availability of the resource on its website and in its quarterly newsletter.</p> <p>GWP-C established its first RWH system within the Fondes Amandes community in St. Ann’s Trinidad. The system was set-up at the Fondes Amandes Community Re-forestation Project (FACRP), a partner organisation of GWP-C, which focuses on reforestation, environmental awareness and community participation. GWP-C will liaise with the FACRP on a regular basis to assess how the RWH system is supporting their work and the surrounding community.</p> <p>GWP-C’s RWH system was used as a major component in a project</p>

	<p>developed by GWP-C's partner the National Institute of Higher Education Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST). The Project was developed to assist three rural communities in Trinidad in becoming self-sustaining communities by introducing them to RWH and other sustainable practices. GWP-C has also contributed various public education materials that it developed on RWH such as posters, bookmarks and technical information related to the design and installation of the model to the project. Within the framework of the project, information on the benefits of RWH was shared with over 3500 students and more than 100 residents from the three rural areas in the project's framework.</p> <p>GWP-C continued its efforts in raising awareness on the benefits of RWH through its participation at a national Community Science Week in Trinidad in February 2012. GWP-C shared knowledge on RWH and water conservation with more than 800 students, over 40 teachers and more than 200 visitors over a one-week period.</p>
<p>4. Use the manuals developed in 2011 to promote and build capacity for Water Use Efficiency in the Tourism Sector and the Agriculture Sector.</p>	<p>GWP-C has continued to utilise its Training Manuals Water Use Efficiency to build capacity by hosting its third national workshop on WUE for the Agriculture Sector in September 2012. This most recent instalment of the workshop was held in Barbados in collaboration with GWP-C partner the Caribbean Agriculture Development and Research Institute (CARDI). Practitioners from the Ministry of Agriculture, agricultural development agencies and local farmers benefitted from the training.</p> <p>Discussions are currently underway to form a partnership for the utilisation of the WUE Tourism manual as part of a training programme for the private sector with special focus on Tourism businesses.</p>

**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**


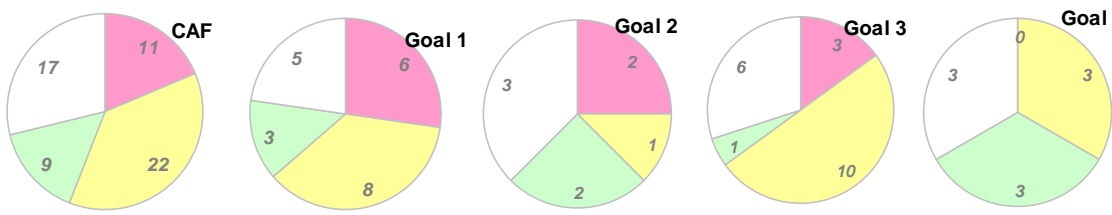
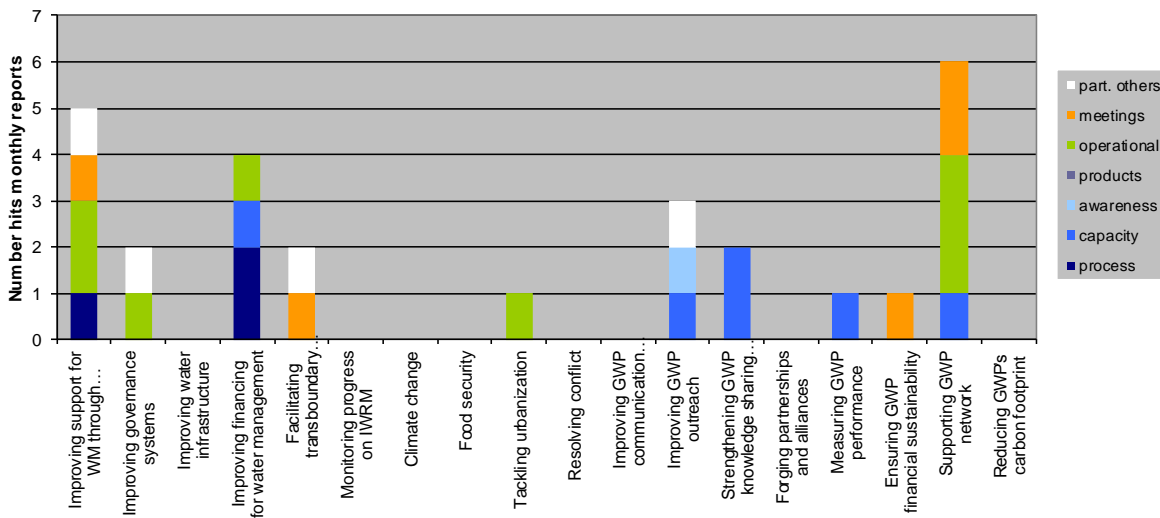
Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

GWP-C was able to implement activities and see progress in all planned areas. There is room for GWP-C to achieve more and continue efforts in all the planned areas with adequate financial resources, technical assistance, human capacity and greater involvement of its partners.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Major activities in the political environment such as general elections delayed feedback to GWP-C on the draft IWRM Policy and Roadmap for Guyana which significantly led to the delay of the IWRM Policy Development Consultation.
- Mobilising the support of partners and strategic allies is crucial to the achievement of planned activities.
- Greater fundraising by GWP-C is needed to expand the scope of its planned activities.



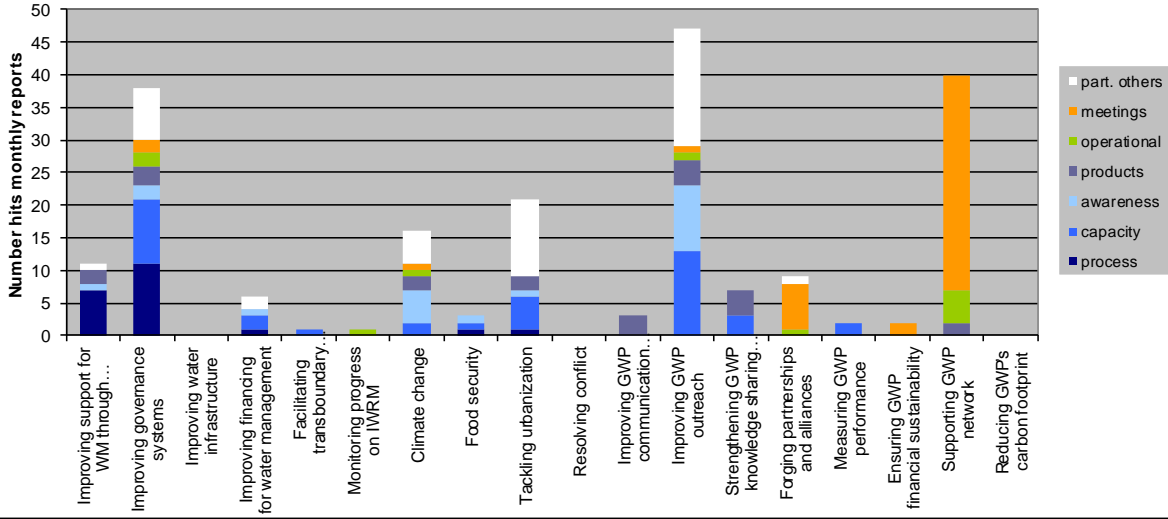
4.2.7 Central Africa

Progress Report Elements		Central Africa								
										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe		
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe		
	A Policies		3	2	0	1	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles		3	2	0	1	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments		8	2	2	4	0	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	A Policies									
	B Institutional roles									
	C Management Instruments									
	<b>Total</b>									
	PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate								
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) <span style="float:right">/</span>								
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) <span style="float:right">+</span>								
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) <span style="float:right">++</span>								
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		2009-todate								
			Improving support for WM through...							
		Improving governance systems								
		Improving water infrastructure								
		Improving financing for water management								
		Facilitating transboundary...								
		Monitoring progress on IWRM								
		Climate change								
		Food security								
		Tackling urbanization								
		Resolving conflict								
		Improving GWP communication...								
		Improving GWP outreach								
		Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing...								
		Forging partnerships and alliances								
	Measuring GWP performance									
	Ensuring GWP financial sustainability									
	Supporting GWP network									
	Reducing GWP's carbon footprint									
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe		
	2009-todate		1,000,000							
	Budget (€):									

## GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012

<b>CENTRAL AFRICA</b>	
<b>WORKPLAN 2012</b>	<b>PROGRESS 2012</b>
1. Technically assist ECCAS (in collaboration with IUCN) in organising a series of national and regional workshops aimed at raising awareness on the Regional Water Policy which has been developed, and validating the regional IWRM plan.	Ongoing. Three meetings were held this year to establish a framework for cooperation. The role assigned to the GWP-CAf (and IUCN) will be known when the ECCAS 2013 work plan will be developed.
2. With the Development Bank of Central African States, develop a portfolio of project proposals, identify potential sponsors and organise roundtables on water financing.	The Development Bank of Central African was contacted by ECCAS. a meeting between BDEAC ECCAS and the GWP-CAf be held in December 2012 to move the project forward.
3. Develop studies on the production of water financing guides in Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe. These are expected to make vital inputs into the FORSEAU process.	Document was produced for Cameroon. it must now be validated. Lack of funds has been an obstacle to duplicate the operation in other countries in the region.
4. Together with the EUWI FWG and Cap-Net, carry out a training of directors in key ministries on the FEASIBLE tool/methodology that permit an adequate analysis of water-related financial implications in development targets.	Done
5. Project proposals to be submitted to potential s will include the water and food security nexus (incorporating climate change, energy security, urbanization).	Not done
6. Recruit more partners to GWP Chad and Gabon. Launch new Country Water Partnerships there. Re-activate the IWRM process in Chad and provide elements for a successful kick-off in Gabon.	Not done
<b>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</b>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u>            Overall PLANNED actions and activities were conducted, commenced or completed. Regarding activities that have not been carried out, it can be justified for several reasons. firstly the lack of funding to conduct certain actions (see studies on the generation of water financing guides in Central African Republic, Congo and Sao Tome and Principe). Then the absence of specific legal status for GW-CAf is also an obstacle. Finally, expanding the network faces the dual problem of the lack of funds For developing of CWPS and conduct of activities in countries and the lack of diligence and stability of some administrations</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u>            Challenges to face now are the outcome of the process of institutionalization of GWP-CAf , the designation of champions in countries where we want to expand the network and increased research funding.</p>	

4.2.8 Central America

Progress Report (elements)		Central America									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	A Policies	10	3	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	6	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	C Management Instruments	6	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	
<i>Cumulative</i>											
		Total	22	4	0	5	2	4	3	2	2
		A Policies									
		B Institutional roles									
		C Management Instruments									
		Total									
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) / A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) + A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate										
		Improving support for WIM through... Improving governance systems Improving water infrastructure Improving financing for water management Facilitating transboundary... Monitoring progress on IWRM Climate change Food security Tackling urbanization Resolving conflict Improving GWP communication... Improving GWP outreach Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing... Forging partnerships and alliances Measuring GWP performance Ensuring GWP financial sustainability Supporting GWP network Reducing GWP's carbon footprint									
INPUTS (Budgets)	2009-todate	CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
		Budget (€):	1,000,000								
		Budget (€):									



CENTRAL AMERICA	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
1. Coordination with ECLAC will be strengthened to support studies that analyse the financial impacts of climate change and water in countries. Preparation of an analysis on how water has been incorporated in national adaptation strategies, identifying gaps and common elements between countries. Develop the Water, Climate and Development Programme for Central America.	Coordination meetings with ECLAC Mexico were held to identify possible areas for joint action. They are working in an economic analysis of climate change impacts in Central America, which was shared in some of the events organized by GWP CAM with government representatives. In coordination with CCAD and IUCN, GWP CAM organized a meeting with water directors and climate change directors to identify the level of inclusion of water topics in the climate change national agendas, as well as the level of inclusion of climate change in the national water agendas. Some opportunities for capacity development were identified in those meetings, and GWP CAM expects to continue the process as part of the implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme for CAM.
2. Preparation of guidelines for implementing IWRM at municipal level, for working with local governments.	A draft document has been prepared and will be finalised by the end of the year.
3. Each of the 6 Country Water Partnerships will follow up on priority topics they have identified such as: water financing (payment for environmental services), regulation of water and sanitation (support local water committees), legal framework on water resources, climate change adaptation, among others.	The CWP's have engaged in processes related to priority topics: Guatemala have trained municipal governments on IWRM, El Salvador is coordinating the discussion and analysis of the water bill, Honduras is supporting capacity building of municipal governments and water committees, Nicaragua is working with universities and journalists, Costa Rica is supporting the national government in the development of the national water agenda and Panamá is supporting the implementation of the National IWRM Plan and the institutional reform for the establishment of the Water Authority.
4. Regional events: (1) on the Integrated Management of Urban Water (with local governments) (2) on Water and Food Security (strategic actions to be defined with the Central American Agriculture Council).	A regional workshop on IUM was held at the end of October in coordination with LAWETNet, attended by representatives of municipal governments, universities and domestic water suppliers. A workshop on Food Security was organised in coordination with the Central American Agriculture Council (CAC) and had the participation of Mohamed Ait-Kadi as keynote speaker. Two important results were: a collaboration agreement signed with CAC (part of the Central American Integration System) and a very promising meeting with FAO regional office where some key areas of joint work have been identified.
5. Preparation of a study on the situation of water finance mechanisms in coordination with CABEL (the Economic Bank of Central America). This will be the starting point for a joint work plan implementing the MoU signed in 2011.	This activity has not being carried out, since CABEL is undergoing a restructuring process.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The Work Plan was implemented as planned. The RWP and CWPs are engaged in supporting good water governance at regional, national and basin/municipal level, as mentioned above. This year has been very important for strengthening current institutional relationships and establishing new ones, such as the Central American Agriculture Council (CAC) and FAO. Unfortunately, the relationship with CABEL seems to be at a</p>	

standstill due to their strategic planning processes but we are positive about reactivating this relationship in 2013. The RWP has made considerable progress towards paving the path for the implementation of their growth budget programme and focused on key activities that have contributed to this purpose (see item 1 above).

Key factors contributing to the good programmatic performance in this RWP are: a well thought through programme of work, competent and committed RWP staff, good network governance and willingness to involve GWP Partners at CWP level, and a well performing Host Institution.

### Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

#### **Challenges**

- Most CWPs are increasingly involved in supporting their national processes which creates a growing demand for funding.

#### **Lessons learned**

- The RWP Comms Officer is very active collecting information from the CWP which is efficiently used by the RWP for different purposes, including: support to the RWP and CWP planning processes, reporting to GWPO (i.e. monthly news and GWP In action), development of regional communication tools (i.e. web page, social media, etc) and materials (i.e. Entreaguas, brochures, etc). In CAM, it seems that we have reached a good balance between reporting requirements and a sensible use of this information for communication and planning purposes. In this respect, GWP CAM is in good position to share lessons with other RWPs.

#### **Recommendations**

- An important mechanism to increase the funding base for key initiatives is the development of synergies with other organisations. Even though the kind of development processes supported by GWP involve many other contributing organisations, GWP CAM needs to be more cautious about defining boundaries with some organisations who strategically provide very few funds to ongoing GWP initiatives and take credit for work that has been mainly done by GWP CAM. This irregular situation has affected GWP CAM's visibility in some countries and in the eyes of some Financing Partners who wrongly attributed GWP's achievements to another organisation.

4.2.9 Central and Eastern Europe

Progress Report Elements		Central & Eastern Europe									
		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine					
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re
	A Policies	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	B Institutional roles	8	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
	C Management Instruments	15	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine					
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0					
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	2					
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	1	1					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>					
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									
		/									
		+									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate										
		part. others									
		meetings									
		operational									
		products									
		awareness									
		capacity									
		process									
		Improving support for WRM through...									
		Improving governance systems									
		Improving water infrastructure									
		Improving financing for water management									
		Facilitating transboundary...									
		Monitoring progress on IWRM									
		Climate change									
	Food security										
	Tackling urbanization										
	Resolving conflict										
	Improving GWP communication...										
	Improving GWP outreach										
	Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing...										
	Forging partnerships and alliances										
	Measuring GWP performance										
	Ensuring GWP financial sustainability										
	Supporting GWP network										
	Reducing GWP's carbon footprint										
INPUTS (Budgets)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re
	Budget (€):	1,000,000									
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine					
	Budget (€):										

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
1. Adapt IWRM courses for Moldovan/Ukrainian academic and river basin organizations.	<p><u>Moldova:</u> Relevant courses are running at the Free International University of Moldova. GWP materials are also used for vocational training for sectoral authorities (in the frame of the project supported by GWP). Total courses presented – 3, total number of students – 37. Vocational training had place in the northern part of Moldova for 18 people in the period 22.6. – 6.7. and referred to the strengthening of capacities of local authorities to develop project proposals for development of water infrastructure.</p> <p><u>Ukraine:</u> cooperation with academic institutions is a work in progress</p>
2. Support Ukraine and Moldova governments in water legislation reforms.	<p><u>Moldova:</u> GWP Moldova is involved in development of the Bic river basin management plan. In cooperation with Ministry of Environment, a working meeting with potential funders was organized on 29 May in Chisinau. As a result project proposals were prepared by GWP Moldova for management plan in the Bic and Prut river basins and submitted to the Austrian Development Agency (ADA). These proposals are also aimed at strengthening of institutional capacities of local authorities as well as development of the normative base for implementation of water law adopted by the Parliament in December 2011.</p> <p><u>Ukraine:</u> As a result of GWP-UA lobbying work the amendments to the Water Code of Ukraine on IWRM and river basin approach are prepared by the State Agency on water management of Ukraine and passed to the Parliament for approval.</p> <p>The Dnieper Public Forum co-organized by GWP-Ukraine in July 2012 contributed by stakeholders' comments and amendments to the working out of the Draft of the Agreement on Dnieper river transboundary cooperation between Belarus, Russia and Ukraine.</p>
3. Support IWRM plans of transboundary Neman and Pregola river basins with assessment of investment needs required for the implementation phase of the Kaliningrad IWRM project, as basic documents for the Kaliningrad local government.	<p>SIWI officially invited GWP Lithuania and Poland for involvement into the implementation of the project. The project proposal was granted and will be launched in November 2012.</p>
4. Seek observer status in order to participate in Steering Committee meetings of selected Danube Regional Strategy Priority Areas (PA4 Maintaining the quality of waters; PA5 Manage environmental risks; and PA2 Encourage more sustainable energy).	<p>GWP CEE Danube Strategy Task Force (DS TF) has been established and led by Janos Feher from GWP Hungary. In line with rules and TOR of PA4 Steering Committee (focussed on water quality improvement), GWP CEE has been successfully granted by the host status in this body.</p> <p>GWP CEE and ICPDR agreed to create an alliance for a better coordination in PA meetings.</p>
5. Develop a study on status of legislation, technical aspects and problems of wide application of extensive wastewater treatment systems in countries.	<p>The first step in the study was a Survey (questionnaire) on the situation in the CEE countries. The study on legislation and technical aspects is in completion phase by the group of the experts (GWP Czech Republic). In</p>

	line with discussion on cooperation between GWP TEC and GWP CEE participants from relevant CWPs, this is opportunity to develop TFP as a joint product of the GWP TEC/GWP CEE (envisaged in 2013).
<p>6. Collaboration with Drought Management Centre for South-Eastern Europe (DMCSEE) established by WMO and UNCCD. Reports on drought monitoring, assessment, and terminology used by national weather services, methods used for prediction and (early) warning, getting stakeholders involved, leading to recommendations for regional coordination of the joint WMO-GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (including collaboration with DMCSEE).</p>	<p>Inception report for the GWP CEE part of the WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) was completed in August 2012. GWP/WMO workshop was held in Bratislava (SHMI – host institute to GWP CEE Secretariat) on 5-6.10. 2012. Attractiveness and relevance of the workshop was underlined by the number of participants (55) from four GWP regions (CACENA, CEE, MED, SA), national and international institutions and organizations dealing with drought topic which is more really actual phenomenon in the region. The workshop brought broad information on the existing knowledge and activities on all the aspects related to the Integrated Drought Management. Now it is an excellent basis available for preparation of the comprehensive, reasonable and applicable programme proposal for the coming 2013-2014 (2015) years. The question is administration of the whole process which will be clarified and mobilized in couple of days.</p>

**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

In general, all the planned activities are fulfilled in line with GWP CEE Workplan and Budget 2012 approved by the GWP Steering Committee. In the course of the year some aspects came through which influenced the volume and quality of the work. There is a delay in implementation of planned activities in Ukraine, due to a change of CWP chair.

It should be noted that important activities are carried out at the national level – these are regularly reported to GWPO Secretariat.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

At national level (example):

GWP Moldova


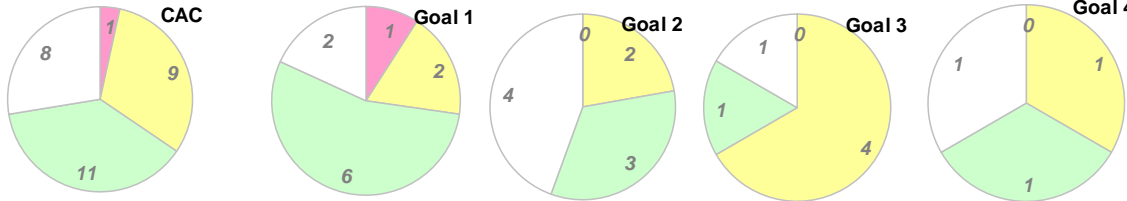
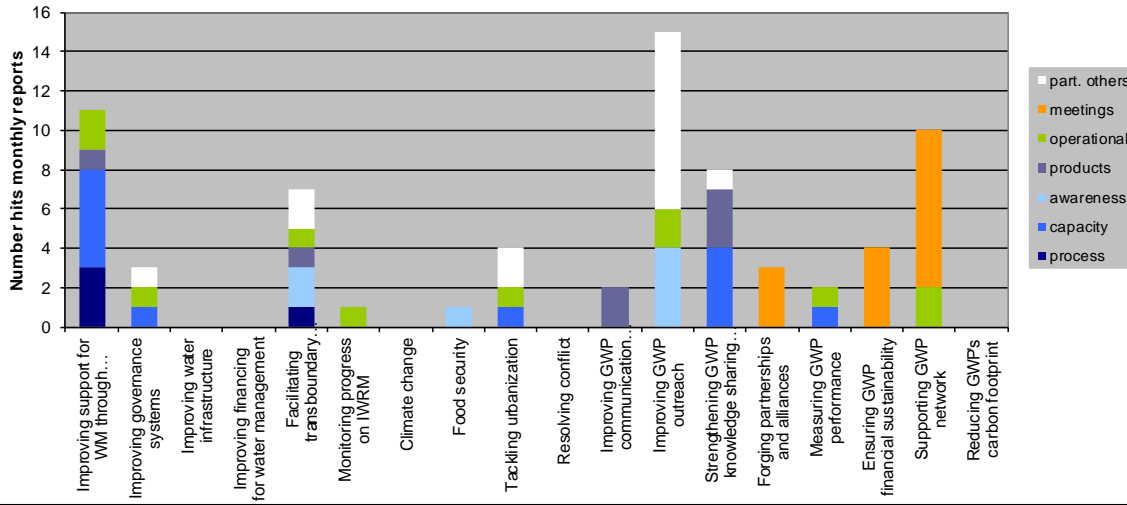
- Local authorities are willing to develop economical tools for the development of water infrastructure and to include in the final price for water expenses associated with the water infrastructure. This issue is going to be included in planning process
- Actual available resources for development of rural water infrastructure are insufficient and do not cover necessary investments in this domain. At the same time there is a strong commitment of population in rural areas to have water supply in their households
- Main challenge is associated with insufficient experience of local authorities to plan development of water infrastructure and GWP Moldova will continue efforts in organizing of training courses in this domain in cooperation with the Ministry of Regional Development and its field offices in the northern, central and southern part of Moldova.
- Actually there is a very strong demand on drought management planning, but capacities to develop and implement such document are very limited

At regional level:

In the course of the year the new aspects arrive which can influence direction and intensity of the work (new proposals for cooperation, participation in the programmes, projects). At regional level, flexibility is influenced by capabilities at national/regional levels. How to improve this, the new regional strategy 2014-2019 could bring relevant amendments in comparison with existing practice and conditions.

Finally, GWP CEE and GWP TEC have found the way how to cooperate for achieving synergy effect which can eventuate into the product of significantly higher quality and broader impact. This may be confirmed by the workshop on drought in the frame of which a very productive and prospective discussion took place as its “side event” evoked by TEC Chair, Mohamed Ait Kadi.

4.2.10 Central Asia and the Caucasus

Progress Report Elements		Caucasus & Central Asia								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tadjikistan	Uzbekistan
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tadjikistan	Uzbekistan
	A Policies	5	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Cumulative</i>									
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)										
	2009-todate									
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)								
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)								
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)								
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)										
	2009-todate									
	Improving support for WM through...	part. others	meetings	operational	products	awareness	capacity	process		
	Improving governance systems									
	Improving water infrastructure									
	Improving financing for water management									
	Facilitating transboundary...									
	Monitoring progress on IWRM									
	Climate change									
	Food security									
	Tackling urbanization									
	Resolving conflict									
	Improving GWP communication									
	Improving GWP outreach									
	Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing...									
Forging partnerships and alliances										
Measuring GWP performance										
Ensuring GWP financial sustainability										
Supporting GWP network										
Reducing GWP's carbon footprint										
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan	
	2009-todate									
	Budget (€):	1,000,000								
Budget (€):										

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. Partners actively participate and contribute to project implementation (example: “Comprehensive analysis of the economic value of the integrated use and conservation of water resources in the Aral Sea Basin”).</p>	<p>On behalf of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and USAID a project team consisting of experts from DHI, COWI and GWP CACENA has developed an economic model for water use in the Aral Sea Basin, named Aral Sea BEAM. The BEAM stands for Basin Economic Allocation Model and is suitable to be applied in other transboundary river basins throughout the world, such as the Mekong, Nile and Yellow River. Each CWP of Central Asia was involved in the project to gather, analyse and process inputs into the economic model. The model focuses on five sectors: energy, agriculture, industry, sanitation and the environment flows. It constitutes a decision support system to facilitate the move towards sustainable development in regions of the world. The model was submitted in July 2012 to EC IFAS, who most probably will make the user interface public available on the following website: <a href="http://www.waterunites-ca.org">www.waterunites-ca.org</a>.</p>
<p>2. Conduct regional policy dialogues to improve decision-making efficiency for better implementation of IWRM. The activities will assist countries to formulate national strategies on adaptation to climate change. E.g., through revised agricultural practices such as new cropping patterns, better water use efficiency; drought management; use of low water-consuming technologies; increased use of groundwater and wastewaters; and inter-basin transfers.</p>	<p>Most of events at all eight countries were focused on <u>awareness raising for IWRM</u> as a tool to resolve many existing water related issues (IWRM dialogues). Those dialogues were addressed to national water authorities (including Ministries, Hydromet Services, Basin Administrations, etc). Most activities are welcomed and supported by the governments. In addition, all workshops and roundtables supported by GWP CACENA were attended by <u>variety of stakeholders</u>. While activities in Central Asia are focused on water – agriculture (irrigation) – energy nexus and capacity building of newly established basin committees, the Caucasus region deals with water pollution and sanitation problems.</p> <p>GWP CACENA and local NGO from Uzbekistan conducted Round table discussion with Committee of the Environment and Committee on Agrarian Issues of the Uzbek Parliament. The results of the workshop were translated into the messages presented at the 6<sup>th</sup> WWF in Marseille.</p> <p>Also, CWP Georgia provided an important inputs to UNECE program regarding the National Dialogue for IWRM and played a facilitation role for the bridging the Government and other sectors including NGOs (details at: <a href="http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/water/areas-of-work-of-the-convention/european-union-water-initiative-and-national-policy-dialogues/envwaternpdcountrydialogues/envwaternpdcountrydialoguesge.html">http://www.unece.org/environmental-policy/treaties/water/areas-of-work-of-the-convention/european-union-water-initiative-and-national-policy-dialogues/envwaternpdcountrydialogues/envwaternpdcountrydialoguesge.html</a>)</p> <p>CWP Georgia and Armenia are active in organizing public awareness campaigns and activities during the Water Day of Kura Araks River. This year, both CWPs were delegated to take a leadership of numerous events during this day (22 March). Details provided in monthly reports.</p>
<p>3. Partners provide assistance to national water authorities to attract funds for institutional and technical measures on IWRM implementation.</p>	<p>Almost all Country Water Partnerships were requested to provide consultations to national and local authorities, and commenting of water policy related documents. GWP CACENA was invited to a number of funding consultation meetings. As example - Knowledge-Exchange Workshop: Strengthening Analysis for Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Management, held in June 2012 in Almaty, Kazakhstan. In addition to the sponsorship of SDC, UNECE, the European Commission and the World Bank, the Knowledge workshop has been supported by DFID and SECO through the Central Asia Energy Water Development Program (CAEWDP) trust fund and also by USAID. During the three days workshop, GWP CACENA leaded two sessions and presented BEAM model.</p> <p>In Armenia, the CWP Armenia conducted a training for lecturers from Armenian</p>



	<p>universities to enforce IWRM aspects in university education.</p> <p>The discussions and, in particular, the “roadmap” were documented in a workshop report. The report serves as the basis for contributing to the regional activities under the Third Aral Sea Management Plan as well as the CAREC Energy Sector Coordinating Committee. In addition, the workshop report serves as a basis for identifying opportunities for strengthening analysis of water resources management in individual countries, to be pursued in national discussions following the workshop.</p> <p>GWP CACENA was co-organizer of the session at the 6<sup>th</sup> WWF on Input of Central Asia to World Water Progress. The GWP CACENA together with IFAS presented solutions to 7 priority challenges of the Central Asia region.</p>
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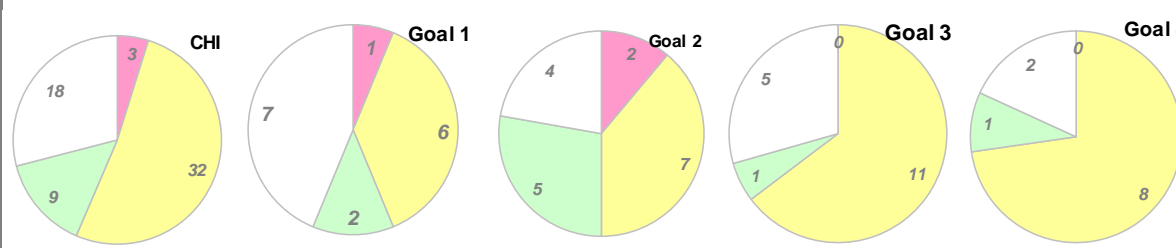
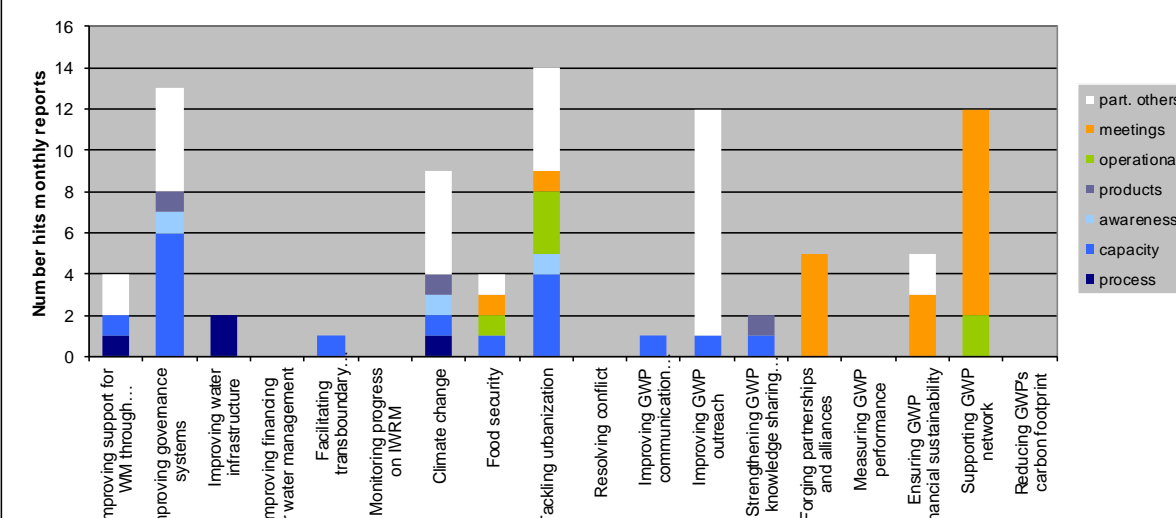
**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved: Unfortunately, GWP CACENA in 2012 did not started real actions addressing adaptation to climate change. But regional Council with involvement a number of experts from some countries conducted preparations for activation dialogues and some practical projects in the beginning of 2013. In the Work plan 2013 the issues of adaptation to climate change will be the first priority theme.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: Existence of GWP CACENA as a network created the unique opportunities and platform for dialogues addressing water issues among parties who due to political or other reasons refuse to cooperate (example – Armenia and Azerbaijan who are actually in conditions of political confrontation). Within GWP CACENA those parties are collaborating in full capacity and very beneficiary for both sides.

The GWP CACENA made an important contribution to the conference on IWRM in Central Asia – 20 years of Interstate Commission for the Aral Sea Cooperation. The active participation added value in recognizing the GWP CACENA as the top platform for the IWRM in this region.

4.2.11 China

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CHI	REG	TB	China
Value Added (proxy €):					
Beneficiaries (NB):					
Investments (leverage):					
Value Added (proxy €):					
Beneficiaries (NB):					
Investments (leverage):					
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CHI	REG	TB	China
A Policies		3	0	0	3
B Institutional roles		1	0	0	1
C Management Instruments		1	0	0	1
<b>Cumulative Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
A Policies					
B Institutional roles					
C Management Instruments					
<b>Total</b>					
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		CHI	REG	TB	China
2009-todate					
					
Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)					/
A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)					+
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)					++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		CHI	REG	TB	China
2009-todate					
					
INPUTS (Budgets)		CHI	REG	TB	China
2009-todate					
Budget (€):		1,000,000			
Budget (€):					

CHINA	
WORKPLAN 2012(Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>At national level, High-Level Roundtable on Water Resources Management System Development in China will be held in April 2012. This activity will address issues of standards, responsibilities and duties, coordinated operation, and cooperative mechanisms across sectors and among stakeholders.</p>	<p>A highly successful meeting was held in April with high level ministerial and other national and regional stakeholders across all sectors, international organisations and financing institutions, etc. chaired by the ex-Minister of Water Resources. The subject of the roundtable discussions was on the <i>Regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System</i> issued by China State Council in January 2012.</p> <p>GWP China also co-sponsored 5<sup>th</sup> International Yellow River Forum which is highly successful.</p>
<p>1. Provincial Water Partnerships: (i) 2nd Workshop on Dongting Lake Protection of GWP China Hunan to enable Dongting Lake management experiences to be shared among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM. (ii) GWP China Hebei to enhance the management and utilization of diverted water and the local water resources through a scientific approach by holding the "Workshop on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Diverted and Local Water Resources." (iii) On-Site Study on School Campus Water Supply and Conservation and Ecosystem Building by GWP China Shaanxi, which is planned to improve water supply and sanitation for schoolchildren. (iv) Dialogue on IWRM of the Yellow River Basin of GWP China Yellow River shall exchange experiences on strict water demand management. (v) GWP China Fujian to advance their forecasting and warning system strategy and countermeasures according to the 12th Five Year Plan. Set up mechanisms for joint decision-making and emergency treatment through the "On-Site Study on Strengthening Flood Forecasting and Warning System".</p>	<p>1. Dialogue on IWRM for the Yellow River Basin: The dialogue is successful in exchanging the experiences on IWRM mechanisms and help promote sustainable water resources utilization in the river basin.</p> <p>2. Workshop on Dongting Lake Protection: Successful workshop in exchanging and sharing experiences on the lake management among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM and improvement of management systems in the lake basin.</p> <p>3. Workshop on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Diverted and Local Water Resources: Successful meeting in discussing and exchanging experiences on developing scientific approaches in distributing and utilizing different water resources.</p> <p>4. On-Site Dialogue on School Campus Water Supply and Ecosystem Building: Successful dialogue in summing up experiences of 4 completed pilot schools on water supply improvement for school children and helping promote water supply for the other planned pilot schools in the province.</p> <p>5. On-Site Study on Strengthening Flood Forecasting and Warning System: Study completed through on-site visits and dialogues and by summing up experiences and analysing demand on more engineering and non-engineering measures and also wrote report to decision-makers in which Proposal on setting up separate construction and management systems at different levels, cooperation with other sectors and capacity building strengthening are included.</p>
<p>2. More case studies prepared to share the experiences together with DFID Beijing Office and WRI regarding IWRM practices and programmes.</p>	<p>Case studies preparation on water demand management and IWRM still in process.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved in 2012:</u> GWP China continues to play a role in promoting the dissemination and implementation of IWRM and carry out regional activities around high level meetings and a number of workshops and dialogues as well as on-site studies and all planned activities were conducted.</p>	
<p>The activities were focused on continuing implementation of China Central Government 2011 No 1 Policy</p>	



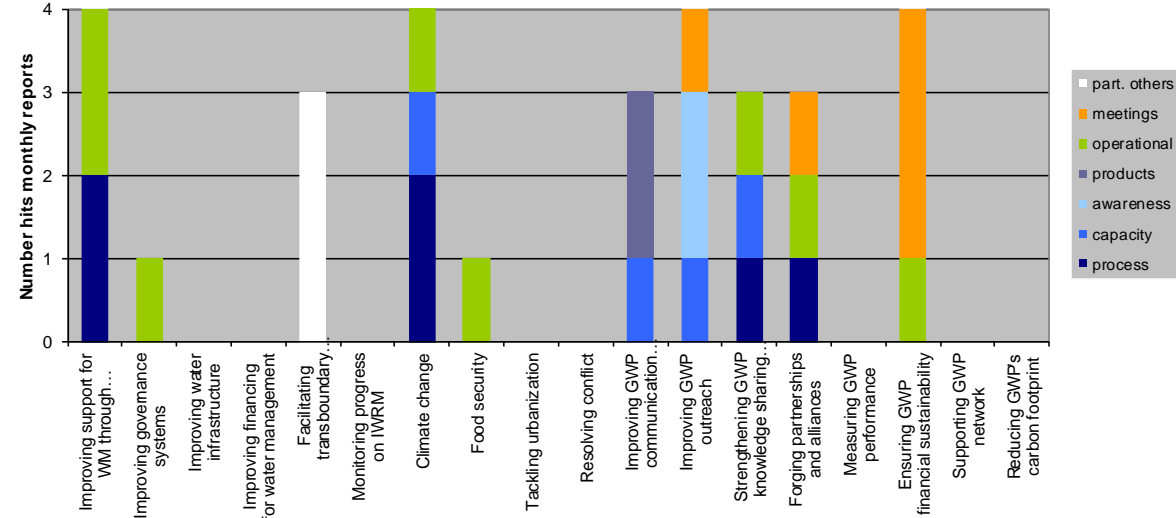
Document on Reform and Development of the Water Sector issued by the Government of China in early 2011. and the implementation of the *Regulation on Strictest Water Resources Management System* issued by China State Council in January 2012 for better management of water resources. This document reflects the influence of GWP China in promoting the enabling environment under IWRM principles. As with 2011, the Government of China is continuing to invest heavily in water resources information systems, institutional mechanisms and infrastructure. Data for 2012 are not yet available, but are expected to be at least as large as in 2011 – i.e. more than equivalent of USD 50 billion.

In 2012, the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR) of the Government of China contributed USD 30,000 to GWPO. This is encouraging indication of commitment on the part of the Government of China to the efforts of GWP and is taken as indication of commitment in expectation of continued and increased support in future.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Local fund raising for organising more activities by Provincial and Yellow River Basin WPs remains a challenge.

4.2.12 Eastern Africa


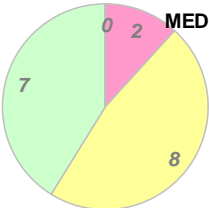



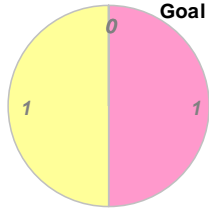
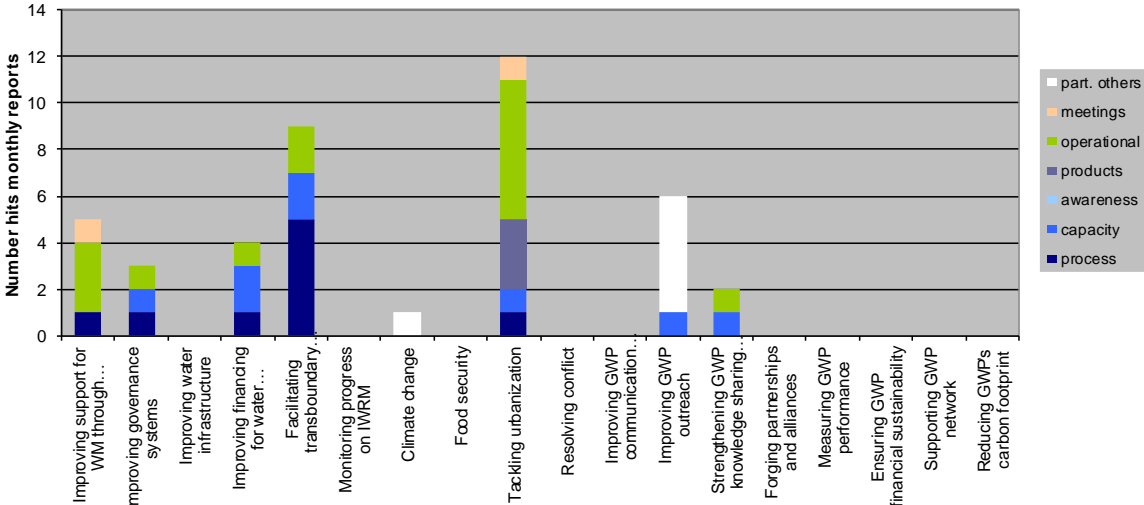
Progress Report Elements		Eastern Africa											
													
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		<b>EAF</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Uganda</b>		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		<b>EAF</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Uganda</b>		
	A Policies	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	C Management Instruments	7	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>		
	<b>Cumulative</b>												
A Policies													
B Institutional roles													
C Management Instruments													
<b>Total</b>													
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate												
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) <span style="float:right">/</span>											
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) <span style="float:right">+</span>											
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) <span style="float:right">++</span>											
	OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate											
			Improving support for WMI through...: 2 (process), 1 (operational), 1 (part. others)										
		Improving governance systems: 1 (operational)											
		Improving water infrastructure: 0											
		Improving financing for water management: 0											
		Facilitating transboundary: 3 (part. others)											
INPUTS (Budgets)	2009-todate	<b>EAF</b>	<b>REG</b>	<b>TB</b>	<b>Burundi</b>	<b>Eritrea</b>	<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>Sudan</b>	<b>Uganda</b>		
	Budget (€):	1,000,000											
	Budget (€):												
	Budget (€):												
	Budget (€):												
	Budget (€):												

EASTERN AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
1. In the context of food shortages and starvation, the focus will be on “Water and Food Security” where the water factor in agricultural productivity becomes a central pillar as governments seek to implement the Maputo agreement (which requires 15% of national GDP be used in increasing agricultural production).	<p>Some efforts were made by the GWPEAF to collaborate with the FAO’s Eastern Africa region to address this issue.</p> <p>Water-energy-food nexus and Climate Resilience are core issues to be addressed by Bugesera Transboundary Project for Rwanda AND Burundi within the framework of WACDEP within the Kagera River transboundary basin. Highlights of WACDEP programmes and climate resilience in the Nile River Basin have been presented and discussed in the Nile Council of Ministers in July 2012 as part of support to national and regional planning and decision making process on climate change</p>
2. Follow up on expressions of interest from Canadian and German organizations that want to partner on gender mainstreaming and increasing youth involvement in water management. Follow up on the AMCOW gender strategy which was developed with GWP support, and make input on the development of the GWP gender and youth strategies.	No updates on this matter as almost all staff members are new to the regional office.
3. Implementation of the WACDEP programme initially in Rwanda. As more funds become available, this will be expanded to the Kagera Basin and Burundi.	The implementation of WACDEP in Eastern Africa region covering Burundi, Rwanda under the Kagera River transboundary basin has already started
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WACDEP implementation in the Eastern Africa region has been successfully launched. All relevant stakeholders and implementing partners at various levels are fully aware about the WACDEP program content, planned interventions, and management structure. Program work plan is endorsed by all and implementation started.</li> <li>GWPEAF has considered the issue of gender and youth in its activities. This has been properly considered under the WACDEP program planning and implementation process. Moreover, under UNEP-supported project relating to building climate resilience in the Nile River Basin, GWPEA is planning to support the International Young Water Professionals scheduled to take place in Kigali, 9-11 December. The purpose of this conference is to engage the young water professionals as future generation in addressing water related challenges in 2050 horizon. However, the region does not have clear gender mainstreaming strategy, and also does not have gender expert.</li> <li>Water-energy-food nexus has been considered in the WACDEP program planning processes. The implementation of the signed MoU between GWPO and FAO could provide good basis to advance this issue. However, attempts made by the GWPEAF secretariat to collaborate with FAO Eastern African region has not yet been encouraged.</li> <li>The Egyptian CWP has formally moved its membership to the GWP East Africa in recognition of the importance of dialogue with its Nile Basin and East African partners.</li> </ul> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Challenges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited financial resources were a major constraint for the GWPEAF region. The region has been settling some previous bills that have been pending for quite a long time in the past (mostly 2011 bills). This has</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

created difficulty for regional staff to raise more funds

- Lack of or inadequate handing-over by previous staff members created huge problem. The new staff members had difficulty in updating themselves with what has been done in previous years.
- The above two and other challenges have contributed to delayed submissions of quarterly reports to GWPO, and meeting other deadlines in 2012. Specifically some weakness to prepare and submit quarterly finance reports on time has been a problem in GWPEA, but efforts have been made so far and financial reports are timely submitted to GWPO.
- The problem to support CWP's is still a major problem because the Core Budget earmarked by GWPO to GWPEA is entirely absorbed by the office running cost, staff salary and governance issues
- An anticipated challenge is seen in terms of retaining regional staff members due to low payments as compared to living costs and as compared with similar positions in the host institution
- **Lessons learned**
  - Improve financial resources management capacity of the region through sharing experience from other regions and continued support from GWPO finance officer.
  - More efforts are still needed for raising local funds for regional and country activities instead of entirely relying on GWPO seed funds.
- **Recommendations**
  - + GWPO to allocate some resources to the Regions and CWP'S to support them in leveraging local funds
  - + GWPO and the Regional Steering Committee to properly understand and address the issue of retaining staff (potential serious challenge). Salary increase would help the GWPEA staff coping with the problem of living cost in Entebbe where the GWPEA Secretariat is located

4.2.13 Mediterranean

Progress Report (elements)		Mediterranean										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco						
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia				
	A Policies		3	2	0	0	0	1	0			
	B Institutional roles		5	2	3	0	0	0	0			
	C Management Instruments		7	3	0	1	1	0	1			
	<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>			
	A Policies											
	B Institutional roles											
	C Management Instruments											
	<b>Total</b>											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate											
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)										/
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)										+
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)										++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate											
	INPUTS (Budgets)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco					
		Budget (€):	1,000,000									
Budget (€):												



MEDITERRANEAN	
WORKPLAN 2012	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. Countries and sub-regions: (I) Lebanon: (a) advance National IWRM Plan with a focus on the elaboration of a model (WEAP) and scenarios for informed decision making and (b) build a pilot case study for PSP in collaboration with private sector (II) Tunisia: (a) complete National Assessment on PSP and identify priority actions in alignment with the National Water Strategy 2050 (b) assist Ministry of Agriculture and Environment in running systematic stakeholder consultations for the National Water Strategy and (c) assist policy dialogue and capacity building for climate change adaptation. (III) Egypt: (a) assist with completion of the National Policy Dialogue on Wastewater Reuse in the MED EUWI framework and (b) launch elaboration of a Wastewater Strategy and/or Action Plan in the framework of the SWIM-SM project. (IV) Palestine: Launch policy dialogue on PSP. (V) Mauritania: Assist government on targeted national IWRM planning activities with emphasis on the financial aspects of IWRM implementation. (VI) North Africa and Near East countries: (a) build capacity on non-conventional water resources management with emphasis on wastewater treatment and desalination and (b) assess models of water users associations and provide tools for replication of success stories.</p>	<p>(I) Lebanon: (a) advancement of the IWRM Plan elaboration through the application (completed – Oct 2012) of the WEAP model in selected river basins and (b) exploration of appropriate case study for PSP pilot application in view of current national developments (e.g. pending approval of Water Code, institutional reform of the water sector).</p> <p>(II) Tunisia: (a) National PSP Assessment progressed but not completed due to changes in government composition and delays with the elaboration of the National Strategy (that the Assessment will complement). (b) Wide multi-stakeholder consultation (21 June 2012, Tunis) on public water policy co-organised with Ministry of Agriculture and UNESCO Tunisia Club in the GEF MedPartnership framework– recommendations fed into the elaboration of the Water Article in the new Constitution. (c) Conduct of a prioritisation of actions (Oct 2012) with regard to climate change adaptation and needed capacity building. (d) Targeted assistance (gap analysis, recommendations, policy options and national consultation - all by Dec 2012) to the elaboration of a Wastewater Strategy within the SWIM-SM framework.</p> <p>(III) Egypt: (a) completion of the current phase of the National dialogue on Wastewater Reuse in the MED EUWI framework. (b) Targeted assistance (gap analysis, recommendations, policy options and national consultation – all by Dec 2012) to the elaboration of a Wastewater Strategy under the SWIM-SM framework.</p> <p>(IV) Palestine: Status assessment and capacity needs for PSP at local level completed (Nov 2012) in the SWIM-SM framework. Agreement on launching a national PSP activity in 2013-2014.</p> <p>(V) Mauritania: activities stalled due to resource unavailability – work to commence in the framework of the UfM project on governance-financing nexus in 2014.</p> <p>(VI) North Africa and Near East countries: (a) Regional assessments of best available technologies for wastewater treatment and desalination in rural areas completed (Oct 2012) and complemented with targeted capacity building workshops (10-12 Apr, 9-12 Jul 2012) in the SWIM-SM framework. (b) Regional status assessment of WUAs and identification of replicable cases completed (Sep 2012) and complemented with targeted capacity building workshop (17-19 Jul 2012). (c) Regional Review of IWRM Plans/Strategies completed (Jul 2012), including expert workshop (13-14 Jun 2012) and capacity building (10-11 Sep 2012) under the SWIM-SM framework. (d) Capacity Building/ training on the linkages between IWRM and ICZM (30 Oct-1 Nov 2012) within the SWIM-SM framework.</p>
<p>2. River Basins (I) Drin River Basin</p>	<p>(I) Established, and sustained an operational institutional structure</p>

<p>Dialogue: Assuming MoU will be signed by the countries, establish a formal coordination platform to plan management activities; depending on funding, initiate process to reach science-based consensus on key transboundary issues. (II) Sava River Basin: Assuming countries agree, assist launching of a Sava River Basin Water Partnership. (III) Joint ICZM/IWRM planning in Buna/Bojana River: Complete local plan and, if financial resources allow, replicate experiences in participatory planning and incorporating water resources management in implementing the UNEP ICZM Protocol at country level.</p>	<p>for the implementation of the MoU for the management of the Drin Basin signed by the competent Ministers of the Drin Riparians (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro – signed in Tirana, 30 Nov 2011). The institutional structure comprises the following: Meeting of Parties; Drin Core Group (<i>de facto</i> joint commission); 3 Expert Working groups (Water Framework Directive, Monitoring and Exchange of Information, Biodiversity and Ecosystems). GWP-Med has been appointed through the MoU as the Secretariat of the Drin Core Group providing technical and administrative support.</p> <p>An Action Plan 2012-2014 for the implementation of the MoU was prepared and endorsed by the DCG (may 2012, Ohrid); it is expected to be adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU (scheduled for 22 Nov 2012, Tirana).</p> <p>A Study for the actions and steps necessary for the preparation of coordinated RBM plans for the parts of the Drin Basin extending in the territory of the Riparian is expected to be completed within November 2012.</p> <p>A proposal for the financing of the project “Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin” was submitted to GEF in cooperation with UNDP and UNECE. UNDP is the implementing agency and UNOPS, UNECE and GWP-Med the executing partners. The proposal that will contribute in the implementation of the Drin MoU has been cleared by the GEF CEO and expected to be approved by the GEF Council, 12 November 2012. The total budget is 22.5 mil USD, with 4.5 mil USD contributed by GEF.</p> <p>Actions for the enhancement of the capacity of institutional structures in the Drin Riparians through a capacity building workshop (21-22 Nov, Tirana).</p> <p>(II) A Stakeholders Analysis and a Public Participation Plan for the implementation of the Sava Agreement as well as the implementation and revision of the Sava River Basin Management Plan was prepared by GWP-Med (completed in Aug 2012). A Feasibility Study for a Sava Water Partnership is expected to be completed by the end of 2012.</p> <p>(III) Joint ICZM/IWRM planning in Buna/Bojana River advanced/developed: (a) Elaboration of the joint ICZM / IWRM planning methodological framework is in an advanced draft stage, (b) Joint ICZM/IWRM plan for Buna/Bojana under preparation and expected to be completed in 2013 and (c) Stakeholder Analysis for Buna/Bojana launched and advanced.</p>
<p>3. Dinaric Arc: implement awareness raising and stakeholder consultation activities for the management of the karstic system within the DIKTAS</p>	<p>- Four Consultation workshops in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro (in the period Jan- Apr 2012) to identify perceived karst aquifers related management issues at transboundary level and characteristics of stakeholders to feed in</p>

<p>project.</p>	<p>the preparation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stakeholders Analysis including Report on perceived karst aquifers related management issues as well as a Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy prepared (Aug 2012).</li> <li>- Information and strategic communication activities in relation supporting the achievement of the objectives of the project and the sustainability of its outcomes (newsletters, targeted emails, website maintenance etc.).</li> <li>- Capacity building workshop in relation to coastal karst aquifers management.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Climate change adaptation in relation to the ICZM Protocol: (a) implement regional policy dialogue on climate variability with emphasis on coastal zone and (b) assess no-regret actions for climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>(a) Co-organisation with UNECE of a Regional Workshop on Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins (25-26 Apr. 2012, Geneva) bringing together more than 120 participants and held back-to-back with the UN ECE Task Force on Water and Climate (27 Apr.).</p> <p>Agreement between EC-DG Research and 3 theme-related projects (GEF Climate Variability, CLIMB, Drought R&amp;SPI) on developing joint action on the triangle research- policy making-practice. Work was also launched for setting up the Clearing House Mechanism and identifying related good practices within GEF and beyond.</p> <p>(b) Guidelines prepared (Nov 2012) for mainstreaming no-regret actions in IWRM policies, programmes and projects at regional level and complemented by training workshop (3-5 Oct 2012) under the SWIM-SM framework.</p>
<p>5. Multi-level dialogue, capacity building and pilot applications relating to non-conventional water resources management, including rainwater harvesting and grey-water treatment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rainwater Harvesting pilot applications: Focusing on 5 highly water-scarce islands of Cyclades, Greece, 9 RWH systems were installed or reinstated. The total installed capacity reached approx. 1,000,000 liters with an estimated annual water yield of 1,500,000 liters. 6,800 permanent inhabitants benefited from the activities. Educational activities, using specially produced RWH educational material, involved 2300 students and 164 teachers. The activity was implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme 'Mission Water' of Coca-Cola HBC and Coca-Cola Hellas, as main funder.</li> <li>- In Malta, within the Non Conventional Water Resources Programme (NCWR) (aka <i>Alter Aqua</i>), 4 innovative RWH systems were installed in primary schools and 5 more RWH were reinstated in the water scarce Island of Gozo. The total installed capacity reached 3,700,000 liters with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 5,000,000 liters benefiting 30,000 permanent inhabitants in Gozo. Educational material on NCWR was especially developed and educational activities included 230 teachers and 400 students. Training activities for local technicians on modern NCWR systems involved 60 professionals. Capacity building workshops for stakeholders to advance NCWR management included 18 local stakeholders from Gozo. The Programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry for Gozo &amp; the Eco-Gozo project and</li> </ul>

the Coca-Cola System in Malta. It is mainly supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation and co-financed by the Ministry for Gozo.

## CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

### Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The predominant majority of the objectives set in the 2012 Work Plan were achieved. However, the conduct of several activities was most challenging due to the highly uncertain socio-political situation and the persistent volatility in the south and east of the Mediterranean. Delays and slow progress were recorded in some cases due to the often changes in the composition of government structures and the (re)orientation of national priorities due to the social unrest.

### Outstanding achievements in 2012 included:

- the establishment of the institutional structure for the implementation of the Drin MoU.
- the completion of the Stakeholder Analysis and Public Participation Plan in the Sava River Basin.
- the support and technical assistance (including provision of expertise) to the activities of the SWIM-SM during the first year of implementation. Due to the late start of the project for reasons beyond the management's control, a total of 84 activities (reports/studies, workshops, trainings, study tours) were conducted within a 9-month timeline (instead of 12 months) resulting in a 108% delivery based on actual implementation time.
- the successful continuation of the Rainwater Harvesting Programme (run since 2008) with substantial demonstration applications at local level in 19 Greek islands, which was recognised and awarded by the funder (private company) with: the extension of the Programme to a new cluster of water scarce Islands (Dodecanese). The Programme is successfully replicated and expanded in the Maltese Islands (2011-2013) and the expansion to Cyprus is also in the pipeline.
- the leadership of the Water Governance Priority of the Mediterranean Cross-Continental Process before, during and after the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum. Also the identification as solutions/best practices through the Forum's wide outreach of i) the NCWR Programme was acknowledged constituting a cost effective solution for water availability and climate change adaptation at local level in water scarce Mediterranean communities, ii) MED EUWI as a neutral platform for effective and inclusive policy dialogue on water.
- the labelling, under the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), of the joint GWP-Med/OECD Project on the Water Governance and Financing Nexus. The 3-year Project, with a budget of about 2m € and a coverage of 9-12 countries, was approved by the 43 UfM Senior Officials on July 9 2012. The project has received positive indication for funding (to be finalised) from EIB and Sida (to be screened by the end of 2012).

### Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

#### • **Implementation challenges & lessons learned:**

- Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (e.g. small headcount compared to the range and size of activities, limited funding for administration, challenging co-financing obligations particularly with UN projects, low capacity of some projects' partners to cope with needs, etc) were encountered also in 2012.
- In addition to these, and as mentioned, challenges were faced due to the prevailing socio-political unrest as a result of the Arab Spring.
- Opening of GWP-Med to relatively new themes through steady line of work (e.g. joint ICZM/IWRM planning, groundwater management, non-conventional water resources management).
- Furthermore, human resources management became more demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 10 members (to reach 12 before the end of 2012), with permanent staff in Athens, Beirut and Tunis, and an increasing team of external experts.

• **Implications for the workplan of the coming year:** The vast majority of activity-lines will continue in 2013, with secured funding. Furthermore, new activity-lines will further advance in 2013 e.g. on climate change adaptation and private sector participation. It is anticipated that 2013 will be a year of both active and intensive implementation (with many projects being at the height of implementation and others taking off) but also building of new activities.

4.2.14 South America

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
Value Added (proxy €):										
Beneficiaries (NB):										
Investments (leverage):										
Value Added (proxy €):										
Beneficiaries (NB):										
Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela
A Policies		3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
B Institutional roles		4	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
C Management Instruments		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Cumulative Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
A Policies										
B Institutional roles										
C Management Instruments										
<b>Total</b>										
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)										
2009-todate										
Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)		/								
A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)		+								
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)		++								
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)										
2009-todate										
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
2009-todate		Budget (€): 1,000,000								
Budget (€):										

SOUTH AMERICA	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. GWP Peru together with the National Water Authority will organise a High Level round table and dialogue on water management, climate change adaptation and sustainable development. GWP Venezuela will undertake a consultation process on the proposed National Water Act regulatory framework and submit the results to the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly.</p>	<p>The High Level round table and dialogue on water management was postponed until early 2013. This activity, once completed, is expected to be of great relevance to boost trans-sectoral coordination in Peru since it is focusing on the establishment of a national agreement. The results of this initiative will be communicated broadly at Latin American level and will form the basis for implementing a national Water and Climate Programme.</p> <p>GWP Venezuela has submitted to consultation the draft regulatory framework under the national Water Act. Comments will be compiled into a single document and shared with a broader audience in order to enrich the feedback that will be sent to the National Assembly and the Ministry of Environment. This is the same procedure used in 2007, when GWP Venezuela lead the incorporation of IWRM elements in the national Water Act.</p>
<p>2. Seminars: (1) on climate change and urban development related to flooding, planned to be held in partnership with UNESCO IHP. (2) on groundwater management with IWRM and climate change adaptation focus. ALHSUD, Universidad Gabriela Mistral and SOCHID (GWP Chile Partners) and other regional Partners would support this initiative.</p>	<p>(1) The seminar on CC and urban development related to flooding is planned for November in Colombia; however, it will depend on UNESCO IHP whether it will be carried out or not. On this same topic, GWP SAM has supported the ClimPLATA workshop on risk management which was held in Uruguay.</p> <p>(2) The idea on a seminar on groundwater management and climate change adaptation evolved into a seminar on IWRM vision on river basins with groundwater focus. It took place in Santiago de Chile on 28th September and was supported by speakers from several countries.</p> <p>(3) Brazil supported a training workshop on water financing as a result of the GWP/EUWI-FWG joint initiative.</p>
<p>3. Publication summarising the state of water resources in South America.</p>	<p>This document is a joint effort with UNESCO IHP and includes relevant and updated information on the state of water resources management and development in all 13 South American countries. It is under development by a senior international consultant who will produce a draft by the end of October. The publication is expected to be ready by the end of this year.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Before the year end the RWP will publish an assessment of water resources management and development in South America, which is expected to have the same success in guiding planning and implementation as the one produced by GWP CAM a year ago. To undertake this task, GWP SAM managed to engage one of the coordinators of the United Nations World Water Development Report. This document is expected to fill an information gap in the region contributing to the sustainable management and development of water resources in the continent, as well as enhancing GWP SAM's visibility.</p> <p>CAM and SAM maintain active communication on a number of common issues and are also working together in the development of a manual for communicators and sharing efforts to translate key documents into Spanish.</p>	

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

**Challenges**

- Effective interaction of regional political bodies is inherently inefficient in the context of the size and complexity of the continent and the individual countries resulting in limited interaction. This is one of the main challenges as GWP seeks to undertake regional initiatives.
- Given the very high cost of regional level initiatives, due to the large geographical size of the region, the RWP is heavily dependent on joining efforts with other organisations that are also facing similar limitations (e.g. UNESCO IHP)

**Lessons learned**

- GWP SAM usually plans joint initiatives to overcome funding limitations by sharing costs. However, this mechanism also increases the funding requirements for key initiatives in the development of synergies with other organisations.

**Recommendations**

- We thought the first “Water Week *Latinoamérica*” (original name) was a good opportunity to engage with regional political bodies. However, by the time we were told that Fundación Chile was organising this event, the purpose of the event was already set and there was no room for negotiation. The organisers have decided to imitate the World Water Week structure and limit the reach of this event to a technical sharing exercise. GWP South America needs to create the opportunity to bring together key regional actors, perhaps through an initiative of common interest to GWP and regional political bodies. The Latin American programme on transboundary water legislation could be a mechanism to involve regional political bodies and start generating interest in addressing this issue at regional level, which could be an entry point for future joint work.

4.2.15 South Asia

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
A Policies		10	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	2	0
B Institutional roles		40	0	0	7	1	15	0	3	10	4
C Management Instruments		10	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	1
<b>Cumulative Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>
A Policies											
B Institutional roles											
C Management Instruments											
<b>Total</b>											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
2009-todate											
Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)		/									
A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)		+									
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)		++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)											
2009-todate											
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2009-todate		Budget (€): 1,000,000									
Budget (€):											



SOUTH ASIA	
WORKPLAN 2012	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. GWP India: (i) Add IWRM value on the activities of the National Water Mission under the Ministry of Water Resources, through inputs at federal level. (ii) Support each of the 6 ZWPs, e.g., the West Zone in preparation of a Draft IWRM Master Plan for Wainganga River Basin; Eastern Zone in raising awareness on sustainable use of groundwater and surface water; promote water sector good governance in North East and North India ZWPs; Central Zone in dialogues in preparation of a 20 year Draft Perspective Plan on Water Management. (iii) Examine climate change resilience programmes in selected river basins. A workshop on Integrated River Basin Planning for flood management of trans-state rivers will be conducted in Assam. (iv) Through water user associations, undertake capacity building in water management, food security, health and sanitation, livelihoods and environmental management of rivers.</p>	
<p>2. GWP Pakistan: (i) Get selected Ministries and the Planning Commission to adopt participatory approaches. (ii) Focus on incorporation of IWRM principles in development projects. (iii) Promote equitable distribution of water in canal command areas in four provinces in liaison with Provincial Irrigation Departments. (iv) Through AWP, initiate CCA activities among stakeholders, farmers and the poor such as working with Pakistan Meteorological Department to ensure adequate and timely sharing of meteorological data. (v) Strengthen AWP network and establish two new AWPs. Promote RBO concept in selected basins and participate in INBO/NARBO activities.</p>	<p>I) Ministry of Water and Power and Planning Commission adopted fully the participatory approach water planning and decision-making.                      II) Threshold level for incorporation of IWRM principles in development projects achieved prior to 2012.                      III) Promotion of equitable distribution achieved in some canal commands in two provinces by 2012.                      IV) Adaptation is very slow but underway.                      V) AWP network is quite strengthened and establishment of two new AWPs is underway and will be achieved by end of 2013. One RBO is in the conceptual stage and would be activated by 2013. No participation in INBO/NARBO activities due to lack of financial resources.</p>
<p>3. GWP Bangladesh: (i) Incorporate IWRM principles in water supply and sanitation projects in Dhaka. (ii) Build the capacity of water professionals in applying IWRM in development activities and build the capacity of agencies and stakeholders to adapt to climate change. (iii) Disseminate information on environmental management, sanitation in schools, and water and culture through print media and at events such as World Environmental Day and World Water Day. (iv) Promote gender awareness-raising among women and youth, and promote the fishing rights of the community and community-based fishery management.</p>	<p>(i) A study conducting to assess the status of DWASA whether it incorporate IWRM principles in its projects (recently finished and ongoing projects). There are some limitations of availability of appropriate data. Report will be received by the end of Nov 2012, which                      (ii) ToT on IWRM already conducted in this year and the brief report incorporated in the six month report.                      Training on Climate change adaptation has conducted in this month, Report will be submitted to GWP-SAS in the next month.                      (iii) World Environment Day and World water Day widely celebrated in different level which report incorporated in the six monthly report.                      Study on Water Supply and sanitation status of selected schools is ongoing. Report will be available</p>

	<p>by the end of Nov. A draft report on water and culture of a selected AWP received and final report will be submitted to GWP-SAS by Nov.</p> <p>(iv) Training to women of grassroots level in a particular AWP will be held in Nov. Implementing a study to assess the present status of rivers and changes in their morphology in the Southern Part of Khulna. A workshop held to promote the fishing rights of the community and community-based fishery management in a particular AWP and the report incorporated in the six month report.</p>
<p>4. GWP Sri Lanka: (i) Re-energize the campaign for integrated water policy through addressing water related disasters, promotion of RBOs at provincial and basin level, and sector/sub sector policy reviews. (ii) Carry forward the 2011 policy initiatives on river sand mining, wetlands, and disaster management. (iii) Encourage good governance through promoting participatory decision making, awareness creation, capacity building in IWRM and knowledge sharing among agencies and communities. (iv) Work with partners to improve sanitation and water purification, and liaise with other Country Water Partnerships in South Asia to implement SACOSAN recommendations. (v) Collaborate with NetWater and other NGOs in water sector, education and health authorities, District Secretaries, Girl Guides/Boy Scouts Associations, the media and private sector to implement post-conflict reconstruction activities in North and East region. (vi) Use social media to monitor and share information on water and environmental issues and gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>i) Campaigns on Water disasters such as land-slides and droughts are successfully underway. For drought management policy has been approved by the Government. For land-slides, mapping of vulnerable areas and public awareness through media intervention achieved.</p> <p>ii) The policy initiatives of 2011 are underway. The river sand mining initiative has negatively impacted by removal of transport permits. Focus on urban wetlands is given greater importance by opening up of this theme for all water professionals and improvements are expected by end of 2012.</p> <p>iii) Symposium for Young Water Professional will be held in Nov. 2012.</p> <p>iv) Working with partners is underway. Three gender specific programs in North and East of the county already held in 2012. SACOSAN recommendations being pursued.</p> <p>v) Collaboration with IWMI, NetWater, CapNet and private sector to promote IWRM, health sanitation, and gender education in 2012.</p> <p>vi) Website media Ripples is used by IWMI and SLWP to disseminate information on water and environment issues. Blogs and Podcasts are used youth groups trained by SLWP to share real-time information on negative environmental behaviour.</p>
<p>5. GWP Bhutan: (i) Assist with the building of an IWRM Framework in close consultation with the National Environmental Commission and other agencies. (ii) Initiate capacity building in IWRM in schools and communities. (iii) Contribute to addressing water shortages in rural communities through provision of technical and material support for the development of technologies, including rain water harvesting and solar disinfection of water.</p>	
<p>6. GWP Nepal: (i) Promote “climate smart” agricultural policies and disseminate knowledge related to climate change coping mechanisms and best practices.(ii) Strengthen and formalize Local Water Parliaments in Tinu River Basin to place</p>	<p>i. Report on climate smart agriculture of a Khokna VDC of Lalitpur District of Nepal has been received and reviewed; consultant incorporating the reviewers’ comments and dissemination workshop with policy makers planned for Nov-</p>

<p>water resources management in the hands of the people. Substantive focus areas will be water rights, water laws, reducing wastage and cost recovery.(iii) Promote social accountability through adopting a citizen/client report card system in drinking water/sanitation sector.</p>	<p>Dec-outcome may come later.</p> <p>ii. Preparatory work for launching a new Local Water Parliament underway (assessment of the selected stretch of Tinau River completed, stakeholders identified and training on water laws scheduled on Nov 26, necessary documentation including the drafting of the statutes for the formalization of LWP underway</p> <p>iii. Progress on Social Accountability(SA) underway. Workshop on SA organised Report Card (CRC), organised and newslines of it has been prepared and disseminated by GWP SAS and a joint coordination committee led by service users formed, committee meet on periodic basis to discuss the issues and has reported that the service delivery of the service provider has increased. The committee constitutes the representative from service providers institution and the clients</p>
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**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved: The CWPs have generally carried out the work that have been planned at the beginning of the year. The better achievements have been made when the activities have been combined with on-going national or government activities or the work of other social organizations. GWP SAS has been partially successful in influencing policy changes. GWP SAS may identify its comparative advantages and focus more on such subject areas to make the maximum impact with the small amount of core funds. However the achievements have not been uniform across the countries with some countries water partnerships performing significantly better than others.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: Experiences show that strong political commitment is required for policy initiatives to be implemented sustainably, as shown by the river sand mining example of Sri Lanka. A CWP coordinators meeting will help the CWPs to carry out as planned, and prevent deviating from the plan. Furthermore a strong regional office is being established to support the country water partnerships in developing programmatic approach to their work. Accurate reporting remains a persistent problem and there is evidence of many significant and meaningful initiatives at the country level that are not reported to GWPO through the regional water partnership.

The GWP South Asia is characterized by strong Country Water Partnership implementation. However this is not uniform across the region with much stronger programs in some countries compared to others. Countries such as Nepal, India and Sri Lanka have identified niche areas in the water resources management environment and continue to implement activities and develop programs. However as a region it reflects the lack of real regional integration as shown in the 2012 report. Although regional initiatives are certainly desired, the realpolitik of the region restrains effective regional activities. That said, there positive achievements at country level and strong indications of willingness to put in place for a regional programme under the Water and Climate Programmes encompassing climate change in the context of drought management. The regional governance structures have been stabilised during the year with agreement regional steering committee to maintain a “permanent” secretariat office at IWMI Colombo rather than continue a previously planned rotation of regional host institutions. This, coupled with the retention in October of a new and well-qualified Regional Coordinator bode well for improved regional performance in future. These developments complement the strategy for enhancing the effectiveness of the region where a strong regional office can complement and enhance the effectiveness of country water partnership programs through regional programming.

4.2.16 Southeast Asia

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
A Policies		10	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	2
B Institutional roles		8	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	1
C Management Instruments		4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Cumulative Total</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>
A Policies											
B Institutional roles											
C Management Instruments											
<b>Total</b>											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
2009-todate											
Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)		/									
A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)		+									
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)		++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)											
2009-todate											
INPUTS (Budgets)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
2009-todate		1,000,000									
Budget (€):											
Budget (€):											

SOUTHEAST ASIA	
WORKPLAN 2012(Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam will hold National Reviews of Water Resources Management Financing between April and August 2012. This will be followed by a Regional Workshop on the same, to be organized by GWP SEA in cooperation with regional organizations in September in Vientiane, Lao PDR.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Cambodia: Draft concept note has been submitted on September 2012. Workshop will be implemented in November-December 2012.</li> <li>● Indonesia: Data collection will be completed in the end of October, National workshop will be implemented in the mid of November.</li> <li>● Lao PDR: Implemented the National reviews of Water Resources Management Financing on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2012.</li> <li>● Malaysia: Workshop was implemented on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2012.</li> <li>● Myanmar: Implemented the National workshop on September 2012.</li> <li>● Philippine: Workshop will be implemented in November-December 2012.</li> <li>● Thailand: Workshop will be implemented in November 2012.</li> <li>● Vietnam: Draft report will be completed in November, and national workshop will be implemented in December 2012.</li> <li>● The Regional Workshop has been postponed to 2013 , following guidance from GWP Network Officer</li> </ul>
<p>2. Dialogues/Workshops: (i) GWP Vietnam will organize a dialogue on IWRM and the implementation of a new law on Water Resources (ii) GWP Philippines will organize a dialogue on IWRM in Q3. (iii) GWP Cambodia dialogue on “IWRM Knowledge dissemination and exchange knowledge to Cambodia Stakeholders”. (iv) GWP Laos will organize a workshop on IWRM as a tool for Climate Change adaptation in cooperation with the Department of Water Resources and Department of Environment. (v) GWP Malaysia will undertake a pilot project, with a series of dialogues/consultations with the community, on integrated flood management (IFM). (vi) GWP Myanmar will organize a Dialogue on Water-Food-Energy Security as a major contributing constituent for Sustainable National Development. (vii) GWP Thailand will organize activities for strengthening the capacity of the River Basin Commissions for monitoring of IWRM in the critical basins of the North, Northeast, and the South of Thailand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vietnam: Dialogue on IWRM and the implementation on new Law on Water resources implemented in early October 2012.</li> <li>● Philippine: Conference on IWRM where the Report on the Evaluation of IWRM implementation in the Philippines was presented to members during the PWP General Assembly on March 29, 2012</li> <li>● Cambodia: Cambodia Water Partnership will keep the implementation to the end of this year.</li> <li>● Lao PDR: Workshop on IWRM as a tool for climate change adaptation in cooperation with the Department of WR and Department of Environment will be implemented November 2012.</li> <li>● Malaysia: Dialogue with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) will be implemented on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2012.</li> <li>● Myanmar: Implemented Dialogue on Water-Food-Energy Security in 30<sup>th</sup> August 2012 on Yangon, Myanmar.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Selected Country Water Partnerships will go on Partner recruitment campaigns, organize training on Outcome Mapping, and develop project/activity proposals to be implemented with regional and national organizations.</p>	<p>(a) MyCWP organized “Partners’ Day” in conjunction with the Annual Partners’ meeting which was held on 7 May 2012 partners and promote the involvement of partners in IWRM activities , (b) Philippine: PWP General Assembly on March 29, 2012, (c) Cambodia WP website has been improved for most new appropriate</p>

	Unicode System of two languages: Khmer and English, (d) Indonesia WP collaborated with all stakeholders and plays active roles on World Watter Day 2012.
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**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Activities have been delayed due to the process of changing of technical concept and implementation plan to follow new guidance from GWPO Secretariat related to how to optimize the small budget to achieve bigger impacts.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

GWP South East Asia has been unable to move forward with effective regional and even country programming as it has been habituated to working within the core funding without consideration of possible regional activities and fundraising. A change in mind-set is taking place which will likely also be linked in 2013 to a new host institution and regional staff oriented more towards regional programme development and management. This will be essential if the region is to maintain its relevance in face of today's opportunities and challenges.

4.2.17 Southern Africa

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
		Swaziland	Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe							
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa
A Policies		10	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
B Institutional roles		4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C Management Instruments		21	1	0	1	5	0	3	2	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
		Swaziland	Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe							
A Policies		2	0	2	1						
B Institutional roles		0	0	2	0						
C Management Instruments		2	0	4	1						
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
2009-todate											
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) / A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) + A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)											
2009-todate											
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa
Budget (€):		1,000,000									
		Swaziland	Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe							
Budget (€):											

SOUTHERN AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
<p>1. Support Botswana in finalising national IWRM plan and ensure that the Botswana Water Partnership provides support to the government on developing a financing strategy for IWRM implementation. SADC &amp; GWPSA will jointly seek financial support for supporting national IWRM processes in countries lagging behind.</p>	<p>The Botswana national IWRM planning process is nearing an end. The plan and final review and SC meetings are being held in view of finalization and closure by the end of the year. GWPSA participated in the project SC meeting in Gaborone in September - the purpose was to plan for wrap up and oversee final consultations of the IWRM plan, which is to be complete by November 2012.</p> <p>In this year, GWPSA has secured a contract worth Euro 1,3 million (2012-2015) with SADC-DFID-GIZ to further IWRM at country, basin and regional level under the Regional Strategic Action Plan III ( a regional priority framework). The programme has been developed with SADC . GWPSA will work with the partners in the riparian states and CWPs of the Orange-Senqu, Zambezi and Limpopo (primarily) but there are also some activities on promoting the understanding of the SADC IWRM policy instruments and associated capacity development across all SADC member states. There are 3 main components to the project:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generating and harnessing knowledge on water, climate and development</li> <li>2. Developing capacity of institutions and stakeholder engagement processes</li> <li>3. Increasing investments in water (water resources management &amp; development, investments being both hard and soft and in terms of infrastructure – both natural and built infrastructure).</li> </ol> <p>Through this SADC led initiative and the national multi-stakeholder dialogues that will be held in the 14 x countries SADC Water Weeks, GWPSA and CWPs will not only be engaged but also determine which countries still require IWRM planning support, The 3<sup>rd</sup> component of the programme will also aim to facilitate implementation of some of the existing IWRM Plan priorities.</p>
<p>2. As part of the WACDEP programme, support integration of water security and climate resilience in national development planning and decision-making processes in Mozambique; support regional cooperation in addressing climate change in transboundary waters and shared aquifers. Implement IWRM pilot projects in at least 2 countries to mainstream IWRM into local development planning (integrated with CPWF, ANBO and WACDEP initiatives).</p>	<p>Progress in WACDEP in 2012 is as follows:  <b>Establish an operational Coordination Unit which undertook the following:</b>                      Finalised the Water, Climate and Development framework and launched the tool at Africa Water Week 4; provided technical oversight and review support to the finalisation and publication of the Technical Background Document; ensured the TBD was successfully launched at WWW in Stockholm; organised and hosted a technical workshop in Stockholm for GWP Africa teams, Central America and the Caribbean – who are also starting ‘wacdep’; the CU also finalised TORs for staff in WACDEP CU. GWPO secured additional WACDEP funds from Danida (3.3 mil euro) .                      At regional level – <b>GWPSA:</b></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- developed its work plan for 2013 and peer reviewed GWP West Africa’s work plan;</li> <li>- developed TORs and advertised for the Regional Programme Officer to implement the SADC-GIZ and WACDEP regional programmes;</li> <li>- supported the Limpopo Basin Commission (LIMCOM) in establishing the LIMCOM climate change task team and organized a successful kick-off meeting to determine how LIMCOM wishes to take WACDEP forward in the basin. The main issue is alignment with the LIMCOM IWRM strategic plan being finalized. LIMCOM will continue to guide on country level activities.</li> <li>- The Water Climate and Development programme (WACDEP) has started at the basin level and LIMCOM has insisted that all four countries receive support through WACDEP. Given limited resources more in-depth country discussions and linkages to national processes have commenced in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, but GWPSA will be obliged to ensure in-depth country involvement in the two other basin states Botswana and South Africa and dedicate resources accordingly.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Support CWP’s to engage in national IWRM planning processes and policy review processes by providing a neutral stakeholder platform for consultation throughout the country and also ensuring critical development issues are identified and dialogued. Target economic planning and finance departments and provide stakeholder process support and technical expertise to the water sector at country, basin and regional levels.</p>	<p>Apart from the previous PAWD work in Malawi, Zambia, Mozambique and Swaziland as well as the Namibian AFDB funded national process (reported on previously), and Botswana with an active IWRM project and budget, no other CWP as such has been engaged actively in further IWRM planning processes in 2012. The planned work for the SADC-GIZ programme will facilitate further country interest and action in this area. Through this SADC-GIZ-GWPSA programme with activities at multi-levels especially linking national and basin processes, and applying lessons from previous CWP – government initiatives, GWPSA will play an active support role in strengthening the CWP’s, facilitating meaningful CWP engagement in partnership with the riparian states and RBOs, as well as Partner (not necessarily ‘platform’ involvement in the ambitious 3 year programme. Botswana has in their process targeted economic planning and finance processes and institutions and to what extent there has been integration and subsequently budget support provided for implementation on the national IWRM plan will be revealed in the final plan to be released at the end of the year.</p>
<p>4. Work with IWMI and others (e.g., CAADP/NEPAD) to contextualise / interpret and promote the policy recommendations from the Comprehensive Assessment on Agricultural Water Management for various stakeholders.</p>	<p>From 2008 to date, GWPSA has been working with The Challenge Program on Water and Food (CPWF) and the many partner institutions involved in the CPWF projects – including IWMI, ARC, SEI, FANRPAN, ICRISAT and WaterNet. In the Limpopo Basin Focal project the Comprehensive Assessment recommended policy action on increasing water productivity was a key focus. In the</p>

	<p>subsequent phase on the Limpopo Basin Development Challenge – on integrated management of rainwater to improve smallholder productivity, livelihoods and reduce risk. A number of the recommended policy actions informed the programme research design and implementation – including the focus on engaging with multi-stakeholders and state institutions, managing rain water more efficiently and upgrading rainfed systems, re-examining water infrastructure e.g. irrigation systems and their effective development and management, as well considering agriculture within the ecosystem context.</p>
<p>5. Develop relevant knowledge products and strategic messages to ensure use and impact/behavioural change. GWP SAf will work with information generators within and outside the partnership to ensure that research is used by specific target groups.</p>	<p>GWPSA involvement and experience gained in the CPWF initiatives in Research for Development (R4D) and Research to Policy (R2P) has been significant and has positioned the partnership well for knowledge management and communications in the research arena in the region. Researchers also do not often understand how useful or relevant their work is outside of the academic sector – or they do not feel it is their role to take their research further for application. The mindset change among researchers in the CPWF in the Limpopo is a tremendous outcome. GWPSA involvement in the CPWF has also strengthened our internal capacity and understanding on KM&amp;C and experience in focused stakeholder engagement towards policy and development relevance. In addition, involvement in this programme gave GWPSA an opportunity to build a strong relationship with the basin commission - LIMCOM.</p> <p>Communicating research and technical findings of the programmes GWP and strategic partners (knowledge generators) are involved in is a critical focus area for the partnership at regional and country levels.</p> <p>Opportunities exist at country level for WaterNet and GWPSA country partners to jointly develop proposals and fund raise for R4D and R2P projects at local and national levels.</p> <p>Facilitating policy maker discussions and testing the relevance of the research to real world application to address development challenges is necessary and an opportunity for GWPSA and one in which GWPSA has focused on building partnership capacity since 2008. Much publicity and leverage for the partnership has stemmed out of this role GWPSA has played at the WaterNet symposium, CPWF in other regions, in the Regional Climate Change Programme, the SADC multi-stakeholder Dialogue and even internationally among CGIAR institutions and global GWP research partners such as IFAD, IWMI, FAO and certain Dutch research institutions. The role of GWP with the CPWF has generated much interest which encourages potentially new strategic partners in the region and across the</p>

globe to partner with GWP in this unique 'bridging role'. The R4D and R2P focus is a niche for GWPSA in the region and an opportunity may exist for GWPSA to partner with key research institutions in the region and beyond to develop a home-grown R4D programme –in line with the defunct WARFSA and in line with WaterNet's phase III strategy to support R4D.

Indeed, this initiative has given GWPSA much visibility and was the link with the RESILIM (USAID) project and our success in winning the tender through the lead US Firm - Chemonics!

**CRITICAL ASSESSMENT**

Analysis of planned vs. achieved: Overall GWPSA has done very well to achieve what was planned though the 'plan' had to be moulded and adapted to more current needs, priorities and existing opportunities and initiatives and crafted in such a way so that it is contextualised and owned by those we partner with. In particular, building new and strengthening existing relationships, building trust and a track record and ensuring alignment of GWPSA's planned activities to support the very real and changing regional and basin context and mandated institutions, and matching these with the current funding opportunities are strategies that have contributed to the successful implementation of the GWPSA workplan in 2012 and since 2009 to date.

Overall, success or sound progress can only be claimed for goals 1-3 and the regional aspects of Goal 4, GWPSA has struggled to effectively support CWP's and the 'network strengthening, capacity development and institutional' aspects. Despite a changed funding environment since 2008, progress has been achieved through clever positioning and mobilisation of meagre resources to remain effective and visible on the programmatic front. Network and institutional development activities in our GWP plans are not easy to fund. Building an effective network requires more substantial core funding to support the CWP's, at least to firmly establish and develop themselves, as well as to own their country networks and programmes and not be entirely dependent on regionally or globally raised programme funds for their survival and success.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:


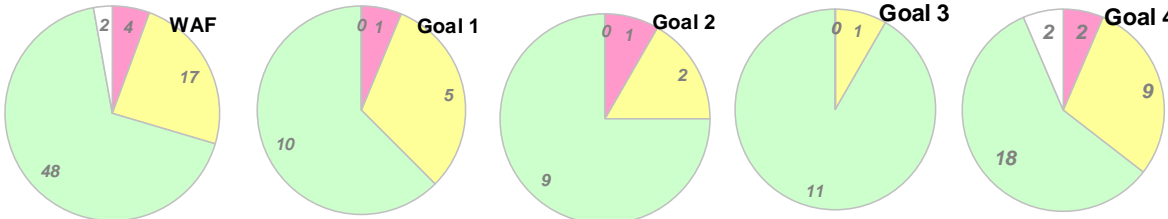
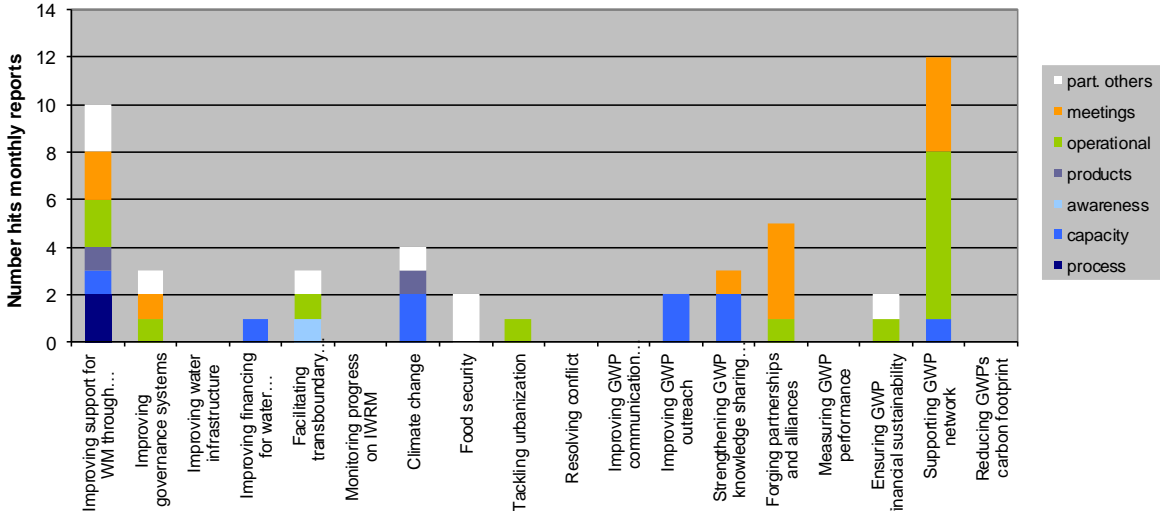
Whilst IWRM *planning* is still a need, there is an urgency to *implement* plans already developed. This coupled with a resource scarce regional environment (where GWPSA regional funding support from 2010 to mid 2012 declined) and limited core funds to support country network engagement and coordination activities, has led to most CWP's being relatively inactive. Since the end of the PAWD programme, their visibility has declined and governments and national processes have also created 'programme specific stakeholder platforms' (in Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe for example).

GWPSA has dedicated itself to developing and implementing a solid regional programme working with SADC. As a regional entity GWPSA can only encourage funders at regional level to support CWP's but within a regional / basin context. CWP's have also not had success in leveraging funds at country level since they try and operate in (an effective) a voluntary capacity. GWPSA has again in 2012 dedicated core seed funding to all 12 CWP's in 2012 (USD2500 each) to encourage the Partners to get together and strategize as well as meet with funders to seek meaningful and appropriate opportunities. The contract output is a targeted funding proposal, which is a focused output on country fund raising, unlike previous CWP support which focused primarily on governance and developing ambitious work plans without considering how these may be funded. CWP's will submit these proposals to GWPSA by the end of November 2012 and to local funders based on their strategic discussions. Whilst country partners are in large part still excited about what GWPSA and CWP's can do, they do need support in focusing their role, defining their niche at country level as contexts have changed dramatically since CWP's were established (2000 – 2006) and cannot do this or operate without basic support to maintain communication with Partners, seeking opportunities and developing the CWP network, institution, partnership approach and country programme. With dedicated GIZ and WACDEP funds and additional dedicated CWP support staff in the GWPSA Secretariat and through the leadership of the new GWPSA Chair working with the GWPSA Steering Committee, 2013 will witness a marked improvement in the delivery of Goal 4 activities towards reviving and

## GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012

strengthening and sustaining the CWPs who are vital to the unique offering of 'stakeholder reach, relationships and engagement' coupled with technical support and innovative processes - that GWPSA makes to the region and continent.

4.2.18 West Africa

Progress Report Elements		West Africa									
											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	A Policies	6	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	C Management Instruments	22	1	0	4	0	4	1	2	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2009-todate										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									
		/									
		+									
	++										
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2009-todate										
		Improving support for WMI through...									
		Improving governance systems									
		Improving water infrastructure									
		Improving financing for water...									
		Facilitating transboundary...									
		Monitoring progress on IWRM									
		Climate change									
		Food security									
		Tackling urbanization									
		Resolving conflict									
		Improving GWP communication...									
		Improving GWP outreach									
		Strengthening GWP knowledge sharing...									
		Forging partnerships and alliances									
	Measuring GWP performance										
	Ensuring GWP financial sustainability										
	Supporting GWP network										
	Reducing GWP's carbon footprint										
INPUTS (Budgets)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	2009-todate	Budget (€): 1,000,000									
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo	
		Budget (€):									

WEST AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2012 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2012
1. Continue collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and WWF for the promotion of the 1997 UN Convention on International Watercourses.	Benin has ratified and the Parliament in Niger has given the go ahead for the ratification. (Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Burkina Faso ratified long before). The Gambia, Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are still in the process
2. Operationalize the dialogue on groundwater management in West Africa.	The reviewed proposal on collaborative management of groundwater in West Africa is being finalised in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and ACPC. Three Policy briefs and one Technical brief are being finalised. Fundraising effort continues, so as to implement planned actions.
3. Entry points are identified for collaboration between GWP Niger, GWP-WAf and the Niger government.	The action plan for the Niger CWP is defined. The network of Journalists for IWRM set up by the CWP will be a key tool. The National Director for Water is clear in his understanding: the CWP is a major partner. Still the government is looking for funding to go ahead with the IWRM planning in Niger
4. Strengthen collaboration with UNECA/ACPC, FAO and others on climate change, food security and groundwater management issues.	Collaboration continues with UNECA/ACPC, in the frame of the MOU signed and with FAO and ECOWAs as well. The Policy briefs and the Technical brief are being finalised. The reviewed proposal on collaborative management of groundwater in West Africa is also being finalised jointly with the agreement to work together on the fundraising activities and then for the implementation
5. Organise the statutory meetings of GWP-WAf and support CWPs, with fundraising as the main task. Continue capacity-building and awareness-raising, including strengthening of the regional network of journalists.	GWP/WA organs met regularly and played their statutory roles. The network of journalists had their annual training session (with the support from GWP/WA and IUCN-PACO) on the topic related to mining and water and Environment issue in October 2012, and is still very active.  CWPs (Guinea, Burkina, Senegal and Ghana got support for their country meetings) and the capacity building programme was implemented with the journalists, and also the regional training session on IWRM and Climate change organised jointly with DHI, UNEP, and ECOWAS).
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four countries have ratified the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention in West Africa, and Niger is close to reach the target. We are still committed to support this activity in Ghana, Gambia and Togo. This effort is a contribution to the regional cooperation component of ECOWAS regional policy and a request from the River Basin Organisations in West Africa.</li> <li>• The operationalization of the dialogue on groundwater is at a start. The regional workshop has helped defined the main issues at stakes and given a clear idea of aspects to tackle. In collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and ACPC, communication materials (Policy briefs and a technical brief) are developed as well as an improved version of the proposal.</li> <li>• Major partners are defined but things need to be put together in the format of a bankable project for fund raising. There is a need of greater coordination and lobbying.</li> <li>• In Niger, things are moving slowly since in developing a national IWRM plan as it is dependant on the Government of Niger to get funding.</li> <li>• Direct financial support could not be raised for existing CWPs for their operational costs. This remains a great challenge to get all CWPs to be self sufficient through locally raised funds.</li> </ul>	

### Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- The ratification process for the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention in countries is slow. This is normal and we should take into account this experience in the planning of similar actions with participatory approaches and requiring endorsement through political decisions.
- For the promotion of groundwater management and development issues, there is a need for dynamic action from the GWP WA to facilitate this proposal under the ECOWAS regional workplan, and for the ministerial conference to formally endorse it. However, a great step forward has been taken since the groundwater issue is now integrated as a component of the regional water policy - at GWP's request.
- The CWP in Niger is ready and well positioned as a key partner in the process. Whenever the CWP has set itself as a partner bringing support to the Government it finds some readiness to give it that role.
- Countries where there has been a conjunction of efforts between the CWP and its partner organisations, actions were being implemented giving some visibility to the CWP. An essential preamble to this is to have an executive following the day to day running of the CWP activities.
- GWP West Africa is moving forward with important governance changes in the form of a move to establishing itself as an independent legal entity. This process is expected to be concluded in 2012 and will likely better enable successful regional fundraising.



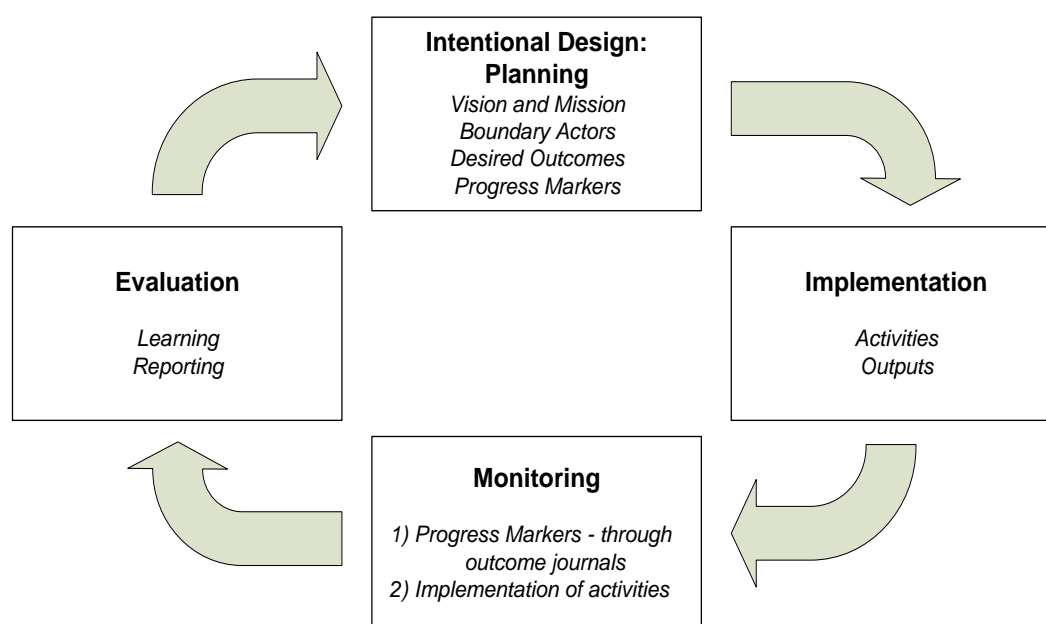


## Annex A – GWP Outcome Mapping Based Work Programme Management

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*<sup>16</sup>, the GWP Network has developed continually improving workplanning and monitoring processes and procedures. As a policy-related organisation and network, and in order to bridge the *attribution gap* in conventional results-based management frameworks, as part of its present Strategy, in 2007 GWP formally adopted an *Outcome Mapping*<sup>17</sup> approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of tangible results to outcomes<sup>18</sup> is not possible in organisations such as the GWP. Rather, Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs, outcomes and results across this *attribution gap*.

Following the Outcome Mapping approach, *results* are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the *influence on the boundary actors*<sup>19</sup> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP’s work are measured through monitoring *changes in the behaviour* of these actors and others. The *results* obtained can be monitored and reported in an intellectually credible way through describing *plausible linkages* between GWP’s activities and interventions, the outcomes, and the resulting impacts.

Continued work in 2012 has been done to strengthen and clarify GWP’s Programme Management Cycle summarised in the following figure.



**GWP’s Outcome Mapping-based Work Programme Cycle**

<sup>16</sup> The GWP Steering Committee, November 2011, emphasised the need for *tangible results, to improve amongst other things the potential for the GWP business model to attract funding.*

<sup>17</sup> IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

<sup>18</sup> *outcomes as defined as changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme’s activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).*

<sup>19</sup> *boundary actors are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.*

## Annex B – GWP Mid-term Strategy Review

The Mid-term Strategy Review carried out in 2011 affirmed major strengths of the GWP being: i) the IWRM concept and ii) the Network of partner organisations. Eight *focus areas for action* were agreed at the November 2011 Steering Committee. Actions during 2012 on each of these are summarised as follows with indication of progress.

Area of Focus	Proposed Actions	Responsibility	Timing/Comment
<b>1. Defining the role of Integrated Water Resource Management in addressing today's global challenges.</b>	<b>Develop and disseminate 2 policy briefs</b>	<i>Technical Committee and GWPO</i>	End 2012
	Rio+20 : Water Security for Growth and Sustainability	<i>GWPO</i>	January 2012
	IWRM as an Adaptive Tool for Global 21st Century Challenges	<i>Technical Committee, derived from the Background Paper on Water Security</i>	August 2012 <i>TEC/Regions workshop. Nov 2012 high-level workshop on water security indicators</i>
<b>2. Increasing Ownership of Partners in the Network</b>	<b>Develop and implement strategies for Partner engagement</b>	<i>GWPO, RWPs and CWPs</i>	
	Strategy for promoting Partner benefits	<i>GWPO, RWPs and CWPs</i>	<i>Continuing discussions within GWPO and the regions</i>
	Strategy, using the Database, for engagement of women and youth organizations, and universities, academics and researchers who are active in the work of GWP *	<i>GWPO, RWPs and CWPs together with Strategic Allies</i>	<i>An continuing effort Integrated into the 2013 workplan</i>
	Require each Region to have a full time Communications Officer	<i>GWPO Comms Unit and RWPs</i>	November 2012. <i>GWPO support is in place – a continuing challenge in several regions</i>
<b>3. Using a results based planning, monitoring and evaluation approach for Strategy</b>	<b>Develop and use new reporting tool</b>	<i>GWPO</i>	July 2012
	Annual Monitoring Report	<i>ES &amp; Network Operations</i>	May 2012: <i>First "Annual Progress Review for 2011", and for 2012 in Nov 2012</i>
	Retention of an external M&E expert.	<i>Network Operations</i>	June 2012. <i>Developed Programme Management Manual – issued in August 2012</i>
<b>4. Stepping-up Global and Regional Fundraising</b>	<b>Develop tools for improving funding and financial management</b>		
	Guidance Paper on RWPs registering as Legal Entities	<i>Executive Secretary (Legal Officer, Finance, NO)</i>	<i>Present to SC in May 2012, present to RWPs at regional days in August 2012</i>
	Fundraising to be a topic at the Regional Days in August	<i>GWPO and RWPs</i>	August 2012 <i>Done, but this is a continuing effort notably in regions where fundraising has not been a priority</i>
	Paper on funding options for Work Plan 2013	<i>Executive Secretary (Finance, Network)</i>	August 2012 <i>Presented in 2013</i>

## GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012

Area of Focus	Proposed Actions	Responsibility	Timing/Comment
		<i>Operations, Legal Officer)</i>	<i>Workplan</i>
	Develop Reporting Guidelines (based on new funding options) to include mechanism for holding back core funding if reporting requirements not met.	<i>Executive Secretary (Comms, Network Operations, Finance, Legal Officer)</i>	November 2012 <i>In progress</i>
<b>5. Energizing the Technical Function</b>	<b>Make the Knowledge Chain work</b>		
	Guidelines on roles and expectations in implementing Knowledge Chain	<i>ES, (Network Operations, Communications) Chair of Technical Committee</i>	August 2012 <i>Presented during joint workshop of regions/TEC</i>
	Regional workshops (*) with Technical Committee	<i>ES, (Network Operations, Communications) Chair of Technical Committee</i>	August 2012 <i>done</i>
<b>6. Energizing the Communication Function</b>	<b>Develop Communication Tools and Guides</b>		
	Conditions of Accreditation amended to include the recommendation that a full-time qualified Communications Officer be employed	<i>ES, Legal Officer</i>	Completed March 2012.
	Publications Guidelines	<i>ES (Communications, Technical Committee Chair)</i>	Completed April 2012.
	Explore the use of communications tools, such as discussion fora, video and e-conferencing	<i>ES (Communications)</i>	May 2012 Continuing and in 2013 Workplan
	Develop action plan for use of Partners Database to enhance communications	<i>ES, (Communications)</i>	August 2012, and continuing in 2013 workplan
	Have a Graphic Designer on call (*)	<i>ES, (Communications)</i>	May 2012, done
<b>7. Reviewing GWP's Governance Structure</b>	<b>Improving Governance</b>		
	Analysis of GWP Statutes and assessment of other organisations' statutes	<i>(ES)Legal Officer, GWP Chair</i>	Completed by end of 2012.
	Workshop on Organizational Options (*)	<i>ES and representative group</i>	Early 2013 - <i>workplan</i>
<b>8. Setting the Stage for the next Strategy Period, 2014 to 2019</b>	<b>GWP Future Directions</b>		
	Draft Concept note for next strategy	<i>ES, Technical Committee Chair</i>	May 2012, <i>Done</i>
	Draft process for Strategy development and organizational change	<i>Executive Secretary</i>	August 2012 <i>presented at August Regional Days, and Nov SC meeting</i>