

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2013

Monitoring and Reporting Progress

11 December 2013



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Global Water Partnership Annual Progress Review for 2013

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1. Introduction

The year 2013 is the last of GWP's current Strategy (2009-2013). It shows a significant strengthening in the way GWP is "doing business" in support of its Network of partner organizations. This has been achieved through the energising of the Network and the development of thematic programmes which have attracted additional funding from key financial partners. Several of the Regional Water Partnerships have established or are moving towards establishing a legal identity, and/or self-hosting. The thematic programmes, notably in the areas of water and climate adaptation, drought, delta management, and transboundary cooperation are enabling increased activities throughout the Network which are linking the work of the Partnership more closely to the governance and the investments required to achieve our vision of a water secure world. This Progress Review shows GWP becoming well prepared for the challenges to be addressed in the new GWP Strategy "Towards 2020" and particularly in the Workplan 2014.

This *Annual Progress Review for 2013* summarises the monitoring, evaluation and reporting within the GWP Work Programme Cycle (ref. Annex A). This review covers progress in 2013, as well as cumulative progress to date over the 2009-2013 Strategy period. It draws on the regular monitoring data and information being collected. The report is 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 2014 – the first year of the new Strategy period "Towards 2020".

This *Progress Review* uses the full range of GWP's Outcome Mapping monitoring and reporting tools, as well as other reporting sources, in order to review progress in implementing the 5-year GWP Strategy by goal, and by each of the 18 strategic elements of the current Strategy. It is intended to complement the annual workplan 2013 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report for 2013 which is presented elsewhere.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 is an overview highlighting the progress in 2013 in implementing the Strategy, and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities.
- Section 3 summarises the cumulative progress to date in delivering on the Strategy 2009-2013, the intensity of the main activities and outputs during the year, a quantification of the outcomes clustered by the well-known IWRM ToolBox classification structure, and the introduction of results-based management logical framework indicators and initial targets set and achieved.
- Section 4 presents detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2013 with critical analysis for the global, thematic and regional levels.

2. Overview of progress in 2013

2.1 2013 Highlights

2.1.1 Contributions to global events

(for further details see Section 4.1)

GWP continued to address critical development challenges and raise the visibility of water resources management and development through a number of global high-level events and initiatives, summarised as follows and in the table below.

- GWP is closely involved in the **post-2015 development agenda** and organised a total of **22 national stakeholder consultations**, to establish country needs and priorities with regard to water and development. The synthesis report of the consultations is an official document of the Open Working Group in New York.
- In collaboration with the OECD, GWP launched the **Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth**, advocating for a Global Water Goal and developing a major report on the economics of water security to be presented at the World Water Forum in 2015 in Korea.
- GWP continues to maintain a high profile and influence the agenda within **global movements and events**. Table 1 provides a list of the key global events where GWP was visible in 2013.

Table 1 - Key GWP Global Events for 2013

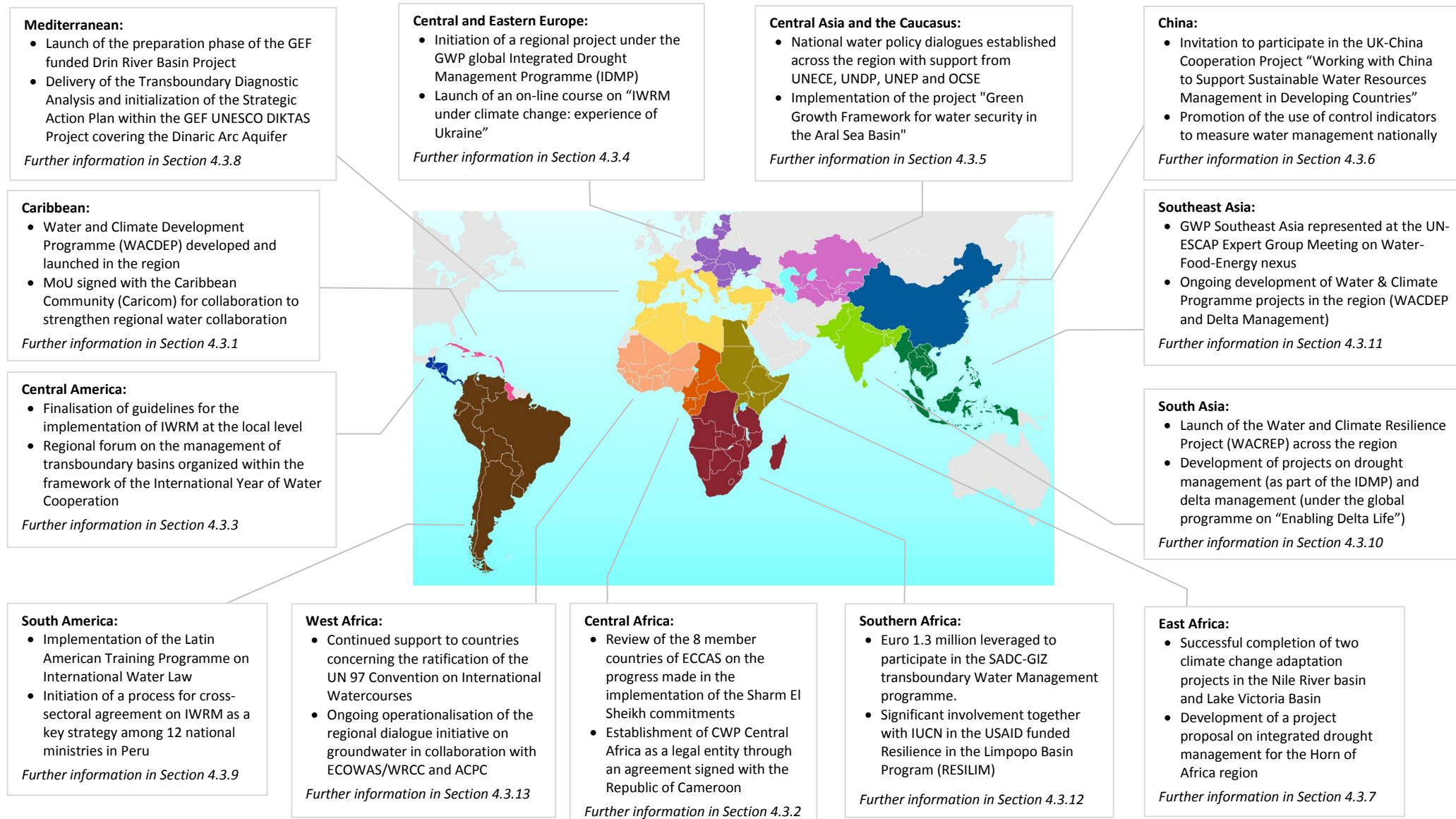
Event	Location/date	Description of GWP participation
UNFCCC Climate Change Conference	Bonn, Germany (3-14 Jun.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation as an intergovernmental organization (IGO) • Organisation of the side event "The connecting link: Water security & the Adaptation Committee's work programme"
High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP)	Geneva, Switzerland (13 Mar.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-organiser of the event together with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) • Launch of the Integrated Drought Management Programme – a joint initiative of the GWP and the WMO
High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation	Dushanbe, Tajikistan (20-21 Aug.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of a statement by the GWP Executive Secretary • Organisation of a side event by GWP Central Asia and Caucasus to present a programme on Climate Change Adaptation for 2013-2015
Stockholm World Water Week 2013	Stockholm, Sweden (1-6 Sept.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official Collaborating Partner • Launch of several publications and the Global Dialogue project on Water Security and Sustainable Growth (see above)
Special Event hosted by the President of the UN General Assembly	New York, U.S (25 Sept.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of the GWP Chair in one of four high-level multi-stakeholder roundtable sessions
First World Irrigation Forum	Mardin, Turkey (29 Sept. – 5 Oct.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keynote address delivered on Financing for Irrigation and Drainage by GWP Technical Committee member Uma Lele • Discussions on future collaboration possibilities with the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID), organisers of the forum
Budapest Water Summit	Budapest, Hungary (8-11 Oct.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation by the GWP Chair in the High-Level Panel discussion "How to govern water wisely with SMART SDGs" • Participation by the GWP Technical Committee Chair in the "High-Level Water - Energy - Food Nexus Evening Panel" • Participation by the GWP Executive Secretary in the Civil Society Forum and the Science Forum

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2.1.2 Regional highlights

(for further details see Section 4.3)

- The following diagram displays the key 2013 highlights from each of the 13 GWP Regions. It should be noted that a wide range of results have been achieved at the regional level in 2013 which are not captured in the diagram. A more detailed description of progress within each individual region, including at country level, can be found in the referenced sections within the diagram.



2.1.3 Thematic Programme Highlights (for further details see Section 4.2)

- The **Water and Climate Programme** - the most advanced thematic programme:
 - New and/or expanded global roles for GWP in the UNFCCC, the NAPs processes and with the AMCOW; and with WMO in launching of the IDMP at the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policy;
 - Moved into full implementation of the WACDEP in Africa and expanded the programme to all other GWP regions;
- The operational strategy for the **Financing for Water Management** theme was finalised and translated into Spanish
- Activities under the **Transboundary Cooperation** theme were further strengthened through the ongoing GWP/University of Dundee training course in International Water Law, the development of a new IWL course for Latin America, as well as moving from inception to implementation in the EC-funded SITWA project and development and agreement of the EC-funded Mekrou River Basin project (a sub-basin of the Niger river, involving 3 countries)
- A revised draft thematic strategy on **Water and Food Security** was prepared with input from the Technical Committee; GWP participated with an important contribution on financing of irrigation and drainage at the **First World Irrigation Forum**
- Organisation of an **Integrated Urban Water Management** event during the Asian Water Week in Manila and development of a thematic strategy including the identification of strategic partners both globally and regionally

2.1.4 Technical Committee highlights (for further details see Section 4.1.4)

- During the course of 2013, the GWP Technical Committee produced two **Background Papers** (on International Water Law, and on the Economic Value of Moving Towards Water Secure World), three **Policy Briefs** (Economics, Transboundary and Urbanization themes), a **Perspectives Paper** on Urban Groundwater and a **Technical Focus Paper** on Water and Food security based on experiences in South Asia and China.
- Expert input provided to **UN Water Analytical Brief entitled *Water Security and the Global Water Agenda***.
- Water and Energy – a **new member** of the GWP Technical Committee has been appointed with the required expertise in this thematic area which will be gaining increased emphasis in the new Strategy.

2.1.5 Developments within the Network (for further details see Section 4.1.1)

- With the confirmed funding at the beginning of 2013 GWPO has been able to move forward with the **recruitment for outstanding vacancies**, and the establishment of new positions to support the work of the Network.
- **Regional and Country Water Partnerships** have been strengthened with new staff to support the expansion of regional and country-level programmes and projects.
- The Regional Water Partnerships in West Africa and in Central and Eastern Europe have established themselves as **self-hosting legal entities**. Southern Africa and East Africa have established legal entities and are considering self-hosting. The move to legally register and/or opt to operate independently of a host institution is a significant step in the evolution of the Regional

Water Partnerships and the development of the GWP Network as a whole. The process is closely monitored and assisted by the GWPO Secretariat in Stockholm.

- Meetings were held with partners in Afghanistan and Mongolia to explore establishment of **new Country Water Partnerships**. A follow-up workshop, with a thematic focus on IUWM, will be held in Mongolia in December 2013.
- The total number of **GWP partner organisations** as of 1 October 2013 is 2844. This represents an increase of 121 during the 12 month period 1 October 2012 to 1 October 2013 (see Figure 1 below).

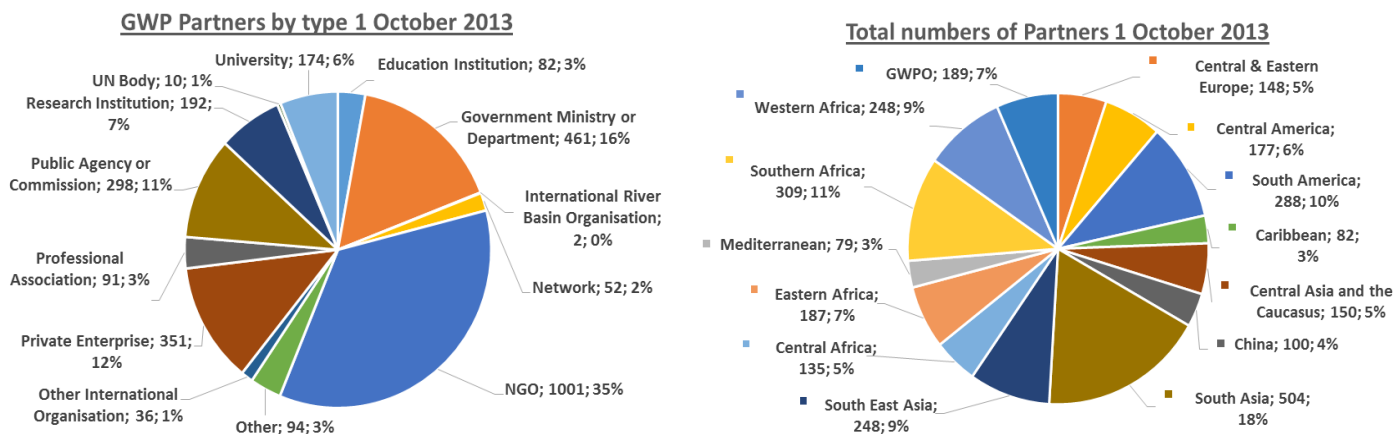


Figure 1: GWP Partners by type and across regions

2.1.6 Fundraising

- Secured funding increased significantly during 2013 through several new agreements with Financing Partners, ensuring that by **2014 GWP income at the global level will be over €17 million. This represents a doubling of the annual budget compared to that at the beginning of the strategy period 2009-2013 (see figure 2 below).**
- A total of €4.7 Million was raised in 2013 specifically for the **Water and Climate Programme** increasing the total budget to €10.2 Million over 5 years (2011-2016).
- **Locally raised funding** at regional and country level has also continued. With the establishment of independent legal entities and/or self-hosting by several Regional Water Partnerships, this should enable increased funding to be raised at local level as there will no longer be direct competition with the host institutions.
- The 3 year Work Programme (2014-2016) discusses future evolution of GWP programmes and funding requirements, within the context of the new GWP Strategy Towards 2020.
- Water and Climate Programme – Fundraising Summary: 2013 was a very successful year for Water and Climate funding, and in particular, for the WACDEP in Africa. Starting in 2011 with a modest funding of €1.5 million from Austria, representing about 12% of the estimated WACDEP Africa budget of €12.7 million, additional funding contributions were confirmed by Danida of €3.3 million. In addition following extensive discussions with DFID during 2012, approximately 4 million EUR from DFID Core support to GWP was allocated by GWPO to support WACDEP in Africa at the start of 2013. In the first quarter of 2013, Austria further provided additional funding of €1.395 million to WACDEP Africa bringing the total Austria contribution to WACDEP at €2.895 million. The total combined funds available from Austria, Danida and core GWP funds amount to about €10.195 million, representing about 80% of the original estimated WACDEP budget of €12.7 million over 5 years (2011-2016).

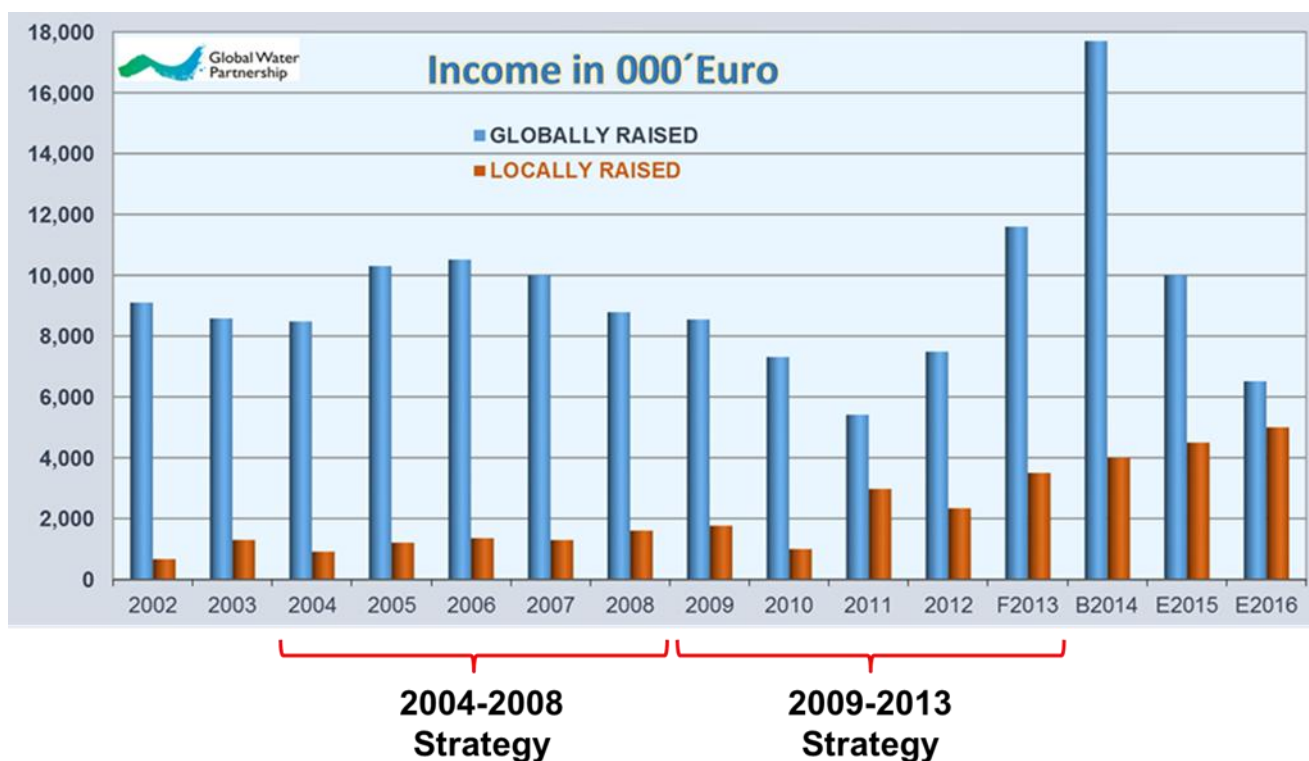


Figure 2: GWP actual and forecast income 2002-2016

Table 2: New global fundraising in 2013

Financing Partner	Description
DFID	In early 2013, GWP signed an agreement with the UK/DFID for a contribution of £9 million in core funding to 2015, alongside the World Bank’s Water Partnership Programme under the UK’s overall Water Security Programme.
Danida	Danida provided DKK 25 million in designated funding to the WACDEP in Africa, as well as DKK 10 million for the establishment of the Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth. Core funding by Danida to GWP over the next 5 years (2014-2018) is expected to be of the order of DKK 60 million, which represents a 3-fold increase in annual core funding to GWP (DKK 4 million in 2013).
Austria	As noted above, the initial €1.5 million of designated funding in 2010 which enabled inception phase activities for WACDEP in Africa was supplemented in 2013 by an additional agreement signed with ADA for €1.395 million (again designated for WACDEP in Africa).
China	The funding allocation from China to GWPO has doubled in 2013 to EUR 60,000 (the first ever allocation to GWPO being EUR 30,000 received in 2012). This is designated for GWP China.
France	France has continued to support GWP through seconding a new staff member to the Global Secretariat in September 2013 (M. Manuel Fulchiron).
Netherlands	The current core funding agreement of EUR 4.5 million over 3 years (2011-2013) was supplemented in 2013 by an additional EUR 1.1 million. A new core funding agreement for EUR 4.5 million over 3 years (2014-2016) is currently in preparation.
European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first year inception phase of the SITWA project has come to an end in 2013, and GWP is now discussing the terms of engagement for the implementation phase worth an additional €2 million over a period of 2 years. These funds would allow to leverage additional funds from other partners that have already expressed interest in the SITWA project, such as GEF and CIWA. The SITWA project team has presented the draft inception report to the EU and is now preparing a final version based on the comments received. Secondly, the EU has invited both the EC’s Joint Research Centre (Ispra, Italy) and GWPO to prepare a proposal together concerning water resources management of the Mekrou

	River sub basin of the Niger River basin, encompassing parts of Niger, Benin and Burkina Faso. A contract between the EU and GWP worth €2 million to carry out project activities over a period of 4 years is currently being prepared, and is expected to be signed before the end of 2013, with a starting date proposed for 1 January 2014.
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Table 3: Additional funds raised locally and regionally in 2013

Financial Partner	GWP Region	Description
SADC / GIZ / USAID	Southern Africa	GWP Southern Africa – 1.3 million EUR from SADC/GIZ has been raised and this will ensure stakeholders have capacity to identify, prioritise and appraise investment options for water security and climate resilient development. Another USD 500,000 was raised through the Resilience in Limpopo Project funded by USAID. This funding has enabled the region to also focus on more countries and initiate engagements in the Zambezi basin, the Orange Senqu River Basin in addition to the Limpopo Basin.
AfDB	Central Africa	GWP Central Africa – 1.5 million EUR from AfDB. The GWP regional office has successfully raised 1.5 million EUR from the Congo Basin Forest Fund, in order to support implementation of innovative agro-forestry projects for the protection of watersheds
AfDB	WACDEP in Africa	Africa Development Bank through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) also confirmed a funding agreement of about EUR 150,000 for WACDEP Africa
CDKN	Africa and the Caribbean	In kind contribution by CDKN of £ 650,000 (about 1 Million EUR) to support capacity development activities for WACDEP in Africa, as a follow up to the initial support of developing the Framework for Climate Resilience.
UNEP	Eastern Africa	GWP Eastern Africa – USD 374,000 secured from UNEP. The funds are for a project entitled ‘Adapting to Climate Change Induced Water Stress in the Nile Basin’. The project is operational at the transboundary level working closely with partners for the ten Nile Basin countries:

2.1.7 *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)*
(for further details see Section 3.4)

- The **GWP Work Programme Management processes** (ref. Annex A) were continuously improved and simplified during the year. The result is a unique mix of Outcome Mapping (initiated throughout the current strategy period) and Logical Framework Analysis methodologies (introduced for the first time in 2013) as shown in Figure 3.
- A **full-time M&E Officer** was recruited to strengthen the GWP M&E. The M&E Officer has a mandate to continue the process of developing and applying useful planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluating and reporting systems across the network.

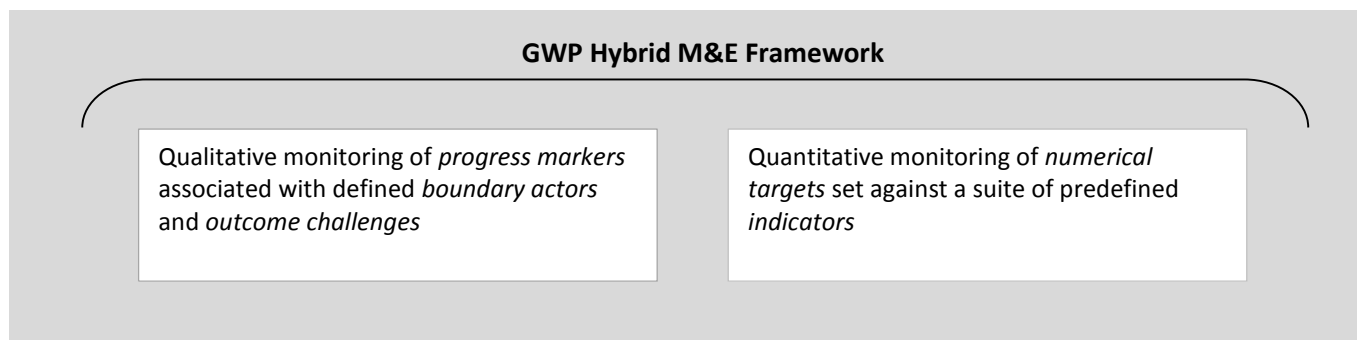


Figure 3: GWP Hybrid M&E framework as developed in 2013

2.1.8 Drafting the GWP Strategy “Towards 2020”

- The drafting process for the GWP Strategy for the six-year period 2014-2019 was agreed in November 2012 at the FPG and SC meetings. A Global Strategy Task Force chaired by the GWP Chair was formed with all 13 GWP regions represented, together with key external stakeholders. A process of Inter-regional consultation meetings was held throughout 2013 to enable a participatory approach in developing the Strategy across the GWP Network:



The process will conclude with final consultations planned for the November 2013 FPG meeting, final draft approval at the November 2013 SC meeting, an electronic distribution to all the GWP Partners, and finally the launch of the GWP Strategy at World Water Day 2014 (22 March).

2.1.9 Challenges identified in 2012 and addressed in 2013

The GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012¹ identified two key challenges in 2012, namely:

¹ GWP Annual Progress Review for 2012 – Monitoring and Reporting Progress to 2012, 6 December 2012

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1. The need to clearly link GWP to the delivery of tangible and beneficial results, and
2. The development of the GWP Strategy Towards 2020 to support the continued evolution of GWP as a relevant and effective global network.

These challenges were addressed directly during 2013 as reflected in:

1. The further development and evolution of the GWP Work Programme Management systems including development and agreement of RBM logical framework, indicators and numerical targets. M&E reporting against these indicators is taking place informally for the first time in 2013 as presented in Section 3.4 of this report; and
2. The successful execution of a process to draft the 2020 Strategy in a participatory manner, reflecting the changing global context within which GWPO and the GWP Network is positioned – as noted above.

2.2 Progress in Implementing the Strategy in 2013

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 specific information for the five priority thematic areas, and for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships.

A summary of progress achieved, as measured using the outcome monitoring data reported within the organisation as a whole, is as follows:

- 31 tangible IWRM outcomes have been identified in 2013 bringing the total for the current 5-year Strategy period to 179 (see Section 3.1)
- Out of the 734 progress markers² identified for the current Strategy period (the desired change in boundary actors over the five year period), 592 have now been to some extent addressed, up from 569 in 2012 (see Section 3.2)
- 'Significant change' has now been reported to have occurred for almost a third of all progress markers (see Section 3.2 and Figure 4)

It should be noted that the compilation of the outcome monitoring data, particularly those related to the progress markers, at the organisational level as presented above provides limited scope to draw detailed conclusions. Analysis of the individual progress markers at the regional/country level is required for this purpose. Nevertheless – and this judgement requires understanding and appreciation of the type and nature of the work of a Global Action Network such as GWP – the summary data does suggest that there is a good basis to conclude that the GWP Network can be *plausibly linked* to the delivery of results supporting the achievement of the present GWP Strategy 2009-2013. This will be demonstrated in the following section.

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

In this section we summarise monitoring data and information resulting from the various M&E processes prepared by the Network under GWP's Outcome-Mapping Based Work Programme Management Cycle (ref. Annex A). We assess the overall progress made in implementing the 2009-2013 GWP Strategy following the results-framework summarised in Annex B. Progress is presented in 4 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 Changing conditions since 2009 render some of the progress markers invalid.

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.
4. Section 3.4 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) indicators introduced to the M&E system this year, against which results have been recorded for 2013.

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.

The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring *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*³. The identification of *outcomes* takes place through the monitoring of relevant *progress markers* which allows the relationship between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes to be established.

The identified outcomes are categorised according to the GWP ToolBox⁴ classification of IWRM tools that enable good water governance⁵. This classification is organised under three main headings in order to cluster, monitor and report tangible IWRM-related outcomes. These are as follows:

- 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.

Table 4 below shows the number of tangible outcomes directly fostered by GWP intervention at the country, regional and global levels for:

- i) 2013 alone (see also Table 5);
- ii) Cumulatively, during the present Strategy period, since 2009; and
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

Table 5 provides details of the different outcomes recorded in 2013. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2013*.⁶

³ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs.

⁴ www.gwptoolbox.org

⁵ *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).*

⁶ We are still in a process of fully documenting the background for each of these outcomes.

Table 4: GWP outcomes clustered according the IWRM ToolBox classification

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2013	2009-2013 Strategy	Total since 1998
A	Enabling Environment ⁷	14	53	91
B	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	8	45	99
C	Management Instruments ⁸	9	80	127
Total:		31	178	317

Within the current 5-year Strategy period, 179 tangible outcomes at the highest results level have been identified throughout the GWP Network - well over half of the total number identified since GWP's inception.

The number of outcomes identified in 2013 is 31, a decrease compared with the previous year (Ref. 55 outcomes recorded in 2012). The reason for this is that with the significant increase in programmatic activities during the year – notably with the Water and Climate Programme – the major focus has been on developing and establishing the new programmes for which outcomes will emerge at a later date.

We are cautious in drawing clear conclusions from the absolute values of these numbers as it must be recognised that different methodologies have been applied over time, in identifying outcomes during this period. The overall approach to M&E within GWP is now stabilising as a common understanding is reached across the GWP Network.

⁷ Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives

⁸ For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development

Table 5: GWP outcomes reported during 2013 (Note: ToolBox category number with which the outcomes are associated is provided in brackets)

Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICPDR climate change adaptation strategy (A1.03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNFCCC publications refer to GWP messages (B1.11) GWP accepted as implementation partner for the Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Water Policy Brief on Water Security Indicators (C1.04)
Caucasus & Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kazakhstan</i>: National program on water resources mgt. for 2014-2040 (A1.01) <i>Georgia</i>: Water and health targets and priority measures established for the country (A2.01) 		
Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: Agreement with ECCAS for the elaboration of a hydrometeorological strategy (A1.02) 		
Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Honduras</i>: Revised groundwater regulation draft (A2.01) <i>Guatemala</i>: Water Agenda of Guatemala launched (A1.01) <i>Guatemala</i>: Climate Change Law incorporating water approved (A2.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Honduras</i>: Annual operative plan for the management of water systems of rural communities in southern Honduras (C2.05) <i>Panama</i>: National IWRM Plan (C2.01)
Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: 8th Annual High Level Session Ministerial Forum – Declaration (A1.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: 5 Ministers signed a declaration to develop waste water programmes in Caribbean (B1.11) <i>Suriname</i>: Launch of a Water Forum for Suriname (B1.09) 	
Central & Eastern Europe		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Hungary</i>: Reestablishment of the Hungarian National Water Management Council (B1.03) 	
China		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>China</i>: Local government institutional reform in Fujian province (B1.01) 	
Mediterranean			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Drin Basin</i>: Action plan for the implementation of the Drin River Basin MoU (C2.02)
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Botswana</i>: Review of the National Development Plan 10 (A3.01) 		
South America			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Peru</i>: Water Management Plan of the Chancay-Lambayeque basin (C2.02) <i>Peru</i>: National Groundwater Management Plan (C2.03)
South Asia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nepal</i>: Local Water Resources Management Group established in Tinau (B1.09) <i>India</i>: Formation of Wainganga Area Water Partnership (B1.09) 	
Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vietnam</i>: New Law on Water Resources (A2.01) <i>Lao PDR</i>: Revised National Water Resources Strategy and action plan up to 2020 (A1.01) 		
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: Validation of the draft action plan for the implementation of the West Africa Water Resources Policy document (A1.02) <i>Gambia</i>: Funding received from the African Water Facility to implement actions in the National IWRM roadmap (A3.02) <i>Niger</i>: Ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters (A1.02) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Togo</i>: IWRM Action Plan (C2.01) <i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>: IWRM Action Plan (C2.01) <i>Guinea</i>: IWRM Action Plan (C2.01)

3.2 Implementing the Strategy as assessed through Outcome Mapping

Sources of data: GWP Annual Progress Markers: Reports for 4 years now from 2010 through 2013.

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has committed in this Strategy period to adopt *Outcome Mapping*⁹ 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*¹⁰ with whom GWP is working to effect change. For GWP, the *boundary actors* are often national governments or regional economic development bodies.

GWP has now carried out 4 assessments based on Outcome Mapping *progress markers* in 2010¹¹, 2011, 2012 and now 2013, 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:¹²

/	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%)

On the whole, there has been continuing progress in delivering the 2009-2013 GWP Strategy as measured by achievements on the progress markers defined originally 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 four Strategic Goals.

Assessments of the various entities within the organisation, globally and regionally, are presented in the Annex. The pie charts in Figure 4 summarise the 4 annual outcome mapping assessments carried out since 2010. It shows the pattern of recorded changes from 2010 to 2013 against the same progress markers (identified in 2009) and the 4 Strategic Goals. The number of progress markers left unaddressed since 2009 has reduced steadily to 142 in all across the GWP Network, as shown in Figure 4.

⁹ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.
¹⁰ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.
¹¹ 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.
¹² 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.

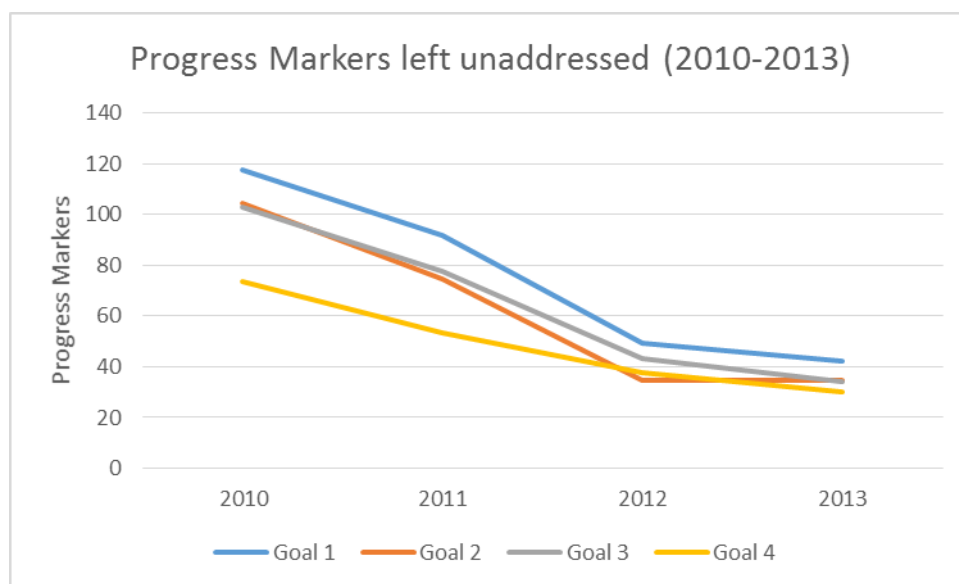


Figure 4: The number of progress markers left unaddressed since 2009

Not all Progress Markers defined in 2009 remain valid, so by definition there cannot be 100% fulfilment of all for each of the four goals, nor is this the expectation of the Outcome Mapping approach to M&E. To take just one example, for GWPO at global level, there is a progress marker stating:

Progress Marker: 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, so there is no point in GWP wasting time on seeking the status of a multilateral implementation entity with the Adaptation Fund, a long and cumbersome process. On the other hand the global Green Climate Fund is not yet operational, and this may or may not prove to be successful. 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 142 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 18% by the end of 2013. As pointed out above, not all Progress Markers defined in 2009 remain valid, so by definition there cannot be 100% fulfilment of each of the four goals.

The proportion of **significant changes** achieved (shown below in green) has risen steadily to 30% of progress markers under Goal 1, 32% under Goal 2, 30% under Goal 3 and 31% under Goal 4 by the end of 2013.

Out of the four goals, progress in Goal 2 has been the least with only a marginal increase in significant changes recorded. Whereas advances have been made for many of the progress markers under this goal, these have been largely outweighed by a number of situations whereby processes have in previous years been successfully initiated (and hence progress made) but which have ultimately not led to the intended results. For example in South Asia, an initiative to support the sharing of hydro-meteorological data between national governments was successfully launched in 2012 but failed to lead to the desired results in 2013.

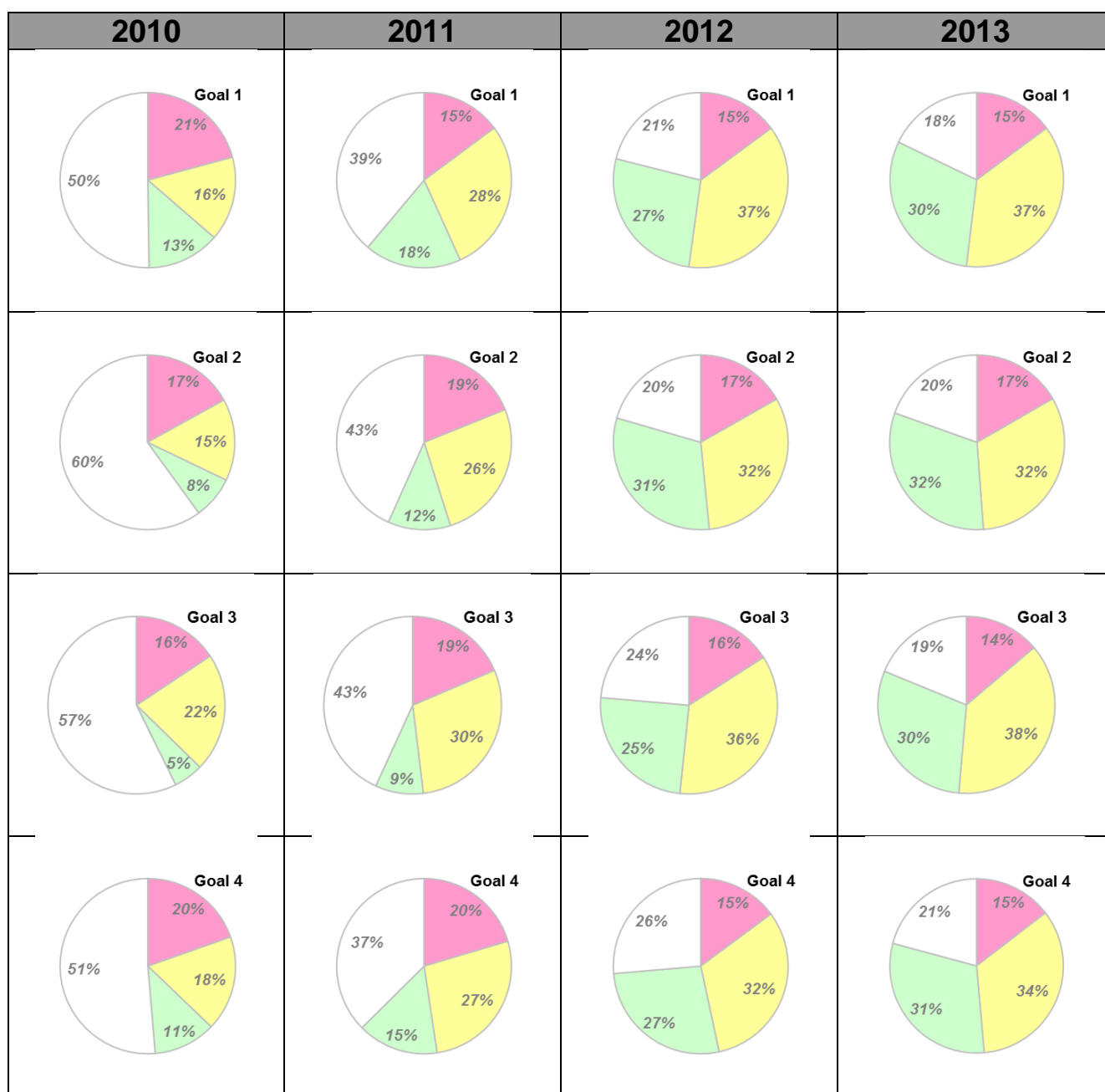


Figure 4: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers – 2010 to 2012

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*¹³ 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 5 below is a graph showing the total number of occurrences (i.e. *hits*) reported per strategic element, for GWP as a whole for 2009-2013, 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*.

¹³ 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.

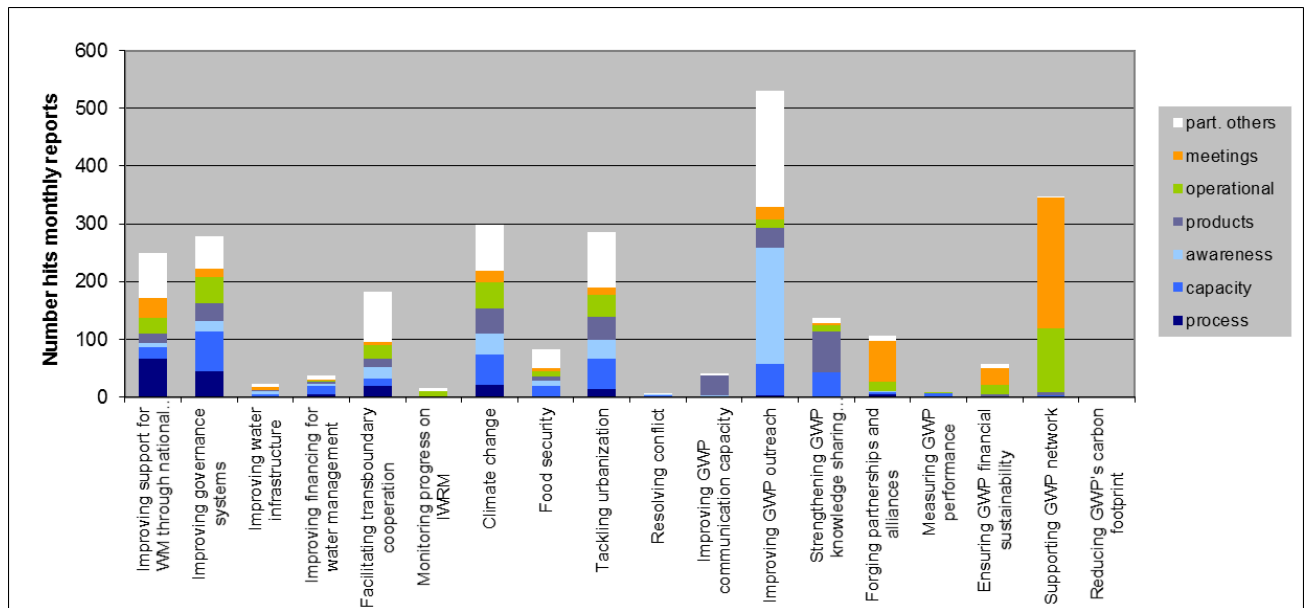


Figure 5: Activities and outputs for all 18 strategic elements, for GWP as a whole 2009-2013

Figure 6 below shows the number of reported occurrences or *hits* per year and per strategic element in 2009 through 2013 for GWP as a whole.

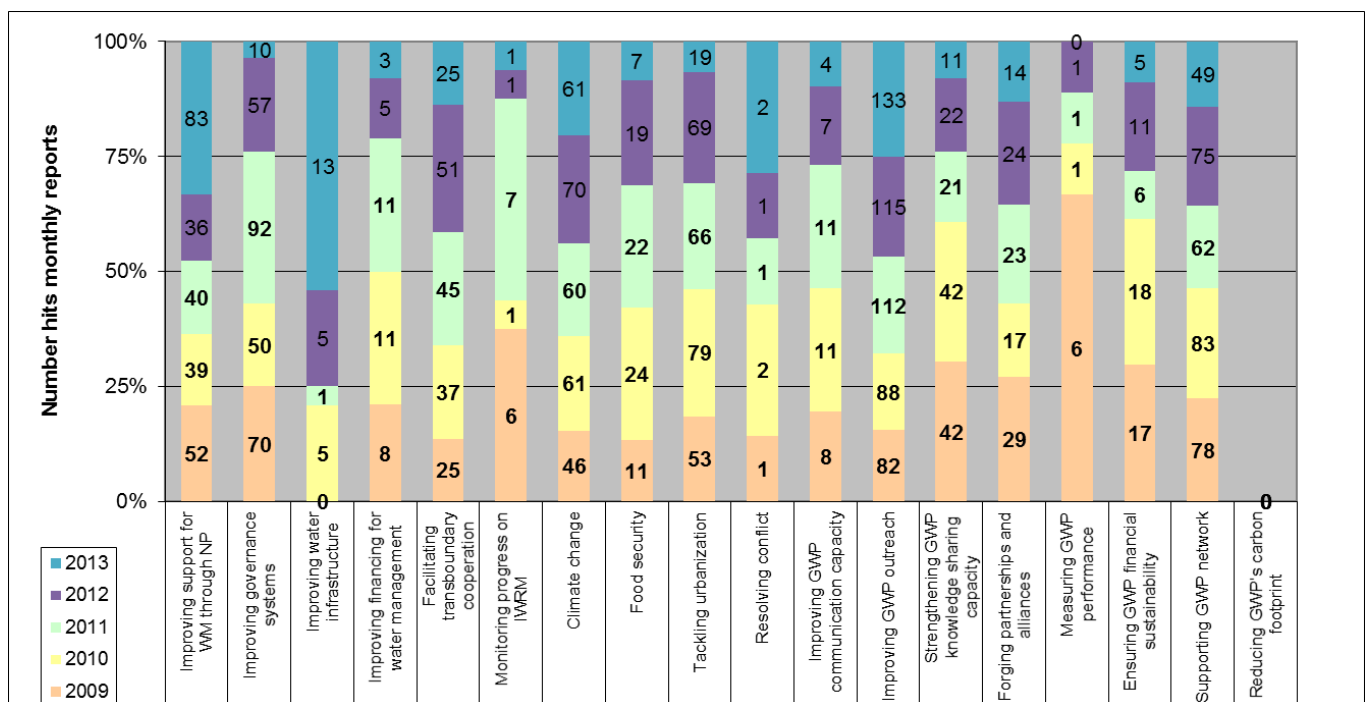


Figure 6: Activities and outputs for all 18 strategic elements, for GWP, showing the number of “hits” per strategic element in each of the 5 years of the current Strategy

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 accomplishments¹⁴.

¹⁴ 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,

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.

3.4 GWP Results-Framework – RBM Indicators and Targets

In addition to the outcome mapping methodology to M&E described in the previous sections, GWP has in 2013 introduced a results-based M&E component with the aim of establishing a unique mix of qualitative and quantitative monitoring indicators and targets. This combined or hybrid approach will enable the organisation to continue to analyse progress based on observed changes in the behaviour of boundary actors and water governance mechanisms, while at the same time being in a position to set quantified targets against a set of common indicators.

The logical framework that has been introduced to complement the outcome mapping methodology consists of a series of impact, outcome and output indicators derived according to the overall ambitions of the organisation along with its strategic goals. More specifically the results framework contains the following:

- **2 Impact indicators** based upon the GWP vision that measure the socio-economic and environmental benefits derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active. These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* solved.
- **7 Outcome indicators** based upon the GWP mission and associated outcomes that measure the governance improvements introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements occur in “change areas” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum and can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.
- **16 Output indicators** that measure the services and products delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors). There is a great diversity of services and products: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge products and capacity building materials; guidelines and procedures; networking and partnerships tools etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

As part of the planning process for the new Strategy period, targets are currently being set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels for 2014-2016¹⁵. Results will

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.

¹⁵ See the GWP Work Programme for 2014-2016

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therefore be monitored against these targets on an annual basis as the new strategy period commences in 2014.

Due to the fact that the indicators contained within the logical framework were only established this year, targets were not set during the annual planning process for 2013. The organisation will therefore only formally monitor results against the full set of indicators and associated targets from 2014 onwards. These targets are presented in the 2014 Workplan.

An initial effort has, nevertheless, been made to quantify progress against the set of indicators using the monitoring data available for 2013, the results of which are shown in Table 6 below. It should be noted, however, that as the monitoring of progress using the logframe indicators will only be formally introduced in 2014 the information collected to date has not been done so systematically for the organisation as a whole. The results in Table 3 therefore presented with the aim of demonstrating the future use of the results-based M&E component rather than as a means to robustly report GWP achievements for 2013.

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Table 6: Quantified results recorded against the GWP Logical Framework indicators for 2013

Level	Ref.	Indicators followed at GWP level	Results	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
Impact	I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	0									
	I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	0									
Outcome	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	12									
	O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	0									
	O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced	4									
	O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1									
	O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks/policies/strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	3									
	O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %)	0									
	O7	Youth: Number of youth organisations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	0									
Output	OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	7									
	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments/investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	9									
	OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks/ policies/strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	35									
	OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	0									
	OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3									
	OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2									
	OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	0									
	OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	0									
	OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	29									
	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	0									
	OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	13									
	OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	36									
	OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	0									
	OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	0									
	OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.	0									
	OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.	0									



4. Monitoring and Evaluation Data and Planned/Actual Progress in 2013

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2013 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 2013* tables are presented in 3 sections:

1. Column 1 presents the summary activities presented in the 2013 Workplan.
2. Column 2 presents a summary of the actual progress during the year.
3. The final section in each table presents a critical commentary including the most important challenges-faced, lessons-learned and recommendations.

In each case the monitoring data are summarised on a single page (the “dashboard”) showing the impact¹⁶, outcomes, progress markers, outputs and input. The information contained in these datasheets is explained in more detail below.

¹⁶ As the GWP programme monitoring and reporting system is still a work in progress, the data collection for *impact* will only be fully assessed during the review of the full 5 year Strategy period (2009-2013) planned for 2014 and is therefore not recorded in this report.

Understanding the Datasheets

		BRIEF EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DATA SHEET				
						
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
	Value Added (proxy €):	This section is meant to capture GWP impact at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level.				
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
	Investments (leverage):	A robust methodology to assess this impact is yet to be developed.				
	Value Added (proxy €):					
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
	A Policies	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).				
	B Institutional roles					
	C Management Instruments					
	Total					
	A Policies	The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports. (Work in progress - A thorough check is currently underway)				
	B Institutional roles					
C Management Instruments						
Total						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	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%)					+
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)	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.					
	Process facilitation	Design / participation to significant planning / reform processes (workshops, drafting documents)				
	Capacity building	Targeted activities with a clear purpose in terms of building capacity (training, forum, dialogue, focused Toolbox training)				
	Awareness raising	General activities designed for raising awareness of larger public (world water days, exhibition etc)				
	Knowledge products	Publications and other products (lectures, books, website, newsletters etc)				
	Operational management	Programme implementation activities (meetings of project management groups, technical advisory groups)				
	Alliance building	Meetings initiated by GWP for advocacy, designing or advancing a cooperation with partners (liaising with development banks, RECs, RBOs etc)				
Overall support water agenda	Participation / contribution to activities or processes initiated by others (e.g. world water forum, world water week, UN processes)					
INPUTS (Budgets)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
	Budget (€):	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€.				
	Budget (€):					

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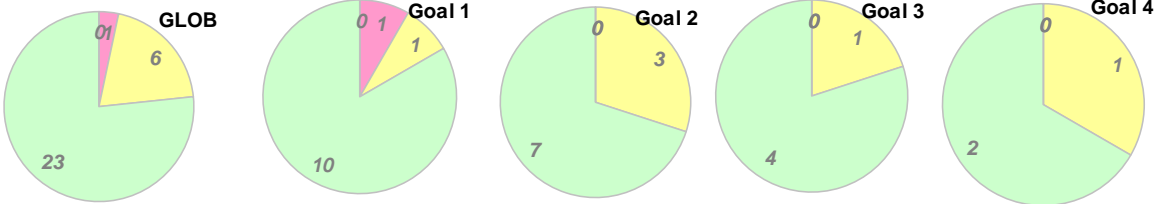
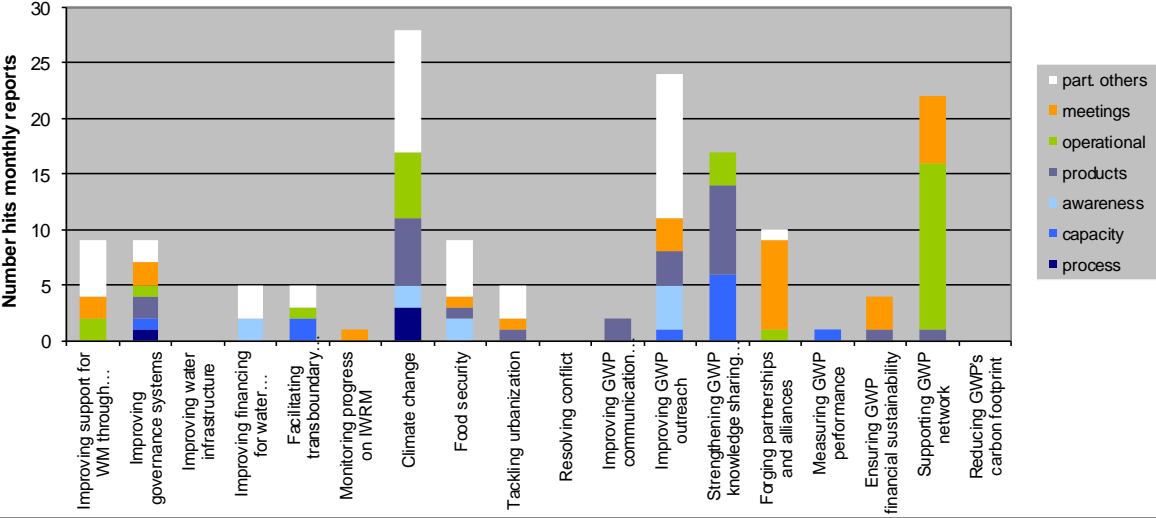
4.1 GWP Global Level

4.1.1 The GWP Network and Organisation

		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)											
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
	Value Added (proxy €):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED
	A Policies	93	7	6	3	14	4	4	3	2	3
	B Institutional roles	100	5	0	3	7	5	8	2	2	6
	C Management Instruments	128	5	5	8	9	7	15	1	7	8
	Total	321	17	11	14	30	16	27	6	11	17
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
	A Policies	11	3	10	12	11					
	B Institutional roles	4	4	42	8	4					
	C Management Instruments	21	2	10	4	26					
	Total	36	9	62	24	41					
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 national...									
		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 capacity									
		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)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED
	2009-todate										
	Budget (€):	SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF					
	Budget (€):										

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4.1.2 The GWPO and Technical Committee

<p>Progress Report (elements)</p>	<p>Global</p>																																																																
<p>IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Global</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Value Added (proxy €):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Beneficiaries (NB):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Investments (leverage):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"> </td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Value Added (proxy €):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Beneficiaries (NB):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Investments (leverage):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					Global						Value Added (proxy €):						Beneficiaries (NB):						Investments (leverage):												Value Added (proxy €):						Beneficiaries (NB):						Investments (leverage):																	
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<p>PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)</p> <p>2009-todate</p>	 <p>Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /</p> <p>A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +</p> <p>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%) ++</p>																																																																
<p>OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)</p> <p>2009-todate</p>	 <p>Legend: part others, meetings, operational, products, awareness, capacity, process</p>																																																																
<p>INPUTS (Budgets)</p> <p>2009-todate</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td colspan="2">Global</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Budget (€):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td colspan="2"> </td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>Budget (€):</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>					Global						Budget (€):												Budget (€):																																									
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4.1.3 GWPO Secretariat – Planned/Progress in 2013

GWPO SECRETARIAT	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the new GWP Strategy 2020 including Gender and Youth Strategies. • Contribution to the shaping of the Sustainable Development Goal on water to 2030 and the development of a monitoring framework for countries' water security • 2013 - The International Year of Water Cooperation: key water co-operation opportunities include GWP inter-regional strategy development meetings, India Water Week, the Gender and Water Summit and co-convening SWWW in 2013, together with SIWI. These opportunities will be used to energize the GWP partner network. • Development of the Global Delta Governance Programme including relevant country programmes – as part of the Water and Climate Programmes • Global WMO/GWP Drought Programme to be launched in Geneva in March 2013 jointly with WMO and other supporting partners; two regions (CEE and South Asia) launch regional drought programmes. • Water and Climate Programme to be introduced and developed in a number of regions, with similarities to the dynamic WACDEP programme already under implementation in Africa. • Continued diplomatic outreach to the governments of China, Brazil, India, South Africa and Mongolia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Strategy 2020 includes Gender and Youth considerations throughout and as cross-cutting elements. • Contributions throughout the year, and now culminating in the Global Dialogue and Knowledge Generation for Water Security and Sustainable Growth Project for implementation in 2014-2015. • Co-convening SWWW at scientific workshops, side events, seminars, opening plenary, and reporting. Good visibility was achieved for GWP in the context of this meeting and the Network Meeting organised in conjunction. • The global programme on “Enabling Delta Life” evolved regional consultations in 4 deltas: Ganges/Brahmaputra (Bangladesh), L’Ouémé (Benin), Nile (Egypt) and the Mekong (Cambodia/Viet Nam). Draft programme documents will be prepared as a basis for fundraising for these regions totalling more than €3m to date. The process of developing the programme continues in 2014 in other deltas notably Chao Phraya (Thailand). • The Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) was launched in March jointly by GWP and the WMO. A project manager was recruited and placed in Geneva. A programme for 2014, also enlarging APFM activities was developed and included in the 2014 workplan. • The Water and Climate Programme grew substantially in 2013 both in Africa and other regions with the additional funding made available through DFID’s Water Security Programme (£9m over 2 years) and other core financial partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the self-hosting arrangements for GWP West Africa, and the new legal entities being developed for GWP West Africa and GWP Southern Africa • Secure good financial implementation of the EC/ANBO Programme on Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa (SITWA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Africa RWP is since 1 July 2013 self-hosted. The process was long and sometimes cumbersome, however the knowledge gained will facilitate other self-hosting processes. Central and Eastern Europe RWP is since 1 July 2013 set up as self-hosted. • The West Africa financial and administrative arrangements will be evaluated by Finance in November/December 2013. CEE will have a financial review early 2014. • The good financial implementation of the SITWA projects first year was confirmed through a financial review carried out September 2013. The lessons learned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The importance of creating good relationships between the SITWA Team and the support team in Stockholm through an open and frequent communication. Has been the base for the good financial implementation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement robust financial management for the Water and Climate Programmes • Ensure the highest fiduciary standards for GWPO, and continued work with the Regional Secretariats to improve reporting, especially for locally raised funds and in-kind contributions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clear and easy to follow financial and administrative guidelines, accepted and well understood by the Teams is a crucial component for success <p>Implement robust financial management for the Water and Climate resilience Projects. A financial management process is in place as part of the Project Management Manual.</p> <p>The fiduciary standard is confirmed as being high by the global auditors report and the auditors Management Letter. Reporting of locally raised funds as well as in-kind is at a satisfactory but still not perfect level. The regional auditor’s comments have decreased in numbers and significance, but still room for improvements.</p>
<p>During the 2009-13 strategy period, the GWPO Communications workplan has kept a laser-focus on 3 areas and will continue to do so in 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building communications capacity in the regions: The 2009-13 global strategy put ‘strengthening the regions’ as core to ‘delivering the strategy.’ GWPO Communications in 2013 will continue to urge regions to hire full-time qualified Communications Officers and will work to equip and train those officers through the annual Communications Officers meeting and the Communications Training Workshops. This capacity-building covers the full range of communication tools (e.g., media, online activities, etc.) but the ongoing central focus is on reporting the impact of GWP’s work, through first-hand stories as well as through quantifiable evidence. We need to invest in developing the capacity of people to monitor, evaluate and report on the network’s activities and we need a greater integration of communications into programmatic activities. • Knowledge Sharing/ToolBox: In 2013 we plan to enhance ToolBox use in academic curricula and training institutes around world. We want to support at least 2 regional ‘Knowledge Centres’ in the application of the ToolBox in education (for future water managers) by conducting workshops. In addition, in order to improve the online use of the ToolBox, we plan to move it to our EpiServer platform and launch a discussion forum. There will be the usual enhancements to tools, case studies, and references (e.g., tools on institutional arrangements and critical challenges). • Communications Infrastructure: Technology underlies so much of what is done in communications today. The trend to ‘online all the time’ and ‘access from everywhere’ will continue, so investment in a robust communications infrastructure is essential to strengthen – across the network – knowledge sharing, institutional knowledge and lessons learned, and to maximise the participation of GWP Partners. In 2013, we plan to make a major transition to cloud-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2013 we have seen the recruitment of 3 Regional Communications Officers for CEE, SAS, and CACENA. In marked contrast to 2009, all regions now have a Communications Officer who works full-time (even if they do not work 100% on comms activities). • The 2013 annual Comms Officers meeting was attended by 12 out of the 13 regions (EAf had a visa issue). • 2012 ended with the annual Comms Training workshop which focused on writing and reporting. The 2013 one will focus on developing Comms and KM strategies for the next strategy period. • Only 3 regions remain to launch a new website on the GWPO platform (EAf, SAf, and China). • In 2013, two national workshops for universities were held in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. Two regional workshops for universities were held in Waf and CAR and support is being provided to facilitate the functioning IWRM Knowledge Centres there. The IWRM ToolBox is known to be used in approx. 50 university programs. • The IWRM ToolBox website was launched (Sept 2 instead of Oct 1) on the GWPO platform, giving it new visibility, new features, and easier navigation. • 2013 saw the successful transition in July to a cloud-based IT-system for our office applications. Cost savings has already been one benefit. Further work is being done on an intranet collaborative platform as well as an investigation into how to deploy the web conferencing features.

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<p>applications for productivity improvements and cost savings.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Network Operations Unit has overall responsibility for facilitating the work and interactions within the GWP Network and among GWP Partners. Water and Climate Programmes: Facilitating the development, implementation and coordination of the various Water and Climate Programmes and global and regional levels. Significant support will be required to scale-up implementation in the existing WACDEP in Africa and to implement the global WMO/GWP flood and drought programmes in the regions, including new regional programmes in Asia and Latin America. It is through the tangible results of these Programmes implemented in all regions that GWP's continued relevance as a Network will be demonstrated. Operational Strategies for Priority Thematic Areas: Putting further substance on the operational strategies for each of the 5 priority thematic elements of the GWP Strategy. Using the Water and Climate Programme as a model, the Network Operations Unit will increasingly be involved in working globally and with the regions to support fundraising for new and on-going programme development, management and implementation under these priority themes. Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa: Successfully concluding the 1-year inception phase of this EC-funded project to strengthening transboundary river basin management in Africa under the AMCOW/ANBO, and moving the project into the 2-year implementation phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Operation Unit team continued to engage in facilitating the work of the GWP Network through all 13 regions and emerging thematic programmes. Successes including recruitment of a new Senior Network Officers for CEE and CACENA, a new Programme officer for the joint WMO/GWP APFM and IDMP programmes in Geneva, and a new M&E officer for Stockholm. The implementation of the Water and Climate Programme continues with the approval in early 2014 of addition funding under DFID's Water Security Programme. In addition to the WACDEP Africa (5 GWP regions) and the Caribbean where implementation is well underway, projects implementation started in CEE (an IDMP project), CACENA, SAS, CAM and Peru. Programmes are at conceptual level only in China and SEA and we will see in 2014 if/how these regions are available to develop. Thematic Strategies are in place in draft form for the following 4 priority areas: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Climate Food Security Financing Water Management Integrated Urban Water Management Preparation of a thematic strategy for transboundary cooperation has been lagging due to a position vacancy in the Network Operation Unit. The SITWA project has successfully concluded the 1-year inception phase and is moving into the full 2-year implementation phase with strong support from the AU/AMCOW framework, and strong partnerships emerging through GWP and the Cooperation for International Waters in Africa (CIWA, World Bank Trust Fund).

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Recruitment of Senior Network Officers (2 vacancies remain in 2013) remains a challenge due to the special mix of technical, programme management and regional knowledge, experience and aptitude required for a posting in Stockholm. 2 vacancies remain to be filled in late 2013 also in association with the thematic areas arising from the new Strategy.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The recruitment of the NO for SEA and SAS was not concluded successfully due to personal reasons. This has caused delays in the development of the regional programmes for these regions.

The development of the Work Project Management Manual with clear definition of procedures for work programme and financial management was done concurrently with the start-up of the programmes. This resulted in inconsistencies in initial programme implementation which have been frustrating and at time counter-productive. It has been only since the August 2013 meetings with the regions that a common understanding on work programme management approach has been reached.

A new financial reporting format introduced for WACDEP Africa, including activity forecasting to closely monitor progress and enable early corrective action as appropriate.

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Financial management training provided to WACDEP Africa regional FO's, as well as regional and country project managers, as part of the Pan African meetings in Pretoria and Kigali.

Financial reviews conducted for all WCP project proposals received, including the completion of a checklist and recommendations to the Head of Network Operations on how to proceed.

Regular WCP financial analysis provided to the Network team, including recommendations on budget allocations and reallocations, as part of the quarterly WCP meetings.

The Host Institutions do in some cases give low priority to GWP matters which creates very lengthy processes to solve financial issues. The self-hosted RWPs are expected to provide a much better ground for implementation of routines adapted to the GWP way of working.

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4.1.4 Technical Committee – Planned/Progress in 2013

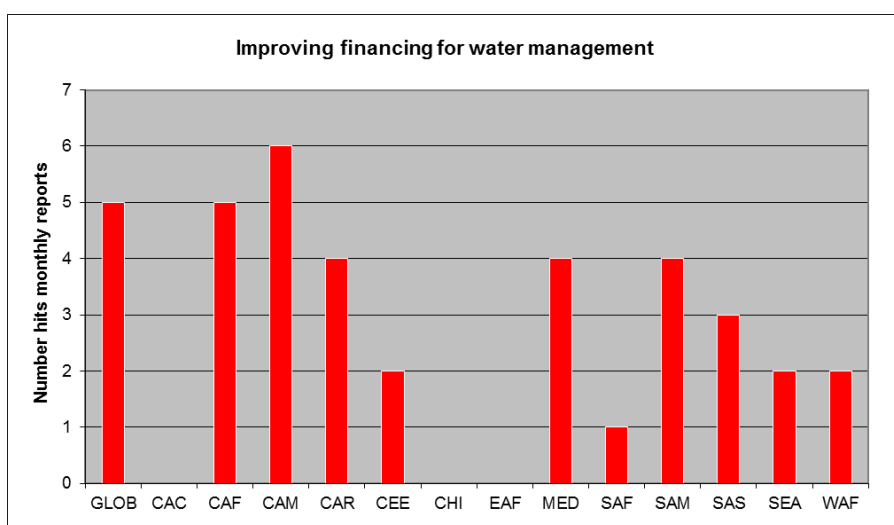
Technical Committee	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The theme on integrated urban water resources management will be developed further through a background paper, a technical paper and 2 regional workshops, implementing the GWP Knowledge Chain together with GWP SEA and GWP West Africa • The groundwater governance theme will be pursued (Background paper) • Work on water security indicators will be further developed (building on the work on water security and a consultation end 2012) • Continuation of the work on “The economics of water security” (involvement in the High Level Panel being developed together with OECD) 	<p>The following knowledge products published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background paper on Economic Value of Moving Towards Water Secure World • Background paper on International Water Law • Three policy briefs (Economics, Transboundary and Urbanization themes) • Perspective paper on Urban Groundwater • Technical Focus Paper on Water and Food security (South Asia and China experience) <p>Implementing Knowledge Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two regional workshops on IUWM (SEA, WAF) <p>Global messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Input to UN Water paper on Water Security Indicators • Participation at world water summits (Dushanbe, Budapest, Abu Dabi) and SWWW
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Publication production was partially achieved. There is still pending background paper on Water Security (to be completed by end 2013). There were in general, three ways of engagement with knowledge partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation in the research or production of a knowledge product driven by a knowledge partner (UN WATER, WWAP, INBO, DHI-SIWI) - Representative from a knowledge partner works on planned GWP/TEC activity (SIWI) - GWP makes available funds for a partner to work on a special product (GWMATE). <p>The involvement of RWPs was limited although an operational methodology was introduced.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Lesson learnt is that open invitation of RWP technical experts to a fixed TEC publishing portfolio did not work properly. TEC publication plan for each thematic area was discussed with the regions at the thematic workshops during TEC/Regions day. The main reason is that the knowledge function in the regions has diminished. Recommendation is to mobilize the latent knowledge expertise that exists in the Regions through RTECs.</p> <p>Challenge is that a new GWP strategy is very diverse and there is no capacity of TEC to be involved both in knowledge production and operation programs. TEC contributes to operational programs through its institutional representation in programs` steering committees/reference groups.</p> <p>New areas of intervention: Water and Energy –a new TEC member with the required expertise in this thematic areas has been appointed.</p> <p>New initiative: Global Dialogue for Water Security and Sustainable Growth – TEC will provide technical expertise by representation of TEC members in Task Force.</p>	

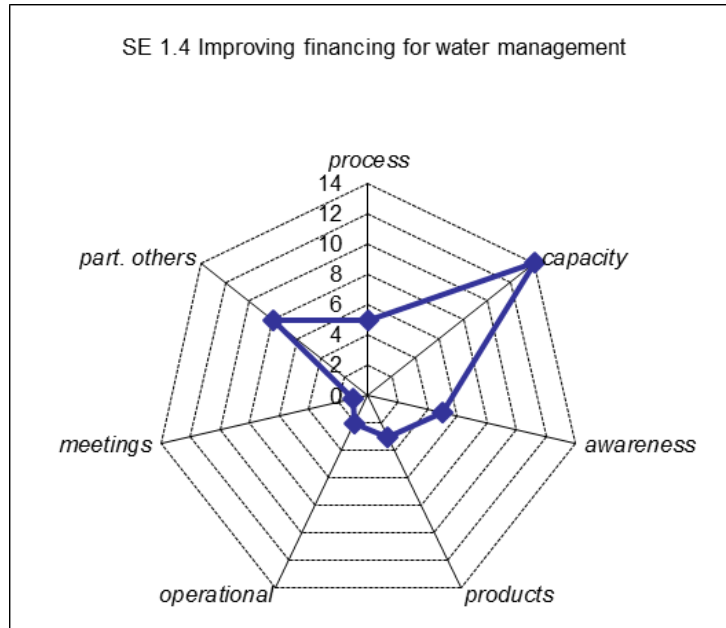
4.2 Global Coordination of Thematic Areas – Planned/Progress in 2013

4.2.1 Improving Financing for Water Management – Planned/Progress in 2013

IMPROVING FINANCING FOR WATER MANAGEMENT	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A revised “operational strategy” that identifies the global perspective, the network strengths and opportunities as well as key feasible initiatives that need to be undertaken by GWPO to support the RWPs. • A proposal on water financing training developed for implementation in the 2014-19 strategy • Translation into Spanish and French of “Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management - A think-piece for the EUWI Finance Working Group”. • Develop a case study on the GWP/EUWI-FWG initiative for GWP ToolBox. • GWP Network provides feedback to the High Level Panel on the economics of water security. • The use of the outputs from the CDKN initiative will be disseminated if appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “operational strategy” was revised and a final document was issued and shared. • N/A • Translation into Spanish was done and document shared broadly with some positive feedback. The translation into French was not carried out, since it needs to respond to regional priorities. • The requirements for ToolBox case studies changed and they now have to be related to a particular region or country. Therefore, case study was not developed but all documents were duly uploaded. • N/A • N/A
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> During the process to develop the GWP Strategy 14-19, it was decided that Water Financing was no longer considered a thematic area.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Water financing is a crucial element of IWRM processes and it is extremely important for GWP to ensure long-term sustainability of our initiatives.</p>	

Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2013:

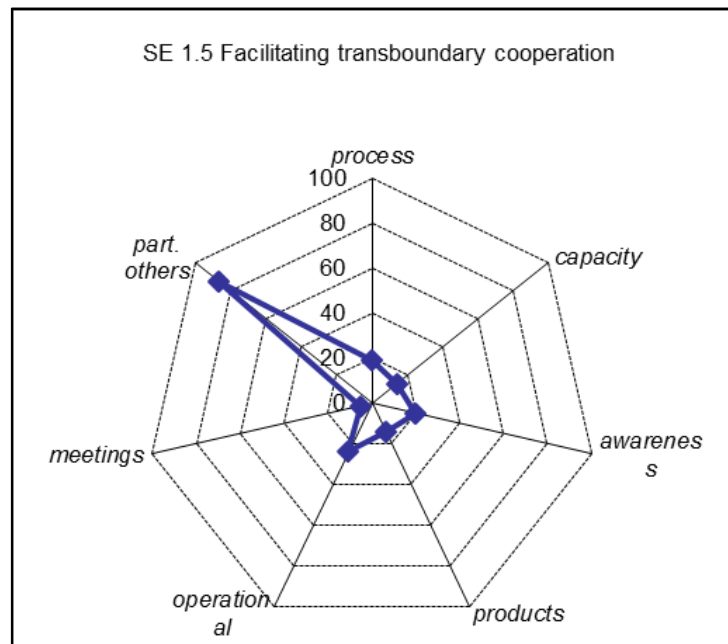
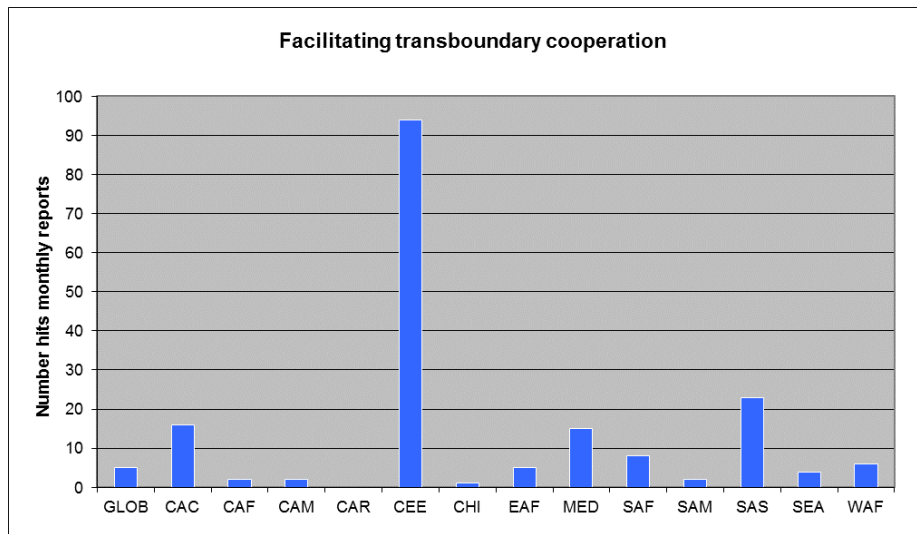




FACILITATING TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for accreditation as a GEF project agency submitted. • EU programme on Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa (SITWA) : implemented to build the capacity of the African Network of Basin Organizations as a new institution • West Africa Transboundary Groundwater project further advanced. • GWP represented in strategic fora promoting cooperation in trans-boundary river basins. • At least two regional and/or global international water law training events held. • Transboundary cooperation incorporated in regional water and climate programmes for GWP regions at least in South Asia, and Southeast Asia. • A mechanism developed and implemented to engage with the consultative group of the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) to address critical transboundary issues in water resources development and management in Africa, • Further cooperation with the International Network for Basin Organizations to develop the 3rd Handbook in the series on River Basin Management. • An operational strategy elucidated based on emerging priorities and opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application for accreditation as a GEF project agency is on hold due to external developments. The partnership is under consideration – also at the GWF IWC7 in November where GWP will have a side-event on PPP in relation to transboundary waters. • EU programme on Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa (SITWA) is implemented to build the capacity of the African Network of Basin Organizations as a new institution. Inception phase is successfully completed. • Africa Transboundary Groundwater developments are shaped as the ANBO GW Management Brief, which is available online and being translated into French at the moment. • GWP represented in key strategic fora promoting cooperation in trans-boundary river basins such as World Water Week, High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation, Budapest Summit, GEF IWC7, UN ECE and UN-WATER meetings etc. • Dundee IWL training course if held in June, Latin American regional course is under preparation; potentially other regional events are planned for 2014. • Transboundary cooperation incorporated in regional water and climate programmes for GWP regions – mainly in Africa. • A mechanism developed (MOU) and being implemented to engage with the consultative group of the Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) to address critical transboundary issues in water resources development and management in Africa, • Discussions with the International Network for Basin Organizations to develop the 3rd Handbook in the series on River Basin Management are in progress. • An operational strategy is drafted based on emerging priorities and opportunities.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> all key planned activities are implemented (except GEF accreditation, which is put on hold due to the GEF administrative processes), flagship activities under SITWA are well-advancing and lay an excellent ground for experience transfer to other regions and countries.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Inter-regional exchange of best practices and available knowledge and skills would be useful, as TW expertise is distributed across the network unequally. Greater engagement with the UN agencies and other international and regional players (such as the GEF, the EU) is essential in order to have higher profile and increased visibility.</p>	

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Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2013:



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalise GWP Manual on Water and Climate programmes. The manual will provide guidance on programming, reporting and implementation of the programmes across the 13 GWP regions. • Prepare report on GWP’s global work on climate change for the current strategy period. This will inform GWP future work on climate change in the new GWP strategy. • Represent GWP in key global event/processes on climate change adaptation such as UNFCCC, AGWA, World Bank (WPP), WMO and others. • Develop information packages and establish effective linkages across the suite of programmes under the GWP climate portfolio: the Water, Climate & Development Programme (WACDEP), Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the programme on Delta governance. • Ensure that the GWP Water and Climate Programmes are incorporated in the UN Global Framework for Climate Services. • Build expertise in the regions and countries on decision-making under conditions of uncertainty, and using IWRM as an adaptive tool to build climate resilience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and climate programme manual finalised and shared with GWP regions. • WACDEP extended beyond Africa following additional funding from DFID, Austria, Danida and other financial partners. WACDEP launched in Caribbean, Central and South America, South Asia and IDMP programme under implementation in CEE. Regional drought programmes also prepared for the Sahel and horn Africa. • WACDEP Africa progressing well with key program structures in place while • GWP and UNFCCC collaborating on development of a water supplement to the NAPs Technical guidelines. • GWP participates in the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee to promote coherence on adaptation. • GWP and AfDB through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) signed an agreement to collaborate on project preparation and financing in Africa. • GWP, AGWA and World Bank convened a workshop during the 2013 world water week on promoting coherence between adaptation and mitigation. • Jointly with WMO, the IDMP was launched • The water user interface platform under the Global Framework for Climate Services includes WACDEP, IDMP, APFM and other regional programmes as avenues for linking user of climate information with producers • Jointly with AU, AMCOW, CDKN, UNDP Capnet, capacity development programme underway in Africa to aid investment decision making under climate uncertainty. • GWP collaborating with UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO, FAO, IFAD with support from UNFCCC and GEF to advance national adaptation plans in LDCS.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>GWP’s global advocacy and catalytic role on water for adaptation continued to receive global recognition. The UNFCCC invited GWP to participant in meetings of the Adaptation Committee (AC) set up during COP 16 in Cancun, Mexico. The AC is the lead global body charged with promoting implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the climate Convention. Building on the success of the Framework for Water security and Climate Resilient development formulated by GWP and CDKN for African Union and AMCOW, the UNFCCC invited GWP to support development of a Water supplement to the UNFCCC National Adaptation technical guidelines that will be used to support LDCS and other developing countries in developing NAPs. GWP was also invited to join the Global Support Programme for advancing NAPs globally led by UNDP and UNEP with support from GEF, UNFCCC, WHO, FAO, UNITAR and IFAD; the GSP responds to request from the Parties during COP 17 who requested for global support programmes to advance national adaptation plans. UNDP has further joined forced with GWP on the WACDEP in Africa to support capacity building on the economics of adaptation, working closely with UNDP-CapNet, CDKN and other partners.</p> <p>Following confirmation of additional funding from GWP financial partners, GWP regions outside Africa initiated activities to develop regional climate resilience programmes modelled after the WACDEP Africa but with regional</p>	

ownership. Despite a slow start with the development of the regional project document, activities picked up in the second half of the year with regional projects documents either approved or in advanced preparation in South Asia, Caribbean, Central and South America, CACENA. WACDEP Africa continues to lead implementation along with the regional drought management programme in CEE. GWPO in Q 3 stepped up its support to China and SEA, the two regions that with the least progress in their regional water and climate programmes.

Launched in March 2013 at the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP) the IDMP has started to become operational in mid-July 2013 with the arrival of a Senior Programme Officer seconded from GWP to WMO. Regional initiatives of the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe are being implemented and concepts for West Africa, the Horn of Africa and South Asia developed. Already in its first month of operation the Mexican Government approached the IDMP to solicit its support in developing a national drought programme over the next six years

Overall, GWP's clear focus and clear niche of using its global network to bridge action and knowledge on adaptation across sectors and between scales (global-local) with a focus on partnerships and investments has proved essential in re-establishing GWP as a global leader in adaptation through water management. Increased level of interest and requests for collaboration with several UN agencies (UNDP, UNEP, UNFCCC, WMO, UNECA, UNCCD UNCEE, UNESCAP, World Bank, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, other UN-Water members and partners, including regional development banks, AfDB, Caribbean Development Bank, Central American Integration Bank, and other partners are clear signs that GWP's approach is working and is credible.

While GWP made impressive progress on adaptation, inadequate internal core capacity especially at regional and country level remains one of the biggest constraints to implementation. Innovative ways to enhance capacity at regional level and country level will be needed and African regions have made progress by setting up a pan Africa wide technical coordination unit that support all five African regions. Technical Advisory Groups such as the WACDEP Reference Group and the CEE IDMP Regional peer review groups are providing additional technical capacity. Regional capacity constraints was the main factor in the slow development of regional project documents outside Africa and CEE.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

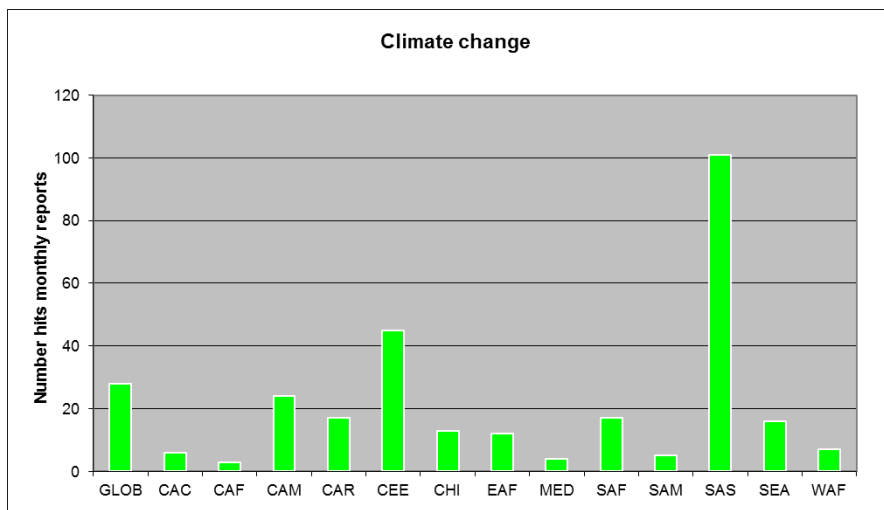
Moving forward into the new strategy period, GWP's primary challenges will be to maintain its focus and avoid being distracted due to large number of collaborating partners and enhance the capacity of regional and country water partnerships. A deliberate and dedicated focus to strengthen the RWP and in particular CWP capacity will be crucial for the success and sustainability of the interventions.

Some key lessons learned:

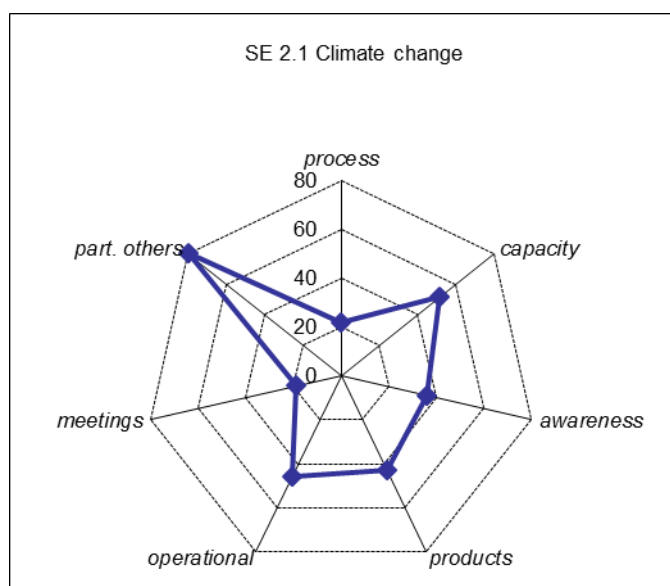
- Programme development and implementation in a partnership mode is key for ownership and sustainability but takes time
- Up scaling programmes developed for one region needs adaptation to context in another region and should take into account local regional development and capacity constraints. It takes time too
- Capacity at regional and country level is a key determinant for progress in implementation
- A clear value proposition and niche is key for success in the crowded field of climate change
- Evidence based knowledge is key to build confidence and influence action and global advocacy with partners
- To be credible global advocacy on climate change for water should be supported by practical action on the ground
- Climate funds offer an opportunity for GWP to scale up support to countries on water management

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Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2013:



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.



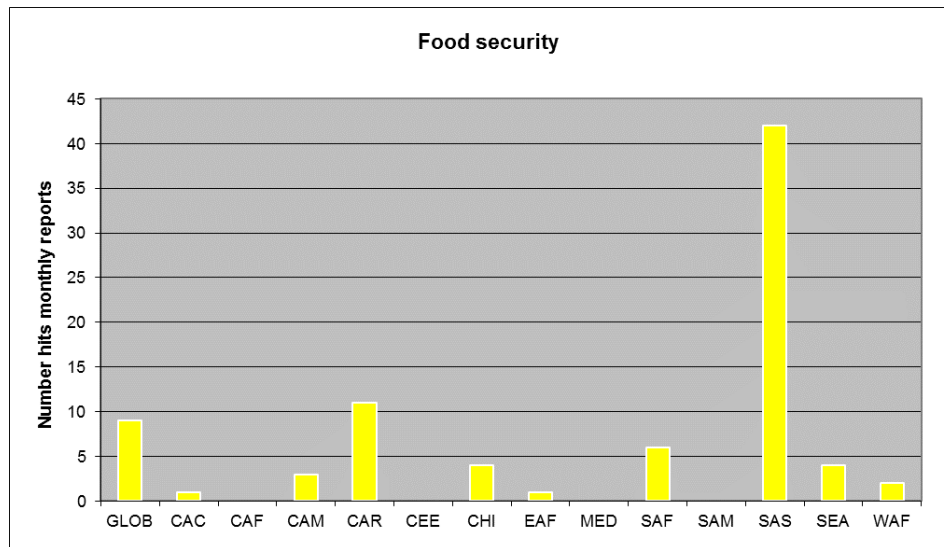
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4.2.4 Achieving Food Security – Planned/Progress in 2013

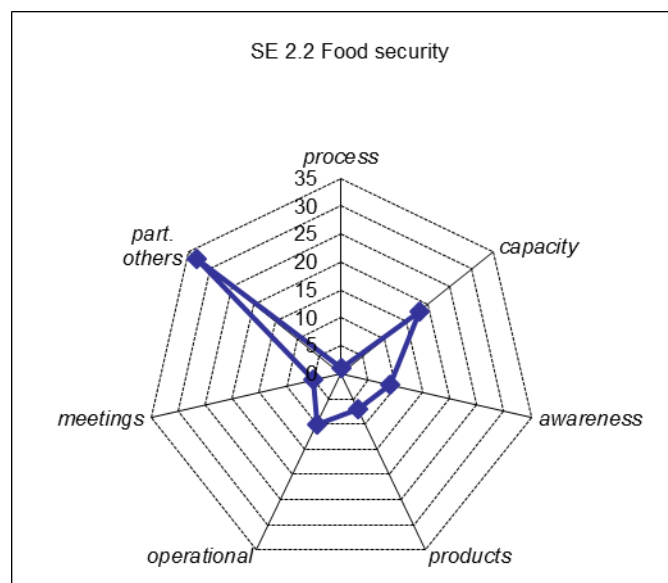
ACHIEVING FOOD SECURITY	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document summarizing GWP’s key activities at regional and global levels as well as list of strategic global allies • Operational strategy for GWP’s involvement in the area of food security: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying the global issues relevant to the challenge of achieving food security in the context of the GWP Strategy, and the global developments as identified by the Committee on Food Security. ○ Identifying the main strengths of the GWP Partnership at global, regional and country levels through a process which includes mapping the present strengths and achievements. ○ Identifying the key opportunities of the GWP Network including key strategic partners and financing options. • IFAD project fully developed, co-financing secured; beginning of implementation • At least two GWP/FAO joint activities, linking FAO officers in the regions with the partnerships on the ground • GWP/CPWF cooperation documented and shared, and possibly replicated in regions other than WAF and SAF / used as a basis for defining joint activities within the CRP-5 framework • Close cooperation with the International Land Coalition • CAADP better involved in implementation of WACDEP in Africa (mainly through local level pilot projects focusing on the water-food-energy nexus) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An overview was carried out of global water and food security issues and present areas the GWP network is already engaging in this issue - in support of the revision of the thematic strategy - ref. next point. • A revised draft thematic strategy on water and food security was prepared with input from the Technical Committee (Uma Lele and Tushar Shah) which begins to set the stage for a programme supporting water and food security, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global issues ○ Strengths of the GWP network in presently and potentially addressing these issues ○ Initial proposed opportunities for GWP network including key strategic partners and financing options • IFAD project – not developed. • Joint activities with FAO- not developed • GWP/CPWF cooperation – not developed • International Land Coalition – representative recruited to the Technical Committee • CAADP involvement in WACDEP Africa – good progress in the context of the evolving WACDEP Africa. • Technical Committee outputs in 2013 included: Keynote paper for the First World Irrigation Forum (Sept 2013) on Challenges and Developments in Financing Irrigation
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The position of Senior Network Officer responsible for this thematic area remained vacant during the year.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> This thematic area has suffered from a lack of attention at the GWPO level due to the NO vacancy.</p>	

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Occurrence of global and regional activities in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2013:



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.



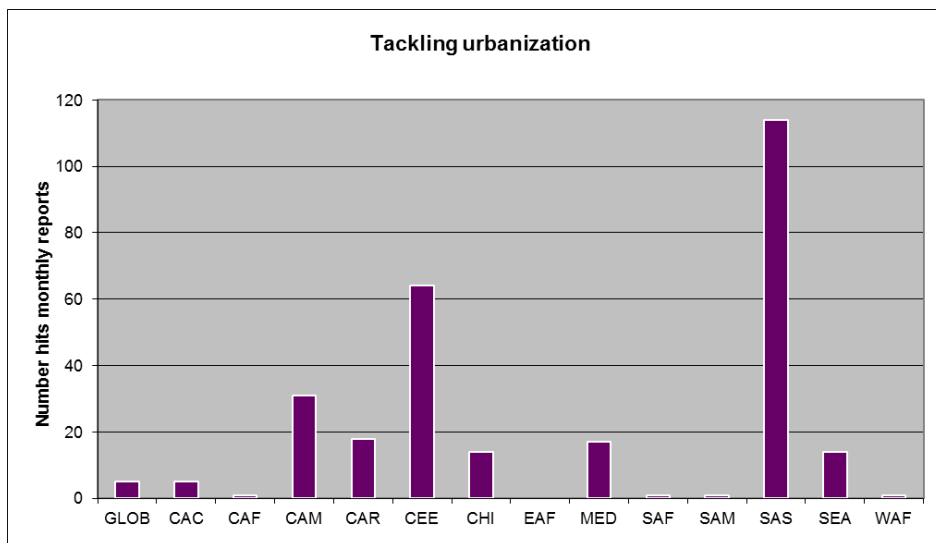
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4.2.5 Tackling Urbanisation – Planned/Progress in 2013

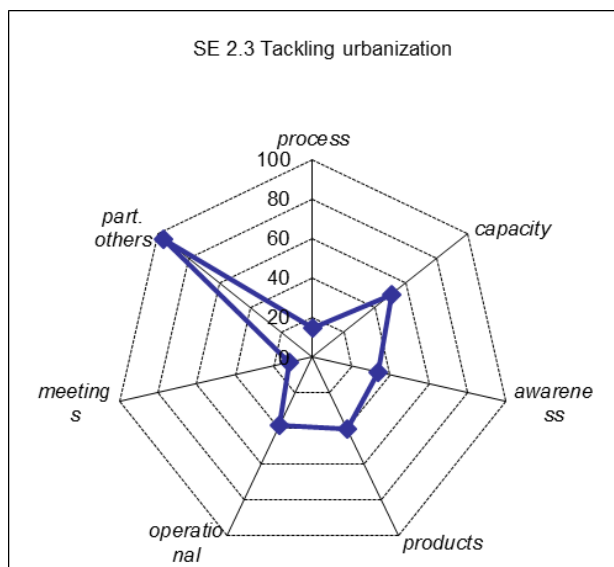
TACKLING URBANISATION	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>Advocacy (in close consultation with RWPs / CWP and TEC members):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RWPs and CWPs have been consulted on the relevance, political priority, financing options and experiences concerning IUWRM in their country and regions. At least 2 international partners and / or 2 regional partners (UN-Water, Habitat, WB, ADB, IADB, AfDB, IWA, WSP and Resource centres) have expressed interest to collaborate for the promotion of IUWRM. Advocacy messages and a dissemination strategy for the promotion of IUWRM at national and local government Support to the 2 TEC Urban regional meetings on UIWRM (Manila in March 2013 and Ouagadougou in May 2013, as well as in the Nairobi IWA Development Conference (Oct 2013) <p>Knowledge management (in close consultation with Comms and Tool Box Units)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on the issue of IUWRM is developed together with other key organizations, and the experience gathered from the CWPs and RWPs. Experiences on IUWRM are shared between regions and across thematic areas on a quarterly basis. <p>Programme development (in close consultation with RWPs and other NOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A least one draft project proposal developed and discussed with knowledge partners and financing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A survey on urban water management was conducted in all CWPs, and we received 55 responses. In addition, IUWM has been promoted for colleagues in SA and SEA (during the Asian Water Week in March), in EAF (during the IWA Conference in Nairobi), Mongolia has invited GWP to run a IUWM Workshop in December 2013, and CAR has held a high level day Workshop focusing on Urban water and waste water. The following partners have been contacted on IUWM: WB, AFW, IDB, ADB, WOP, AFE, 2iE, Capnet, USF, UNESCO-IHE, UN-Habitat, SIWI, SEI, PsEAU, IWA, UCT, WRC, and all are interested to collaborate, however, there is a need now to better strategize and formalize these relationships. A briefing note and a draft strategy has been prepared on IUWM, promoting key messages, and GWP is tendering the preparation of awareness raising and technical IUWM material. Comprehensive literature review carried on IUWM Lesson learnt on IUWM were compiled and shared with all regions during the GWP Regional days, and a blog on IUWM is currently being developed that could be used in an easier manner. GWP CAR and Mongolia are the two region – countries that have expressed the will to start a specific project on IUWM.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Activities were realized as planned, and GWP has been succeeding in positioning it self as an organization on the issue of IUWM, and we can say that all regions are now aware that IUWM is one of the future areas of work of GWP. Demand and interest for IUWM has risen sharply from the regions.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> GWP needs now to formalize its various partnerships at financial, strategic and technical level; it also needs to convert its general IUWM strategy in to a specific Programme Document that partners can deal with at Global, regional and local levels. GWP will also need to demonstrate that it can also contribute to change at local level, beyond being involved in advocacy activities.</p>	

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Occurrence of the incidence of global and regional activities¹⁷ in this thematic area is summarised in the following graph for the period 2009-2013:



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



¹⁷ Remark: under the strategic element recorded a number of different issues (e.g. WSS, environment), which explains the high number of hits.

4.3 Regional Water Partnerships – Planned/Progress in 2013

4.3.1 Caribbean

Progress Report (elements)		Caribbean									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines				
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Nevis	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Union Island
	A Policies	4	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	C Management Instruments	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1
<i>Cumulative</i>		<i>Total</i>	16	3	0	1	4	1	1	2	3
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
	A Policies										
	B Institutional roles										
	C Management Instruments										
<i>Total</i>											
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	Budget (€):	820 000								
	Budget (€):										

CARIBBEAN	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. GWP-C will commence implementation of its Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) to promote water security in light of expected impacts of climate change on the development of the Caribbean small island developing states (SIDS) and low-lying coastal nations.</p> <p>The programme will be implemented through a coordinated approach involving key regional actors including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the CARICOM Secretariat; and at the national level with government and non-government agencies and stakeholders at all levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACDEP programme developed and launched in the Caribbean. Programme manager recruited. The Programme which will be implemented by GWP-C in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), responds directly to climate change adaptation actions related to water management as defined in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Implementation Plan for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change • As part of WACDEP, GWPC with CDKN and CCCCC is developing a regional tool “CCORAL-Water” that builds upon the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL), an online support system for climate resilient decision-making. CCORAL-Water aims to support the existing CCORAL system, by introducing tools that are centred on the services which contribute to water security in the Caribbean and will focus on identifying and addressing climate risks which threaten the provision of services to sectors. The tool targets stakeholders in water-related planning in government departments, utilities, the private sector and other areas. • MOU was signed with Caricom for collaboration to strength regional water collaboration • 5 Ministers signed a declaration to develop waste water programmes in Caribbean. GWPC and partners will be following up on this in 2014
<p>2. IWRM Policy, Planning and implementation in the Caribbean will be further advanced in several countries through technical support, capacity building and advocacy. GWP-C will focus on filling gaps in IWRM policy and planning which still exist in many countries and will give guidance to those attempting to implement IWRM at the nation level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final documents (IWRM Policy and Roadmap) have been forwarded to the Ministry of Water and Housing. Discussions to be held with the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry on how to proceed and what is need for the policy to be approved and implemented. • GWP-C assisting countries with IWRM policy and planning including St. Kitts and Montserrat. • Country report on Antigua and Barbuda was GWP-C in collaboration with the Antigua Public Utilities Authority (APUA) on Water in the Post-2015 • GWP-C and CapNet conducted a Water Financing workshop in collaboration with the National Water and Sewerage Commission of St. Lucia entitled “Economic and Financial Instruments for IWRM.
<p>3. The GWP-C Network will be strengthened for greater impact and effectiveness through greater involvement of partners in planning and decision making processes as well as through collaborations and strategic alliances.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners engaged through GWP-C newsletter, monthly reports, mailing list, website, sharing of information and documents with journalists and members of the GWP-C IWRM Journalists Network; • GWP-C held its Media Awards and in collaboration with the CERMES held an IWRM Knowledge Management Workshop for Caribbean university lecturers focused on building awareness on the GWP IWRM

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Other than establishment of a regional technical committee, all planned activities were achieved. The regional technical committee will be established before the end of 2013. The signing of an MOU with Caricom and GWPC is game changer for the region. GWP C will send a programme officer to be based in the Caricom secretariat to help strengthened collaboration at regional level.


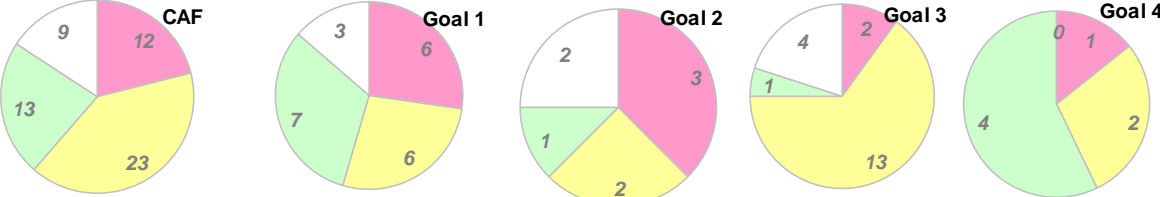
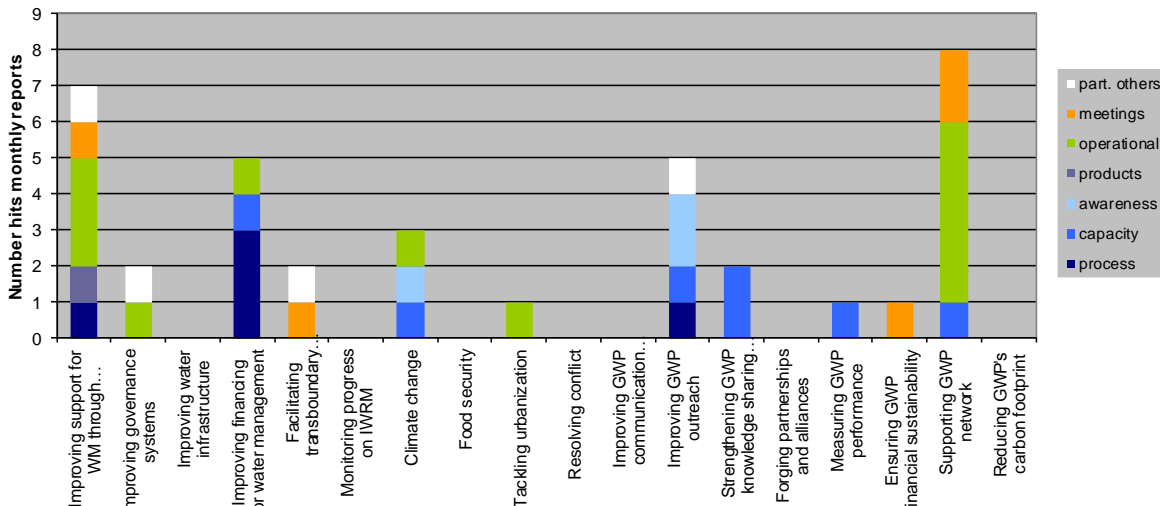
Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The key challenge for GWP C is regional capacity. This is being addressed with the recruitment of the WACDEP programme officer and a programme officers to be based at Caricom secretariat. In addition a regional technical committee will be put in place by end of 2013.

GWPC is attracting partners for collaboration with youth the WACDEP. This is a lesson that thematic programmes can be good vehicles for engaging partners and making a difference

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4.3.2 Central Africa


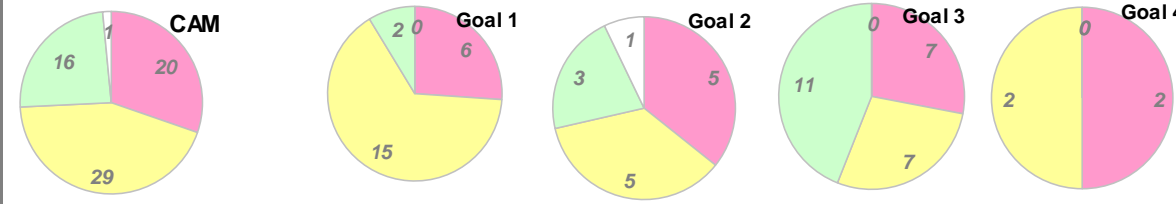
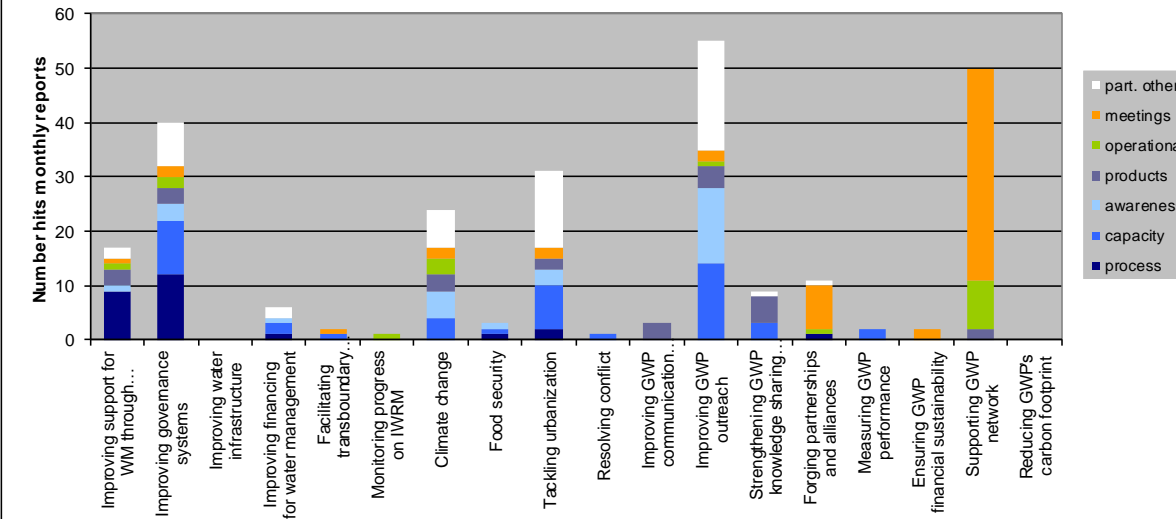
Progress Report (elements)		Central Africa							
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc	Sao Tome & Principe
	Value Added (proxy €):								
	Beneficiaries (NB):								
	Investments (leverage):								
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc	Sao Tome & Principe
	A Policies		4	3	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
	<i>Cumulative</i>								
	Total		15	7	2	6	0	0	0
	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								
	INPUTS (Budgets)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc
Budget (€):		1 000 000							
2009-todate									

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CENTRAL AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2013(Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
1. Support ECCAS in the implementation of the regional water policy and the adoption and implementation of FORSEAU	<p>This activity continued throughout the year. GWP-CAf participated as an expert in all meetings of experts and high-level for the implementation of the regional water policy in Central Africa.</p> <p>Regarding the implementation of FORSEAU, a high-level meeting took place between the GWP-CAf, BDEAC and ECCAS to define a roadmap leading to the implementation of FORESEAU. Activities related thereto, including country studies will be conducted by the ECCAS.</p>
2. Develop/ create a platform for collaboration with and between basins organizations (CICOS, LCBC)	The construction of this platform is underway. In 2013, links CICOS were strengthened and opportunities in a collaborative agreement between the GWP-CAf CICOS and to develop a strategy for Hydrometeorological Central Africa.
3. Develop and reinforce the GWP-CAf network with an accent on CWP	<p>Financial support was provided to CWP this year to enable them to conduct key activities but also to operate. GWP-CAf has supported the salaries of executive secretaries of CWP.</p> <p>Note that two CWP now have legal status (Cameroon and Sao tome).</p>
4. Develop TORs for the regional documentation center on water	The ToR were developed.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>In general, all activities were conducted. It should be noted that political instability in the region do not play in favor of GWP-CAf. As an example we can mention the case of the Central African Republic or GWP-CAf worked very hard, but in which no activity has been conducted in 2013 due to the political crisis in the country. The extension of the network in Central Africa also faces the "reluctance" of some countries, a large advocacy should be conducted in the coming months. As very positive and encouraging it can be noted that ECCAS actually did GWP-CAf one of its strategic allies . This position will be an asset to the GWP-CAf to enter new countries in the region.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Challenges for the coming years are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extend the network in the region; - Empowering CWP - And revitalize existing CWP organizing all meetings under the statutes. <p>The major lesson learned is that when we CWP equips a means to ensure the functioning of the Secretariat. The results are immediately visible. Since on the activities and results. This is a big challenge in the region have functional secretariats in all CWP.</p>	

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4.3.3 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):										
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	A Policies	13	4	0	2	1	4	1	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	6	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	C Management Instruments	8	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	3	
	Total	27	5	0	5	2	6	4	2	3	
	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 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)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	2009-todate	Budget (€):	1 000 000								
	Budget (€):										

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CENTRAL AMERICA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
1. The International year of cooperation is an opportunity for GWP to show the importance of partnerships for water security. We will also work to highlight the need for including IWRM as a priority in development process and the strong nexus existing between water, energy and food security. GWP CAM will continue supporting the approval of legal frameworks related to IWRM and water security, as well as to the implementation of the IWRM approach at local level.	During December of 2013 a legislator meeting is being organized and one of the main topics will be the water-energy-food nexus. We also finalized the guidelines for the implementation of IWRM at local level and at the end of the year we are going to have the publication of the document. GWP El Salvador supported the process of revision and approval of the water bill. GWP Costa Rica supported the revision of the water bill and the preparation of the water agenda.
2. We will continue supporting the regional climate change technical committee to include water in the climate change negotiations. We will also support the preparation and implementation of climate change strategies at national level through the documentation of adaptation experiences and the identification of adaptation and risk management actions. An important activity will be the support to the II Fair for Community Water Management, as a tool to strengthen local water committees and their important role for the provision of domestic water.	GWP Costa Rica participated in the meeting for the preparation of the climate change strategy and GWP Panama supported a workshop to follow up on the climate change adaptation plan. GWP Guatemala is a member of the national climate change discussion platform who has been supporting the government in the preparation and implementation of actions around this topic. GWP CAM was of paramount importance for the organization of the II Fair for Community Water Management, being responsible for the development of the topic of IWRM, food security and climate change adaptation.
3. We will strengthen the communicators networks by carrying out national workshops and fieldtrips in topics related to IWRM and water security. Also we will impel campaigns targeted to youth and strengthen our coordination with universities at regional level.	The national workshop with journalists will be carried out in Nicaragua at the end of November. Facebook has been an important tool to reach the youth, since our fans have increased mainly among this sector.
4. Within the framework of the international year of cooperation, GWP CAM will promote the exchange of experiences at regional level around the preparation of IWRM plans, highlighting the role of GWP in catalysing these processes. As part of this exercise we will identify the benefits and opportunities that GWP generates in terms of access to tools and guidelines to implement these processes.	Within the framework of the international year of water cooperation, GWP CAM carried out a regional forum on the management of transboundary basins in order to identify lessons learned, strategic allies and good practices.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p>Analysis of planned vs. achieved: In general terms the activities that were planned were implemented during 2013. We strengthen our alliance with organizations from the agriculture sector, especially with FAO by concluding the implementation of a MoU with good success. Also we are going to be co-organizers with CAC of a regional training on rain water harvesting for agricultural and other purposes that is going to take place in Panama during December 2013. We have carried out a participatory process for the development of the WACDEP proposal, which is the basis for a successful implementation. We have initiated new alliances with cooperation agencies such as COSUDE. We are considered as an strategically in the topic of IUWM in the region, and the French Embassy invited GWP CAM to co-organize a regional event on the topic, which allowed us to share with them our knowledge products.</p> <p>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: The implementation of WACDEP is going to be a challenge, considering the short time frame. A challenge for next year will be to continue looking for new opportunities to build alliances that can allow us to increase our support to national and regional process, through new funding and technical resources, especially to follow up the actions initiated with the implementation of WACDEP. For 2014 we should continue strengthening our alliances with FAO and CAC and other organizations that are “out of the water box”.</p>	

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4.3.4 Central and Eastern Europe

Progress Report (elements)		Central & Eastern Europe									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re
	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	4	1	0	2	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	1	6
	Cumulative Total	27	5	1	6	0	1	1	1	1	8
		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					
	Total	0	0	0	1	3					
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...									
		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	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 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. GWP CEE established a Danube Strategy Task Force (DSTF) which applied successfully for host status in Steering Committee for the EU Priority Areas 4 responsible for restoring and maintaining the quality of waters. DSTF mission is to influence the process of issuing the Danube Strategy Certificate and providing a platform for regular consultations with stakeholders meetings organized by PAC 4. Its effort will be also focused on acceptance of criteria based on IWRM principles in process of certificate granting for the projects potentially supported by EU funds.</p>	<p>During the autumn Council Meeting in 2012 GWP CEE established the Danube Strategy Task Force (DSTF), which through a multi-step negotiation process successfully became consulting guest member of two Steering Groups (SG), namely SG of the EU Danube Region Strategy Priority Areas 4 (Water quality) and SG of Priority Area 5 (Environmental risks). The DSTF mission is to influence the process of issuing the Danube Strategy Certificate and providing a platform for regular consultations with stakeholders meetings organized by PAC 4 or PAC5. Its effort will also be focusing on acceptance of criteria based on IWRM principles in process of certificate granting for the projects potentially supported by EU funds. The DSTF also works on facilitating involvement of Danube country GWP consulting partners in the EU JRC initiated research support programme for the Danube Strategy, and participates on relevant events of the programme.</p>
<p>1. CWPs of the region together with its partners will develop the project dedicated to drought monitoring, assessment, drought prediction, early warning and drought management, because they have recognized the need of integrated drought management in its complexity at national and regional levels.</p>	<p>A program on IDMP developed and launched in April 2013. Project Manager is hired, implementation has started.</p>
<p>2. CWPs Moldova and Ukraine will develop a set of national IWRM materials and trainings on harmonization with EU Water Framework Directive which should be efficient tools for a broad application of IWRM principles in national water policies and management of Moldova and Ukraine. Documents related to IWRM/EU WFD approach by CWPs Ukraine and Moldova will make the countries well-disposed to changing their sectoral legislation and water policy in corresponding way.</p>	<p>On-line course on “IWRM under climate changes: experience of Ukraine” was launched in May 2013. There are 4 lectures published on YouTube with clear focus on good practices of EU WFD implementation and IWRM. Additionally to YouTube resources CWP disseminated the electronic copies of these lectures for students and NGOs. More than 400 visitors watched the lectures. The amendments to water Code related to introduction in Ukrainian legislation of key definitions of basin river management, organs (Basin Public Councils), tools (BRMP) were passed to the Parliament by the Ministry of ecology and natural resources in July 2013. GWP Moldova in cooperation with Ministry of Education and Ministry of Environment organized a contest for students on environmental and water issues. GWP Moldova will carry out most activities from September until December.</p>
<p>3. Kaliningrad oblast would like to amend its practice in water management in line with project proposal elaborated by SIWI. In cooperation with SIW, CWPs of Latvia, Lithuania and Poland will participate in “Investment programmes for Neman and Pregola river basins” based on IWRM plan for respective river basins.</p>	<p>The program conducted. GWP PL and LIT organized consultation meetings (May, June) with decision makers. The expertise provided regarding the development of River basin management plan. It is on-going program to be completed in 2015.</p>
<p>4. Joint GWP CEE and GWP CACENA (and GWP MED) consultation meeting on the development of the GWP strategy 2014-2019.</p>	<p>Inter-regional meeting successfully held on April 8 in Kiev as planned. Inputs to the strategy were developed and communicated.</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Planned activities were satisfactory conducted. There is a strong cooperation with ICPDR, specifically in the public participation expert group. Strong focus in 2013 was given to a preparation of IDMP program including administration and management issues. Sustainable sanitation project proposal was developed as well for resource mobilization. GWP CEE is involved in activities targeting the youth: DAM, photo contest, Danube box, Junior River Prize, Danube days.

In 2013, GWP CEE received a self-hosting status, made changes in staff. A new communication officer and coordinator hired.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: CWPs are gradually shifting their programs from advocacy to activities implementation. This requires full time staffing that is not budgeted and so far mainly relies on voluntary contribution from GWP partners organizations. Increased capacities on project management and resource mobilization are essential.

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4.3.5 Central Asia and the Caucasus

Progress Report (elements)		Caucasus & Central Asia								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
	A Policies	6	0	0	1	0	2	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
	Total	11	4	0	1	0	3	1	1	1
	Cumulative									
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
	A Policies									
	B Institutional roles									
	C Management Instruments									
	Total									
	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)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan
	2009-todate									
	Budget (€):	1 000 000								
	Budget (€):									
	2009-todate									

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. During 2013 the IWRM planning process, started in 2012, should be continued (in form of IWRM national Visions), and preparations made for their acceptance by National Water Authorities in Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan by the end 2013.</p>	<p>In Armenia there was adopted the 2006 Law about National Water Program. This Law regulates actions for water sector. One of the activities of the program is development of the IWRM plans for main river basins within Armenia. CWP-Armenia supported National authorities and basin communities in capacity building components of those basin planning processes. Thus, IWRM became acceptable element of basin water management in Armenia.</p> <p>During last 8 years CWP-Kazakhstan supported public awareness campaign and capacity building activities on IWRM practicalities for 8 basin organizations existing in Kazakhstan. As a result, there was adopted in August 2013 the Governmental program on water resources management for period 2014-2040, where IWRM is a core.</p> <p>In Tajikistan in 2009 there was adopted National Strategy for water sector. From that time CWP-Tajikistan supported capacity building activities on IWRM for Ministry of Water Resources and its provincial and local authorities. As a result, the IWRM has been recognized as the first strategic priority in Tajikistan.</p> <p>CWP-Kyrgyzstan was invited to be a member of the National coordination council for IWRM dialogue, which led by Department of water resources of Kyrgyz Republic. That provided abilities to bring on GWP's knowledge on IWRM and assist National authority to develop a system of indicators to assess water management efficiency.</p> <p>Uzbek Government recognized GWP's approaches to IWRM as a real practical tool to reform water resources management sector. That is result of active promotional role of CWP-Uzbekistan during last three years. In September 2013 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kamilov presented to the 68th General Assembly of the UN the new Aral Sea Basin initiative, where wide implementation of IWRM into practice was marked as the first priority for the Aral sea basin countries.</p>
<p>2. GWP CACENA will cooperate with UNECE and UNDP to support IWRM national dialogues in all countries to help governments to conduct above-mentioned process.</p>	<p>During 2013 GWP CACENA in cooperation with UNECE and UNDP contributed to the post-2015 Water Thematic consultations in a number of CACENA countries: CWPs – in Georgia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan have conducted the round tables "National Consultations on water in the post-2015 development agenda" during March-April 2013 and contributed to the Report, reflected outcomes of those consultations, which was released by GWP in June 2013. Transboundary issues were highlighted by those three countries as a first priority in the post-2015 development agenda</p> <p>Four of eight countries in CACENA are parties of the UNECE Convention, 1992 On the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes: Azerbaijan – August 2000; Kazakhstan – January 2001; Uzbekistan – September 2007; Turkmenistan – August 2012. In 2013 there was a project on implementation of</p>

	<p>the UNECE Water Convention and management of transboundary watercourses shared by Georgia and Azerbaijan. CWP-Georgia is an active partner of this project. If Georgia will join to Convention – it will be precedent when upper country agrees to play common rules game with downstream neighboring country.</p> <p>During the Sixth meeting of the UNECE Task Force on Water and Climate, held in June 2013 in Geneva, GWP CACENA together with GWP CEE briefly presented activities on newly started program on water and adaptation to climate change and presented suggestions for promoting the transfer of GWP’s lessons learned and a broader exchange under the global platform:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – sharing knowledge and exchange of lessons between GWP and UNECE, particularly contribution to the collection of good adaptation practices – facilitating exchange visits/study tours between UNECE and GWP regions doing work on water and climate in CEE, CACENA and other regions - Africa, Asia. <p>GWP CACENA in cooperation with EC IFAS submitted a proposal from Central Asia for assessment program of the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins under the UNECE Water Convention. The main goal of this activity is pilot testing of the proper methodology for nexus approach to resource use and sharing benefits within transboundary basin. As a pilot the Syrdarya River Basin was proposed. Riparian Countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (Turkmenistan as observer). It is proposed to apply BEAM (earlier developed model by GWP CACENA and DHI/COWI) to evaluate scenarios of the future development of the Syrdarya Basin with existing destabilizing factors and future threats and challenges (demographic pressure, climate change, new hydro plants, etc.). Results from basin modeling can contribute to the organization of more precise water security dialogue among riparian countries; discussion of the "green growth" strategy (with illustration of scenarios). This basis will used also for capacity building and knowledge sharing.</p>
<p>3. In parallel track, GWP CACENA in cooperation with existing network of training centers in the region will support capacity developed to provide training for up to 250-400 specialists annually per country on advanced water management principles together with principal stakeholders’ participation.</p>	<p>GWP CACENA Secretariat and CWPs via their partners – existing Training Centers (ICWC centers in four of five Central Asian countries, and Kura-Araks Coalition in Caucasus) - supported coordinated capacity development process over the region for key stakeholders. The key stakeholders are officials and water related specialists from: national water authorities, research and design institutions in water sectors, water-management organizations, water users and local authorities, higher education institutions (specialized in hydraulic engineering, agriculture, hydrology, etc.), organizations dealing with monitoring of water quantity and quality (meteorological, hydrometric, hydrogeological and land reclamation services),</p>

	<p>organizations under umbrella of environmental authorities, national authorities responsible for emergency situations in countries, non-governmental, private organizations, mass media. The indicated goal for 2013 was achieved – as shown on examples from some countries - see above in point 1.</p>
<p>4. Via regional policy dialogues the National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will achieve clear common understanding for transboundary cooperation. Specific focus within the policy dialogues will be done to the climate change adaptation, green growth process, and what emerging mechanisms (including interstate regulations) are needed.</p>	<p>Almost in all eight CACENA countries are in place national water policy dialogues led by National water related authorities and authorities responsible for environmental protection with support from UNECE, UNDP, UNEP and OCSE, and some other international donors. During the past four years of the strategy cycle and in the last its year – 2013 - GWP CACENA was able to bring value added to those running policy dialogues. As result, almost all key National authorities responsible for water resources management have been achieved clear understanding that IWRM is the principal tool for general water security and specifically for adaptation of water sector to climate changes. In such circumstances it could be stated that the goal achieved – some examples are shown above - in point 2.</p>
<p>5. National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies will get practical outputs from a number of regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners</p>	<p>The project "Green Growth Framework for water security in the Aral Sea Basin" funded by Global Green Growth Institute (South Korea) was conducted by GWP CACENA in cooperation with SIC ICWC with involvement experts from the five Central Asian countries located in the Aral Sea Basin. In July 2013 the report was submitted to the client (GGGI), which summarized observations and defined main priorities for further implementation of the project: 1 - development of national master-plans for green growth in all five countries, and regional strategy on water for green growth to support their implementation; 2 - water saving; 3 - IWRM, as well as risk management on the basis of Korean technologies for monitoring and warning. Consultations with GGGI concerning the next phase of project implementation was conducted by GWP CACENA in September-October 2013, and next phase of the project will be included into funding plan of GGGI in 2014.</p>
<p>6. Knowledge, communications and capacity building developed for a range of beneficiaries, including water management organizations, water users and local authorities, higher education entities, monitoring organisations, National authorities responsible for emergency situations, organizations responsible for operation of energy systems, non-governmental and private organizations and the mass media.</p>	<p>In 2013 GWP CACENA greatly improved its communications due to recruiting full time Communication Officer – Dr. Valentina Khaydarova. During 2013 GWP CACENA Secretariat and CWPs with support from CO arranged the all required outsourcing for editorial/writing services, translations, design, composition and printing GWP’s knowledge and awareness products.</p> <p>At the country level there were produced a big number of posters, leaflets, special focus papers, and translated into local languages GWP products, which were widely disseminated. As example - CWP-Armenia translated the brochure "Would you drink your wastewater? A water brochure for young people" published by EU from English into Russian for the schoolchildren trainings on water resources management that was started in September</p>

	<p>2013. The Russian version was published and e-version is placed on the CWP-Armenia website: www.cwp.am. CWP-Azerbaijan is preparing the book "Tales about Water" for children of preschool age and of the lower school as a contribution to the International Year of Water Cooperation - 2013.</p> <p>There were organized a big range of communications with Mass Media. For example, in July 2013 CWP-Uzbekistan jointly with GWP CACENA Regional Secretariat and the Ecological Movement of Uzbekistan organized the media-tour for journalists. The journalists from TV, radio, various newspapers and journals, were acquainted with the Verkhne-Chirchiksky waterworks facility at the Chirchik river and with water management activities of ICWC and BWO "Syrdarya" as well a role of GWP CACENA in promoting IWRM principles.</p> <p>During 2013 there was translated into Russian TEC paper 17 on transboundary issues and it was widely disseminated during High level International Conference in Dushanbe in August 2013. GWP CACENA in cooperation with ADB translated into Russian the Asian Water Development Outlook 2013, which is available at the ADB's web-site and 500 paper copies printed for free dissemination over the CACENA region. In cooperation with INBO there was translated into Russian the second issue of the IWRM Handbook, which will be printed for wide dissemination by the end of 2013.</p> <p>During 2013 GWP CACENA operatively maintained RWP website and provided the regional materials on the GWP website. GWP CACENA properly organized operation of RWP knowledge systems to facilitate information flows and document management in the regional Secretariat, and in the region's network.</p>
<p>7. GWP CACENA Partners and Stakeholders involved into regional and global processes (including: International Year of Water Cooperation, Stockholm World Water Week, INBO General Assembly etc.)</p>	<p>During 2013 GWP CACENA Secretariat supported and maintained a number of regional meetings where big number of partners were attended: in March 2013 Bishkek workshop on climate change adaptation jointly with SDC and UNECE, in April 2013 Kiev – inter-regional consultation meeting with GWP CEE and MED on the new GWP Strategy, in August 2013 Dushanbe - special focus session on climate change adaptation within the framework of the High level UN Conference, in November 2013 Moscow meeting of the Regional Council members jointly with INBO-EECCA conference.</p> <p>During 2013 GWP CACENA was actively represented at a number of the international global and regional events: in May – BoG of WWC and Kick-off of the 7th WWF in Korea, in May – 2nd Asia-Pacific Water Summit in Thailand, in June the UNECE task force on climate change adaptation meeting, in July meeting of APWF Board of Governors, in August INBO General Assembly in Brazil, in August regional days of GWP and CP meeting in Stockholm, in September a number of partners attended Stockholm Water Week, etc. Those events provided</p>

	opportunity for GWP CACENA be effectively involved into the most important global and regional processes.
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved: During the year 2013 GWP CACENA provided favorable conditions for integrating partners not only into the GWP network activities, but also for involving local partners into activities supported by other international organizations and donors – with the general goal to create water security over the region.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: Achieved outputs during 2013 allowed articulating clear implementation challenge for CACENA region for next strategic period 2014-2016. The challenge is creation of critical mass of effective driving forces for IWRM practical implementation at different levels of water resources management hierarchy. The key issue is to identify those driving forces among key stakeholders in each country at different levels of water resources management hierarchy and to focus to them particular actions conducted by GWP CACENA. Workable alliances with principal strategic partners in this direction are critical.

CHINA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. Workshop on Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China to be held by GWP China in Beijing in April 2013. This activity will review available results from key river basins/lakes, identify management strategies for pollution control, assess vulnerability, promote cooperation and exchange knowledge, and develop recommendations for submission to relevant government agencies.</p>	<p>The workshop was resulted with the deep discussions and exchange of ideas and experiences on strategies for the protection of key river/lake basins and management strategies for pollution control. The participants of the meeting reached consensus, including: first, to set up the legal status, institutional mechanism of river and lake health assessment; second, to draw from the European and Japanese experiences, carry out the biological background investigation in the catchments of rivers to collect the basic scientific data and set up ecological database; third, to give high attention to historical records to define the undisturbed natural conditions as reference conditions; fourth, to establish the pressure-influence model, identify the key pressure factors; fifth, to conduct the biological investigation and formulate the monitoring standards to ensure the correctness of the data, since the biological monitoring is quite complicated and related to the biology and statistics; sixth, to add the multi assessment on river and lake connectivity, wandering and habitat diversity; and the last to recommend that government agencies launching several special programs to support the river and lake health assessment as soon as possible.</p>
<p>2. Dialogue on Sustainable Water Utilization and Social-Economic Sustainability of Yellow River Basin, to be organized by GWP China Yellow River (the Yellow River Basin Water Partnership) Zhengzhou, Henan Province, August, 2013. This activity will review and discuss existing systems for river basin management, explore actions for increased integration within the Yellow River Basin and assess social and economic needs within the basin in the context of climate resilience.</p>	<p>The dialogue promoted the progress of reviewing the existing systems for river basin management and exploring actions for increased integration within the Yellow River Basin in the context of climate resilience. The integrated management of the Yellow River water resources should cover the situation of climate resilience of the river basin.</p> <p>After the discussion, the dialogue was also resulted with that the optimal approach of integrating climate adaptation and social and economic development of the river basin must be implemented from the main streams to the tributaries; from the areas of the river basin to areas beyond the basin to strengthen the system and the weak link in infrastructures; and also to promote the work on drafting "Yellow River Act" to contain the context of climate resilience for the sustainable development of the Yellow River Basin.</p>
<p>3. Provincial Water Partnerships: (i) Workshop on River Basin Ecosystem Compensation Mechanism, GWP China Hunan. (ii) On-Site Meeting on Implementation of the Strictest Water Resources Management System in Pilot Area, GWP China Fujian. (iii) Forum on Optimized Distribution and Scientific Utilization of Water Resources, GWP China Hebei. (iv) Studies on the Impact of Global Climate Change on Groundwater Management and</p>	<p>(i)The proceedings of the GWP China Hunan workshop was submitted to the related governmental agencies with recommendation on the strategies and solutions to be considered when drafting river basin management regulation relating to the ecosystem compensation of Hunan Province. (ii) Through the on-site meeting of GWP China Fujian, the experiences and outcomes of implementing the strictest water resources management system in Quanzhou City, Fujian</p>

<p>Development of the Strictest Water Resources Management System, GWP China Shaanxi</p>	<p>Province were fully shared among related stakeholders and other cities of Fujian. The meeting results were also delivered to the related governmental departments to promote implementation of the strictest water resources management system in the province. (iii) The forum of GWP China Hebei was conducted around the advanced management of water resources. The meeting contributed to the strategies of recovering from over development of groundwater and better ecological environment of urban and rural areas that were summarized and submitted to the related governments as a reference to the policies development of Hebei Province. (iv) The studies were conducted by the GWP China Shaanxi to lay the first stone for the study of irrigation areas by means of encouraging the involvement of local authorities and water users; to carry out solutions against outstanding problems in order to inspire local people to participate in the actual implementation and attract more attention and support of the local governments; and to obtain the public support through media. The GWP China Shaanxi appropriately utilized the public to be a powerful source to advocate a rational development of ground water and surface water in Shaanxi Province and better control of drought by protecting groundwater.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:
 The planned activities of GWP China and its provincial/river basin water partnerships are achieved through the great support of our partners. Considering that most targets of the activities are influencing policies and decision-makers, GWP China and its provincial/river basin water partnerships have been making efforts to meet the demands of the key departments or stakeholders to maximize the benefit of each activity. The outputs/outcomes keep the pace with our objectives, and also present more sufficient and flexible to be consistent with the changes of policies and needs of local situations.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:
 The activities of 2013 were conducted aiming at improving the regional situations and solving the local problems to further promote IWRM implementation in China. In the future, it is obvious that China’s water resources are confronted with an increasingly severe situation along with rapid economic development as well as industrialization, urbanization and growing impact of global climate change in China. The problems, such as flood, drought, water shortage, water pollution as well as water and soil loss are more influential to the sustainable development of China.

The first challenge is the accelerated industrialization and urbanization. By 2030, it will see the urbanization rate rising to 70% from the present 51%, and that newly added urban population possibly exceed 300 million, thus making this nation’s total urban population over one billion. This situation will raise higher requirements for improving the quality of water to be supplied, ensuring water supply and improving flood control in cities concentrated with population and wealth, etc. The obvious imbalance between water supply and demand, however, results in growing pressure on water supply security. The second one is the extensive mode of economic development in China. With this mode, eco-environment problems triggered by over and irrational development of water resources are particularly severe in some regions. An increase in waste water and sewage discharge will greatly intensify the difficulty in the control and protection of water ecology and environment, posing a more arduous task of improving water utilization efficiency and protecting water eco-environment.

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And the last problem is the intensified impact of the global climate change. The extreme weather events, including sudden heavy rainfall, extraordinary typhoon, regional severe drought and high temperature wave, deteriorate the complexity of China's water issues and also increase the difficulty in disaster prevention and reduction.

Targeting at these challenges, GWP China will consistently cooperate with the provincial/river basin water partnerships to play a role as a neutral platform for exchanges and dialogues on the key issues of water resources participated by the representatives from water-related departments such water resources, environment protection, health, energy, urban construction, agriculture and transport and all the stakeholders.

In addition, GWP China will try its efforts to promote exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries relating to the challenges. Based on these efforts, we expect to work out more advanced and applicable approaches for water resources management including the experiences on legislation, policies, mechanisms, institutions and science and technology from other countries. And in the meanwhile, GWP China will work harder to make China's successful experiences on water resources management shared by the other countries in the world.

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4.3.7 Eastern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Eastern Africa										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	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	
	<i>Cumulative</i>											
	<i>Total</i>	11	0	0	3	4	1	2	0	0	1	
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)												
	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%)											
	Legend: / (pink), + (yellow), ++ (green)											
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)												
	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)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	2009-todate	Budget (€):	1 000 000									
		Budget (€):										

EASTERN AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. The WACDEP Program in Eastern Africa will support Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience in their national development planning and decision-making processes, support development of no/low regret investment and financing strategies, and to develop projects for funding. It will also support EAC and LVBC in strengthening cooperation for water security and climate resilience regarding Kagera basin. WACDEP will also focus in demonstrating innovative green solutions in Bugesera transboundary catchment with the aim to enhance the resilience of communities' to climate change. WACDEP assist for capacity building of stakeholders for water security and climate resilience; and also to develop and share knowledge and experiences for further advocacy on water security and climate resilience in Burundi and Rwanda, and in eastern Africa. Moreover, WACDEP will strengthen partnership for water security and climate resilience at different levels in Eastern Africa.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPEAF and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), after holding strategic planning meeting, agreed to sign a MOU to facilitate transboundary cooperation in the Kagera Basin • Ownership of and participation (of high officials and key experts) in WACDEP by key Sectors and stakeholders is improving. Formal designation of WACDEP Focal Points by key sectors and targeting them in the WACDEP capacity building program will facilitate integration of issues of water security and climate change into sector plans. • Draft country documents (advocacy materials) for Burundi and Rwanda to promote integration of water security and climate resilience into national and sector plans are prepared. Moreover, Country reports to show the extent to which existing systems consider issues of water security and climate change are being prepared • Preliminary identification of investment options made during various meetings • New proposal on Integrated drought management program for the Horn of Africa region (IDMP-HOA) is developed, and submitted to DANIDA through GWPO for funding • Consultation meeting with implementers/stakeholders held in Kirundo in August to prepare action plan and budget for immediate activities in Bugesera. Stakeholders agreed on the planned activities and implementation arrangements of the program. Moreover, ownership and commitment by key implementing partners expressed • Further situational analysis, especially on mapping of planned interventions in the Lake Cyohoha catchment (Bugesera) has been done, and final preparation for implementing adaptation actions at community level are being made based on the participatory process of developing action plans, budgets and implementation mechanisms in Bugesera • Capacity needs assessment for Burundi and Rwanda on water secured and climate resilient development as part of the WACDEP capacity building program. Moreover, target sectors and people are identified for planned trainings • Developing and sharing of knowledge/awareness materials on WACDEP activities is going on well. GWP EAF has a draft WACDEP Communication Strategy. It has published a Water Digest, Quarterly Newsletter WACDEP special issue. Moreover, it regularly documents and shares information on WACDEP activities. The hiring of WACDEP Communication Officers for Burundi and Rwanda, and the Training on Communication for Water Security and Climate Resilience in August 2013 in Bugasera will further strengthen these activities. • Implementation of WACDEP in Burundi and Rwanda is facilitated by the respective CWPs. WACDEP also supported Burundi and Rwanda CWPs in strengthening

	<p>national level partnership, including supporting to hold their general assembly of their partners. It is supporting them to review achievements and challenges of the CWP since their establishment, and to design sustainability strategies.</p>
<p>2. The UNEP project “Adapting to climate change induced water stress in the Nile River Basin” is another project that GWPEAF is implementing. The overall project goal is to build the resilience of ecosystems and economies that are most vulnerable to climate change induced water stress in the Nile Basin countries through building key adaptive capacity and piloting adaptation in "hotspots" with technical, policy and financial interventions. GWP Eastern Africa, in collaboration with NBI, is involved in Work Package 2: Institutional and policy support to countries. Work Package 2 aims to build the capacities of government agencies, research institutions, NGOs and other social actors to facilitate climate resilience at local and national level, taking in account the opportunity offered by a basin-wide approach which reduces the acute local vulnerability common in adverse climate situations. It will involve technical input to IWRM options to basin-wide climate change adaptation planning linked to national planning; high-level regional policy roundtable to prioritise technical, financial and policy options for adaptation at basin levels; and assessment of different IWRM options for resilience and their policy implications for the major sectors in Nile basin countries. Trainings, information management and dissemination through climate change adaptation portal and awareness materials are also included.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A consolidated report (based on 9 country briefs) on climate resilience frameworks that summarizes key policy and institutional issues driving climate related decisions prepared. • The project has contributed to and advocating for water resources management as an important climate change adaptation measure in the Nile basin. The second high-level regional policy roundtable involved decision makers, government officials, and climate change negotiators • Knowledge/awareness materials such as the “ Colors of the Nile” carrying different messages is prepared based on outputs from the project • Outputs of the project presented during the UNEP organized meeting in May 2013 in Nairobi, and during the Nile TAC and Nile COM meetings in June 2013 in Juba
<p>3. Other planned activities in 2013 by GWPEAF include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnership for integrating water security and climate resilience in the development process • Strengthen networking among stakeholders • Develop GWPEA Strategy for 2014-18 • Mobilize resources for expanding GWP activities in the eastern Africa region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP EAF has been partnering with International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for Implementing a resilience framework to support climate change adaptation in the Mt Elgon region of the Lake Victoria Basin – Kenya and Uganda (RFCC). Under this project, policies, strategies, institutions and laws on climate change adaptation of Kenya, Uganda and EAC have been reviewed, including through organizing a regional consultation workshop. Based on these reviews, draft strategies and guidelines for integrating climate change adaptation into policies developed. Currently preparation of policy briefs for cases of Kenya, Uganda and EAC underway. • National Consultations on water in the post-2015 development agenda in Uganda and Kenya held. Report on the status of IWRM implementation in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Kenya prepared • GWP EAF contributed to the global process of developing strategy for 2014-2019 through participation (by one member of the RSC) in global meetings, and hosting the African interregional meeting on strategy

	<p>development in June 2013. Draft work program for 2014-2016 for GWP EAF is prepared</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering the GWP EAF Secretariat in Uganda is done though further work is needed. • CWPs facilitated/contributed to the national climate resilience framework review process (all), national consultation on water in post 2015 development agenda, preparation of IWRM status • Some CWPs supported to hold their general assembly of partners (Bu, Rw, Ke, ET) • CWPs have been supported to review their achievements and challenges since establishment, and also to design their sustainability strategies
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:


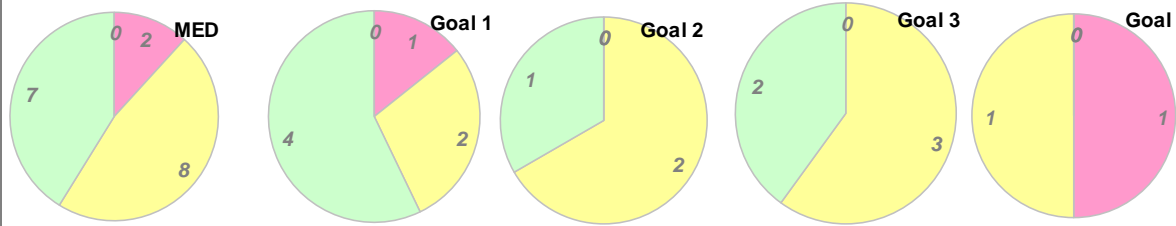
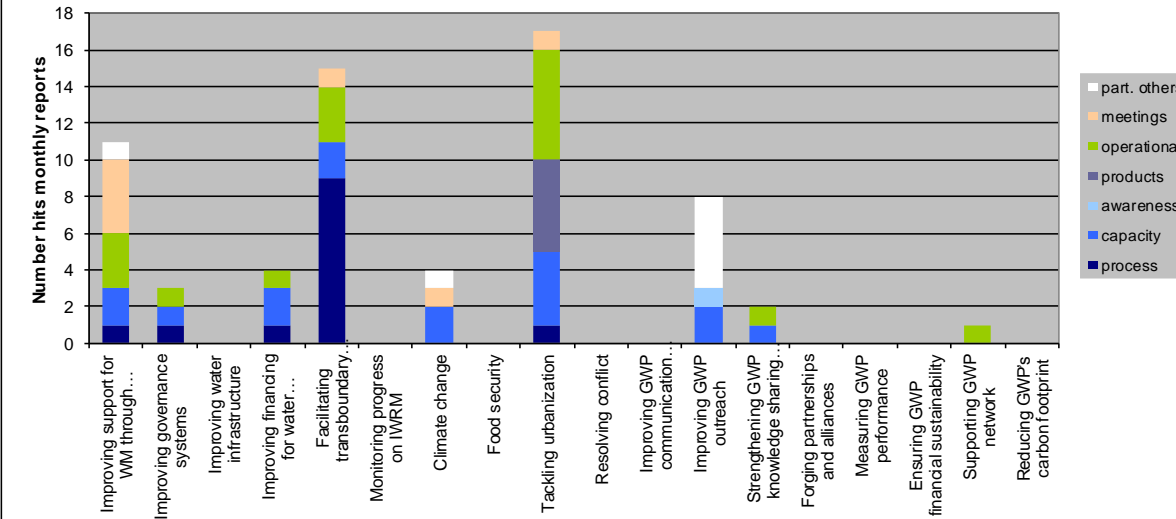
- In 2013, GWP EAF has successfully implemented and completed the UNEP/SIDA supported program on “climate change adaption in the Nile River basin”, and IUCN/USAID supported “implementing a resilience framework to support climate change adaptation in the Mt Elgon region of the Lake Victoria Basin – Kenya and Uganda (RFCC)”.
- WACDEP implementation in the Eastern Africa region is also going well given the many challenges involved around the implementation of the program. In terms of implementation, there are some delays especially around program activities planned at national level due to many reasons. Ambitious work plan for 2013 without adequate understanding of the national and local contexts in Burundi and Rwanda, and without properly considering the limited capacity at the GWP EAF Secretariat level, and also without considering the time taking processes of recruitment of WACDEP country managers, Field officers and communication officers for Burundi and Rwanda. Awareness raising about WACDEP at different levels, especially for high officials, and formalizing the WACDEP program management structure also took long time.
- Developing new proposal for Integrated Drought Management in the Horn of Africa (IDMP-HOA), implementation of the IUCN Project, and other program-related activities caused serious time pressure to the regional secretariat, especially for WACDEP activities.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Challenges:
 - + limited capacity of the GWP EAF Secretariat is the biggest challenge. The Secretariat is too much stretching in managing programs and several other program-related activities with its very limited staff. The Secretariat was without a finance officer for the whole period of the first six months of the year. Retaining regional staff members due to low payments as compared to living costs, and as compared with similar positions in the host institution will definitely be a serious challenge.
 - + very limited financial resources to support CWPs in the region is another major challenge.
- lessons_learned
 - + realistic planning and budgeting based on the available capacity of the GWP EAF Secretariat, if strengthening the office with more program staff is not an option. This will, however, affect the implementation of programs.
 - + more efforts for raising local funds for regional and country activities, again is a challenge given the limited capacity of the Secretariat, particularly time constraint.
- recommendations
 - +GWPO to allocate some resources for the Regional offices specifically to support fund raising for regional and country level activities
 - + GWPO to properly understand and address the issue of retaining staff (serious challenge)

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2013

4.3.8 Mediterranean

Progress Report (elements)	Mediterranean								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco			
	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		6	2	4	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments		8	3	1	1	1	0	1
	<i>Cumulative</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
	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)	2009-todate	MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco			
	Budget (€):	1 000 000							
	Budget (€):								

MEDITERRANEAN	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. Advance Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning & implementation through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes like that of the draft Strategy for Water (SWM) in the Mediterranean and its future Action Plan within the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), defining content of water-related Sustainable Development Goals in the region, etc; • at national level, with emphasis on Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, and possibly Montenegro and Kosovo; • at local and/or river basin level, including piloting joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning methodology and applying it in the transboundary Buna/Bojana River (shared between Albania and Montenegro), • on the Water Governance & Financing nexus with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation • on strengthening compliance and enforcement of Water Legislation. 	<p>> Process for approval of the UfM SWM remained on a political standstill. Nonetheless, support was provided to the UfM Sec in the framework of the EU-funded SWIM-SM Programme on developing a set of criteria and guidelines for UfM Project selection (to be completed in the first half of 2014) to facilitate the implementation of a SWM's Action Plan, once in place.</p> <p>EU SWIM-SM is a major regional programme to promote knowledge and dialogue on IWRM. It is implemented by a consortium of partners including GWP-Med that also provides its Technical Directorship.</p> <p>> The global consultation process for setting the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda was supported: a national consultation was organized in Jordan (11 April 2013, Amman) and identified the country priorities while strong support was expressed for a water-focused SDG. Additional national consultations in Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates will be organised within the same GWP process (first quarter 2014).</p> <p>> At national level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Algeria: (i) identification of best practices for reduction of non-revenue water; (ii) range of activities targeting farmers including status assessment, capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management, awareness raising campaign, information workshops on health and safety practices related to the use of treated waste water in agriculture; (iii) technical assistance for the identification and catering of no-regret actions for climate change in an IWRM context. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme • Egypt: (i) technical assistance (gap analysis, recommendations, policy options an national consultation) to the elaboration of a National Wastewater Strategy; (ii) pilot case for the development of regional guidelines on measures for improving compliance with water legislation and enhancing enforcement capacity; (iii) identification of best practices for reduction of non-revenue water; (iv) documentation of success stories on increased efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater reuse; (v) status assessment, capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme • Jordan: (i) pilot case for the development of regional guidelines on measures for improving

	<p>compliance with water legislation and enhancing enforcement capacity; (ii) pilot case for regional assessment of past drought and flood episodes and their management; (iii) status assessment , capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management; (iv) technical assistance for the identification and catering of no-regret actions for climate change; (v) documentation of success stories on increased efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater reuse; (vi) identification of best practices on the reduction of non-revenue water; (vii) pilot case for the assessment of local level private sector involvement in the water sector; (viii) national information session of media professionals. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon: (i) pilot case for the development of regional guidelines on measures for improving compliance with water legislation and enhancing enforcement capacity; (ii) technical assistance for the identification and catering of no-regret actions for climate change; (iii) cost/benefit investment analysis for mitigating water pollution in the Litani River Basin; (iv) identification of best/bad practices on implementing/operating de-pollution investments; (iv) national information session of media professionals; (v) farmers' awareness raising campaign and information workshops on health and safety practices related to the use of treated waste water in agriculture. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme • Libya: activities stalled due to prolonged politico-security instability in the country • Mauritania: activities stalled due to resource unavailability –work to commence, if not before, in 2015 within the UfM-labelled programme on the Governance and Financing Nexus • Morocco: (i) technical assistance (gap analysis, recommendations, policy options an national consultation) to the elaboration of a National Wastewater Strategy; (ii) study on updating cost of environmental degradation due to water pollution; (iii) pilot case for the development of regional guidelines on measures for improving compliance with water legislation and enhancing enforcement capacity; (iv) status assessment , capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management; (v) pilot case for regional assessment of past drought and flood episodes and their management; (vi) technical assistance for the identification and catering of no-regret actions for climate change; (vii) identification of best/bad practices on implementing/operating de-pollution investments; (viii) identification of best practices
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	<p>on the reduction of non-revenue water; (ix) identification of successful interventions for increased efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater reuse. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestine: (i) status assessment , capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management; (ii) pilot case for regional assessment of past drought and flood episodes and their management. Activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme • Tunisia: (i) technical assistance (gap analysis, recommendations, policy options an national consultation) to the elaboration of a National Wastewater Strategy; (ii) study on updating cost of environmental degradation due to water pollution; (iii) status assessment , capacity building and development of M&E system for participatory irrigation management; (iv) pilot case for regional assessment of past drought and flood episodes and their management; (v) technical assistance for the identification and catering of no-regret actions for climate change; (vi) identification of best/bad practices on implementing/operating de-pollution investments; (vii) information of media professionals; (viii) farmers’ awareness raising campaign and brochure and information workshop on health and safety practices related to the use of treated waste water in agriculture; (ix) secretariat services to the Donors Water Group (to enhance coordination between the technical and financial Partners according to Paris Declaration and in coherence with IWRM principles), including organization of two meetings and preparations for one more until end 2013. Majority of activities conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme. <p>> At regional and/or sub-regional (both covering the ENPI-South Mediterranean countries) a range of activities were realised in 2013 within the framework of the EU SWIM-SM Programme and in synergy with a number of other regional actors, covering prioritised IWRM issues, and building on some national activities mentioned above. Indicatively these included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical studies/assessments/guidelines (e.g. comprehensive M&E system for participatory irrigation management and irrigation management transfer processes; guidelines for mainstreaming no-regret actions in IWRM policies and projects at regional level; regional assessment of past drought and flood episodes and ways of managing them, to name a few) • identification of best/bad practices and success stories (e.g. on increased efficiency and effectiveness of wastewater reuse; on reducing
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	<p>non-revenue water; on implementing/operating de-pollution investments)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacity building through targeted training (e.g. for government officials on the preparation of IWRM plans and strategies; on strengthening public sector capacity to mobilise de-pollution investments) and study tours (e.g. 5-day high level study tour to strengthen political commitment to participatory irrigation management; training and study tour on wastewater treatment plants in Europe) • a range of communication activities to raise awareness of targeted audiences (e.g. farmers, media) including the preparation of supporting documents <p>> Joint ICZM/IWRM planning activities advanced within the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaboration of a joint ICZM / IWRM planning Methodological Framework is in an advanced draft stage (to be completed in 2014), • Joint ICZM/IWRM Plan for the shared Buna/Bojana River advanced (to be completed in 2014), • Stakeholder Analysis for Buna/Bojana River Basin prepared and used as background for local ICZM/IWRM Plan, • Proposal for the preparation of first stages for a joint ICZM/IWRM Plan in Damur River basin in Lebanon is accepted as part of the replication activities by the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership project • Regional capacity building for South-Med countries on the linkages between IWRM and ICZM, under the EU SWIM-SM and H2020 CB/MEP Programmes (June 2013, Algiers) <p>> Governance and Financing Nexus including PSP advanced primarily with Sida and EIB support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching (28-29 May 2013, Barcelona) and on-going implementation of the UfM-labelled regional programme on 'Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector', jointly conducted with OECD; • Technical work in Jordan and Tunisia under the UfM programme launched during national consultation events (in Amman and Tunis, respectively) and advancing (to be completed in the second half of 2014); • Agreement with the Palestinian Water Authority on context, scope and timing of work at national level in Palestine within the framework of the UfM programme;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional study on the role of local level private sector involvement in water, with pilot cases from Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine, completed under the EU SWIM-SM Programme. <p>> Activities aiming at strengthening compliance and enforcement of water legislation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of regional guidelines on measures for improving compliance with water legislations and assessment of enforcement capacity in ENPI-South Mediterranean Countries. Pilot countries of the technical work include Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco. Activity conducted within the EU SWIM-SM Programme. • Conduct of a 4-day training followed by a 12-day study tour in 3 European countries on sharing best practices on regulation, inspection and enforcement of water and environmental laws. The capacity building was organised for water and environment legislators and prosecutors of ENPI-South Mediterranean Countries, supported by the EU SWIM-SM Programme. <p>> Facilitation of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and the Circle of the Mediterranean Journalist for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) continued through feeding with information on regional processes and activities.</p> <p>> Proposals with IWRM content were submitted to: Sida, with emphasis on facilitating engagement and raising capacity of Parliamentarians and Media.</p>
<p>2. Advance integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five countries and territories of Southeastern Europe), Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans), Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia), Sava River Basin (shared by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia) etc.</p>	<p>> Synergy with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) in Southeastern Europe (the successor of the Stability Pact) resulted in GWP-Med inclusion in the draft 'SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration' as the responsible organization for IWRM actions. This include: advancing the Nexus approach and exploring initiation of a TWRM enhancement political process in SEE; advancing private sector participation in financing water infrastructure; assisting towards a SEE agreement on water management. The RCC SEE 2020 Strategy is a milestone political and economic cooperation process in the sub-region. It is expected to be adopted by the SEE countries at the end of November 2013.</p> <p>> Technical and administrative services were provided to the formal Drin River Basin collaboration: day-by-day running of the Drin Core Group Secretariat; facilitation of 3 Expert Working groups (Water Framework Directive, Monitoring and Exchange of Information, Biodiversity and Ecosystems); organization of one Drin Core Group meeting (28 May 2013, Tirana) and</p>

	<p>preparation for a second one (10 December 2013); organization of the Annual Drin Ministerial Meeting (28 May 2013, Tirana) that adopted the Action Plan for the implementation of the Drin MoU.</p> <p>Furthermore, actions for the Action Plan implementation included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of communication and stakeholders outreach activities (supported by GIZ): preparation of communication material; upgrade of the Drin MoU process website; detailed stakeholders mapping and preliminary stakeholders analysis for the Drin Basin; organization of a Stakeholders Conference in December 2013. • Setting up the GEF Project 'Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin'; UNDP is the implementing agency and UNOPS, UNECE and GWP-Med are the executing partners. Activities included: organization of the Inception Workshop (27-28 May 2013, Tirana); preparation of the Project Document, including description of capacity building activities and pilot projects; strengthening the knowledge base on Drin's management issues (to be completed by end 2013). • Submission of detailed proposal to Sida to support: (i) the operation of the Drin Core Group; (ii) the extension of the implementation of the GEF project activities to Kosovo (not eligible for financing by GEF). <p>> Implementation of activities for the management of the Dinaric Arc <i>karstic</i> system within the GEF UNESCO DIKTAS Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, strategic communication activities and stakeholder consultation in the framework of the DIKTAS Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy (prepared by GWP-Med in Aug 2012) supporting achievement of Project objectives and sustainability of its outcomes: newsletters, website maintenance, organization of stakeholders consultation regarding the TDA, targeted info to stakeholders, etc.; • Contribution in preparing the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, based on the outcomes of the Stakeholders Analysis on perceived issues for the management of the karst aquifers. <p>> A Feasibility Study for a Sava Water Partnership will be initiated before the end of the 2013, with GWP support. It will be based on the Stakeholders Analysis and Public Participation Plan for the Implementation of the Sava Agreement prepared by GWP-Med in Aug 2012.</p>
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	<p>> Organisation of the International Roundtable on Water and Energy Nexus in Transboundary Basins in SEE, 6-8 November 2013, Sarajevo, in cooperation with the German Ministry of Environment, the Regional Cooperation Council and GEF IWLEARN Project. Elaboration of the “Study for the identification of the state, challenges and issues of water and energy nexus in transboundary basins of SEE” serving as background document.</p> <p>> Agreement with GEF IW:LEARN to support action on Exploring Private Sector Participation in TWRM. Within that a Side Event on the subject was organized (30 October 2013, Barbados) during the GEF IW7 Conference. More activities will be implemented from November 2013 to April 2014: background study on the subject, and organization of a conference with global scope (March 2014, Athens).</p> <p>> Project proposals with TWRM content were submitted to: Sida, to support the preparation of River Basin Management Plans that are part of the extended Drin River Basin in accordance to WFD for the Lake Skadar and the Bojana River in Montenegro, and the White Drin in Kosovo, in cooperation with UNECE; and, to Sida, to support cooperation in the North Western Sahara Aquifer with emphasis on the Nexus agenda, in synergy with OSS and UNECE.</p>
<p>3. Contribute in tackling Climate Change Adaptation and Variability challenges through region-wide, national and local (with a start-up in Tunisia), and transboundary (with a start-up in the North Western Sahara Aquifer) policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building, with emphasis on droughts, floods, the coastal zone and aquifers.</p>	<p>> Workshop for Parliamentarians from Mediterranean Countries on Climate Variability and Change organised, 13-14 November 2013, Athens (within GEF UNEP MAP Climate Variability Project, EU SWIM-SM, and WACDEP).</p> <p>> Climate change adaptation and water security mainstreaming in national development plans activities in Tunisia advanced (within WACDEP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders mapping and analysis of water and climate change actors as well as of ongoing initiatives and processes related to water and climate change in Tunisia. • Establishment of Advisory Group to guide WACDEP activities and ensure compliance and coherence with national priorities. Members of this multi-actors group include national authorities, civil society, academia and independent experts. First Advisory Group meeting organised (October 2013, Tunis) and roadmap for its works agreed. • Mapping of water resources vulnerability to climate change initiated, including: ToR prepared; procurement made and technical consults selected; Launching Meeting organised (September 2013); and, First Consultation Workshop organised (October 2013)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Water and Land Conservation Strategy initiated, including: detailed concept note elaborated; and, agreement between GWP-Med and the Water and Soil Conservation Department at the Ministry of Agriculture prepared. • Implementation of no/low regret actions at local level focusing on use of agro-meteorological data for the optimization of irrigation water and fertilizers use, including: demo area selected, detailed concept note prepared, contacts with local authorities and local farmers established; draft agreement between GWP-Med and the local authorities prepared. • Preparation of a detailed capacity building needs assessment report • Organisation of Training Workshops in collaboration with GIZ on “Adaptation to CC mainstreaming in national development planning”: first Workshop with theoretical content organised in July 2013, and the second one with practical content is scheduled for December 2013. <p>> Climate Variability & Change Assessment in Coastal Zones in Tunisia initiated, including: coordination meeting with UNEP MAP, UNEP GRID and Blue Plan organised (May 2013, Geneva) to define technical content of activities; consultation workshop organised (October 2013, Tunis) with national and local authorities, institutions and civil society; Kerkennah Islands were selected as the demo area. Impacts of climate variability to the marine and coastal ecosystems (including beaches’ modelling) will be assessed, through a stakeholders’ engagement process (in 2014). Results will complement the Kerkennah Islands Management Plan (2012). GWP-Med will coordinates the policy dialogue and its related technical assessment.</p> <p>> Collaboration activities on climate change adaptation at the transboundary North Western Saharan Aquifer (SASS) advanced (within WACDEP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergies advanced with key organisations active in the area. A Framework MoU between GWP-Med and the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) was signed. • Evaluation of climate change impacts on SASS water resources initiated to complement the hydro-socio-economic model under development by OSS. The SASS model, that will include CC considerations, will serve as the reference tool for decision making by riparians. <p>> Agreement reached between GWP-Med and the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Secretariat (September 2013) to technically assist on the Climate Change (CC) agenda towards the organisation of the</p>
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	<p>UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change (May 2014).</p> <p>> Project proposals with Climate Change content were submitted to: Sida and WACDEP, with emphasis on providing technical support to key regional policy processes while facilitating related stakeholder dialogue; to the GWP/WHO Integrated Drought Management Programme, with emphasis on assisting drought policy making in the Maghreb area, and on promoting flood management in the Drin River Basin; to EC on stakeholder consultation and awareness activities.</p>
<p>4. Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through region-wide dialogue and capacity building on aspects of Desalination and of Wastewater Treatment and Reuse, while piloting installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Malta, Dodecanese/Greece and Cyprus).</p>	<p>> In Greece:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainwater Harvesting (RWH) pilot applications advanced. The programme was expanded to a new cluster of islands, the Dodecanese, focusing on 4 highly water-scarce islands. 7 RWH systems were installed or reinstated. The total installed capacity reached approx. 4,300,000 litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 19,000,000 litres. 13,100 permanent inhabitants benefited from the activities. • Educational activities, using a new updated version of the specially produced RWH educational material, involved 451 students and 123 teachers. The activity was implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme 'Mission Water' of Coca-Cola HBC and Coca-Cola Hellas, as main donor. <p>> In Malta, within the Non Conventional Water Resources Programme (NCWR) (aka Alter Aqua):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 storm-water management application in rural environment and a pilot application of greywater reuse system in a football stadium were implemented in Gozo Island. The total installed capacity is estimated at 4,000,000 litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 20,000,000 litres benefiting 30,000 permanent inhabitants in Gozo. • Educational material on NCWR was developed and educational activities included 101 teachers and 2612 students. <p>The Programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry for Gozo & the Eco-Gozo project and the Coca-Cola System in Malta. It is mainly supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation and co-financed by the Ministry for Gozo.</p> <p>> In Cyprus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities commenced in March 2013 focusing on advancing grey water reuse in schools and community sport centres; interventions were

	<p>designed and agreed with local authorities and partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational material was developed in partnership with the Cypriot Ministry for Education. <p>> Regional Assessment of the potential cumulative environmental impacts of mega desalination plants conglomerations in the Mediterranean, launched and under preparation (expected by mid-2014) under the EU SWIM-SM Programme. The process involves a consultation process with international/regional experts as well as representatives of national authorities.</p> <p>> Capacity building workshop on modelling the cost of desalination (25-27 June 2013, Oman) organised within the framework of EU SWIM-SM Programme and in collaboration with MEDREC.</p> <p>> 8 new case studies were developed and 10 more are upcoming until the end 2013 on collection, storage & distribution of water in antiquity as part of the Hydria Project in synergy with MIO-ECSDE / MEdiES.</p> <p>> Project proposal with emphasis on NCWR was submitted to the Coca-Cola Foundation for continuation and expansion of work in Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Italy.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The predominant majority of the objectives set in the 2013 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.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the 2013 Work Plan were launched and/or implemented during the year, given the dynamic nature of the organisation and the emerging interest for action by partners and donors.

Outstanding achievements in 2013 included:

- The setting off, together with OECD, the UfM-labelled regional Programme on ‘Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector’ (2013-2015). The Programme has attracted high-level political interest and engagement as well as stakeholders ownership, despite the political turbulence in the region. The Sida financial support was coupled with support from the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership Programme as well as EIB funding of the work to be conducted at national level in Jordan, Tunisia and Morocco. The UfM political framework and practical assistance have also been of key importance.
- The voluminous IWRM agenda with regards to themes tackled, number of activities implemented and countries addressed, particularly as part of the intensive and wide-reaching EU SWIM-SM regional programme (2011-2014).
- The agreement reached with political partners and the launching of a set of innovative actions under the WACDEP and GEF UNEP MAP Climate Variability Programmes including with regards to the vulnerability mapping, the support to the Water and Land Conservation Strategy and the coastal impacts assessment

in Tunisia as well as the establishment of synergy with OSS and UNECE for collaboration on North Western Sahara Aquifer activities.


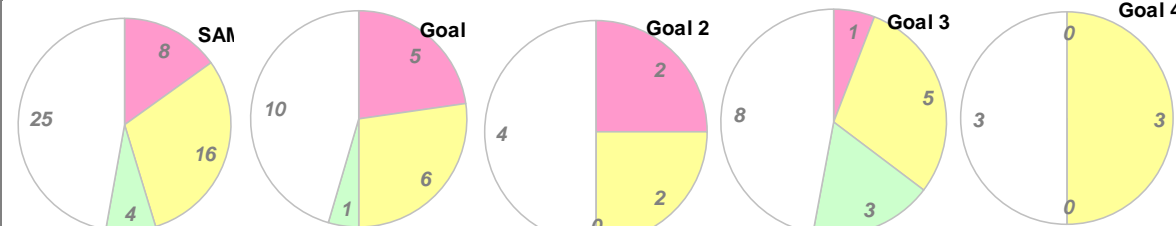
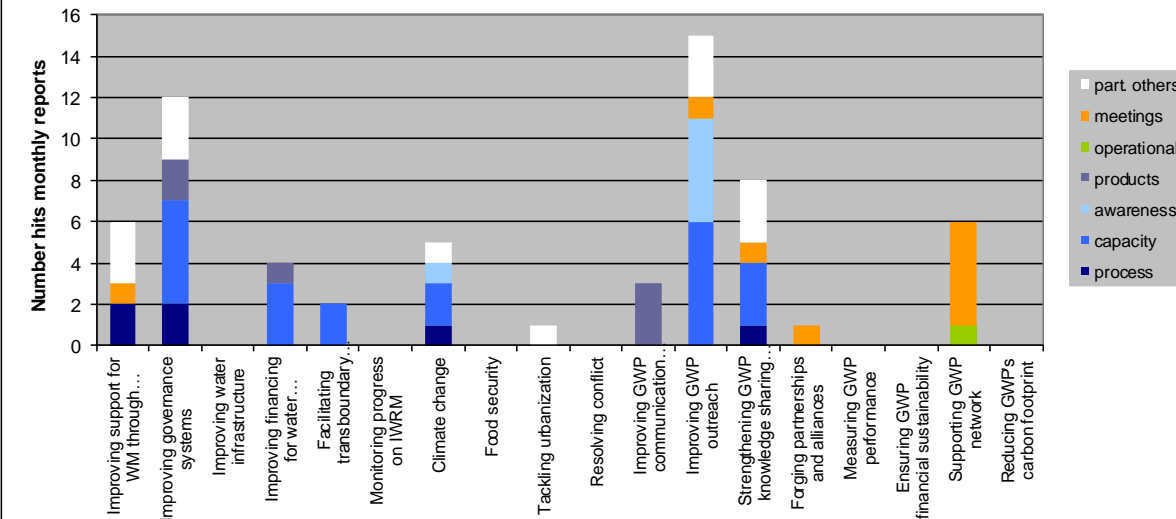
- The consistent evolution of work in the Drin River Basin as per the agreed MoU among riparians and consequent Action Plan, demonstrating their genuine wish to cooperate for the management of the shared resource. GWP-Med its central facilitating as Secretariat of the Drin Core Group, and technical partner in key projects advancing in the Drin, in close collaboration with UNECE.
- The opening of new agendas on transboundary cooperation, including on water & energy nexus in SEE and on exploring private sector participation in the field.
- The rapid expansion of the Non-Conventional Water Resources Management Programme reaching a total of 23 project islands in Greece and launching activities in Cyprus. Innovative pilots included a large scale storm-water management application in Malta, benefitting farmers and thus supporting the local economy. The related educational programme received the STENCIL Award for Science Teaching in Europe.
- The potential for replication of the well-evolving joint ICZM/IWRM planning agenda in the MENA.
- The promising agreements with key regional institutions for GWP-Med's technical contribution to central policy processes they lead, like towards the UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change, the RCC SEE 2020 Strategy, the MCSD MAP UNEP Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation, etc.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (i.e. small headcount compared to the range and size of activities, limited funding for administration, multiple levels and lines of reporting and auditing processes, challenging co-financing obligations particularly with UN projects, geographic and/or cost eligibility limitations of certain funding sources, low capacity of some projects' partners to cope with needs and requirements, etc.) were encountered substantially also during 2013.
- The prevailing challenges linked to the prolonged socio-political unrest in several of the South Mediterranean Countries, as well as the economic challenges linked with North Mediterranean Countries.
- Opening and/or delving further into relatively new themes through steady line of work (e.g. IWRM/ICZM, non-conventional water resources and especially desalination, the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus, outreach and engagement of private sector including for transboundary water resources management, etc.)
- Human resources management became even more demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 15 members, the satellite GWP-Med Office opening in Tunis (June 2013), permanent officers in Athens, Beirut and Tunis, and a large number of external experts engaged.
- The vast majority of activity-lines will continue in 2014, with secured funding. Furthermore, new activity-lines are expected to further advance in 2014, with anticipated new financing. It is expected that 2014 will be a year of both active and intensive implementation (with some major projects concluding their implementation and others taking off) but also building of new activities, in line with the new GWP Strategy towards 2020

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4.3.9 South America

Progress Report (elements)		South America								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	<i>Cumulative</i>									
	Total	9	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	1
	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 WM 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)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
	2009-todate	Budget (€): 1 000 000								
		Budget (€):								

SOUTH AMERICA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>Depending on the national context, IWRM planning processes will be supported through open discussions and different workshops: GWP Venezuela will continue the consultation process on the proposed Water Act regulatory framework and submit the results to the Environmental Commission of the National Assembly.</p> <p>GWP Peru will build on its strong relationship with the National Water Authority (ANA) and regional (sub-national) governments to encourage the development of an IWRM National Plan. GWP Chile will conduct meetings to develop a macro vision of the use and management of water in Chile, based on official documents.</p>	<p>Due to Venezuela's troubled political situation, the workshop on the revision of the Water Act regulatory framework which was planned for November 2012 could not take place and the process has been in stand-by since then. GWP Venezuela hopes to reactivate this process in 2014.</p> <p>Brazil National Consultation on the 2015 development agenda took place on 21st March, with support of the Ministry of Environment. It was attended by international NGOs (i.e. WWF), regional entities (i.e. Inter-American Water Resources Network), basin committees, several ministries, academia and the National Water Agency. This event revealed some views on the challenges, priorities and expectations regarding water resources management practices.</p> <p>The National Water Authority (ANA), GWP Peru and the Pontifical University Catholic of Peru, with the support of SDC, carried out the "First Dialogue on National Development and Water Security in the context of Climate Change Adaptation". It was held on 1st March and was attended by 355 representatives of a broad range of public organisations, NGOs, academic and private firms as recognized national experts in water issues. The event was also part of a process to establish a cross-sectoral agreement to be signed by 12 ministries and the head of ANA, whereby they commit them to apply an integrated approach to WRM as a key strategy to achieve water security and develop resilience to climate change.</p> <p>GWP Peru in partnership with the Lima Geographical Society carried out a technically-focused seminar (December 14, 2012 but not reported in 2012). It sought to achieve improved IWRM in the Chancay-Lambayeque basin (shared by two Peruvian regions) by providing to stakeholders a scientific overview of the evolution and situational state of water resources in the basin. Regional and local governments, ministries, NGOs, municipalities, water users' boards, irrigation commissions, mining companies and agro-industrial companies participated. Knowledge exchange and discussion among the different actors provided input for the formulation of the Water Management Plan of the basin.</p> <p>GWP Chile, based on a second Water Management Diagnosis in Chile by the World Bank (will be available this month), will develop a water resources management pilot plan within a basin, to develop synergies amongst water users organizations, improve the understanding of their rights and obligations and motivate the future establishment of water users associations.</p>
<p>GWP SAM and Partners will start a training Programme on national and international water legislation in collaboration with Dundee University.</p> <p>GWP South America will continue supporting ClimPLATA regional initiative to strengthen local capacity on risk reduction and adaptation to climate</p>	<p>GWP SAM is supporting the implementation of the Latin American Training Programme on International Water Law, which will also serve Central America but will be handled by GWP SAM. Through this initiative, GWP will encourage improved transboundary cooperation and support national governments in the</p>

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<p>change in vulnerable communities in Rio de la Plata Basin, by conducting a workshop to exchange experiences and lessons learned in other urban basin areas (Paraná-Uruguay rivers). As a follow up of GEF's Regional Consultation on Groundwater in Latin America (April 2012) a groundwater experts meeting and a high level workshop on groundwater management, climate change adaptation and economic development will be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil.</p>	<p>development of future legislative frameworks to facilitate good water governance and improve resilience to climate variability. The above will also promote national, regional and inter-regional cooperation through knowledge exchange. A meeting to discuss progress on the manual to support the training workshops was held in Bogota on 23rd and 24th October.</p> <p>The workshop within ClimPLATA initiative is planned to take place during the last part of this year.</p> <p>GWP Peru carried out the workshop "Groundwater, steps towards adaptive and sustainable management" with participation of 200 people. It was sponsored and organised by ANA and GWP SAM.</p> <p>GWP Argentina organised a module on groundwater in what is considered the most important national water event, the National Water Congress- CONAGUA (San Juan, October 14-18).</p> <p>GWP South America participated in AGUA 2013 (Cali, 15-18), organised by Cinara Institute of Colombia.</p>
<p>GWP SAM will promote the dissemination of the publication on the "State of the water resources in South America", which presents the balance of water resources linked to its availability and management (i.e. governance, legal and institutional framework) in relation to the most significant challenges that affect water security. It will also promote the use of the Manual/Guide for Communicators on how to address water related issues, so that this reference document could be useful within and beyond GWP's network of communicators/journalists.</p>	<p>Two consultants presented the draft version of the publication but it turned out to be far below expectations. The SC decided to cancel this initiative.</p> <p>The Guide for Communicators on how to address water related issues could not be finished until now due to overload of work on Communications Officers, both of CAM and SAM. We hope to finish it by the end of the year.</p>
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Overall, an important part of the activities planned for the year were accomplished. The Latin American Training Programme on International Water Law is a clear example of how GWP managed to bring together a number of key allies and Partners who are willing to join efforts. GWP South America promoted and supported IWRM in different countries, standing out Peru as the relationship with the National Water Authority is clearly very strong, which was one of the reasons for establishing a pilot initiative in this country. Successful workshops were carried out and the process to establish a cross-sectoral (12 ministries) agreement on IWRM as a mechanism for climate change adaptation has been adopted by ANA and is still underway.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>GWP SAM is constantly looking for opportunities and strategies to overcome the challenges related to the large size of this region and the weak regional political entities. The latter is not an obstacle for the countries in this region, to have a strong sense of belonging to South America. Due to the high costs attached to regional level initiatives, the SC has decided to undertake similar initiatives at national level but commit to exchange lessons learned and materials throughout the region. The implementation of the Water and Climate Programme (PACyD) in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin (Peru) as a pilot initiative for the RWP is a major challenge, due to the need for meaningful dissemination of results and lessons learned throughout the region. Another challenge is to enable improved fund raising through the continuous and improved involvement and strengthening of Partners and allies, so that they are in better position to develop proposals and reach out potential donors. It is also considered of great importance the reactivation of GWP Brazil and GWP Uruguay, as well as the accreditation of new CWPs.</p>	

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4.3.10 South Asia

Progress Report (elements)		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):											
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	42	0	0	7	1	16	0	4	10	4	
	C Management Instruments	10	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	3	1	
	<i>Cumulative</i>	<i>Total</i>	62	0	0	10	2	22	0	8	15	5
		<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											
		Improving support for WRM through national... 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 capacity 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	SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	
	Budget (€):	1 000 000										
	Budget (€):											

SOUTH ASIA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. The Region will have an emphasis on the adaptation to climate change, through ongoing programs such as APAN and the WACDEP programs that are expected to be started in 2013. The focus of several countries would be on improving the community resilience.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APAN input from the respective country water partnerships and 5 national level consultations were held – 2 policy briefs, 2 reports: 2012 Policy Brief Title was Improving adaptation capacity of communities to face the climate-induced challenges in water management: The way forward • Development of WACREP proposal based on APAN inputs • Implementation of WACREP started in Q4 2013 (slightly delayed)
<p>2. The Region will develop the Strategic Plan for 2014-19 in line with the Global Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional meeting in Manila in March 2013 on global strategy and regional 3 yr work programme • Regional 3 year Work Program draft developed • Region represented at global strategy task force meetings in Stockholm in May 2013
<p>3. Three countries in the Region will report on water resources development, management and use.</p> <p>IWP will focus on national level policy making as well as zonal/river basin level integrated water resources development and management. Its community based activities will result in technology transfer and capacity building.</p> <p>GWP Nepal would assess the impact on micro hydropower.</p> <p>PWP will continue to support the Government of Pakistan to improve water policies and water management, while striving to increase the community resilience to climate change and water hazards through AWP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWP contributed (through 3 stakeholder consultations in 2010-2012) into draft national water policy was launched in 2013 (follow up on 2012 activities). IWRM and Climate change fully considered within the new water policy 2012 • IWP organised a special session on national water policy in context of IWRM during India Water Week 2013 in which GWP South Asia participated. A special session on capacity building on different roles and empowering South Asian women during India Water Week 2013 • Draft integrated water source development and management plan for Wainganga sub-basin has been submitted to water resource department, government of Maharashtra – currently under review (IWP) • Parimal AWP, Orissa low cost water saving technologies (irrigation) were demonstrated / awareness raising (IWP) • NWP policy review (technical aspects, climate change, sustainability, etc.) of micro hydro power prepared – Report developed and will be submitted to AEPC • PWP reviewed draft of national water policy incorporating community resilience to climate change and water hazards – emerged through the 6 AWP consultations. • PWP organised two major consultations contributing to urban water supply security project development funded by ADB. • PWP collaborated with the national planning commission and UNESCO for International conference on water infrastructure improvement with UNESCO in June 2013 • PWP arranged capacity building on Flood management in collaboration with UNESCO • PWP major capacity building programme in Baluchistan province for water resources managers (grant of 1.2 million rupees spent)

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<p>4. BWP will continue with the IWRM and climate change adaptation capacity building among professionals and practitioners. Basin level partnerships and gender focus will be maintained, while safe drinking water and improved sanitation will be promoted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BWP (& SLWP) Capacity building activities on gender and climate. Target group women from government, NGOs, communities (professionals and practitioners) • Gorai AWP organised programme on water and sanitation targeted at teachers and students in local schools in collaboration with Bangladesh Folklore Research Institute • ToT programme on knowledge sharing between governments and NGOs across different governance levels • Training in food security in context of climate change targeted at NGOs and universities
<p>5. GWP Nepal will further enhance the capacities of LWPs, create awareness and improve social accountability. Publications in both local languages and English will be used as tools.</p> <p>BhWP will provide inputs to national and local level efforts to make water use more efficient</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP organised consultations (3 forums) for local water parliaments on their performance • Assessed one water supply scheme in Chitwan (on social accountability) carried out survey • NWP publication 'Water Questions' published • BhWP training of local leaders forum (2 districts – 30 leaders) to raise awareness/capacity building on the use of water and improved efficiency and greater integration (IWRM principles) • BhWP provided grants to schools in water source protection and catchment management
<p>6. SLWP will remain in dialogue with the key government institutions to promote better water policies and good governance, while focusing on the capacity building of youth and the communities to manage water sources and services, with adequate recognition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River sand mining regulation assessment in Northeast of the country • Water messenger programme in Northeast of the country, also gender water dialogue • Bulk water allocation – set up national dialogue (Nov. 2013) continuing an on-going process • CSR programme: Successful engagement of private sector funding (10000 euros in total) for water quality testing and school sanitation

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:



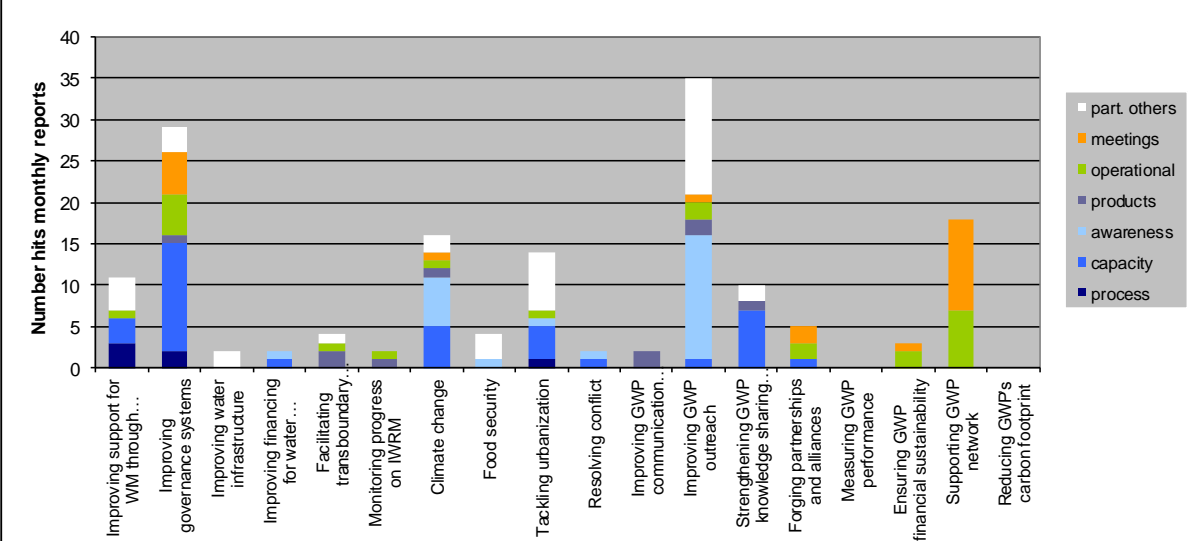
- AWP work needs to be consolidated through an area water forum but increased resources are needed
- SAWAF could not be organised (although equivalent event (regional Day IWW) was held) but further regional consolidation still needed – constrained by shortage of funds
- Need to be clear in the planning process who and what is being targeted by the activities so that the reported activities can be placed in context
- More involvement of partners – important that these activities are shared with all partners – Information collected must be in a format that is easy to communicate to partners – should be strengthened
- Work-plan 2013 too optimistic + Targets set too optimistic for the strategic planning period
- More has been achieved than was planned – new opportunities taken than foreseen

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Improved communication and engagement with partners a challenge
- Lack of regional context in the planning process – there is a need for better regional consolidation of country activities
- Should identify a core issue relevant for all countries which is then coordinated at regional level
- Regional / CWP roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined – lack of clarity in the set up
- Flexibility in balance between specifics as planned and realities of implementation
- Human resource capacity at the country level is limited – a capacity building plan needs to be in place to deal with increased work such as WACREP implementation
- Greater coordination between narrative and financial reporting – process to be managed at regional level

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4.3.11 Southeast Asia

Progress Report (elements)		Southeast Asia										
												
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	A Policies	11	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	3	
	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	
	Total	23	3	0	2	3	4	0	3	4	4	
		Lao PDR										
	A Policies	1										
	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											
INPUTS (Budgets)	2009-todate	SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	Budget (€):	1 000 000										
	Budget (€):											

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SOUTHEAST ASIA	
WORKPLAN 2013(Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight 1 Under Strategic Goal 1 it is planned to implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight 1 Under Strategic Goal 1 :
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACDEP Work Packages 1, 2, 3, 4 (Regional and Transboundary cooperation, National development and Sector Plans, Investment and Project Preparation and Financing); 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The WACDEP program has been postponed by GWPO to 2014 and will be revised according to a new program document , which is being prepared under WCP (Water and Climate Program) name.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. RWP will organize Regional Workshop on Water Resources Management Financing in September or October 2013. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Implemented successfully in Yangon on 3 October 2013
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Two countries will write Country Reporting on Water Resources Development, Management and Use (name of countries will be selected in the next SC meeting). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. It was agreed in the 26th SC meeting that Myanmar and Thailand would implement this activity with allocated budget of € 9,000 per country. However the work has been postponed waiting for further instruction from GWPO. Instead, Indonesia and Thailand had implemented National dialogues on water in the post-2015 development agenda, based on GWP cooperation with UNDP, with support of € 7,000 per country provided by Dutch and Swiss agencies. Reports were completed in April – May 2013.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight 2 Under Strategic Goal 2 the following will be implemented : 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight 2 Under Strategic Goal 2 :
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACDEP Work Package 5 (Demonstration Projects) ; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The WACDEP program has been postponed by GWPO to 2014 and will be revised according to a new program document , which is being prepared under WCP (Water and Climate Program) name.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Strengthening of WRM management instruments : (a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building on IWRM and Delta- The Transboundary Delta in the Mekong Basin, (b) Indonesia WP : Dialogues on local community capacity building on drought, (c) Lao WP - National workshop hydrology and mining forum for integrated water resource management (IWRM), (d) Malaysia CWP : Dialogue with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) for the northern/eastern region of Peninsular Malaysia, (e) Myanmar WP : Dialogue on “Raising Awareness for Increased Water Cooperation Among Different Water Uses”, (e) Philippines WP : Phase 2 study to review current water resource management financing in the Philippines, (f) Thailand WP : Seminar on Water Allocation and Optimization Water Use for Multi-Stakeholders at basin level, (g) Vietnam WP : Drought and IWRM in Delta – Case study in Red river delta of Vietnam. 	<p>Strengthening of WRM management instruments :</p> <p>(a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on Capacity Building on IWRM and Delta- The Transboundary Delta in the Mekong Basin will be implemented in November 2013, (b) Indonesia WP : Dialogues on local community capacity building on drought will be implemented in November 2013, (c) Lao WP - National workshop hydrology and mining forum for integrated water resource management (IWRM) was implemented on 30 August 2013 in Vientiane, (d) Malaysia CWP : Dialogue with the community on integrated flood management (IFM) for the northern/eastern region of Peninsular Malaysia) was implemented on 7 September 2013, (e) Myanmar WP : Dialogue on “Raising Awareness for Increased Water Cooperation Among Different Water Uses” will be implemented in November 2013, (e) Philippines WP : Phase 2 study to review current water resource management financing in the Philippines has been cancelled. Instead , in November 2013 PWP will hold RTD/workshops in November 2013 to discuss filed / pending water-related bills, to identify legislator/s who will push for its approval , and to push the creation of the National Water Resources Management Office (NWRMO) (f) Thailand WP : Seminar on Water</p>

	Allocation and Optimization Water Use for Multi-Stakeholders at basin level, (g) Vietnam WP : Drought and IWRM in Delta – Case study in Red river delta of Vietnam will be implemented in November 2013.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight 3 Under Strategic Goal 3: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight 3 Under Strategic Goal 3 :
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACDEP Work Package 6 and 7 (Capacity Development and Knowledge and Awareness); 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The WACDEP program has been postponed by GWPO to 2014 and will be revised according to a new program document , which is being prepared under WCP (Water and Climate Program) name.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Knowledge sharing : (a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on IWRM and Water conflict Management by taking case study: IWRM best practice for the farmer water user committee and fishery community in Boeung Nay commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province, (b) Indonesia WP : Country toolbox websites consolidation, (c) Lao PDR : National consultation workshop on the gender for integrated water resource and management (IWRM), (d) Malaysia CWP : Strategy for Communications and Partners Engagement, (e) Myanmar WP : Promotion and Awareness Raising of Nexus Approach to Water-Food-Energy Security, (f) Philippines - Conduct conferences, RTDs and sessions on IWRM and WASH in general, (g) Thailand : Participatory research on Rights to use and manage coastal resources and their impacts on local livelihoods: small scale fishery communities in Chao Phaya Delta, (h) Vietnam - Water Governance in Vietnam 15 years implementation of the Law on Water Resources in 1998 : in aspects of water resources management, river basin management, irrigation and drainage development and management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. . Knowledge sharing : (a) Cambodia WP : Consultation Workshop on IWRM and Water conflict Management by taking case study: IWRM best practice for the farmer water user committee and fishery community in Boeung Nay commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province will be implemented in November 2013 , (b) Indonesia WP : Country toolbox websites consolidation (integrated within InaWP website) will be implemented from 16 October to 16 December, (c) Lao PDR : National consultation workshop on the gender for integrated water resource and management (IWRM) was implemented on 6 September 2013 in Vientiane, (d) Malaysia CWP : Strategy for Communications and Partners Engagement) was implemented on 20 -21 September 2013, (e) Myanmar WP : Promotion and Awareness Raising of Nexus Approach to Water-Food-Energy Security will be implemented in November 2013, (f) Philippines - Develop knowledge products on IWRM for distribution during RTDs (please look at Highlight 2 point 1e)), and to be uploaded in website, (g) Thailand : Participatory research on Rights to use and manage coastal resources and their impacts on local livelihoods: small scale fishery communities in Chao Phaya Delta will be implemented in November 2013, (h) Vietnam - Water Governance in Vietnam 15 years implementation of the Law on Water Resources in 1998 : in aspects of water resources management, river basin management, irrigation and drainage development and management will be implemented in November 2013.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight 4 Under Strategic Goal 4 : 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight 4 Under Strategic Goal 4 :
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WACDEP Work Package 8: Partnerships and Sustainability - Promotion of partnership for water resilience in regional events 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The WACDEP program has been postponed by GWPO to 2014 and will be revised according to a new program document , which is being prepared under WCP (Water and Climate Program) name.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Participation in the Development of the Global Strategy and 3-year Regional Work Programme , Annual Global CP meeting and other international and regional meetings. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. A. For the Development of the Global Strategy and 3-year Regional Work Programme : (a) In April 2013, GWP-SEA Chair attended the Task Force meeting in Athena, (b) in May 2013, Program Coordinator joined the Task Force meeting in Stockholm, (c) in August , Chair, Program Coordinator and Communication Officer attended the meeting in Stockholm, (d) all SC members attended interregional meeting between GP-SEA and GWP-SAS in Manila, in March 2013.

	<p>B. Five partners (one each from Indonesia, Malaysia and Myanmar and two from Philippines) participated in Annual Global CP meeting, together with Chair, Program Coordinator and Communication Officer .</p> <p>C. International meetings : (a) GWP-SEA Chair attended UN-ESCAP Expert Group Meeting on Water-Food-Energy nexus, 20-22 March 2013 in Bangkok, (b) he also attended the 2nd APWS Summit in Chiangmai , in June 2013.</p>
<p>3. Organize regional SC meetings , Regional General Partners Meeting, implement routine office operation and administrative works.</p>	<p>3. (a) The 26th SC meeting was held in March 2013 in Manila, prior to the 2nd ADB Water Week, (b) the 27th SC meeting was held in Myanmar on 1 - 2 October 2013, back to back with workshop on WRM Financing (3 October) and Regional Partners Meeting (4 October), (b) Regional General Partners Meeting had been implemented in Yangon, Myanmar, on 4 october 2013, (c) routine office operation and administrative works on going in the Regional Secretariat and CWP offices.</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

- 1) The WACDEP program has been postponed by GWPO to 2014 and will be revised according to a new program document , which is being prepared under WCP (Water and Climate Program) name;
- 2) SC meetings and all planned regional level activities have been implemented ;
- 3) Lao PDR and Malaysia have carried out their country level activities, while other countries will complete their activities in November 2013.
- 4) Due to changing circumstances, Philippine WP's initial plans had to be adapted to fit new realities

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- 1) Program Document preparation is the biggest challenge in continuing WCP.
- 2) Country level activities require more focus of attention.
- 3) The region need a network officer with integrity and good communication skill who can give concrete help in activity implementation.

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4.3.12 Southern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		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	11	3	0	0	1	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
	Total	36	6	0	1	6	0	4	3	1	1
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia					Zimbabwe				
	A Policies	2	0	2	1						
	B Institutional roles	0	0	2	0						
	C Management Instruments	2	0	4	1						
	Total	4	0	8	2						
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...									
		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)	2009-todate	SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa
	Budget (€):	1 000 000									
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia					Zimbabwe				
	Budget (€):										

SOUTHERN AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
<p>1. GWPSA, CWPS and national (Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe) and Limpopo and Orange-Senqu basin structures participate in preliminary dialogues and awareness raising on the need to invest in water resources management – towards water security and climate resilience (context importance of IWRM). Facilitating <i>linkages of regional, basin and local level</i> interventions aimed at managing and developing shared watercourses, considering basin wide issues and increase their investments in developing and managing the resource to achieve social equity, environmental integrity and economic efficiency.</p>	<p>GWPSA has leveraged support (Euro 1,3 million (2012-2015) through SADC’s ICPs to work with GIZ and others in the SADC-GIZ transboundary Water Management programme. The ‘start up’ activities include establishing programmatic linkages with other regional and basin programmes (such as CRIDF, RESILIM, UNDP-GEF SAP and ORASECOM’ IWRM Planning process), developing Terms of Reference for Component 1 (harnessing and generating knowledge); making calls for Expressions of Interest, reviewing EOIs and appointing national and regional consultants. There has been much progress in the latter half of 2013 with consultants in all SADC member states (except Seychelles) having undertaken 3 studies in each of the 13 countries (Regional Water Policy alignment, water financing and indigenous knowledge on climate adaptation and resilience). The national studies are currently being reviewed by the three regional consultants (who developed a framework for each of the studies to guide the country consultants). Progress was also recently reported to the SADC Water Resources Technical Committee and SADC RSAP focal points.</p> <p>Draft terms of reference have also been developed to support the stakeholder engagement for the ORASECOM IWRM Planning process. Stakeholder engagement will commence in the 4 riparians of the Orange-Senqu (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and South Africa) in November, once GIZ disburses the necessary funds. CWPs will be engaged to support the stakeholder engagement and the stakeholder identification for the establishment of the national basin wide fora (multi-sectoral and multilevel). Preparatory meetings have been held with the relevant CWPs for the basin. These for a will play a key role in the basin planning process as well as the SADC national water weeks, which aim to focus on key national dialogues on development priorities and issues (in relation to water resources management and development) as well as promote the SADC Regional policy, planning instruments and frameworks for IWRM and regional development. The region wide stakeholder engagement processes on water security and climate resilience, as well as regional IWRM policy instruments will provide opportunities for CWP programmatic engagement. GWPSA has secured Country partners in the riparians of the Orange-Senqu, Zambezi and Limpopo (primarily) basins to strengthen national – basin linkages through establishment of national basin wide forums, which will coordinate SADC National Water Weeks in 2014.</p>
<p>2. National government sector ministry representatives and key stakeholders in the Limpopo basin participate in CCA & Resilience building capacity development workshops & dialogues organised by GWPSA and CWPS and RESILIM strategic partners – emphasising engagement with other sectors and alignment and integration of WACDEP basin and national activities with existing processes and plans</p>	<p>WACDEP is under implementation in Limpopo Basin with dedicated focus on 2 of the riparians - Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The other 2 riparians as well as the basin structure – LIMCOM have been engaged in technical workshops on water security and climate resilience during the year. Zimbabwe’s process (building on the national climate strategy response process) has enabled extensive consultation and capacity development to date. Whilst there has been a year long delay with Mozambique, the project manager and government are well on board to make more rapid progress now in the areas of WACDEP which have been prioritised for</p>

	<p>the country. There has been limited engagement by the CWP but the CWP Chair and key partners have been engaged on opportunities for meaningful involvement with government – who are leading the project activities in the country. Dedicated capacity building will be undertaken shortly after the ToT session in Addis for all WACDEP national training coordinators and trainers in each of the 8 start up countries.</p> <p>The SADC-GIZ project also implements aspects of WACDEP and the knowledge generated on climate change, resilience building, water security will be used to strengthen stakeholder capacity for engagement in basin – wide planning incorporating climate resilience and water security and the necessary investments for this. National consultations will be undertaken in 2014. Establishment of the basin wide forums using existing platforms in the country have commenced in 2013.</p> <p>In the start up of RESILIM, GWPSA and IUCN supported stakeholder engagement in the 4 riparian countries. GWPSA has also been instrumental in ensuring RESILIM’s plans are aligned to the official Limpopo basin IWRM strategic planning framework and the projects therein. While finding the right modality to engage with the US firm and USAID has been a challenge, before the end of the year GWPSA will enter into a longer term grant agreement – in line with GWPSA’s mode of engagement with key decision makers in the region.</p>
<p>3. GWPSA and SADC secretariat develop and host the 6th SADC multi-stakeholder water dialogue 2013 ensuring a prioritised theme and high quality and effective programme with relevant sector stakeholders from SADC member states participate</p> <p>GWPSA strengthens KM&C capacity and supports structures and programmes of GWPSA.</p>	<p><i>The SADC Multi-stakeholder Water Dialogue</i> focus was on “exploring” the nexus on water, energy and food security. It was tremendously successful in building the understanding of the nexus in the region and especially its relevance for the varying development contexts for different countries and at different levels. Outcomes and recommendations for follow up action were presented to the WRTC and endorsed. Key recommendations from the Dialogue included the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Look at ways to institutionalise the nexus approach (for example in the Energy policy) * Elevate the nexus discussion to the ministers in charge of water, energy and food * Take the outcomes of this water dialogue beyond the WRTC – to other sectors energy and agriculture * Communicate the incentives for coordination and cooperation – by highlighting the impact of not cooperating * Take forward the nexus discussion to the national level – national water weeks <p>KM&C capacity in the research for development arena for GWPSA has been a huge area of growth for the regional partnership. This growth and capacity has been largely through working with the Challenge Programme on Water and Food in the Limpopo basin. GWPSA through FANRPAN and WaterNet coordinated Research for Development among the research partners including IWMI. There were 4 research projects and key messages both process wise and technically which are being taken forward. A science roll out workshop</p>

	<p>was held in October to share with policy makers and next users some of the useful research stemming out of the Challenge Programme over the last 3 years. The goals of the meeting were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To share research results and identify application/uptake opportunities and policy issues from the Limpopo basin development challenge programme; • Engage and seek advice on targeting, packaging and seek potential post project activities at region, basin and national levels, as well as identifying who might further work with research partners and refining their outputs for possible incorporation in existing basin projects; • Foster regional ownership of project outputs, outcomes through partners, networks and processes. <p>Key lessons from this R4D programme were also shared at the at the WaterNet-WARFSA-GWPSA symposium in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), which also discussed how the key research process lessons from CPWF in the SADC region to inform a process of taking coordinated R4D approaches forward in the region.</p> <p>Meanwhile the communications capacity, reporting and infrastructure of GWPSA has vastly improved due to the appointment of a very capable KM&C officer who joined GWPSA in January 2013.</p>
<p>4. Revamp and build on the Partnership & Institutional development GWPSA strategy (2009), GWPSA SC guidance and results of 2 CWP seed fund disbursements 2010/2012 to strengthen CWPs on operational, management, governance, programmatic and fund raising aspects. Efforts needed at GWPSA Chair, SC, Secretariat, CWP Chairs, SCs and Coordinators & GWPO levels.</p>	<p>Previous seed funding had focused mainly on improving accreditation readiness and improving communication between the region and country levels. The last seed funding was specifically focused on encouraging CWPs to identify opportunities upon which to develop proposals and engage with country donors – working with the national ministries. This was an attempt to support countries fund raise and work towards reviving the platforms by playing a meaningful role as many have done in the past. CWP seed funds were aimed to primarily to bring key champions together, strategise on reviving the CWP with the idea of developing a proposal to attract funds so that the CWP could revive itself and organize itself using a project as an opportunity.</p> <p>Terms of reference and draft contracts were developed for all CWPs – seed funds of USD2500 per country were budgeted for in 2012 and 2013. Interest was shown and subsequently contracts were issued to & CWPs - Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. These CWPs developed concept notes, feedback was provided by GWPSA Secretariat but limited progress has been made by CWPs in pursuing further proposal development and engagement with government and donors in country.</p> <p>The challenge of lack of operational funds and not having dedicated secretariat staff for continuous efforts for follow up with such initiatives is a major constraint to sustainable CWP development. Proposal development and donor engagement</p>

<p>GWP SA country networks to engage country and basin stakeholders in the water sector and other water related sectors (those using and impacting the resource) to identify opportunities and clarify roles for the CWP and partner institutions towards a strategic fund raising and sustainability drive by CWPs.</p>	<p>requires time and experience and a level of network and institutional development, which most CWPs do not yet have. Consistent support to develop CWPs is required and each may develop quite differently depending on country context and the value added role and niche, which a CWP and or their partner institutions may play or contribute.</p> <p>Given the current status of CWPs overall, GWPSA will continue to work with the Chairs, Coordinators and core technical teams in each CWP – whom have been actively engaged. For programmatic work/delivery, GWPSA Secretariat will engage with the country CWP champions and rely on them to lead the country activities and work in basin and regional teams with GWPSA. Through this revival of activities, prioritized within the basin and regional IWRM frameworks, GWPSA hopes to leverage broader partner involvement and ownership towards revival and strengthening of the CWPs – and where the initiative is taken by country partners.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:
 In general, GWP SA implemented its two programmatic goals (putting IWRM into practice and addressing development challenges through an IWRM approach) very well at national, basin, regional and Africa levels. More emphasis needs to be made to make a difference locally – on the ground – in the next strategic period and for tnately teh new programmes and projects offer this opportunity. The SADC-GIZ and WACDEP initiatives are ambitious and GWPSA initially underestimated the capacity required to deliver on these. The RWP has tackled this challenge and progress is being made on programme delivery. With an increase in Partner involvement and CWP capacity, more allocation of work to Partners and RTEC is envisaged.

GWPSA has successfully regained regional donor support (Danida and DFID) and this has been in full partnership with SADC in view of implementation of the RSAP III and the harmonized donor support to SADC. As an implementing agent for SADC and as a trusted partner which regional donors choose to support. Both Danida and DFID indicated to SADC that they wished to support GWPSA through the regional SADC support. This is significant on both counts and has taken many years to establish.

GWPSA plans to effectively deliver and keep the trust and high quality outputs as well as ensure proper process, reporting and communication with all. Coupled to this effort was boosting of the knowledge management function.

GWP SA has to continue to efforts on the harnessing of information, re-organising it and packaging appropriate products for knowledge sharing and strategic messaging. In the next strategic period GWP SA must develop a variety of relevant knowledge products from the programme outputs and disseminate these wisely and with purpose. This would include technical and policy briefs as well as best practice and lessons products, which could serve as another capacity development instrument for CWPs. Due to inadequate Human and financial resources GWPSA did not fully implement its KM&C strategy (2009-2013), this strategy remains relevant in the next strategic period and it is being updated currently.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The lack of substantial core and programmatic funding for countries crippled most of the CWPs, rendering most of them inactive. A few activities were rekindled late 2012 to the first quarter of 2013 through the next tranche of seed funding to CWPs.

Lack of core and programmatic resources, limited Secretariat support (budget and staff were dedicated primarily to programmes to generate funds), declining levels of interest and ownership of the respective CWPs, means that a revival effort is required with much energy going into re-strategising on how CWPs establish and sustain themselves .

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Whilst programmatic funds can support basic core function– this is short lived and CWP Coordination ends when the project ends. Operational modalities, hosting capacity, governance, programme development and fund raising are all areas where CWPs require support. Key issues and priority focus areas for the strategy to work effectively at country level :

- CWP capacity on operations & modalities for hosting. Operational cost modalities – need a secretariat, need a coordinator; How to secure core funds for this essential function for CWPs? GWPSA has only managed limited seed funds in phases but only once offs for last 3 years . Need a secure fund for basic CWP secretariat/coordinating functions but the challenge is where we secure core funds from ?
- No resources (HR or financial or institutional) for basic core functions at country level – partnership communications, partner information & knowledge sharing, engagement with the regional partnership on the regional programme (two-way communications needed) , critically maintaining/updating the partner database with new members, contact details, institutional profiles , governance structure, progress on accreditation and adherence and lastly country programme development and fund raising.
- role clarification, CWP vs individuals and partner institutions,
- financial management and audit and compliance.
- CWPs are active only when a project and funds are available – primarily on project activities – no network coordination, communication and management . Some of these aspects have been done during project execution but short lived.
- CWPs need to nurture their relationship and sell their value add to national governments and be proactive when projects on the horizon - business intelligence and CWP champions.
- GWPSA needs to ensure our strategy will focus on the importance of functioning CWPs - but how do we address this, how do we obtain/build CWPs to become sustainably functional, relevant, visible and recognised in the countries, otherwise GWP strategy will not find meaningful expression at the country level, won't be relevant , owned or driven!
- re-evaluate hosting model and formalise; revisit registration – 1st accreditation

With a strong RWP – governance, institutional, financial resources & programmatic – and with dedicated energy and 10 years experience – further developing the CWPs and involving more meaningfully the country partners, the next strategic period should demonstrate success in this area, which has been difficult in the 2009-2013 period.

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4.3.13 West Africa

Progress Report (elements)		West Africa									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Veri	Cote d'Ivc	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 Veri	Cote d'Ivc	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	A Policies	11	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
	B Institutional roles	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
	C Management Instruments	24	1	0	4	0	4	1	2	0	2
	Total	39	6	0	8	0	5	2	3	0	3
		Guinea-Bi Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo		
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	
	Total	1	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	3	
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...									
		Improving governance systems									
		Improving water infrastructure									
		Improving financing for water...									
		Facilitating transboundary...									
		Monitoring progress on IWRM									
		Climate change									
		Food security									
		Tackling urbanization									
INPUTS (Budgets)	2009-todate	WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Veri	Cote d'Ivc	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Budget (€):	1 000 000									
	Guinea-Bi Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo			
	Budget (€):										

WEST AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2013 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2013
1. Continue collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and WWF for the promotion of the 1997 UN Convention on International Watercourses.	Niger has ratified the UN 97 Convention. (Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Burkina Faso and Benin ratified long before). The Gambia, made some progress, and Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire are still in the process.
2. Operationalise the dialogue on groundwater management in West Africa.	The reviewed proposal on collaborative management of groundwater in West Africa has been finalised in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and ACPC. Three Policy briefs and one Technical brief developed and shared. 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 CWP is defined. The network of Journalists for IWRM set up by the CWP will be a key tool. The National IWRM planning process includes the CWP as a key partner.
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 developed edited and shared. The reviewed proposal on collaborative management of groundwater in West Africa is also finalised jointly with the agreement to work together on the fundraising activities and then for the implementation of the project.
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 financing water and protection of the natural resources in West Africa in July 2013, and is still very active.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Five countries have ratified the UN Convention 1997 in West Africa and Gambia is close to reach the target. We are still committed to support that activity in Ghana, Gambia and Cote d'Ivoire. This is a contribution to the regional cooperation component of ECOWAS regional policy and a request from the River basin organisations in West Africa. - The operationalization of the regional dialogue initiative on groundwater is ongoing. The regional workshop has helped define the main issues at stake and given a clear idea of aspects to tackle. Based on the priorities defined, in collaboration with ECOWAS/WRCC and ACPC, communication materials (Policy briefs and a technical brief) have been developed and printed for dissemination as well as an improved version of the project proposal. - Major partners have been identified and convened for a workshop to shape well the proposal; things have been put together in the format of a bankable project for fund raising with the participation of all the relevant regional organisations. There is a need of a greater coordination and lobbying. - In Niger, things are moving slowly since it is the duty of the Government of Niger to get funding for developing the IWRM plan. The CWP is preparing the field by training relevant stakeholders when and as it can to be able to bring valuable contribution when the funding is available. - Direct financial support could not be brought to existing CWPs for their operational costs. This remains a great challenge to get all CWPs being self sufficient through locally raised funds. One of the important lessons that countries with project funded like WACDEP is to profit from this opportunity to prepare projects for submission to donors. The next Strategy period should put this as priority. <p>(i) The ratification process in countries is slow; that is normal. GWP should take into account this experience in the planning of similar actions with participatory approach that requires the endorsement through political decisions.</p>	

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- (ii) For the promotion of groundwater, ECOWAS/WRCC has taken the leadership role for the political endorsement of the proposal, GWP/WA being the technical partner. A great step has been done since the ground water issue is integrated as a component of the regional water policy at GWP's request. The greatest challenge is mobilizing the funding for the implementation
- (iii) The CWP in Niger is ready and well positioned as a key partner in the IWRM process. Whenever the CWP has set itself as a partner bringing support to the Government it finds some readiness to give it that role. Collaboration is strong between the CWP and the Water and environment department in Niger.
- (iv) Countries in which 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 secretary following the day to day running of the CWP activities. Without a minimum staff for CWPs no way they can develop. But the challenge is how to fund this initial investment?

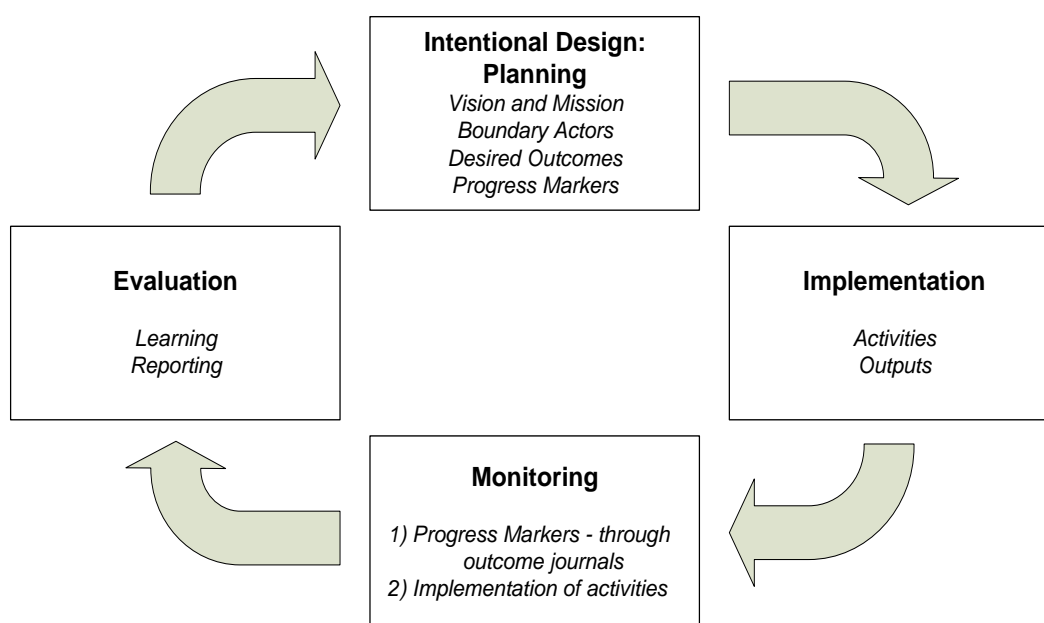
Annex A – GWP Outcome Mapping Based Work Programme Management

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*¹⁸, the GWP Network has developed continually improving workplanning and monitoring processes and procedures. This has been complemented by the introduction of a results-based management logical framework as summarised in Annex B.

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*¹⁹ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of tangible results to outcomes²⁰ 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*²¹ 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 2013 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

¹⁸ 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*.

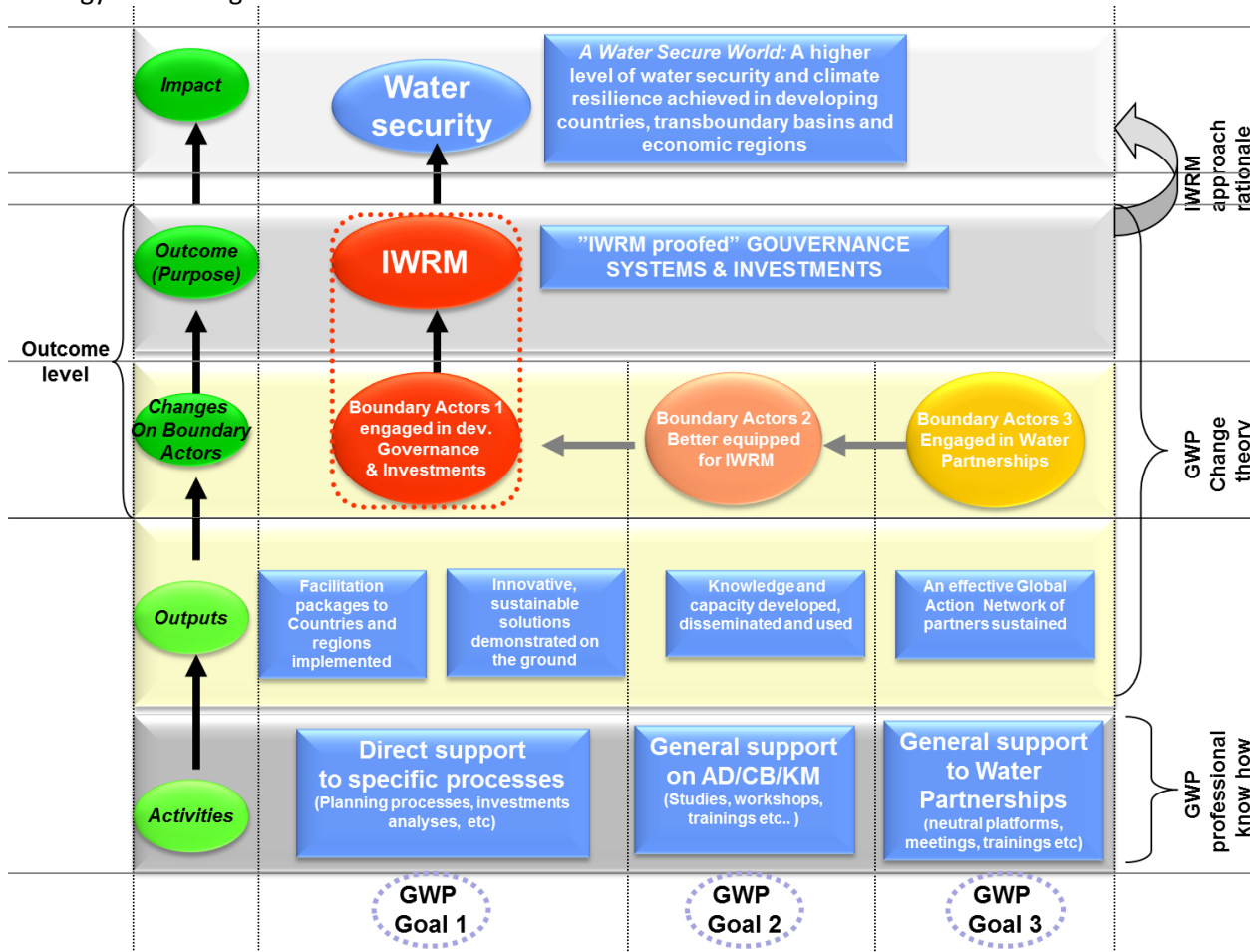
¹⁹ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

²⁰ *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).

²¹ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

Annex B – GWP Results-Framework

The links between the various elements contributing to delivering results envisioned in the new Strategy are reflected in the following logical framework analysis structured to match the new Strategy with its 3 goals.



(Note: AD for Advocacy; CB for Capacity Building; KM for Knowledge Management)

Figure: GWP results framework – Strategy 2020

Impact – A Water Secure World

GWP’s impact lies in the **socio-economic and environmental benefits** derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active.

These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *concrete problems* solved.

IMPACT			
Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits accrued to people from improved water resources planning and management • Value of investment influenced which contributes to water

			security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> through improved WRM & water services
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Indicators followed at GWP level	
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> through improved WRM & water services

Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP main Outcomes lie in the **governance²² improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements are called hereafter GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes and occur in “**change areas**” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum.

A comprehensive classification of these “change areas” and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

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

There is a great diversity of **change areas** and related key water governance outcomes. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *concrete problems* targeted.

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES			
Mission	“To advance water governance and management through knowledge-intensive partnerships for sustainable development”	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	Key water governance outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Environment elements influenced • Institutional Arrangements influenced • Management Instruments influenced

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES - EXAMPLES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience • Approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience • Agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced. • Investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience • Legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP.

²² Governance is “the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)” (UNESCAP, 2009). 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).

Indicators followed at GWP level	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> facilitated by GWP
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).

Outcome Challenges

The governance improvements listed above are happening on the ground via the actors of the water sector benefiting from GWP interventions.

Each GWP entity applies the Outcome Mapping approach to identify the key **boundary actors** to influence in order to have a chance to foster these changes. The way GWP would like to see these boundary actors influenced is articulated via “Outcome challenges”. These Outcome Challenges are decomposed for the global and regional agendas in smaller goal posts to be reached along the way: the GWP Progress Markers.

There is a great diversity of **Boundary Actors** and related outcome challenges: Governments, RBOs, Research organizations, NGOs, Funding agencies etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *concrete problems* targeted.

		OUTCOMES CHALLENGES	PROGRESS MARKERS
Goal 1	“Catalyse change in policy and practice”	Boundary actors ensure that water is a key part of sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in processes such as governance reform, planning, investments
Goal 2	“Generate and communicate knowledge”	Boundary Actors use increased knowledge & communication capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in developing, sharing and institutionalizing knowledge for change
Goal 3	“Strengthen partnerships”	Boundary Actors use increased networking capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in developing, governing and sustaining partnerships

	OUTCOMES CHALLENGES - EXAMPLES
Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Economic Communities River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and governments advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in transboundary waters and shared aquifers for regional and economic development Countries integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governments demonstrate enhanced efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing and adaptation funds • Stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions and stakeholders have enhanced capacity to develop no/low regrets investment and integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans • Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and climate resilient development
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional/ country level partnerships' have enhanced competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement, monitoring and evaluation

Outputs

GWP outputs lie in **the services and products** delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors).

There is a great diversity of **services and products**: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge or capacity building products; networking and partnerships tools etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *concrete problems* targeted.

		HIGH LEVEL OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES
Goal 1	"Catalyse change in policy and practice"	Facilitation packages for countries, regions and global level implemented, incl. innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies, analysis, workshops, coaching, specific water management tools, demonstration projects etc
Goal 2	"Generate and communicate knowledge"	Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge products, trainings, media features etc
Goal 3	"Strengthen partnerships"	An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services via neutral platforms, meetings, agenda setting, agenda development, fund raising

	OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES - EXAMPLES
Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basin wide climate risk, hotspot analysis and vulnerability assessments and climate impact assessments • WMO User Interface for the water sector supported by GWP to provide tailored information to users • Country Climate Risk and Vulnerability Report • Country Stakeholder Analysis for Water, Climate and Development • Guidance on how water related sectors can identify investment options in on-going plans and new innovative options. • Economic case for investment options • Database of existing regional projects
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training material developed • Articles on water and climate media (print, electronic and visual) • Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes key issues and outcome stories to consider for water security and climate resilience
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major stakeholder groups participate in country water partnerships and are represented in overall project management and a system for wider national consultation is established and used at strategic steps in the programme • Regions and countries have implementation plans with a clear M&E Framework

Indicators followed at GWP level	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up
OT2.3	Number of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> developed and disseminated
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP water security for climate <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.

Annex C – 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
CIWA	Cooperation for International Waters in Africa (World Bank Trust Fund)
COP	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, Copenhagen Denmark
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
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. http://www.ooskanews.com/)
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

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RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RC	Regional Coordinator
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
SITWA	Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire Oeust-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
WPP	Water Partnership Programme of the World Bank
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
YR	Yellow River

Annex D - 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)
Income from GWP's Financial Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Income: Income that can be used for any agreed activities in GWPO or the GWP Network in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present core funding by SIDA, Danida, the Netherlands, DFID, etc. • Designated Income: Income that is used and accounted for separately for a specific programme, project or activity as stipulated by the donor. Examples include present designated funding by the EC for the SITWA Project. • Earmarked Income: Income that comes in as Core but where the donor explicitly or implicitly wants the funds to be used and accounted for primarily for a specific programme, project or activity in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present earmarked funding for WACDEP in Africa provided by Austria.
Inception phase	The first period of project implementation from start-up until the writing of the inception report, often two to three months. The Inception Report is usually the first report produced at the end of the inception period, which updates the project design document and/or the terms of reference and sets the implementation work plan for the rest of the project.
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></p>

Term	Definition
	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.
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	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and 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 capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water 2013)