

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016 – Mid-Strategy

Monitoring and Reporting Progress

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Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2016* summarises the monitoring, evaluation and reporting within the GWP Work Programme Cycle (see Annex A). The Review draws on the regular monitoring data and information being collected. First and foremost, the report informs the Steering Committee in seeking their approval of the *Annual Progress Review for 2016*. It is also used for dialogue with the Financing Partners Group. This report is a tool for the GWPO and the 13 Regional Water Partnerships to identify challenges to be addressed in order to refine the delivery of the 6-year Strategy and to prepare their future workplans.

2016 marks the end of the first half of the 2014-2019 Strategy. As such, the report is both a reflection of progress in the context of the last three years as well as a record of specific results that have been achieved in 2016.

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 6-year GWP Strategy by goal, and by each of the six themes and two cross-cutting areas of the current Strategy. It is intended to complement the annual workplan 2016 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report for 2016 which is presented elsewhere.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an overall review of progress in implementing the Strategy, including the highlights and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities. The section also includes a *Mid-Strategy Assessment* summarising the main achievements and key lessons that have emerged during the first half of the strategy period.
- Section 2 contains the consolidated results, including the assessment of outcome challenges and progress markers, a quantification and classification of the key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP, and the review of target achievement against the results-based management logical framework indicators.
- Section 3 documents results according to GWP entity, presented through detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2016 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

1 Overall review of progress

1.1 Mid-Strategy Assessment

The completion of 2016 marks the mid-point of the GWP 2014-2019 Strategy. This has been taken as an opportunity to reflect on and assess progress achieved over the last three years, as well as to provide pointers to guide implementation during the second half of the strategy period.

This section provides a summary of the main achievements and key lessons that have emerged since the start of the current strategy in 2014.

Reported results:

- **Tangible water governance improvements:** Since 2014, more than 120 key water governance outcomes have been recorded that were, to varying degrees, influenced by GWP's work. These outcomes have materialised throughout the water governance spectrum and are evenly spread across the three main IWRM change area clusters (*the enabling environment, institutional arrangements, and management instruments*). With the exception of a limited number of outcome categories that are included in the GWP logframe, numerical targets are not set for governance outcomes. Nevertheless, the large number recorded to date and, more importantly, the high profile and significance of many of the results suggests that GWP is successfully working with mandated actors to incorporate IWRM principles into key water governance processes.
- **Quantified targets and results:** The current strategy period has seen the introduction of the GWP logframe through which GWPO and the 13 RWPs have set numerical targets against a common set of *impact, outcome* and *output* indicators. The logframe has enabled more tangible measurement of progress against the organisational results framework thereby providing a valuable mechanism for strengthening organisational planning and M&E, as well as increasing the transparency of external reporting and accountability for plan implementation. In 2016, more than 90% of outcome indicator targets were met¹ while at the output level 14 out of 19 monitored targets were achieved. However, on a case by case basis there are still discrepancies between the targets set and results achieved.
- **Leveraging investments:** In Africa alone, almost 20 million euros has been leveraged through the provision of GWP project development support to mandated institutions, such as national ministries, local governments and river basin organisations. Financed projects cover areas such as climate resilient infrastructure, improved information systems and the strengthening of institutions, with funds being secured from organisations such as the African Development Bank's Water Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the ClimDev-Africa programme. The significant documentation of this process and lessons learned provide crucial inputs to similar processes both within and outside of Africa.
- **Linking the global and national levels through adaptation planning:** The prominent role that GWP has played in supporting and influencing the COP process and UNFCCC agenda

¹ Total numerical results as a proportion of total numerical targets for indicators O1-O7 in the GWP logframe

has on the one hand helped define the global architecture for climate adaptation and on the other enabled GWP to apply this framework directly at the national level, particularly through support to countries to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). GWP is currently supporting the development and implementation (through investment planning) of NAP processes in a number of countries and is also, within the same context, actively assisting countries to further define their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in light of the COP21 Paris Agreement.

- **Contribution to the 2030 Development Agenda:** GWP played a significant role in lobbying and mobilising support for a Sustainable Development Goal dedicated to water which was successfully adopted in 2015. GWP has since built on this work through the launch of its SDG Preparedness Facility targeted at the country level as well as through continued global level collaboration with UN-Water in the GEMI process. On the back of this work the organisation is well positioned to play a prominent role in SDG implementation at multiple levels.

Thematic areas:

- **GWP's approach to its strategic themes:** The GWP 2014-2019 Strategy contains an ambitious commitment to support the implementation of IWRM by targeting water governance improvements through six thematic entry points. Operationalising this ambition was initially a challenge with available resources at times being insufficient to progress the work equally on each of the themes. Merging three of the themes into a 'Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems (WFEE) Nexus' group has helped to make more of the resources available, whilst the development of concrete programmatic approaches for each theme has set out realistic objectives with clear implementation pathways in the context of the related SDGs.
- **Strength of GWP's climate resilience programme:** Continuous work in the area of climate advocacy coupled with tangible results achieved through the WACDEP/IDMP projects (operationalised in the current strategy period throughout the 13 GWP regions) has resulted in a climate portfolio that is both well-funded and respected by key actors and donors at the global, regional and national levels. Securing the trust and buy-in from key organisations, such as UNFCCC and WMO at the global level, AMCOW at the continental level and a range of regional and national institutions, has paid dividends in terms of profile and legitimacy subsequently paving the way for new funding opportunities at all levels.
- **Thematic ground work:** With the exception of the climate theme, under which the WACDEP projects in Africa had been launched during the preceding strategy period, the other GWP themes only started to be planned according to a coordinated approach since the start of the current strategy. As such, the focus has been on establishing programmatic coherence, developing strong partnerships and mobilising funding in the areas of transboundary water management, urbanisation and the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus. This has led to involvement in key processes such as the Committee on World Food Security, the Habitat III Urban Agenda and the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention, as well as collaboration with strategic allies, such as FAO, UN-Habitat, IW:LEARN, to pool resources and work towards common goals.
- **Cross-cutting issues (gender and youth)** – The development of the gender and youth strategies stopped short of providing clear guidance as to how the objectives could be

realistically achieved providing an initial challenge for implementation. Particularly in the case of gender, the lack of internal capacity and meaningful partnerships resulted in an inward looking approach which was limited to progressing strategy implementation through ongoing activities and plans that indirectly achieved objectives rather than planning initiatives that proactively targeted the strategic ambitions. For youth however, strong results (such as the establishment of Water Youth Networks in many regions) and a clear way forward were successfully achieved generating a lot of momentum that continues to be maintained enthusiastically in a number of regions through a well-coordinated approach.

Knowledge management and communication:

- **Corporate knowledge management:** GWP has sought to strengthen its management of corporate knowledge by both revisiting the role and purpose of knowledge generation at the global level (particularly through the GWP Technical Committee) as well as seeking to improve documentation of GWP's high level results and experience. In the case of the former, recommendations made following major reviews of GWP's knowledge practice have been adopted, especially in relation to the need to improve communication and integration among GWP entities and better evaluate knowledge products. With regard to documentation of results and GWP added value, a series of *Impact Stories* have been published which link GWP's work to tangible socio-economic benefits on the ground via the governance change that enabled this to happen. The *Impact Stories* have also been submitted to OECD as illustrations of water governance best practice in the context of the OECD Water Governance Initiative. The GWP ToolBox also required a substantial review leading to a series of updates aimed at maintaining a comprehensive and fit for purpose framework for IWRM planning and knowledge exchange.
- **Development and launch of the Securing Water, Sustaining Growth publication:** The publication of the GWP/OECD task force report on water security and sustainable development² highlighted the enhanced global positioning and profiling that is to be gained from collaborating with high-level organisations on work that seeks to advance the global debate on the topic of water security. The document has helped to maintain GWP's position at the vanguard of global level discussions on the future prospects for water security.
- **Collaboration across the network/with global partners:** The GWP-led Water Goal Campaign, organised in support of a dedicated water SDG, demonstrated the benefits of a coordinated effort by all GWP regions anchored in a global process with a clear cause and supported through targeted training initiatives. Close collaboration with UN-Water also highlighted the advantages of cross-agency work and how two organisations with a common goal can share resources and build on complementary strengths.
- **Deploying new means of communication:** In the context of the Water Goal Campaign and the subsequent GWP 20th anniversary campaign, the organisation has made significant use of social media. This has helped to make GWP visible in the right context and is securing measurable outreach to target audiences (including high-level individuals) that would be difficult to connect to through more traditional channels.

² Securing Water, Sustaining Growth: Report of the GWP/OECD Task Force on Water Security and Sustainable Growth, University of Oxford, UK (2015)

Strengthening the network:

- **Understanding the network:** In 2015 GWP carried out an extensive review of its partners with the aim of updating membership records and gaining a better understanding of the type of partner within different regions and countries, and the extent to which GWP actively collaborates with them. As a result, GWP has been able to identify dormant partners and maintains monthly records of the number and types of partners with whom activities are implemented across all regions. Following on from this partners' assessment and tracking, GWP has recently launched a rapid country analysis initiative in countries where GWP either has a Country Water Partnership in place or is otherwise closely engaged. The analysis will provide a baseline for GWP positioning at country level (as a key organisation supporting the achievement of the water connected development objectives).
- **Network governance and management:** With the longstanding goal of strengthening GWP operations at the national level, i.e. ensuring that Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) have both the human and administrative capacity to manage projects and raise funding, a wide reaching governance review has been carried out by all 13 regions. Part of this is an ongoing process to ensure that all CWPs meet the standard Conditions of Accreditation which are the minimum requirement in order to hold the name of GWP, use its logo or receive funding from GWPO. To date around half of all CWPs accredited with a further quarter well advanced in becoming so. In addition, an annual assessment grid for each Regional Water Partnership (RWP) is now operational with the aim of summarising RWP performance against key criteria for review by the relevant regional governance bodies. Together these measures are strengthening network governance in a number of facets which has helped the organisation to comply with donor due diligence requirements, such as the successful pass in 2016 of the 5 pillars of the European Commission Pillars Assessment.
- **Locally raised funds:** Moving away from regional dependency on globally sourced funding has been a clear objective since before the start of the current strategy period. Whereas there remain large variations between the regions in the extent to which they have successfully raised funding at the local level, the overall trend is positive. In total, €4 million was raised locally across the network in 2015, up from around €2.3 in 2014. Final figures will not be available for 2016 until the annual audit is completed in early 2017.
- **Partnerships with strategic allies:** GWP has continued to work closely with UN-Water, most notably through the Task Force on the 2030 Agenda and the Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation related SDG targets (GEMI). GWP provides UN-Water with unique access to country level actors through the network whilst the collaboration in turn provides GWP with an opportunity to be visibly engaged at the global level, adding value to the sustainable development agenda and the global water community. GWP is also represented on governance bodies of a number of strategic partners at global level, including the World Water Council, the 2030 Water Resources Group and UNDP-CapNet.
- **Strengthened M&E:** During the current strategy period, GWP has rolled-out a comprehensive M&E system that consists of a hybrid of two methodologies; outcome mapping and traditional RBM. The system enables a broad and categorised record of GWP's work in the context of the GWP Results Framework and has largely met with the

approval of funding partners. Efforts continue to be made to firm up and improve the use of the system through enhanced capacity at the regional and country level. This has included the development of guidance documents, a quality assessment mechanism, online tutorials and simplified templates as well as one-to-one programme management support provided by GWPO to relevant regional and country staff. As a result, the standard of planning and reporting continues to improve resulting in more robust work plan documents and comprehensive reporting closely aligned with the GWP results framework.

The GWP Change Agenda

The GWP Change Agenda was adopted in 2016 with the overall objective of ensuring that GWP as an organisation is fit for future by the end of 2019. The Change Agenda is a response to the emerging development environment, a changing donor landscape and a series of recommendations arising from two major reviews of GWP – the Dalberg governance review (2014) and the PEM knowledge management review (2015) – and has become the main vehicle through which to maintain GWP's relevance, and best position the organisation to address the new set of challenges and opportunities it faces in the coming years.

The Change Agenda is structured according to the following four issues:

1. Strengthening the country level
2. Improving sustainability of financing
3. Improving corporate knowledge management
4. Increasing institutional performance

Working groups have been established to support the above issues and the GWP Steering Committee is in the process of creating a Task Force to oversee implementation. Two development scenarios have also been developed for the network, the first of which is a continuation of the current approach as described in the GWP Strategy and Work Programme, whereas the second describes a quantum jump in GWP involvement at country level through its role as a multi-stakeholder platform for SDG implementation. An ongoing analysis of the network will help determine which of the two scenarios GWP is best equipped to pursue.

The Change Agenda is fully embedded within the 2017-2019 Work Programme which includes an overall timeline for implementation.

1.2 GWP at work – Selected 2016 Results

This section provides a summary of the main achievements by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2016 workplan. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex A) and the thematic areas outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019.

1.2.1 *Impact and Outcomes: mid- to long-term achievements*

GWP works towards its mission and vision according to a chain of results. The implementation of activities and outputs influence targeted stakeholders, also known as boundary actors. These actors exert this influence in the development of key water governance outcomes, such as policies, legislation, action plans, strategies and institutional reform, which in turn lead to

increased investments in water security and socio-economic improvements in people's lives. The GWP M&E system is designed to document this process and analyse how GWP's work has contributed to governance change across the attribution gap.

As described in Section 2.1, in 2016 **44 key water governance outcomes** were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These included:

- The endorsement of **more than 10 investment plans and strategies** for the implementation of climate adaptation plans (Tunisia, Zimbabwe), water sector reform (Tajikistan) and IWRM at different scales (North Africa, China).
- The establishment of **climate resilient governance frameworks**, including the AMCOW African Water Resources Management Priority Action Programme 2016-2025, and the incorporation of **priority actions from the National Adaptation Plans** of Cameroon and Burkina Faso into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Programme for Social and Economic Development (PNDES) respectively.
- The adoption of almost **20 IWRM based agreements and legislative frameworks**, including the Danube Declaration 2016, a trilateral agreement on protecting the Upper Prut River in the Ukraine and the legal validation of groundwater regulation in Shaanxi Province, China.
- The **strengthening of institutions** through formal governance reform policies and adopted institutional frameworks within, for example, the Palestine Water Authority and the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO).

Unlike activities and outputs, the outcome level results are beyond GWP's direct control and therefore subject to many other factors that can both support or derail the process. Examples of governance processes that have not led to the anticipated associated outcomes in 2016 include:

- The process of developing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in Central America, supported by GWP, did not progress as anticipated in the 2016 workplan. This was due to countries directing their resources to the development and implementation of their Intended National Determined Commitments (INDCs) established in the context of the Paris Agreement which were prioritised ahead of NAP development.
- The planned development of the South Asia Drought Network in collaboration with The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Disaster Management Centre was not possible due to the dissolution of the Centre.
- The planned finalisation and implementation of a Local Development Planning process in Loubila Municipality, Burkina Faso, was delayed due to political change and instability in the country.

The final link in the results chain is the **impact level**, i.e. the assumption that water governance reform at the outcome level will lead to sustainable socio-economic benefits among the target populations through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups and more sustainable use of resources. All water governance outcomes to which GWP has contributed are assumed to in one way or another result in increased water security. However, the attribution of quantified impact (e.g. investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) is an ongoing challenge. A key factor is the inevitable time lag between

the appearance of an outcome and the resulting impact on the ground. For example, the development of a National Adaptation Plan in 2016 will only result in increased investment and improvements in people's lives once the plan is under implementation, perhaps 1-3 years following approval. In the case of a new water policy the resulting impact is likely to be even further down the line.

Increasingly, GWP is able to document such impact, particularly with regards to investments. This is most directly done through the value of investment that GWP has helped to leverage, i.e. support provided to mandated institutions to access funding for project implementation. During the current strategy period, almost €20 million has been directly leveraged through WACDEP Africa alone to fund planning and investment processes. Such direct leveraging is only part of the picture as indirectly significant investments are allocated through national budgets and donor funding for the implementation of the various plans and strategies supported by GWP. Consequently, the actual value of investment that can be attributed to GWP's work is considerably more.

One means of capturing and recording such indirect investment is occurring through the development of **GWP 'Impact Stories'** which are being produced to demonstrate quantified impact that can be linked to the governance change and direct interventions promoted by GWP. The impact stories selected to date aim to cover different aspects of GWP's work ranging from the indirect mobilisation of large scale investments in water security to direct beneficiaries at the local level. What each of the stories have in common is the context of the GWP Results Framework and applicability within the concept of IWRM.

It should be noted that the procedures involved in realising outcome and, particularly, impact level results can take several years. As such, the work conducted by GWP to influence the above governance change processes was in many cases initiated well before the outcome materialised. The results therefore relate to activities and outputs implemented through a series of workplans dating back to the preceding strategy period.

Adaptation planning and implementation in Cameroon

In 2015 the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature (MINEPDED) of Cameroon finalised its National Adaptation Plan (NAP). GWP was closely involved in the process, providing significant support to the Ministry in the strengthening of water issues in the document, facilitating stakeholder engagement and ensuring compliance with the international guidance on NAP development.

Since validation, GWP has continued to work with the government to publicise the NAP at national and regional events and to seek support from partners to enable implementation. This ongoing support has included the development of an associated investment plan and business case to enhance resource mobilisation for implementation. The NAP, and its associated investment plan, is the key framework through which Cameroon is addressing climate change adaptation as evidenced through the development of the country's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), the adaptation aspects of which are sourced directly from the four strategic axes identified in the NAP.

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under 3 Goals

The 2016 GWP workplan was structured according to the three goals outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-19 which are:

Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

This section provides a summary of the main activities and outputs carried out by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2016 workplan by strategic goal as well as two key achievements by each region. Some of these activities and outputs contributed to the high level water governance outcomes described in Section 1.2.1 above whereas others are contributing to processes that are expected to lead to outcomes in 2017 and beyond.

Illustrative highlights – Goal 1

Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policies and practice – focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. Some of the main groups of activities and large scale initiatives carried out under Goal 1 were as follows:

- **Advocacy:** As part of its ongoing support to UNFCCC, GWP actively participated in the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21 in Paris with the overall objective to advocate for increased allocation of climate finance to water security and adaptation and promote coherence in implementation of relevant climate change commitments in the COP 21 agreement with the Sustainable Development Goal on water.
- **Regional cooperation:** Regional level planning and cooperation remained high on the agenda within many of the GWP regions in 2016. Work with regional organisations included technical support to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) in the formal process towards a UfM regional water agenda, whilst GWP continued to facilitate and influence key processes and investments in a number of African transboundary river basin authorities including the Limpopo River Basin Commission, the Volta Basin Authority, the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the Niger Basin Authority.
- **Support to National Governments:** More than 90 national governments received direct support in relation to governance processes in 2016. Highlights include adaptation planning in Armenia, revision of the national water bill in Guatemala, drought policy development in Hungary and the facilitation of a national dialogue for Tunisia's possible accession to the UNECE Water Convention.
- **Investment planning:** GWP's work on supporting investment planning processes in 2016 was most advanced in Africa where the WACDEP projects continued to work closely with mandated organisations in this area. The investment plans associated with the Cameroon NAP and Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy were developed through GWP support whilst in Ghana work focused on finalising investment priorities through

stakeholder engagement with the White Volta Basin Investment Forum in the development of an Investment Plan for the White Volta Basin Catchment Plan.

- **Support to countries in accessing finance for water security:** In 2016 the WACDEP projects in Africa included a strong focus on supporting countries to access finance for project implementation. GWP worked closely with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) to support the Volta Basin Authority and the riparian states in the preparation of a project on Integrated Flood Management. Elsewhere in West Africa and also in the context of flood management, GWP worked with the Ghana Irrigation Development Agency to seek funding for a project on integrated floodwater harvesting and management for multipurpose use in districts in the Upper East Region of the country.
- **Implementation of demonstration projects:** The implementation of demonstration projects in 2016 has contained a strong focus on capacity building and upscaling. Examples include Tunisia, where a long-term agreement has been signed with the Ministry of Agriculture to integrate climate change considerations into the water and soil conservation planning using the Douimis basin as a pilot case, and the Bugusera basin in Rwanda where a formal agreement with the local government is being finalised as part of the long-term sustainability plan for demonstrated interventions.

The GWP SDG Preparedness Facility

To utilise GWP's strengths and Regional and Country Water Partnerships to help with the implementation of the SDGs, GWP launched in 2015, the SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF), which aims to help countries prepare for the implementation of the water-related SDGs. A first cohort of 16 Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) spread throughout 10 out of GWP's 13 regions, were selected in 2016 to submit draft Project Notes. These acted as a pre-cursor to receiving funding support to develop full Project Documents mapping out how they will facilitate the engagement of their partnerships to help national governments implement the water-related SDGs over the next three years.

There is a wide spectrum of where the 16 CWPs are currently at with the Design Phase of the SDG-PF. Finalisation of the Project Documents will proceed in two separate batches, with the first set prepared by December 2016 and the other early in 2017. These finalised proposals will be packaged together for purposes of resource mobilisation by the CWP, with support from the RWP, and GWPO as part of a broader fund raising initiative.

The 16 countries that make up the first cohort of Project Documents are as follows:

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

Illustrative highlights – Goal 2

Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge – focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture. Some of the main groups of activities and large scale initiatives carried out under Goal 2 were as follows:

- **Capacity building:** As in previous years, in 2016 GWP continued to conduct a great variety of demand-driven training activities across the network, many of which were in direct support of IWRM processes. At the continental level, International Water Law workshops were successfully organised in collaboration with key partners in Latin America and Africa, whilst at the global level GWP teamed up with UNDP-CapNet and WMO to deliver an online drought risk reduction course through CapNet's Virtual Campus.
- **South-south lessons learning and knowledge exchange:** 9 south-to-south learning and exchange events were organised during 2016 in response to an increasing demand from GWP's regional and country water partnerships to work more closely together in addressing common aims and challenges. Highlights include a regional workshop on rainwater harvesting organised jointly by GWP Central America and GWP Caribbean, and a Pan-Asian workshop on integrated flood management involving the four GWP Asian regions along with key regional stakeholders.
- **Publications:** Within programmes and projects such as WACDEP, the IDMP and the International Water Law courses, knowledge products have increasingly been developed and used to directly support programme implementation and to share knowledge between known partners and stakeholders. More than 80 knowledge products were produced in 2016 including the documentation of lessons and good practices in drought management in East Africa, a report on water sector reform in Palestine in the context of private sector participation, and a socioeconomic analysis of the sectoral impact of the 2014 drought in Central America.
- **Social media:** In the context of the 2015 Water Goal Campaign and the subsequent GWP 20th anniversary campaign, GWP has continued to make significant use of social media. This has helped to make GWP visible in the right context and is securing measurable outreach to target audiences (including high-level individuals) that would be difficult to connect to through more traditional channels.

The WACDEP Africa Capacity Development Programme

2016 saw the completion of the WACDEP Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa Training Programme which was implemented since 2012 in the eight African countries participating in WACDEP. The programme engaged some 140 participants through the organisation of over 50 workshops with the overall objective to develop the capacity of planners and technical officers in government departments on the integration of no/low regret investment options into existing development planning processes.

In Mozambique, the programme had a large role to play in the successful mobilisation of funding for a project developed by the programme participants from the relevant national and local institutions on urban flood management in Maputo. In Ghana the programme will be incorporated into the curriculum of the National Local Government Training Institute for the purpose of training public servants in national development efforts. And in Burkina Faso the trainees from the Permanent Secretary of the National Commission for Sustainable Development played a significant part in enhancing water security aspects into the development of the country's National Adaptation Plan.

Illustrative highlights – Goal 3

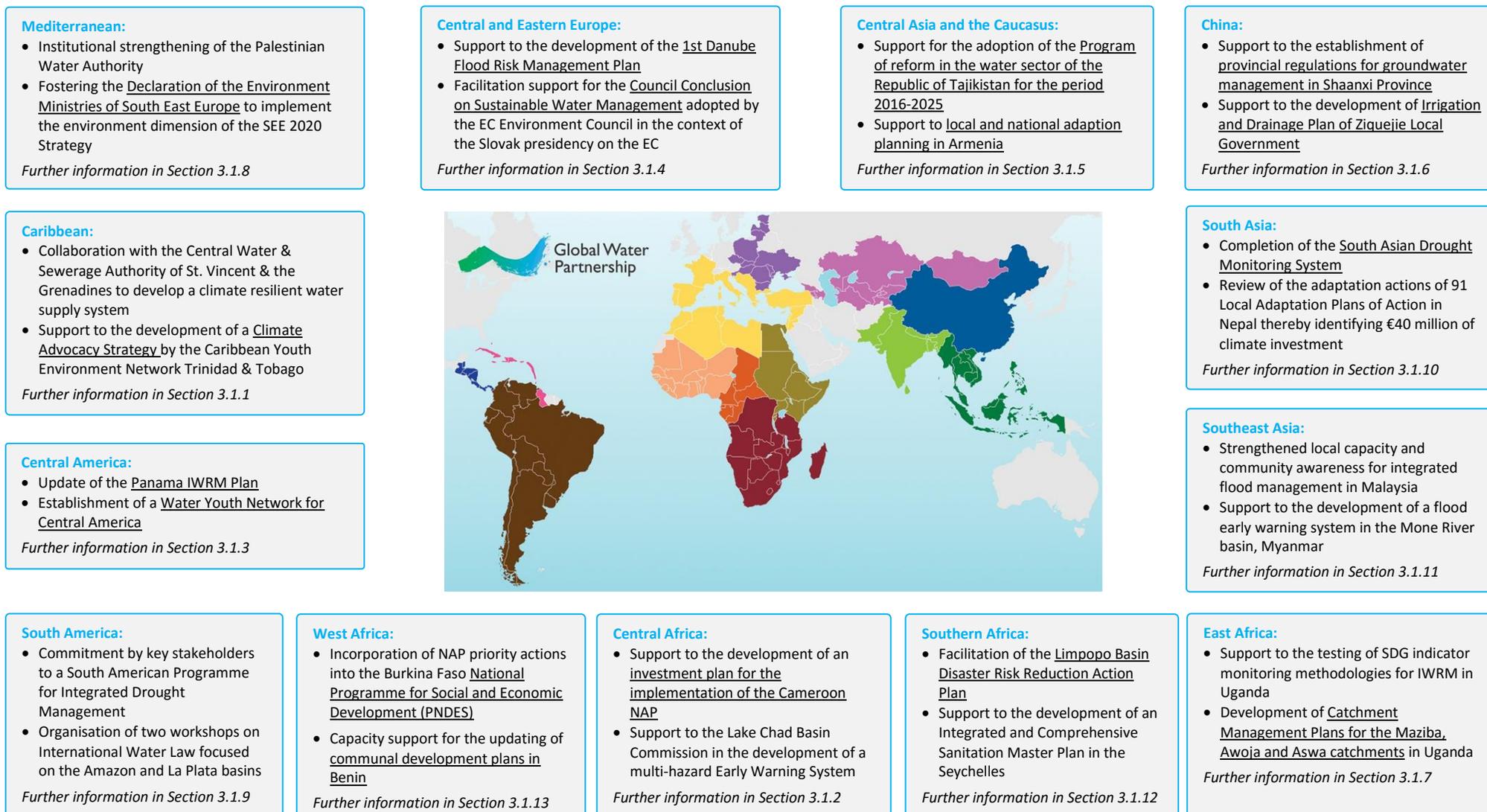
Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships – focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP’s Network by strengthening partnerships and Partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. Some of the main groups of activities and large scale initiatives carried out under Goal 3 were as follows:

- **Network development:** 2016 saw the initiation of the GWP Change Agenda with the aim of making the network more responsive at the country-level and thus better equipped to add maximum value in the post-2015 development landscape. In practical terms, GWP has responded through a wide-reaching Country Water Partnership (CWP) accreditation review alongside the launch of a rapid country analysis to determine the strengths and needs of the organisation at the national level. In addition, the SDG-Preparedness Facility has enabled a selection of countries to develop proposals with the aim of running country-led projects.
- **Financial growth:** A key issue targeted by the GWP Change Agenda (see point above) relates to improving sustainability of financing. Accordingly, in 2016 the GWP regions carried out a concerted effort to increase the level of locally raised funds (LRF). On the whole the results have been positive and whereas the exact amounts raised will not be known until the audit reports are completed in early 2017, indications are that the trend in LRF is increasing across the network (albeit unequally across different regions). The recruitment of a full-time resource mobilisation manager at GWPO is providing further support to fund raising across the network.
- **Partnership:** Throughout 2016 GWP has monitored how the organisation works with implementing partners and strategic allies (GWP partners and non-partners). This is done through the compilation of statistics derived from the monthly reporting process applied across all GWP entities. These records show that in 2016 GWP actively carried out activities in collaboration with 7% of its partnership base, or around 200 partners, which is a slight increase on 2015.

1.2.3 Regional highlights

(for further details see Section 3.1)

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2016 (underlined text refers to tangible outcomes). A more detailed description of regional level progress, including at country level, can be found in the referenced sections within the diagram.



1.3 Addressing thematic and cross-cutting areas

1.3.1 Climate Resilience

As a response to the climate change challenge, GWP has worked since 2011 on building climate resilience through the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). Initially, implemented in Africa jointly with the African Union and its African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW), during the current strategy period the programme has spread to all other GWP regions. Institutions and communities are currently being supported to build local capacities, develop policies and identify investments for climate resilience in more than 50 countries. WACDEP is complemented by the joint GWP-WMO Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) as well as the Deltas Climate Resilience initiative. There is also a strong global component centred around a strong partnership with the UNFCCC.

As included in the GWP 2016 workplan, a total of 26 individual projects were ongoing during 2015 under the climate resilience theme with a further 11 under development. Projects were implemented as follows

- 15 projects under WACDEP Africa
- 4 projects under WACDEP Asia
- 3 projects under WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean
- 4 WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) projects

Since the start of the Strategy period, substantial work in the area of climate advocacy coupled with tangible results achieved through the WACDEP/IDMP projects has resulted in a climate portfolio that is both well-funded and respected by key actors and donors at the global, continental, regional and national levels. Securing the trust and buy-in from key organisations, such as UNFCCC at the global level and AMCOW at the continental level, has added significant weight in terms of profile and legitimacy subsequently paving the way for new funding opportunities.

2016 saw the completion of the first phase of all WACDEP projects and the IDMP in Central & Eastern Europe³, and a transition to the second phase that will continue until the end of the strategy period (2019). Phase 2 will include the expansion of the programme in Africa, where an additional 10 new countries⁴ were selected for engagement as per agreement with AMCOW, and continuation of the existing projects elsewhere for which detailed 3-year planning documents have been developed. The emergence of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) committed by countries as part of the Paris Climate Agreement have also become a key focus point for the WACDEP projects in 2016.

At the global level, GWP is now recognised by working groups under the UNFCCC Adaptation Programme as a valued technical resource on water and climate change adaptation and is invited to input in the UNFCCC Least Developed Country Expert Group meetings and into information

³ The current phase of IDMP projects in West Africa and the Horn of Africa Region continues until the end of 2017

⁴ Tanzania, Zambia, Senegal, Mauritania, Sao Tome Principe, Central African Republic, Uganda, Kenya, Mali and Benin

sharing events such as the NAP Expo. In addition, as a partner of the Nairobi Work Programme GWP is invited to input on water specific matters.

Some of the significant results achieved under the climate resilience theme in 2016 include:

- **WACDEP Africa:**
 - Development, on behalf of the AUC and AMCOW, of the African Water Resources Management Priority Action Programme 2016-2025 through a consultative process and building on input from the WACDEP Africa projects.
 - Support to the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature (MINEPDED) of Cameroon to develop an investment plan for NAP implementation and successfully ensuring that the NAP forms the basis for the adaptation commitments made by the government in their INDCs.
- **WACDEP Asia:**
 - Research on environmentally sensitive agricultural techniques and natural irrigation mechanisms as input to the local water authority's Irrigation and Drainage Plan of Ziquejie in Hunan Province.
 - Review and enhancement of the water related actions included in 91 Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA) in Nepal, identifying €40 million of investment required for LAPA implementation.
- **WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean:**
 - Collaboration with and support to the Central Water and Sewerage Authority (CWSA) of St. Vincent and the Grenadines to build climate resilience into the Sandy Bay water supply system through the organisation of stakeholder consultations and climate financing training.
 - Organisation of a south-south knowledge exchange initiative on rainwater harvesting in response to water scarcity in the region targeting practitioners, national agencies, non-governmental organisations and universities from across Central America, and building on rapid consultations and experiences from rainwater harvesting in the Caribbean.
- **IDMP:**
 - Support to the General Directorate of Water Management in Hungary on the development of a National Drought Policy following the drought planning guidance prepared under the GWP Central and Eastern Europe IDMP project.
 - Online launch of the South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS) developed in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) to provide numerous drought indices for advanced drought monitoring and assessment information supporting various purposes across the region.
- **APFM:**
 - Development of an Integrated Flood Management Project Preparation initiative in the Volta River Basin.
 - Organisation of a Pan-Asian regional workshop on South-South Cooperation in Flood Management aimed at promoting the exchange of experiences, knowledge sharing, capacity building, project development and other forms of cooperation on the common issue of floods and ways to better manage them.

- **WACDEP Global:**
 - Participation as an observer at the Green Climate Fund board meetings in order to advocate for the importance of financing water resources related projects as well as submission of an application for accreditation under the GCF with the aim of enhancing water related project preparation for GCF financing.
 - Continued lobbying for water to be recognised by country Parties under the UNFCCC as a key resource to manage in a changing climate contributing to water being picked up in the Global Climate Action Agenda (focusing on non-state actor actions) and has a day dedicated to it in the COP22.
- **Deltas Climate Resilience Programme:**
 - The ‘Learning Deltas’ concept was first developed in 2013 but due to a lack of resources failed to become established as a coherent programme (although select activities on sustainable delta management continued to be implemented in, for example, Bangladesh and Myanmar). The initiative was relaunched in 2016 with renewed commitment at global, regional and country level, with a particular focus on Asia. A first scoping workshop was organised with representatives from Asian CWPs and national governments (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam) to discuss interest and further develop the project and with IFIs (ADB and WB) to explore interest in co-funding.

Supporting a Pan-African framework for climate resilient water resources management

Outcome:

African Water Resources Management Priority Action Programme 2016-2025

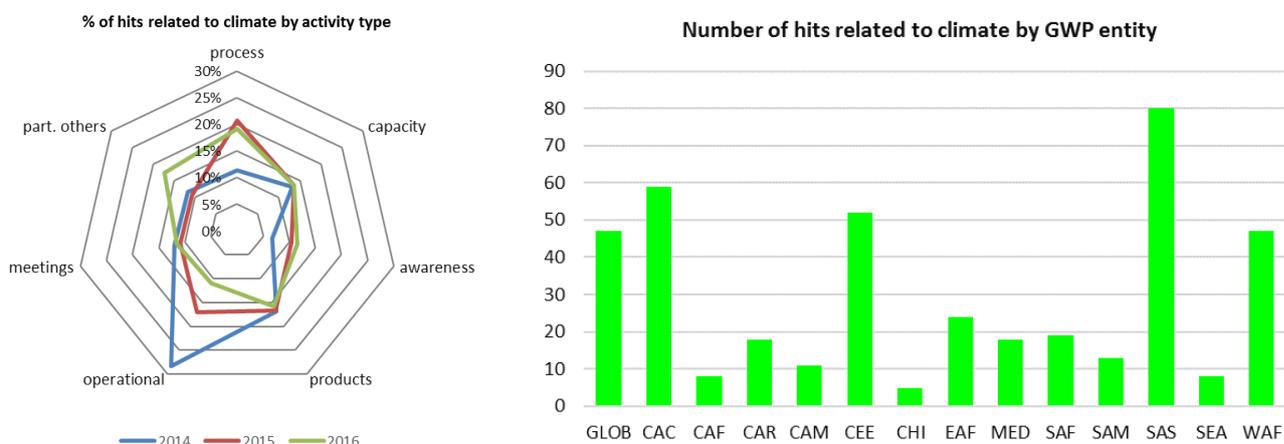
Responsible stakeholders:

African Union Commission (AUC) and the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW)

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Collaboration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in the development and drafting of the Priority Action Programme (PAP)
- Organisation of stakeholder consultation meetings
- Elaboration of the proposed priority areas
- Further support to AMCOW in developing project and programme documents to help AMCOW raise funds to implement the PAP.

A summary of activities implemented under the climate theme in 2016 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types

1.3.2 Transboundary Waters

GWP’s work on transboundary waters is typically split between direct support to River Basin Organisations (RBO), Regional Economic Communities (REC) and other actors dealing with cross-border coordination, and larger scale initiatives on promotion of IWRM in transboundary basins through capacity building and knowledge generation. The first three years of the current strategy period has included the implementation of the European Commission funded *SITWA (Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa)* and *Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin* projects, as well as the globally coordinated International Water Law course and collaboration with UNECE and IW:LEARN. This work is inspired by and complements ongoing support across the network to transboundary river basin management through the facilitation of planning processes, leveraging of investments and the provision of a neutral multi-stakeholder platform through which to enable dialogue under circumstances that may be politically charged.

The implementation of the above led to the achievement of the following results under the Transboundary theme in 2016:

- Limpopo Basin:** Significant support continues to be provided to the Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM) as part of GWP’s engagement with RBOs in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. This included the facilitation of the Limpopo Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan, the draft of which has been validated, the development of the Limpopo River Basin 2016-2020 IWRM Strategic Plan, and the completion of the publication *Limpopo River Basin: Atlas of Our Changing Environment*.
- Drin River Basin:** GWP has continued to provide technical and administrative services to the formal process for implementing the Drin MoU for the management of the basin. This includes running the Drin Core Group Secretariat and working closely with the riparian countries (Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro) and UNECE. In addition, 2016 saw the initiation of the GEF UNDP project *Enabling Transboundary*

Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin which became fully operational.

- **Tunisia:** GWP facilitated a national dialogue for Tunisia's possible accession to the *UNECE Water Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes* in support of the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries. In the context of the dialogue, an assessment report on the opportunities and the challenges was also elaborated.
- **Volta Basin:** GWP has worked with the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) in developing an Integrated Flood Management project to support the implementation of the Volta Basin Strategic Action Plan. This included carrying out country needs assessment in all six basin countries to identify priority responses in order to enhance resilience to floods in the basin.
- **Lake Chad Basin:** Support has been provided to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) for the implementation of the Strategic Action Plan for the basin, particularly the mobilisation of investment. Project preparation capacity was built and GWP is currently working with the LCBC to raise funding to support a multi-hazard Early Warning System for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Lake Chad Basin.
- **Mekrou Basin:** The final framework agreement for the promotion of political dialogue in the Mekrou basin was signed between Benin, Burkina and Niger for the joint management of the natural resources of the Mekrou shared sub basin.

Supporting transboundary cooperation and planning in the Danube Basin

Outcome:

Danube River Basin Management Plan update and 1st Danube Flood Risk Management Plan 2015 - 2021

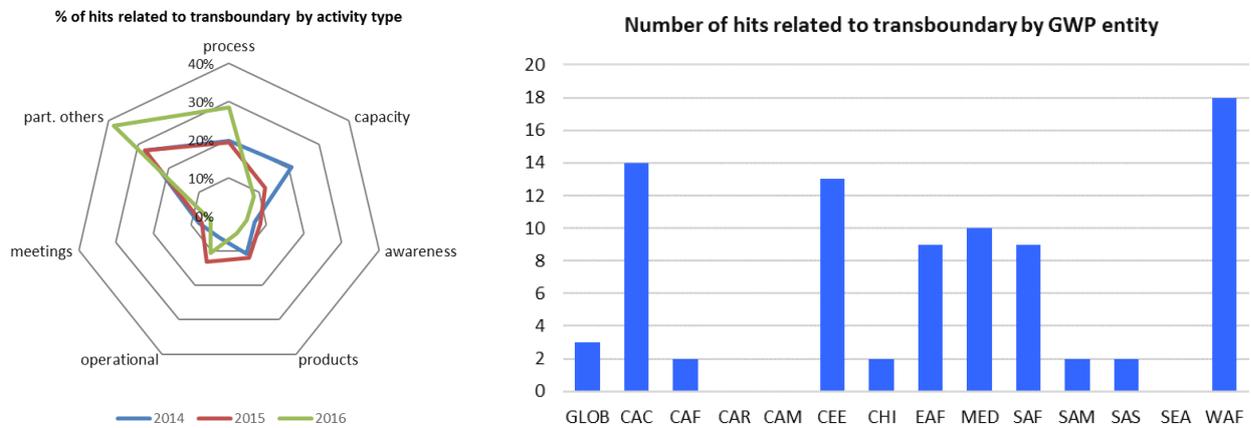
Responsible stakeholders:

International Committee for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Provision of a neutral platform and mobilisation of stakeholders to discuss and provide input to the planning process as a key means of achieving multi-sectoral buy-in
- Technical contributions to the development of the plans from the GWP Country Water Partnerships in the region
- Management of a social media campaign surrounding the planning process on behalf of ICPDR

A summary of activities implemented under the transboundary theme in 2016 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types

1.3.3 Urbanisation

Whereas the theme of urbanisation was addressed as a strategic element within the 2009-2013 strategy, it has only been since the start of the current strategy period that significant resources have been invested in establishing a coordinated approach to the theme across the network. Since then, a large effort has been made to raise GWP’s profile and establish key partnerships on the topic at the global level. Agreements have been reached to collectively develop capacity and disseminate knowledge with global partners such as UN-Habitat, Global Water Operators’ Partnerships Alliance (GWPO), the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and UNICEF.

Such partnerships are helping to place GWP in a position to influence the global debate on water management, particularly through the promotion of the concept of Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM), i.e. the application of IWRM principles at the local scale. However, it is the work at the continental, regional and national levels where GWP has been most effective at advancing more sustainable urban water management. Support provided to the African Development Bank (AfDB) through capacity building of bank staff and on the ground and technical input to bank funded urban planning processes in African cities has provided GWP with an entry point to work with mandated institutions on urban development issues across the African continent. Elsewhere, GWP technical expertise on alternative water supply and sanitation systems such as rainwater harvesting, greywater reuse and decentralised wastewater management has continued to support water utilities, municipal authorities and community based organisations at the local level. Finally, the ongoing collaboration with UNICEF on climate resilience and WASH has generated knowledge on a topic that has to date not received a lot of attention in the climate adaptation arena.

More specific results achieved in 2016 include the following:

- **Seychelles:** On the request of the Seychelles Public Utilities Corporation, GWP is providing technical assistance and backstopping to assist with the development of an Integrated and Comprehensive Sanitation Master Plan (ICSMP).

- **DR Congo:** GWP provided technical assistance to integrate IUWM and climate change issues into the development of the Kinshasa IUWM Master Plan and Water Supply Feasibility Study for Kinshasa West, in support of the National Directorate for Sanitation (DNA), the Municipality of Kinshasa and other key stakeholders.
- **Armenia:** The GWP Armenia Country Water Partnership has fostered the development of local climate change adaptation plans of action for three communities in the Lori and Shirak regions of Armenia, which entailed the assessment of community vulnerability, conducting social surveys, the facilitation of community involvement and the identification of best practices and priority actions.
- **Zimbabwe:** The GWP Africa Coordination Unit provided support to the African Water Facility (AWF) to conceive and elaborate a project to develop an IUWM Master Plan for the Marondera Municipality in Zimbabwe. As a result, a grant of almost 2 million euros was leveraged for the Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate to finance the development of the Master Plan which will have a strong climate resilience component.
- **Ukraine:** As a follow-up to public consultations on the Prut River Basin Management Plan (a tributary of the Danube River), GWP Ukraine supported a local initiative on solid waste management in the city of Yaremche to protect the Upper Prut River through improved waste infrastructure. The initiative led to a trilateral agreement on cooperation between the Yaremche City Council, private sector representatives and local NGO MAMA-86-Yaremche through which the roles and responsibilities for solid waste collection, separation and management are clearly defined.
- **Benin:** GWP Benin supported the WASH-Benin Programme by building capacity among local officials from seven municipalities to incorporate IWRM within local planning documents in accordance with the new national institutional framework of IWRM (validated in 2014) and the move to decentralise water supply and sanitation responsibilities to the local level.

Leveraging funds for IUWM in Zimbabwe

Outcome:

Grant of €2M to support the development of an IUWM Masterplan for the Marondera Municipality, Zimbabwe

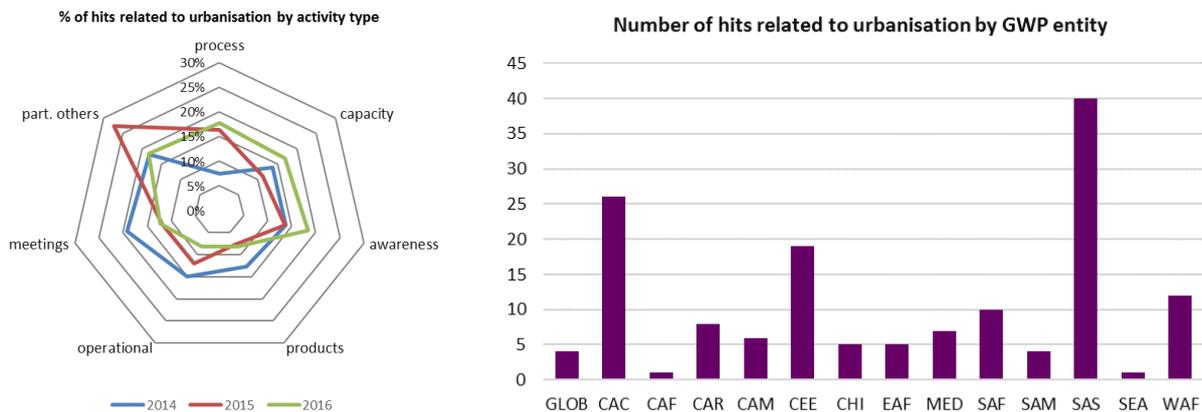
Responsible stakeholders:

African Water Facility; Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Project appraisal mission

A summary of activities implemented under the urbanisation theme in 2016 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types

1.3.4 Food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

Initially presented in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 as three separate themes, during 2015 a decision was taken to forge stronger links between the food, energy and ecosystem thematic areas in order to work more effectively with the resources available and contribute with greater coherence to the emerging focus on, and prioritisation of, the water-food-energy-ecosystems (WFEE) nexus.

The resulting progress associated with this new approach is most clearly seen through the launch of the WFEE nexus initiative which has been established to build on the African Union’s New Partnership for Africa (NEPAD) and its implementation at country level, and on the work of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on Water and Food Security & Nutrition (FSN). Referred to as #WFEE nexus, the initiative was certified by COP 21 as an effective contribution to combat climate change and will potentially be formally positioned within the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) global framework for action in a changing climate. Developed through the facilitation by GWP of country level consultations on the challenges for water and food security held throughout Sub-Saharan Africa in 2015 and 2016, the resulting identification of country priorities and multi-stakeholder and political buy-in has formed the basis for a three-year programme to be implemented across nine countries from three African regions.

In addition, GWP continues to promote the nexus approach at international level through events, such as the annual Dresden Nexus Conference, which provide a platform to pass on knowledge gained on the different elements of the nexus from work carried out across the GWP network.

Highlights of GWP’s work within the water, food, energy, ecosystems nexus in 2016 include:

- **Pan-Africa:** Organisation of a side-event at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in collaboration with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the African Union’s New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and FAO to illustrate how the work done at global level by CFS can be brought to country and local level through a partnership approach such as facilitated through GWP’s #WFEE nexus initiative.

- **Southern Africa:** Collaboration with SADC in the successful acquisition of European Commission funding for a water, energy and food nexus project aimed at enhancing resilience in the Southern Africa region.
- **Benin:** The GWP Country Water Partnership of Benin has facilitated the process to develop roadmap recommendations for national contributions to water and food security in the context of climate change arising from a national consultation conducted in 2015 on the topic. The implementation of these priority actions has subsequently commenced in 2016 through the support of GWP Benin and form the basis for GWP's #WFEE nexus initiative in the country.
- **Mediterranean:** GWP Mediterranean has designed and mobilised funding for a long-term and multi-activity regional programme on Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus. In total around 5.5 million euros has been raised for programme implementation, encompassing activities at regional, sub-regional, national and transboundary levels in Southeast Europe (in the context of implementing the *SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration*, within which GWP is responsible for the IWRM and Nexus agenda) and North Africa (see box below) between 2017 and 2020.
- **Central America:** Publication of the results of a study to estimate the economic cost of losses experienced in the agriculture, hydropower and water services sectors in Central America as a result of the 2014 drought. The publication of the economic impact of the drought is designed to contribute to the prioritisation of investments related to the management of risk from extreme weather events, with emphasis on those related to improved water resource management.

Supporting nexus approaches to water resources management in the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System

Outcome:

1 million euros leveraged from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to fund greater collaboration between the riparian countries of the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System to enhance water resources management and development in the context of the WFEE nexus

Responsible stakeholders:

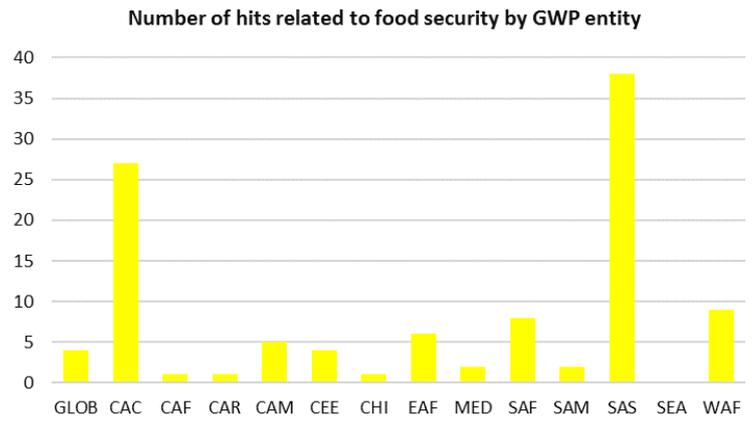
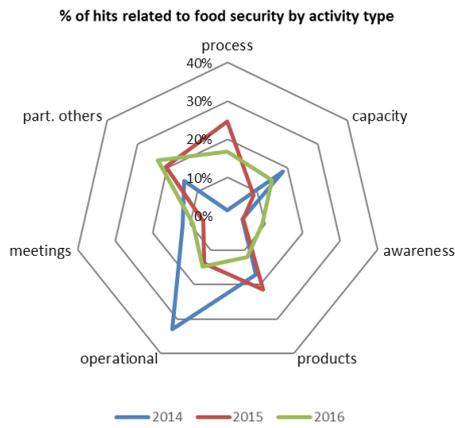
Governments of Algeria, Libya and Tunisia

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

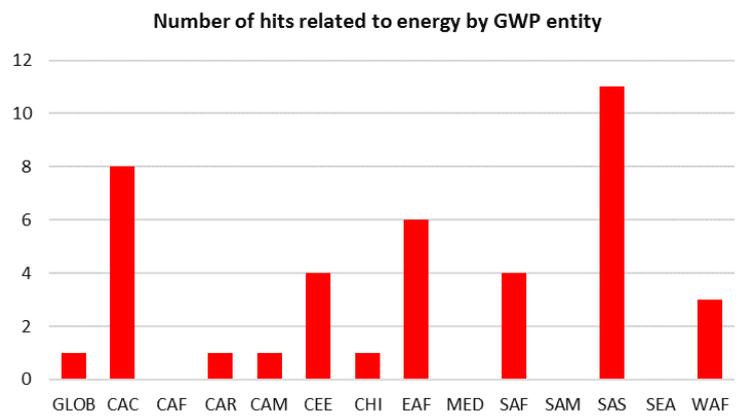
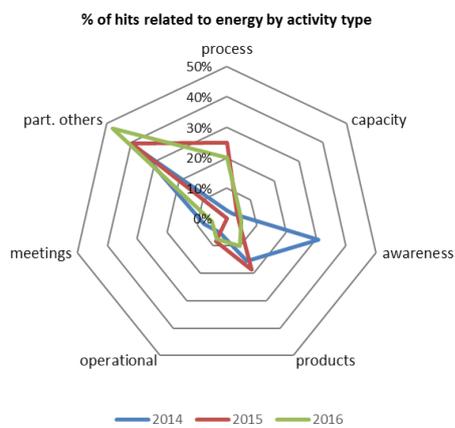
- Development of a multi-component project proposal
- Capacity development of key institutions in areas critical to the proposal

A summary of activities implemented under the food security, energy and ecosystems themes in 2016 by type and GWP entity is provided below.

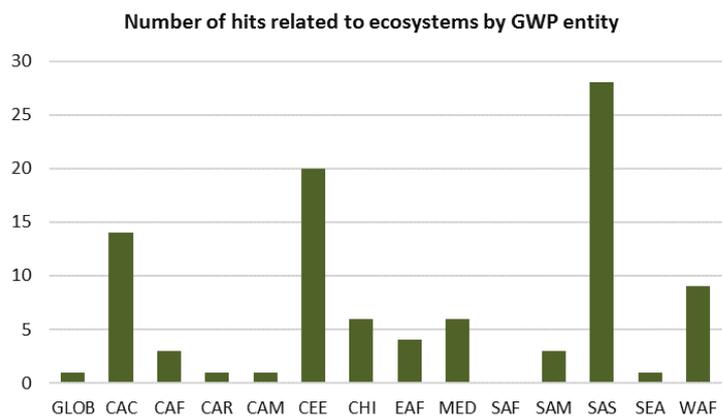
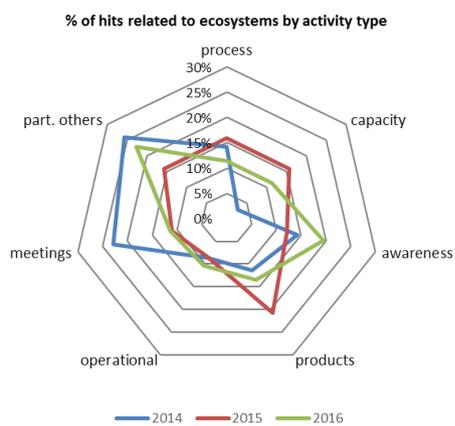
GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types

1.3.5 Cross-cutting Areas – Gender and Youth

In recognition of the crucial, yet typically unrecognised, role of gender issues and youth involvement in water resources management, GWP has complemented its overall 2014-2019

Strategy with the cross-cutting Gender Strategy (2014) and Youth Engagement Strategy (2015). These are now under implementation with varying levels of progress.

The area of youth involvement has developed from the bottom-up with GWP able to utilise a structured and enthusiastic organisational base willing to work across regions and promote youth involvement at all levels of engagement. The launch of the youth strategy was followed by significant advances in GWP's engagement with youth in the water sector, particularly through initiatives such as the Francophone Youth for Water Project through which input was provided to Conference of Youth 11 and the Paris COP 21 processes. As a follow up on recommendations that were made at COP 21, GWP has launched a competition to support youth in leading and organising water management activities that help communities as well as develop capacity and skills, and organised a session during COP 22 to take stock of the present situation and devise a roadmap for a future plan of action.

Progress in implementing the GWP Gender Strategy has been more limited. In the first 2 years after the launch, GWP has improved gender mainstreaming aspects in many of its activities and across its Network, where specific processes and opportunities have been supported. However, at the global level the organisation has yet to identify opportunities for GWP to capitalise upon its Network and ability to convene leading thinkers and practitioners with the aim of adding value to the broader sustainable development debate. This is now under development and it is intended that increased dedication to the topic will increasingly strengthen the management of gender issues in water related policies and investment programmes.

Youth and gender focused results achieved in 2016 include:

- **Global:** Support to the involvement of youth representatives at the Climate Chance Summit for non-state actors, held in Nantes, France, in September 2016 where they successfully convinced the organisers to officially acknowledge the role that youth have to play in decision-making processes within the summit Declaration (Nantes Declaration of climate actors).
- **Central America:** GWP Central America supported the establishment of a youth network for water with the objective of promoting youth participation in Integrated Water Resources Management of Central America. The establishment of the network was endorsed by 100 youngsters from all Central American countries and a youth focal point was identified to support the follow up of youth related activities, including the identification of potential alliances for activity implementation and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- **Tunisia:** GWP Mediterranean has continued to promote the Youth & Climate Change Adaptation agenda in Tunisia through capacity building and dialogue activities on in collaboration with local NGOs, as part of the GWP Youth for Water & Climate project and BeWater project.
- **Cameroon:** Support provided by GWP Central Africa to organise a workshop that led to the first and crucial step for the establishment of a Youth Network for Wetlands in Cameroon with the aim of uniting 10 national youth organisations to combine efforts in protecting wetlands and guiding youth leaders as a compass in networking.

- **Caribbean:** At the request of its Partner, the Caribbean Youth Environment Network Trinidad and Tobago (CYEN TT) Chapter, GWP Caribbean supported the development of the group's two-year Climate Advocacy Strategy through an interactive workshop.
- **Mediterranean:** Through the *Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA*, GWP Mediterranean conducted national high level workshops with the aim of raising the necessary political interest on the Gender and Water Integrity agenda, incorporating further and on practical grounds gender mainstreaming considerations, and encouraging action.
- **Central America:** GWP Central America organised rainwater harvesting workshops in El Salvador and Honduras targeted at women who had previous experience in water management and who are leaders in their communities, NGOs, or work in a municipality. The training included a theoretical part with discussions on IWRM, climate change, watershed management, rainwater harvesting systems, gender and leadership, as well as a practical part where participants learned to construct an actual rainwater harvesting system.
- **West Africa:** The ECOWAS/WRCC requested GWP West Africa to contribute to improve the Gender aspects in the Regional Water Policy document. In addition, guidelines were proposed and a study on good practices on gender issues has been initiated and is ongoing.

Establishment of a Youth Network for Water in Central America

Outcome:

Youth Network for Water in Central America

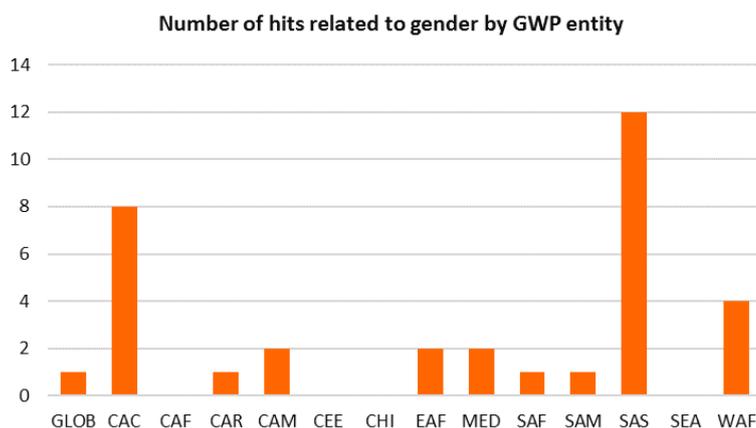
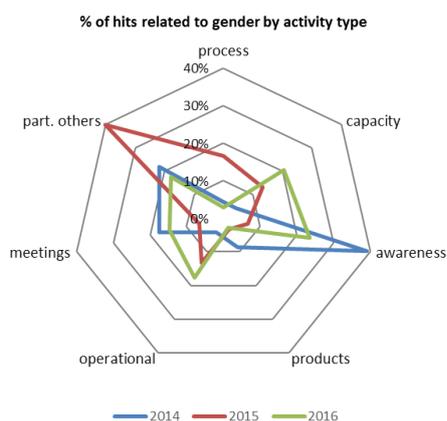
Responsible stakeholders:

Participants to the Youth for Water Conference

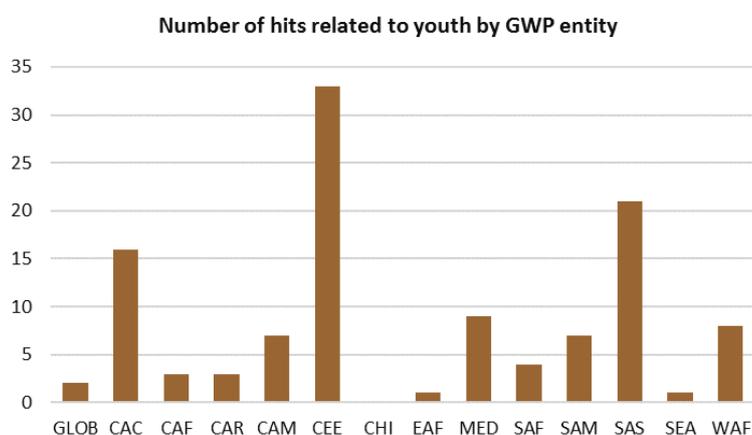
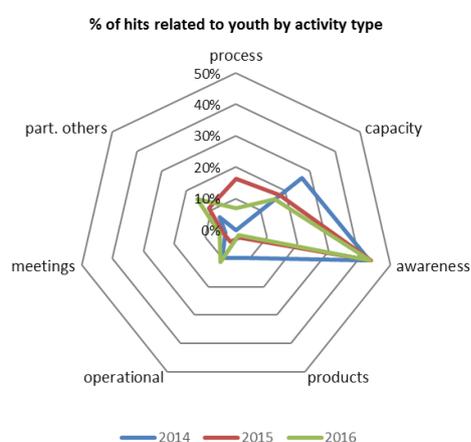
Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Organisation of the Youth for Water Conference
- Identification of youth focal points for each country of the region

Global and regional activities in the cross-cutting areas of gender and youth are summarised in the following graphs for 2016:



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 2 below for a description of the activity types

1.3.6 Knowledge Management & Communications

Knowledge Products

2016 marked the start of a new Chair for the GWP Technical Committee (TEC). This coincided with GWP's new Knowledge Management Approach being embedded in the 2017-2019 3-Year Work Programme. In addition, TEC members joined the 2016 Regional Days in order to strengthen the links between the regions and TEC. The result has been a new spirit of cooperation with the hoped-for outcome of greater integration of knowledge and learning across the network.

Knowledge products published by TEC in 2016:

- Perspectives Paper on *Increasing Block Tariffs*
- Background Paper on *Increasing Water Security: Key to Implementing SDGs*
- Anticipated: Background Paper on *Water and Food Security and Gender* and Perspective Paper on *Water and Ecosystems*

Increased partnering with global knowledge partners:

- UNICEF/GWP (support to knowledge products)
- WMO/GWP (support to IDMP)
- OECD/GWP (joint event at Water Week)
- IWR/GWP (on collaborative modelling)

The GWP IWRM ToolBox tools were revised and restructured to reflect the current needs of the users and to address the SDGs. A lot of work went into creating a new section (LEARN) which will feature in the new website.

The GWP IWRM ToolBox and the documentation of case studies

During the course of 2016, the GWP IWRM ToolBox tools were revised and restructured through a collaborative effort involving key stakeholders to better reflect current user needs and the 2030 Development Agenda. In addition, the ToolBox has been further developed for use as both a manual for IWRM planning and a source of GWP and external knowledge. Tools are grouped to demonstrate linkages between various functions in water management as well as in the management of other resources.

The ToolBox continues to provide a platform for the dissemination of IWRM best practice through the documentation of case studies. In 2016, nine case studies were developed, including those that document the achievements of the WACDEP program in Africa. The majority of the case studies reflect GWP's activities, including:

- Hungary: Ecological Restoration and Water System Development in the Protected Site and Floodplain Areas of Szigetköz (case study #481)
- China: The Functional and Protective Mechanism of Gravity Irrigation System in Ziquejie Terrace (case study #483)
- Transboundary: Building Climate Change Resilience through Community Action: A Transboundary Case of Lake Cyohoha in Bugesera (case study #484)

The ToolBox will form a key part of the LEARN section in the ongoing redevelopment of the GWP website.

Capacity building

There are a number of capacity building activities undertaken in the network, some of these led by GWPO and others by RWPs and CWPs. These are either tied to a program or as standalone activities. The most prominent capacity building activities include the Water Governance and International Water Law (IWL) in Africa and Latin America; Water, Climate and Development (WACDEP) capacity building in Africa and other regions; Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) capacity building with water utilities through Africa Water Facility projects; EU HORIZON 2020 AfriAlliance project on work packages on knowledge management and capacity building; GWP-UNICEF collaboration on climate change and WASH, online IWRM training of Partners with McGill University; youth involvement in water issues and climate change; and the Integrated Drought Management Program (particularly in West and East Africa). Some of these capacity building initiatives and activities are further elaborated below.

The key capacity building mechanisms include:

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

- GWP IWRM ToolBox online library consisting of tools, case studies, and reference documents
- Workshops and training courses
- Knowledge partners that organize capacity building and education programs (CapNet, McGill University, UNESCO-IHE).

In 2016, two training courses were organised with GWP Partners: ToolBox on IUWM in Central Asia and ToolBox for educators and students in MED and CEE (joint summer school). These activities are a follow up of 2013-2015 trainings.

In Central Asia, lecturers and water utility managers were jointly trained in integrated approaches to urban water supply and sanitation. In total, 48 participants – university/research sector (51%) and water operators (39%) and NGOs (10%) – attended the training. The training combined both GWP Toolbox and the IUWM modules. It should be noted that tools developed within the IUWM thematic area should be integrated with already existing knowledge products in the IWRM Toolbox.

A summer school for students and lecturers in the Mediterranean and Central and Eastern Europe focused on the practical illustration of IWRM and ecosystem-based management in both regions. A high interest was reported to continue in future years because this kind of programme brings two neighbouring regions together in capacity building activities that have similar paths in economic, social, and environmental development.

Cooperation with external knowledge partners comprised work with CapNet-WaterNet, UNESCO-IHE, and McGill University.

- With support from GWP, WaterNet annually conducts a Toolbox training for their MSc. Students based in the University of Zimbabwe and the University of Dar es Salaam. Case studies and tools are applied in problem-based analysis and enhances the students' understanding of different tools in addressing water issues at basin and community level.
- Through the MoU between GWP and UNESCO-IHE, an annual seminar is organized for lecturers and students at UNESCO-IHE to present GWP activities, with a specific focus on knowledge management and capacity building. In addition, GWP is part of the consortium that is implementing the 5 year EU HORIZON 2020 funded AfriAlliance project led by UNESCO-IHE. GWP's role is to support and contribute to work packages on knowledge dissemination and capacity building. The AfriAlliances project aims to match smart climate technologies in Africa and Europe to create climate resilience in African communities. The first AfriAlliance Bridge Event was held last October in Gaborone, Botswana.
- The online training course in Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Planning, Management, and Governance is conducted in collaboration with McGill University. In 2016, GWP sponsored 11 participants (9 women and 2 men) from GWP Partner institutions. The students are exposed to GWP knowledge and their study results in a development of case studies that are peer reviewed and uploaded to Toolbox.

A Water Governance and International Water Law training in Africa was conducted in Uganda. Collaborating partners include: ANBO, IGAD, Makerere University, and the Centre for Water Law, Policy & Science at the University of Dundee (CWLPS). Fifty-two practitioners (11 from ministries, 4 Water Utility Corporations, 2 universities, 10 river basins, 5 other water related government

agencies, 4 NGOs) working with policy, regulation, legal issues, etc. were trained. In 2016, negotiations were one of the key areas the training focused on and the training will continue for the next 4 years. The International Water Law training in Latin America (a joint GWP-CapNet programme) took place in September with 25 participants from governments and RBOs.

Communications

A key focus in Communications has been the creation of a new global website, 13 regional ones, and the ToolBox one. This heavy investment of time and money was essential given the speed at which changes take place in website standards of functionality, design, and technology (the current website was launched in 2010). The new website is expected to be launched in January 2017.

Building on a thorough pre-study of the current website (completed in December 2015), which included an analysis of target audiences ('personas'), impact goals, structure and also in close consultation with Communication Officers in each of the GWP regions, a web company was procured in 2016 with the assignment to upgrade/migrate the GWP websites (global, regional, ToolBox), including a new responsive design (adapting to mobile devices). The major difference from the current website is that as a user, you will be able to search GWP knowledge, news, and events from one centralised place. For example, the new LEARN section integrates the IWRM ToolBox, Capacity Building, and all our publications/knowledge resources (global, regional) in one place. Keywords and categories have been streamlined with the M&E categories, and content will be tagged thereafter. With different filters, the users will be able to search by topic, type of knowledge, region, language, year, etc.

GWP's 20th Anniversary was a major activity with the launch of a social media campaign anchored in an animated video that garnered more than 40,000 views in the first 10 weeks with a potential reach of 2.7 million people. GWP Regions also highlighted the 20th anniversary by joining the campaign and using the video at many meetings. There was a dedicated website, special branding, and feature interviews in our monthly *NewsFlow*.

Information Technology

Progress on information technology continues through efforts to locate all GWP Regions on a common communication and file sharing platform (Microsoft Office 365), with all but two regions currently enjoying access. Regions have been trained on the new platform via Skype before going live through manuals and powerpoint introductions, and Go Live Support. People understand value of common platform for collaboration and communication. Also, SharePoint sites (intranet) have been issued for each region we enrol in Office 365.

Social Media

In the context of the Water Goal Campaign (2015) and GWP's 20th Anniversary campaign (2016), GWP made significant use of social media. By strategically planning, organising, and monitoring social media efforts in 2016 – targeting the right people, using the right hashtags, listing the right content – GWP has increased its engagement with other organisations and stakeholders. This makes GWP visible in relevant contexts and helps us secure a measurable outreach to target audiences (including high-level individuals) that would be difficult to connect with otherwise. For example, during World Water Week 2016, on social media GWP engaged with the Chief

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Sustainability Officer at Coca-Cola, the Mayor of Stockholm, the High Commissioner for Water and Forests at UNCCCD, and OECD. At the same event, our potential audience increased by 15% over the previous year.

Overall social media engagement (combining Twitter and Facebook) for the last 3 years:

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Interactions | 14,839 | 28,729 | 18,267 |
| Unique users | 12,704 | 25,718 | 10,275 |
| Impressions (potential audience) | 2,145,080 | 7,647,287 | 10,977,100 |

It should be noted that 2015 was the Water Goal Campaign which included major partners such as UN-Water.

Twitter 2016

In November 2016, GWP had around 7,500 Twitter followers (compared to 5,000 in November 2015, and 2,700 followers in November 2014).



Facebook stats 2016

GWP's Facebook page has remained stable with close to 37,000 followers. This is primarily because we have not done any special promotion or advertising of our Facebook page.



Lessons learned:

- Social media is now the single biggest method to become known and increase visibility, especially among a new demographic: younger people
- It is a major vehicle for driving people to GWP’s websites
- Relationship building – partners collaborate on social media for different events and causes. So it profiles GWP as an active participant in conversations about water and development
- Access to high-level people using Twitter – because many politicians and high-level people are on Twitter, this enables direct contact by tagging the right content to that particular person (has been effective in the past). We need to be strategic here and figure out who we want to reach and with what and when.
- Opinion builders and media are found on social media with whom we can build credibility (turn to GWP on these issues).

2 GWP Results (consolidated)

Overall progress in implementing the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 in terms of the full GWP results chain is presented in this section. Detailed monitoring data and narrative progress reviews are provided in Section 3, for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO.

A summary of progress achieved, as measured using the GWP results framework data reported within the organisation as a whole, is as follows:

- 44 tangible **key water governance outcomes** have been identified in 2016 (see Section 2.1)
- Out of the 384 **progress markers** identified for the current Strategy period (the desired change in boundary actors over the five-year period), almost 90% were to some extent addressed in the first two years of the Strategy with 41% of these achieving ‘significant change’ (see Section 2.2)
- The set of **activities / outputs** recorded in 2016 has been profiled according to standard categorisation (incl. process facilitation, capacity development, awareness raising) (see Section 2.3)
- **Logframe indicator** targets were met, or surpassed, in 6 out of the 7 outcome indicators for which targets were set and results actively monitored in 2016. For the measured output indicators, the achievement rate was 12 out of 19. (see Section 2.4)

In this section monitoring data and information resulting from the various M&E processes prepared by the Network under GWP’s hybrid Outcome-Mapping / Traditional RBM M&E system is summarised. In addition, the overall progress made in implementing the 2014-2019 GWP Strategy following the results-framework summarised in Annex A is assessed. Progress is presented in the following five sections:

1. At the highest level of results monitoring and reporting, Section 2.1 summarises the main *changes and water governance outcomes* reported by all GWP entities in 2016.
2. Section 2.2 provides the assessment of Outcome Mapping *progress markers* – i.e. the *goal posts* on the way to achieving major IWRM outcomes.
3. Section 2.3 provides activity-level information on the type and thematic focus of activities undertaken by the GWP network in 2015.
4. Section 2.4 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) logframe results for 2016.
5. Section 2.5 provides the 2016 expenditure report.

On the whole, the data presented in the above sub-sections suggests that there is a good basis to conclude that the GWP work can be *plausibly linked* to the delivery of results supporting the achievement of the GWP Strategy.

2.1 Monitored Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP’s main outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements, GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes, 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 *actual problems* targeted.

Table 1 below shows the number of tangible key water governance outcomes directly fostered by GWP intervention at the country, regional and global levels for:

- i) 2016 alone (see also Table 2);
- ii) The 2014-2019 Strategy period; and
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

Table 2 provides details of the different outcomes recorded in 2016. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2016*.⁵

| Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification | | 2016 | 2014-2019 Strategy | Total since 1998 |
|--|---|-----------|--------------------|------------------|
| A | Enabling Environment ⁶ | 19 | 42 | 134 |
| B | Institutional Roles and Required Capacity | 8 | 36 | 135 |
| C | Management Instruments ⁷ | 17 | 47 | 174 |
| Total: | | 44 | 125 | 443 |

Table 1: GWP key water governance outcomes clustered according the IWRM ToolBox classification

It should be noted that, with the exception of a limited number of outcome categories that are included in the GWP logframe (see Section 2.4), numerical targets are not set for key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP.

⁵ Verification and further documentation of the background details for each of these outcomes is still ongoing.

⁶ Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives

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

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| 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"> African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) Priority Action Plan for Water Resources Management (A1.02) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governance Framework for the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO) (B1.02) Nantes Declaration of Climate Actors (B1.11) | |
| Caucasus & Central Asia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tajikistan: Program of reform in water sector of Republic Tajikistan for the period 2016-2025 (A3.01) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armenia: Local CC Adaptation plans in Margahovit, Mets Parni and Basen communities (C2.05) |
| Central Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon: Draft National Investment Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (A3.01) Cameroon: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (A1.03) | | |
| Central Amer. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region: Water youth network for Central America (B1.09) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panama: Update of Panama IWRM Plan (C2.01) |
| Caribbean | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinidad & Tobago: Climate Advocacy Strategy of the Caribbean Youth Environment Network Trinidad and Tobago Chapter (C4.02) |
| Central & Eastern Europe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulgaria: Amendment to logging regulation and increase in area of protected forest (A2.01) Region: Council Conclusion on Sustainable Water Management adopted by the EC Environment Council (A1.02) Estonia: Estonia Water Act amendment (A2.01) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ukraine: Trilateral Agreement on cooperation for protection of Upper Prut River from the solid wastes (B1.11) Danube Basin: Danube Declaration 2016 (B1.11) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danube basin: 1st Danube Flood Risk Management Plan (DFRM Plan) (C2.02) Danube Basin: Danube River Basin Management Plan - Update 2015 (DRBM Plan) (C2.02) Ukraine: National Action Plan to combat soil degradation and desertification (C2.01) |
| China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shaanxi: Provincial regulations on groundwater (A2.01) Shaanxi: Provincial Water Development Plan (2016-2020) (A1.02) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow River Basin: 2016 Yellow River Water Allocation Plan (C6.01) Hunan: Ziquejie Local Government Irrigation & Drainage Plan (C2.05) |
| East Africa | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uganda: Catchment Management Plans for Maziba Catchment, Awoja Catchment and Aswa Catchment (C2.02) |
| Mediterranean | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestine: Palestine Water Authority Strategy for mainstreaming gender in water and environment (A1.02) Region: Declaration of Ministers and High-Level Representatives on Climate and Environmental Challenges in SEE (A1.03) Region: Ministerial approval of the UNEP/MAP Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation (A1.03) North Africa: Approved proposal for nexus in the NWSAS (A3.02) Tunisia: Investment Plan for the Douimis Basin in Bizerte (A3.01) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palestine: Palestinian Water Authority policy changes (1.01) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tunisia: Climate Change Resilience Plan for Water and Land Management for Douimis (C2.01) Tunisia: Methodological Guidelines for Climate Change Mainstreaming in Development Planning at Watershed Basin Level (C1.01) |
| Southern Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zimbabwe: Budget associated with the National Climate Change Response Strategy (A3.01) Zimbabwe: Draft National Water Policy (A1.02) Zimbabwe: Approved AWF proposal for climate resilience infrastructure in the Save Catchment in Zimbabwe (A3.02) Zimbabwe: Grant of €2M to support the development of an IUWM Masterplan for Marondera Municipality (A3.02) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limpopo Basin: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Action Plan for LIMCOM (C2.02) |
| South America | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region: South America Water Youth Network (B1.09) | |
| South Asia | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India: Tamil Nadu Action Plan for Climate Change (C2.01) Region: South Asia Drought Monitoring System (C9.05) |
| Southeast Asia | | | |
| West Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina Faso: 2016-2020 Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development (SCADD) (A1.03) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burkina Faso: IWRM Action Plan Phase 3 (PAGIRE post 2015) (C2.01) |

Table 2: GWP outcomes reported during 2016 (Note: ToolBox category number with which the outcomes are associated is provided in brackets)

2.2 Monitored Change Processes

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has, as for the last Strategy period, committed to embed *Outcome Mapping*⁸ as its approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work (see also Annex A). An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct attribution of 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*⁹ with whom GWP is working to effect change. For GWP, the *boundary actors* are, for example, national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, etc.

The assessment of the Outcome Mapping *progress markers* provides some indication of overall progress as the implementation of the Strategy advances. The progress markers may be considered the *goal posts* along the way to addressing the Outcome Challenges identified in the 2014-2016 three-year work programmes. Some 400 progress markers have been identified for the 2014-2019 Strategy period. As part of the review of progress for 2016, GWP global and regional entities have made an analysis of the pre-identified progress markers according to the following 3 levels:

| | |
|----|---|
| / | Some linkage can be reported with a <i>key 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%) |
| | No change reported |

Assessments of the various entities within the organisation, globally and regionally, are presented in Section 3.

Figure 1 presents a summary of the progress markers assessment for the organisation as a whole split by the three strategic goals. The results show that 41% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with approximately half having been assessed as either ‘a change process is identified’ (34%) or ‘some linkage can be reported’ (14%). This leaves 11% of all progress markers that have yet to be addressed.

⁸ IDRC. 2001. *Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs*. 120 pp.

⁹ *Boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

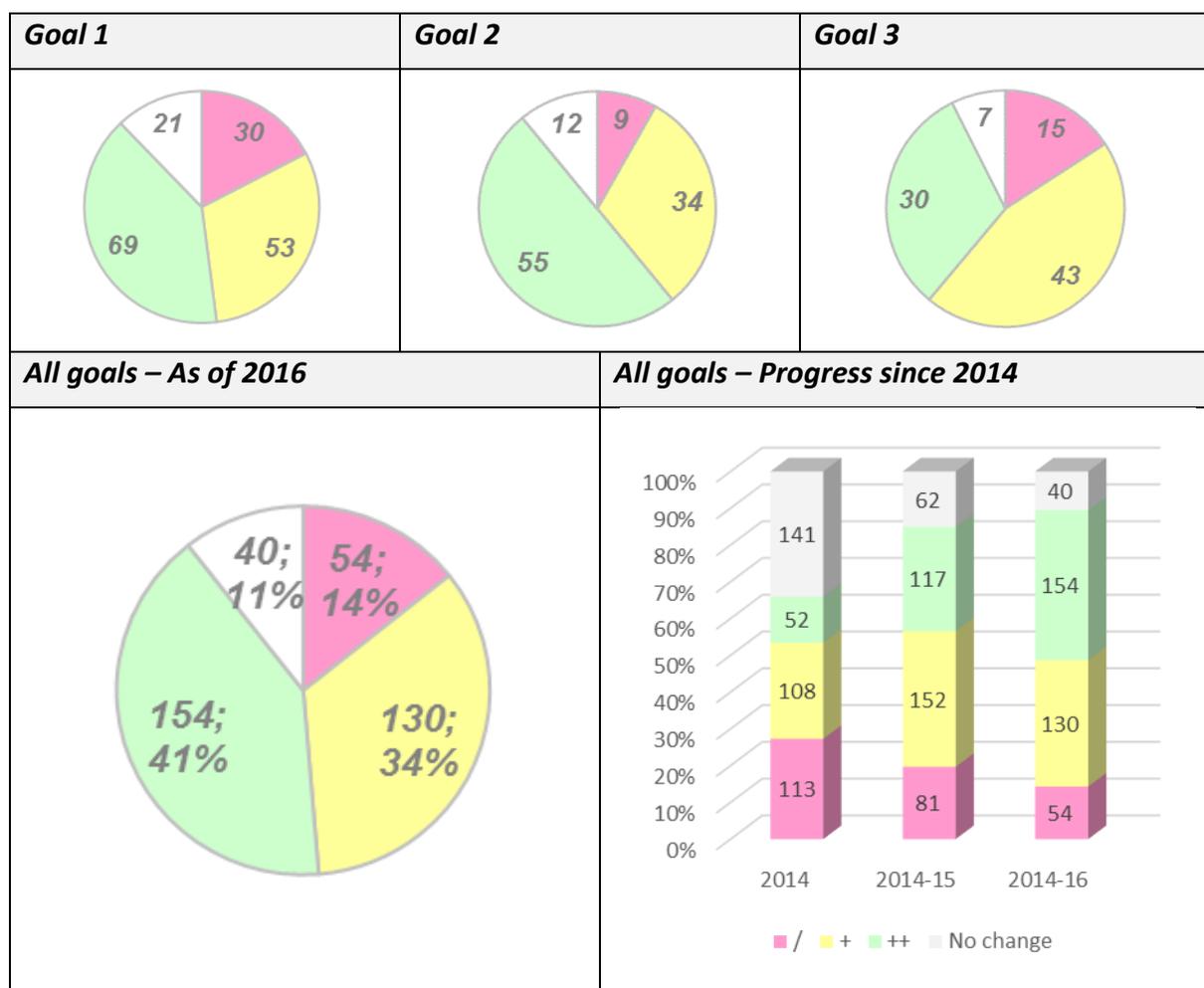


Figure 1: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers 2014-16¹⁰

The number of progress markers for which significant change has occurred has risen from around 10% in 2014 to more than 40% in 2016. During the same period the number of progress markers for which no change has been reported has reduced from around 35% of the total to 11%. Whilst acknowledging that limited conclusions can be drawn from such high level statistics, the numbers do show that overall implementation of the GWP Strategy, as evaluated through the assessment of progress markers, is advancing according to plan.

2.3 Monitored Activities and Outputs

The statistics below give an overview of the type of activities and outputs implemented by GWP as well as the proportion of these that relate to the six themes and two cross-cutting areas identified in the GWP Strategy. The data is based on the information items reported in the GWP Monthly Reports (i.e. the number of “hits”).

The information is presented in two charts (Figure 2) that show the number/proportion of *hits* reported by GWP entities on a monthly basis during 2016 that:

- a) Represent the type of activities implemented (radar chart); and
- b) Relate to the six themes and two cross-cutting areas (pie chart).

¹⁰ Note that the numbers included in these graphs are indicative and subject to change following ongoing reviews of the progress markers adopted by each GWP entity

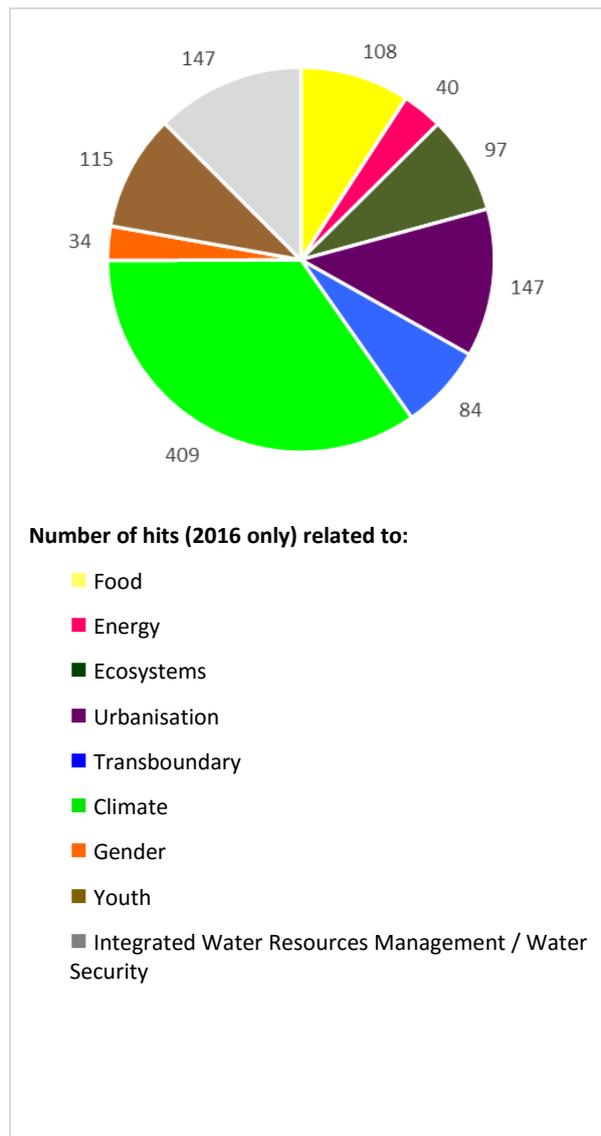
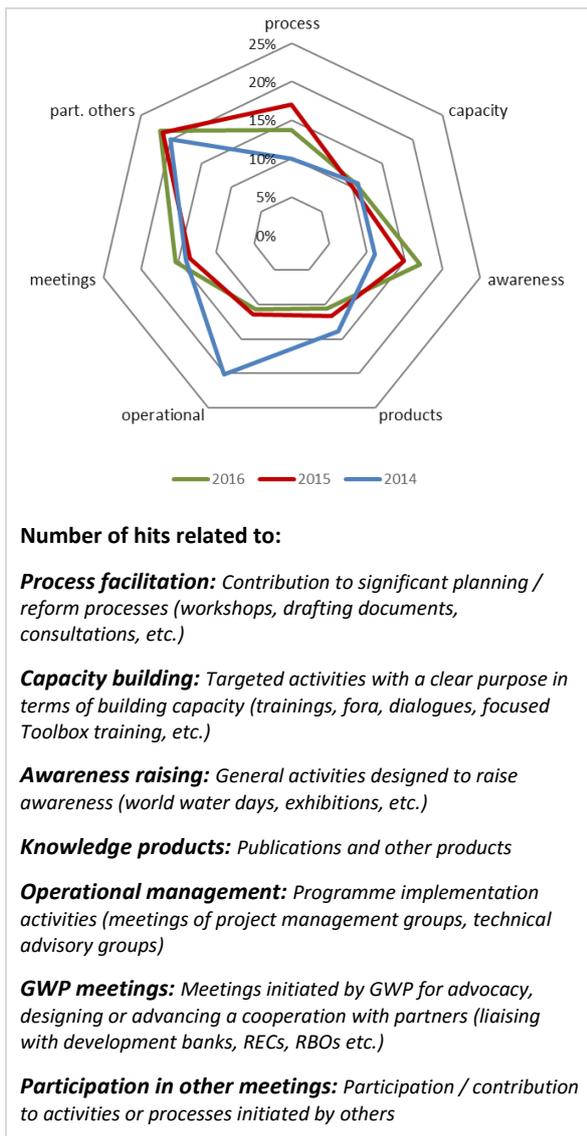


Figure 2: Number and proportion of hits reported by GWP entities by activity type and theme

2.4 GWP Logframe: Progress against targets set in 2016

In addition to the outcome mapping methodology to M&E described in the previous sections, GWP also uses a results-based M&E component with the aim of establishing a mix of qualitative and quantitative monitoring indicators and targets. This combined, or hybrid, approach enables 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 consists of a series of impact, outcome and output indicators derived according to the overall ambitions of the organisation in-line with its strategic goals. More specifically the logframe 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.
- **8 key water governance 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.
- **20 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 current Strategy period, targets have been set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels for 2014-2016¹¹, which are subsequently reviewed on an annual basis for incorporation into each GWP entity’s annual workplan. Results are monitored against these targets each year as the strategy period proceeds.

The GWP logframe including the targets set for 2016 and the results achieved is presented below.

¹¹ See the GWP Work Programme for 2014-2016

GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2016¹²

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 workplan targets | 2016 Results | Progress status: ■ Target 100% met ■ Target 50-100% met ■ Target <50% met |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | NA | - | Calculation pending |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | €620 million | €558 million | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 30 | 27 | |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 7 | 8 | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 8 | 8 | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 8 | 8 | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 8 | 6 | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 7 | 7 | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 50% | 50% | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 8 | 17 | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 6 | 7 | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 45 | 26 | |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 71 | 94 | |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 11 | 8 | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 7 | 14 | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 29 | 29 | |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 12 | 33 | |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 5 | 27 | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 36 | 30 | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 183 200 | 28 273 | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 145 | 400+ | |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 18 | 21 | |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 10 | 10 | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 250+ | 250+ | |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 55 | 85 | |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 11 | 8 | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | 75% | - | Improved methodology to be used from 2017 |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 6 | 18 | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | In place | OK | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds . | 2.6M | 4M (est.) | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions . | NA | 4M (est.) | |

¹² Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change November 2016

2.5 Expenditure report 2016

EXPENDITURE FORECAST 2016



| BASKET FUNDING | ACTUAL 2014 | ACTUAL 2015 | REVISED BUDGET II 2016 | FORECAST 2016 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Secretariat | | | | |
| Staff | 1 586 977 | 1 462 248 | 1 542 000 | 1 529 000 |
| Travel | 98 437 | 45 815 | 83 400 | 80 000 |
| Office | 533 174 | 371 637 | 375 000 | 374 000 |
| Audit/Legal | 71 781 | 35 295 | 62 000 | 60 000 |
| IT/Communications | 220 390 | 210 190 | 346 000 | 334 000 |
| Financial costs/revenues | (29 597) | (30 552) | 30 000 | 25 000 |
| Total Secretariat | 2 481 162 | 2 094 632 | 2 438 400 | 2 402 000 |
| Governing bodies and reviews | | | | |
| Steering committee | 173 996 | 188 132 | 240 000 | 240 000 |
| Reviews /20th Anniversary | 74 885 | 19 335 | 20 000 | 23 000 |
| EC Pillar Assessment | - | - | 25 000 | 26 000 |
| Network meeting (CP)/FPG Meeting | 63 915 | 6 444 | 8 300 | 5 000 |
| Total Governing bodies | 312 796 | 213 910 | 293 300 | 294 000 |
| GWP Technical Committee | 413 973 | 303 836 | 370 000 | 290 000 |
| Progr. Development Support | 84 353 | 57 463 | 54 000 | 40 000 |
| Total Global | 811 122 | 575 210 | 717 300 | 624 000 |
| Regional Support | | | | |
| Network Operations | 991 492 | 867 411 | 1 038 000 | 1 020 000 |
| Regional and Thematic Support | 50 582 | 19 683 | 346 000 | 190 000 |
| Network institutional strengthening | 13 012 | 1 196 | 46 000 | 46 000 |
| Annual Regional Meeting | 30 588 | 44 280 | 44 300 | 42 000 |
| Total regional support | 1 085 674 | 932 570 | 1 474 300 | 1 298 000 |
| Programmes managed by GWPO | | | | |
| Water Security - SDGs | 729 150 | 436 545 | - | - |
| Global debates - WWF | - | 22 015 | - | - |
| Knowledge Management | 242 449 | 188 200 | 244 000 | 244 000 |
| Climate Global WACDEP | 106 186 | 105 663 | 161 000 | 151 000 |
| Climate Africa Global WACDEP | 349 033 | 280 645 | 171 000 | 161 000 |
| Climate UNICEF WACDEP | 100 811 | 3 842 | 251 000 | 200 000 |
| Deltas Management | 36 630 | - | 60 000 | 30 000 |
| Drought WMO IDMP | 148 043 | 79 161 | 93 000 | 91 000 |
| Flood WMO APFM | 29 044 | 30 118 | 50 000 | 50 000 |
| Integrated UWM | 119 466 | 145 388 | - | - |
| Food/Nexus | - | - | 75 000 | 65 000 |
| Transboundary | - | - | - | - |
| Total programmes managed by GWPO | 1 860 812 | 1 291 577 | 1 105 000 | 992 000 |
| Programmes managed by RWPs | | | | |
| SDG Water Security | - | - | 281 000 | 181 000 |
| WACDEP Africa | 2 591 380 | 1 855 053 | 2 170 000 | 2 070 000 |
| WACDEP Other regions | 2 607 114 | 1 379 303 | 1 202 000 | 1 100 000 |
| IDMP regions | 574 700 | 517 500 | 518 000 | 500 000 |
| Transboundary | 95 112 | 59 107 | 60 000 | 50 000 |
| Total programmes RWPs | 5 868 306 | 3 810 963 | 4 231 000 | 3 901 000 |
| Regional core | 3 265 325 | 2 977 054 | 2 770 000 | 2 730 000 |
| Total Programmes | 10 994 443 | 8 079 595 | 8 106 000 | 7 623 000 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 15 372 401 | 11 682 007 | 12 736 000 | 11 947 000 |
| TOTAL INCOME | 15 370 000 | 11 483 000 | 12 821 000 | 11 947 000 |
| SURPLUS/DEFICIT | -2 401 | -199 007 | 85 000 | 0 |

EXPENDITURE FORECAST 2016



| DESIGNATED FUNDING | ACTUAL 2014 | ACTUAL 2015 | REVISED BUDGET II 2016 | FORECAST 2016 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| EC AfriAlliance | - | - | 31 000 | 10 000 |
| EC SITWA | 902 891 | 753 251 | 513 000 | 513 000 |
| EC Mekrou | 299 607 | 447 490 | 506 000 | 506 000 |
| EC Nexus SAF | - | - | - | - |
| Finland | - | - | - | - |
| ICA, EUWI FWG for SITWA | 20 768 | - | - | - |
| Japan Water Forum | - | - | - | - |
| Korea Water Resources Corp. | - | - | - | - |
| UNDP DRIN | - | 52 275 | 500 000 | 500 000 |
| World Bank Urban WS | - | - | - | - |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURES | 1 223 266 | 1 253 016 | 1 550 000 | 1 529 000 |

* EC AfriAlliance 31k added to the 2016 budget

3 GWP results (by entity)

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2016 for each entity within the GWP Network:

1. Global coordination of 8 thematic and cross-cutting areas
2. Regional water partnerships – 13
3. GWPO Secretariat and Technical Committee

Information for the 13 Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO/TEC is presented in three parts:

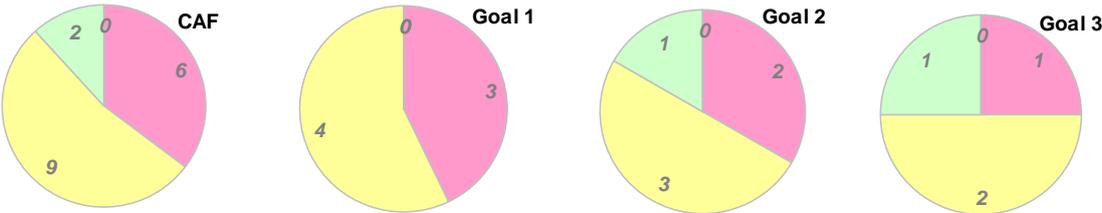
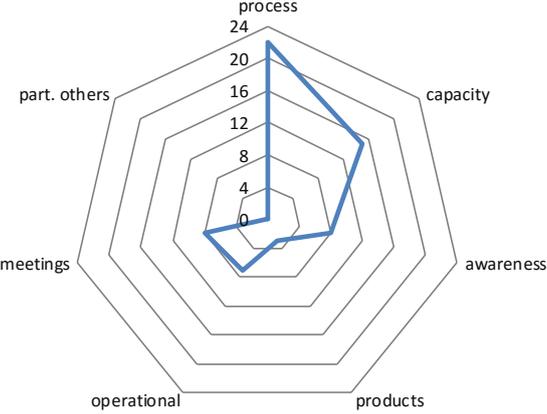
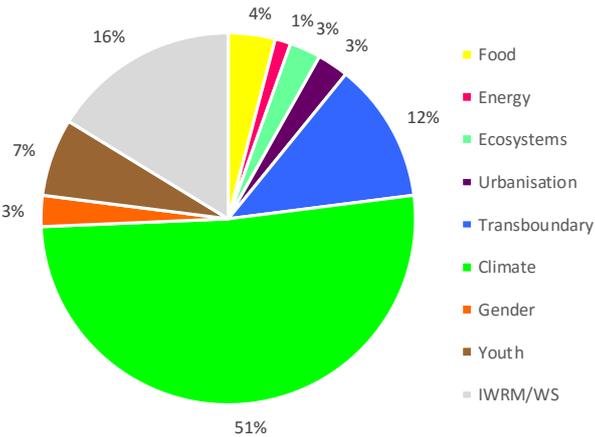
- A narrative description of Planned vs. Actual progress consisting of:
 - A summary of activities presented in the 2016 Workplan (column 1 of the table)
 - A summary of the actual progress during the year against the workplan (column 2 of the table)
 - A critical commentary including the most important challenges-faced, lessons-learned and recommendations (final section of the table)
- A datasheet (the “dashboard”) showing the outcomes, progress markers and activities/outputs recorded in 2016 (an explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex B)
- Logframe targets and results for 2016

3.1 By Regions

3.1.1 *Caribbean*

Report pending

3.1.2 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): | | | | | | | | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | CAF | REG | TB | Cameroon | Central Africa | Congo | Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe | | |
| | A Policies | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | | CAF | REG | TB | Cameroon | Central Africa | Congo | Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe | | |
| | A Policies | | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | |
| |  | | | | |  | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | CAF | REG | TB | Cameroon | Central Africa | Congo | Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe | | |
| | 2014-todate | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | |
| 2009-todate | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

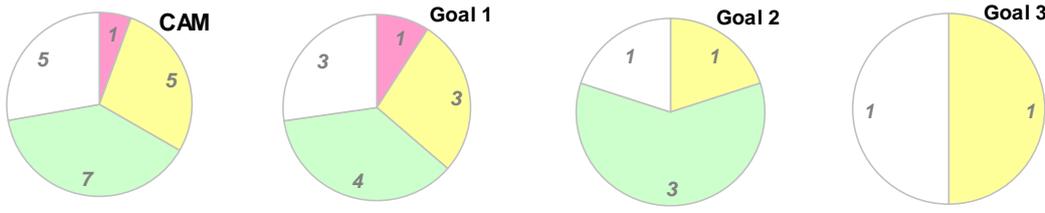
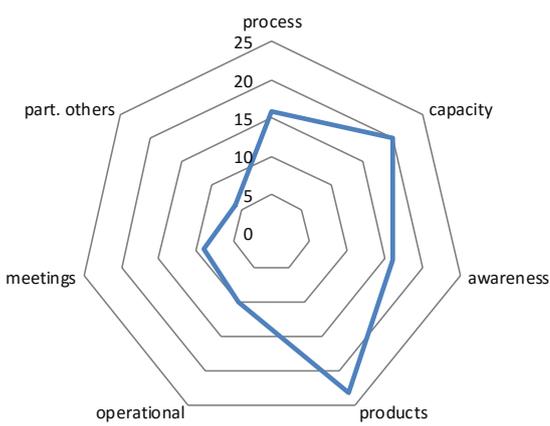
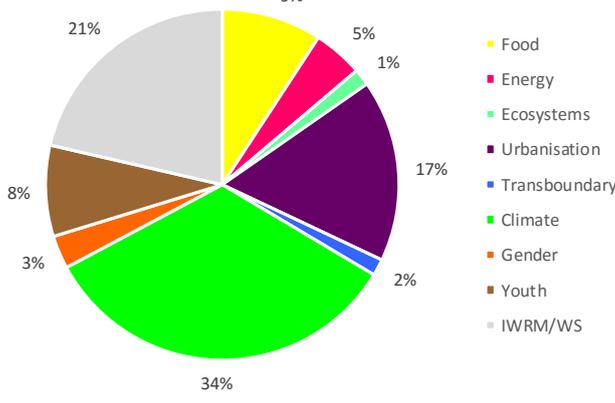
| Central Africa | |
|--|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| Highlight 1 • Workshop on integrated urban water management. | Because of lack of fund, this activity has been postponed to 2017 |
| Highlight 2 • Support the development and elaboration of a regional hydro meteorological services strategy and data sharing protocol | Done. Completed Baseline studies with report for seventh country (Gabon) elaborated. |
| Highlight 3 • MoU with LCBC | Partially done. Mission report with strategic activities signed. |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Most of the programmed activities were not done due to the institutional and financial (freezing of budget) situation of GWP-CAf in 2016</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund raising is crucial for the network in case of failure from GWPO; • The institutional structure of the RWP and its CWP need to be strengthened; • We need to develop a strong fund raising strategy that focuses on project preparation and establishing strategic linkages with government mandated institutions like RECs and RBOs; • It is important to mainstream project funding within CORE programming. | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹³ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | €420,000 |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | 1 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | 1 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | 12 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 1 | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 6 | 1 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | | |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 6 | 1 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | | |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 | 3 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 30 | 6 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | NA | |

¹³ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.4 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 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | Total | 9 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | |
| | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | |  | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014-to date | 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) | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | |
| | |  | | | | |  | | | | |
| | INPUTS (Budgets) | | CAM | REG | TB | Costa Ric | El Salvado | Guatemal | Honduras | Nicaragua | Panama |
| | | 2014-todate | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | |
| Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

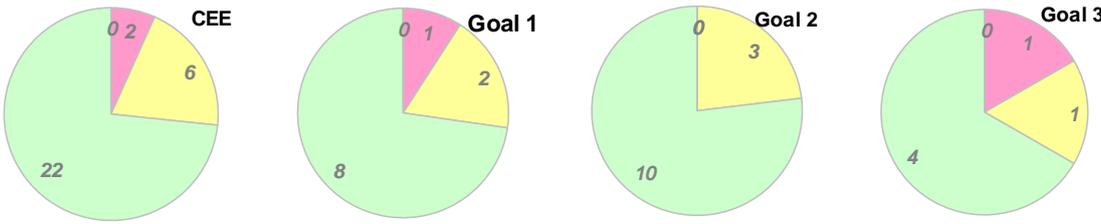
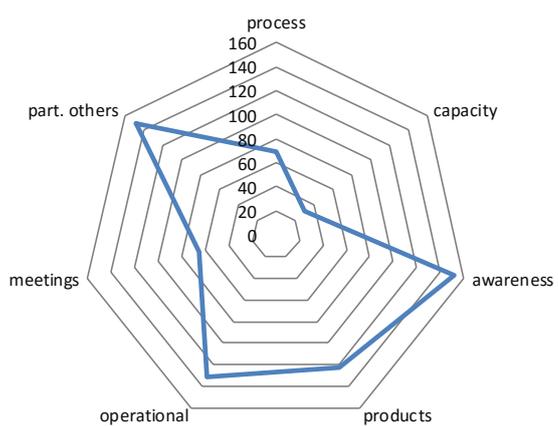
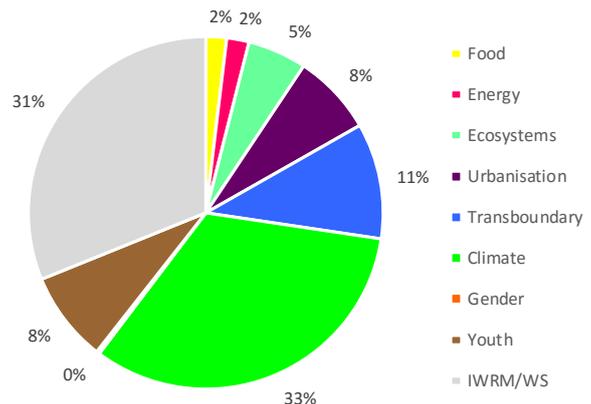
| Central America | |
|--|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CAM will carry out a youth event on "water and jobs", to support the establishment of a youth regional water network. We will also implement other activities oriented to strengthen our work with youth, such as launching a volunteer and internship initiative. | <p>The youth event was carried out successfully and the youth water network (YWN) for CAM was launched. The YWN has a regional coordinator and country coordinators that follow up the implementation of actions at country level. They already prepared a draft work plan for 2017.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publish the guidelines for incorporation IWRM in the preparation of municipal risk management plans. This will be an important tool to work with municipalities in the promotion of IWRM at municipality level. | <p>The guidelines were published in September, the document has been sent to GWP partners in CAM and we plan to organize a training event next year to promote its use and implementation.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of the results of the economic impacts of droughts in Central America, with the Ministries of Finance and Planning. | <p>The document has been shared with different sectors including governments, private sector, universities. The event with Ministries of Finance and Planning was not carried out.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare guidelines for the incorporation of rainwater harvesting techniques in the water related regulatory framework. We expect to coordinate with GWP Caribbean to carry out a south-south exchange event on this issues. | <p>The exchange event was carried out at the end of September and we are currently preparing the recommendations for the implementation of RWH initiatives in CAM. We expect that the document is going to be finalized at the end of the year. GWP-C is collaborating with GWP CAM on this initiative.</p> |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p>Analysis of planned vs. achieved: We implemented most of the activities that we had planned to be carried out during 2016. The only important activity that we had to postpone was the event with the Ministries of Finance and Planning because it was linked to another follow up activity related to the NAP workshop that was held in 2015 in coordination with UNEP and UNDP. We thought it was appropriate to postpone this activity to ensure the participation of UNEP and UNDP when approaching these important stakeholders.</p> <p>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: One of the main challenges that we have at regional level is fundraising. In addition to the very limited funding opportunities for our region, we have not been successful with our submissions. We prepared and participated in the preparation of four proposals that were not approved by the donors. We are going to continue pursuing our fundraising efforts. One of the lessons learned of this process is that we need to engage more actively with the private sector. The alliance that we are nurturing with MEXICHEM-AMANCO (a GWP Partners) has enabled us to expand in the promotion of RWH techniques as follow up to pilot initiatives started through WACDEP. We have also learned that the implementation of pilot projects have been instrumental not only to showcase results and identify lessons learned, but to show that we have experience in the implementation of projects, a key requirement highly valued by potential donors.</p> | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁴ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 1 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 2 | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 3 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 3 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 2 | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 | 3 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 10 | 10 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 | 4 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 2 | 2 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 5 | |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 3 | 4 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 | 2 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

¹⁴ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan November 2016

3.1.5 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 €): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | CEE | REG | TB | Bulgaria | Czech Re | Estonia | Hungary | Latvia | Lithuania | Moldova, Re | |
| | A Policies | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Ukraine | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | 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) | | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> |  | | | | |  | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | CEE | REG | TB | Bulgaria | Czech Re | Estonia | Hungary | Latvia | Lithuania | Moldova, Re | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-todate</i> | Poland | Romania | Slovakia | Slovenia | Ukraine | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Central and Eastern Europe | |
|--|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (<i>Highlights</i>) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilience and water security: Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe will follow up in 2016. Handbook on small water retention will be published. GWP CEE will sign a Memorandum of Understanding with Drought Management Centre for South East Europe. | <p>Integrated Drought Management Programme in CEE focused on three areas in 2016:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Translations of the Guidelines for preparation for the DMP into 5 national languages Continuation of the National Consultation Dialogues with the 3rd round Natural Small Water Retention Measures: team prepared knowledge-gap analysis document instead of a planned technical manual, while we need this document for preparation of the full scale project proposal. There was also Fact Sheet on NSWRM developed and case study prepared for the Toolbox. Compendium of all activities / outputs produced in the 1st phase of the IDMP CEE was finalized in October 2016 Follow up development and fundraising <p>After several “follow-up” activities implemented already in 2015 (follow-up workshop, document on follow up topics, etc.) year 2016 was focused on shaping those ideas into concrete proposals and applying for additional funding. Part of that process was also establishment of official cooperation with the DMCSEE in form of MoU that is expected to be signed by end of 2016. IDMP CEE partners managed to prepared two full scale project proposals (for which we are still waiting the results) as a follow up process from the 1st phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought Risk in the Danube River (DriDanube) with objective to improve drought monitoring by operational innovative service, unify drought risk assessments and improve drought preparedness in the region. Lead partner is DMCSEE, GWP CEE is a WP leader on communication (total partners: 11 from Danube region). EUSDR Priority Area 5 (Environmental Risk) also supported this project idea with issuing Letter of Support. Framework for improving water balance and nutrient mitigation by applying small water retention measures (FramWat) with main objective to strengthen the regional common framework for floods, droughts and pollution mitigation by increasing the buffer capacity of the landscape using the N(S)WRM approach in a systematic way. Lead partner is GWP partner Warsaw University Warsaw University of Life Sciences, GWP CEE is a WP leader (total partners 9 from Central Europe). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the 2nd phase of the IDMP CEE (2017-2019) <p>Activities from both project proposals have been incorporated into the 3-year workplan for the 2nd phase of the IDMP CEE (cca. 80% of DriDanube activities and 40% of FramWat activities). The rest of the activities have been prepared after discussion with potential partners and IDMP CEE key partners.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transboundary water security: Danube Strategy Task Force will be actively involved | <p>Danube Strategy Task Force leader and Regional Coordinator participated in the Second Stakeholder Seminar on 19-20 November 2015 in Budapest. János Fehér facilitated</p> |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>in the Danube Strategy Priority Areas 4 and 5 and consultation of implementation of programme of measures. It will develop trans-boundary project proposal focused on Integrated Tisza River Basin Management. GWP CEE will participate in the Ministerial Conference on 9 February 2016 in Vienna, Priority Area 4 Stakeholder Conference in September 2016 and Annual Danube Strategy Forum on 3-4 November 2016.</p> | <p>networking session on water scarcity, regional drought management.</p> <p>GWP CEE participated in the ICPDR Ministerial Conference in February 2016 and contributed to joint statement and video on Danube Art Master.</p> <p>Danube Strategy Task Force developed Work Package 6 in the JointTisza project proposal that was submitted to the Danube Transnational Programme in April 2016.</p> <p>Regional Coordinator participated in the Joint PA4-PA7 Steering Group meeting which was held on 25 May 2016 in Bratislava and presented the SANDANUBE project. Danube Strategy Task Force will attend Workshop on Water and Agriculture on 4 October, organized by the Priority Area 4. GWP CEE will present IDMP CEE in the Annual Danube Strategy Forum on 3-4 November 2016 in Bratislava.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP CEE will mobilise stakeholders from Maritsa River Basin and organize brokering workshop in Sofia in September 2016 in frame of the WaterInnEU Project. The stakeholders will provide feedback to virtual marketplace that will connect offerings by companies with demand from river basin managers. | <p>In frame of WaterInnEU project, GWP Bulgaria and CEE organized series of meetings in Sofia and Plovdiv – meetings with students on 19 September 2016 in Sofia, stakeholder seminar on 20 September 2016 in Plovdiv, project meeting and the meeting with river basin authority on 21 September 2016 and technical field trip on 22 September 2016.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Hungary and GWP Moldova will start SDG Preparedness Facility in 2016 with analysis of national context, stakeholder workshops and communications activities. | <p>GWP Hungary and Moldova successfully implemented the design phase of the SDG-Preparedness Facility. Both Country Water Partnerships are expected to prepare a 3-year project proposal for implementing the strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets.</p> |

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

IDMP CEE:

Benefit of action / cost of inaction – development of the case study (status – not done). Question about benefits of the “proactive approach” especially in drought management is still a very “popular” issue within the region supported with only few practical examples. There are not so many projects which were dealing with that till now so the idea was to develop a case study within IDMP CEE in 2016. After intense focus on follow-up activities and preparation of project proposal there was not enough human resources to deal with this issues. Also, the same kind of activity was emphasized on the Global IDMP level (they have prepared a literature review on this topic) so it was decided to wait with this activity and maybe later on, after more concrete output produced from the Global IDMP, develop a case study or small project, etc.

Natural Small Water Retention Measures – developing N(s)WRM technical manual (status – not done). There was a plan to develop more technical manual on technical and non-technical practical solutions which were highlighted in the first guidelines. Later on, we have decided to produce rather Knowledge-gap analysis document which helped partners to focus on areas and topics which are consider as a “gaps” in implementation of the NSWRMs into RBMP. During this process also a follow up proposal was developed (FramWat).

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

Gender regional conference that was planned for 2016 was moved into 2017 because it was co-funding from locally raised funds for this event was not secured.

RWP and Country Water Partnerships participated in the Rapid Country Level Analysis that included

- a desk study managed by the RWPs Secretariats, with central involvement of CWPs.
- a workshop discussion back to back with the Regional Council meeting, involving country level partners that was held on 30 September – 1 October 2016 in Vilnius, Lithuania

Fundraising Consultant was hired from August until December 2016 using IDMP CEE/additional budget to support the region with identification of funding sources that the Regional Secretariat does not have expertise – foundations, private donors, bilateral and multilateral donors.

Following a formal request of the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic to GWPO, the Regional Coordinator is seconded as Special Water Advisor to State Secretary of Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic, during country Presidency to the European Council (SK PRES) from June-December 2016. It was not planned or foreseen in 2016 work plan. The secondment includes expert advice, consultancy, co-chairing, drafting of background documents and conclusions for high level meetings, including:

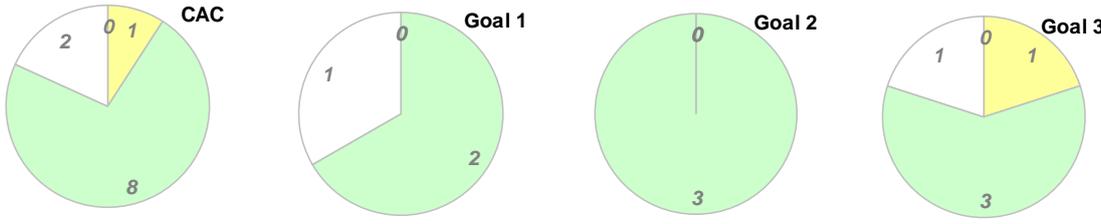
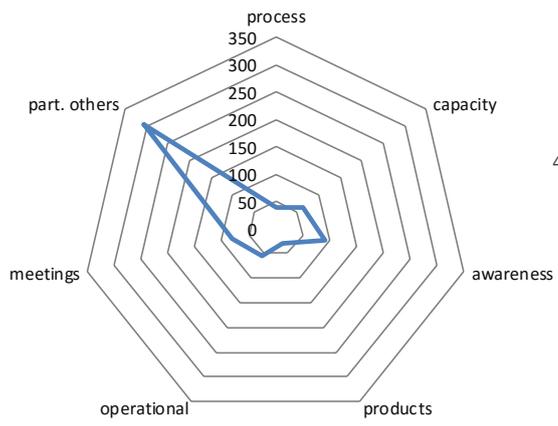
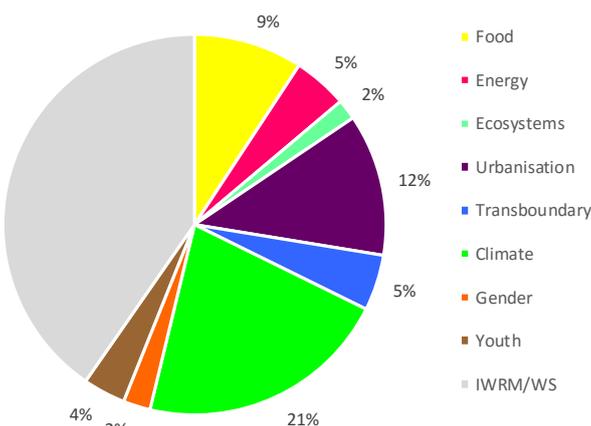
- UNESCO High Level Visit Dr. Flavia Schlegel on 23 June 2016 in Bratislava
- EU Ministerial Conference on Integrated Water Management on 11 July 2016 in Bratislava (back-to-back with EU Informal Environment Council)
- Sustainable Water Management Draft Council Conclusions first hearing by Working Party on the Environment (European Council) on 7 September 2016 in Brussels
- 5th Annual forum of EU Strategy for the Danube region 3-4 November 2016, Bratislava
- MOP4 to the UNECE/WHO Protocol on Water and Health on 14 – 16 November 2016, Geneva
- Water and Marine Directors meeting, 28-29 November 2016 in Bratislava

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁵ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 9 | 5 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 2 | 3 |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | 1 |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | 2 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 50% | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 2 | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 5 | 5 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 1 | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 5 | 7 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 | - |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 5 | 5 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 5 | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 5 | 6 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 | 3 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 10 | 18 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 1 | 8 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

¹⁵ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.6 Central Asia and the Caucasus

| Progress Report (elements) | | Caucasus & Central Asia | |  | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|---------|---------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|----------|--|
| IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits) | | CAC | REG | TB | Armenia | Georgia | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Tadjikistan | Uzbekistan | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | CAC | REG | TB | Armenia | Georgia | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Tadjikistan | Uzbekistan | Mongolia | |
| | A Policies | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 5 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | Total | 7 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | A Policies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | 2014-to date |  | | | | | | | | | |
| 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) | | <p>Number of hits by activity type</p>  <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>  | | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | CAC | REG | TB | Armenia | Georgia | Kazakhstan | Kyrgyzstan | Uzbekistan | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Caucasus and Central Asia | |
|---|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal #1: Catalyse Change in Policy and Practice. The Work plan focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help CACENA countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical for CACENA challenges to water security, such as water diplomacy for transboundary water management, climate change, food, energy and ecosystems sustainability. | <p>GWP CACENA supported during 2016 National policy dialogues on the way towards Water Security - in each of 9 countries there were conducted dialogues by CWPs.</p> <p>During 2016 GWP CACENA contributed to the National Consultation Dialogues on Climate Change Adaptation in all 9 countries</p> <p>GWP CACENA contributed to side event at the Pan-European Conference of Ministries of Environment (Batumi - June 2016) and follow up actions - were coordinated by Regional Council with involvement of CWP-Georgia. The side event title: Global Water Partnership: Network for Knowledge on Water Security to Help Stakeholders Move Towards to Achieve SDGs. The main purpose of the side event is to intensify cooperation of GWP CACENA and GWP CEE with the key regional stakeholders and international community, in particular, international organizations, financial institutions, donors, foundations and CACENA countries in order to attract their attention and efforts to address the knowledge generation and dissemination on water security which would help key regional stakeholders to move towards to achieve SDGs.</p> <p>GWP CACENA contribution to regional projects and initiatives (including active involvement into Asia Water Council programmes). CWPs conducted activities in each of 9 countries in accordance with their priorities. Regional Secretariat contributed to APWF GC (Singapore February 2016 and Asia Water Council 1st General Assembly in Bali in March 2016 and working group on IWRM of UNECE and UN ESCAP).</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal #2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge. The Work plan focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture over the CACENA region, so as to support better water management. | <p>GWP CACENA Partners promoted knowledge accumulation and dissemination addressing development challenges and water security. All nine CWPs will act in accordance with their priorities. Regional Secretariat promoted translation of GWP publications and dissemination over the region.</p> <p>GWP CACENA Partners organized awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application towards water security in all CACENA countries - in each of 9 countries conducted by CWPs.</p> <p>Strengthened of National and regional policy making bodies to influence water policy development (with specific focus to selected priority themes) - in each of 9 countries conducted by CWPs.</p> <p>GWP CACENA assisted with improvement of knowledge on preparation and submission of</p> |

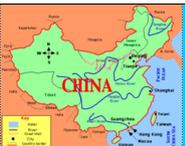
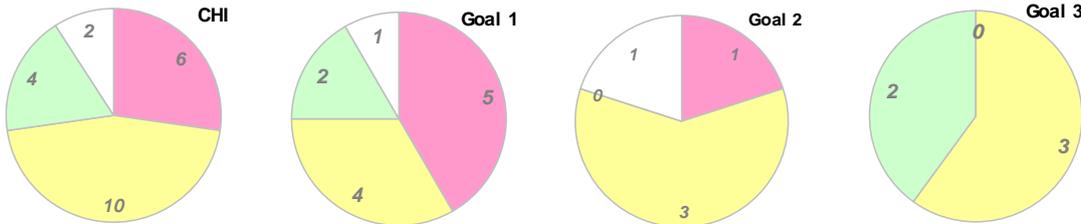
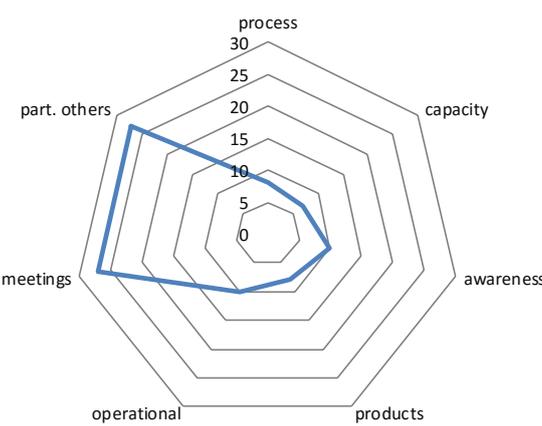
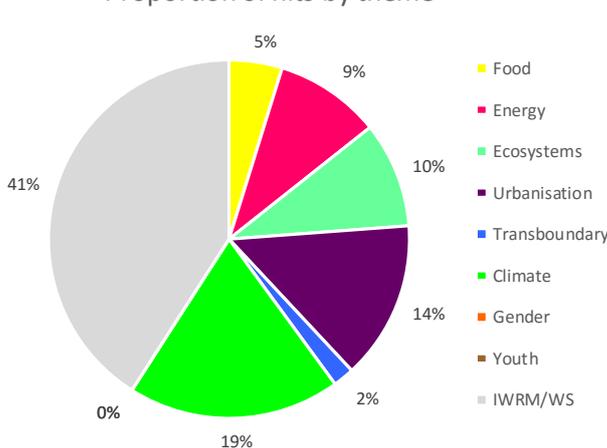
| Caucasus and Central Asia | |
|---|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| | <p>proposals for climate change adaptation investment projects in all 9 countries.</p> <p>During 2016 in all 9 countries CWPs conducted National seminars for demo outputs (2013-2015) dissemination</p> <p>GWP CACENA published two issues of WACDEP Project Newsletter 2016</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal #3: Strengthen Partnerships. The work plan focuses on enhancing the GWP CACENA network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability. | <p>Regional Council and Partners meetings - conducted three meetings of regional Council back to back with big regional events (one in Q1 2016 (Almaty), second in Q2 2016 (Batumi) and final in Mongolia in Q3 2016).</p> <p>GWP CACENA Secretariat participation in Regional Days (Stockholm) -Regional Chair, regional Coordinator, regional Communication Officer and WACDEP Project manager (May 2016 in Stockholm).</p> |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>As a whole, during 2016 GWP CACENA implemented all the planned outcomes except some quantitative markers. Also GWP CACENA strengthened its role as an important player in integrating water security and climate change. In 2016 the CWPs of two countries (Armenia and Kazakhstan) consulted with governmental, intergovernmental, non-governmental organizations the priorities to achieve SDG- 6 in the country as it was determined by government in 2014, and proposed the three-year action plan under umbrella of the SDG & Water Preparedness Facility.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Taken into account regional specifics, CACENA Regional Water Partnership sees the way for development agenda towards 2020 strategy via three principal keys:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Updated regional stakeholders mapping to achieve better understanding of their needs in relation to national and regional water challenges Prioritized list of gaps in stakeholders' knowledge related to solution of the above mentioned challenges Optimized (taking into account limited funding) work program for 2017-2019, that will permit to properly provide whole luggage of GWP's knowledge delivery to priority stakeholders. <p>These three keys will help RWP CACENA to fill up existed and future gaps in water related knowledge and put for principal stakeholder the appropriate basis to solve the most challenging issues related to the water security, and to come closer to Strategic Development Goals.</p> | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁶ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | 4 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | 1 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | 2 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 18 | 48 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 9 | 9 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | | 8 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 9 | 9 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | 15 133 |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 45 | |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | | |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 72 | 31 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 18 | 14 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 | 9 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

¹⁶ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.7 China

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----------|-----------|
| Progress Report (elements) | China |  | | | |
| IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits) | | CHI | REG | TB | China |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | CHI | REG | TB | China |
| | A Policies | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | B Institutional roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C Management Instruments | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | <i>Total</i> | 12 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 2014-to date | | | | | |
| | A Policies | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | | | |
| | <i>Total</i> | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | | | | | |
| |  | | | | |
| 2014-to date | | | | | |
| | 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) | | | | | |
| | Number of hits by activity type  | | Proportion of hits by theme  | | |
| 2014-to date | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | CHI | REG | TB | China |
| | Budget (€): | | | | |
| 2014-to date | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | |

| China | |
|---|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016(Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The "SDG Water Goals development" in China is a key part of GWP China Region in 2016. For better promotion of SDG water goals in China, the designed activities are implemented by GWP China Region and related water authorities, including the development of Designing of the SDG-Water Plan of GWP China Region. | <p>For influencing decision-makers to support the promotion of SDG in China, GWP China invited experts and partners to the forum sharing knowledge on national water security on March 22. It gathered 270 participants including the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the representatives of our regional partners. It was addressed by the Minister and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Water Resources. Mdm. Cai, Chair of GWP China, delivered a keynote speech proposing the “ecological sponge river basin” concept. She combined the concept of sponge cities and ecology into the integrated development of river basin, elaborating from the aspect of theory, technology and development strategies. Regarding the theme, six experts from various sectors presented their case studies to participants. Prof. Wang Hao, Standing Vice Chair of GWP China, went through his “Dualistic Water Cycle Model: Nature & Society” and its application in Hai River Basin. Other five experts introduced their cases from perspective of river basin ecosystem protection, flood management, ecological restoration, water security challenges and strategies and integrated management of the Yangtze River basin. Mdm. Cai chaired the forum and invited the participants to interact with the speakers. In her conclusion, she reviewed the key points of all presentations and shared farther development plans of GWP China with participants. The organization will retain its strength in impact on policies, partners’ network, knowledge sharing, international cooperation and institutional operation. Plus, it will work towards a think tank rendering as an innovative, initiative, systematic and coordinative platform to convene talents and knowledge products.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP China Shaanxi plans to promote urbanization and water security in Shaanxi Province, which include public awareness raising campaign to common people and legal and polices reviews to involve decision makers. | <p>In order to work closely to the key policies, GWP China Shaanxi organized a thematic workshop in July 2016, namely 'Water Right System Reform and Strategic Study'. The discussion among the participants focused on the concept of water rights, the establishment of initial water right, water right system establishment, the pricing mechanism of water right and the water right trading. It was agreed that water right reform is a basic mechanism innovation and system reform to secure the sustainable utilization of water resources aiming at achieving the stringent water resources management, the most optimized water allocation and the most efficient utilization of water resources. The object of water right reform is the ‘right of use’. Thus, the water right reform in Shaanxi Province from the perspective of the mechanism should focus on the initial access to the right of using water, water licensing management, the relationship between water rights and the transfer of water right. The innovation of mechanism reform is to find the method and possibility of water right transfer. From the strategic point of view, water right reform in Shaanxi Province can start from new cities and easily solved issues. The new demand of water resources should be configured according to the new strategy, focusing on the new water users.</p> |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

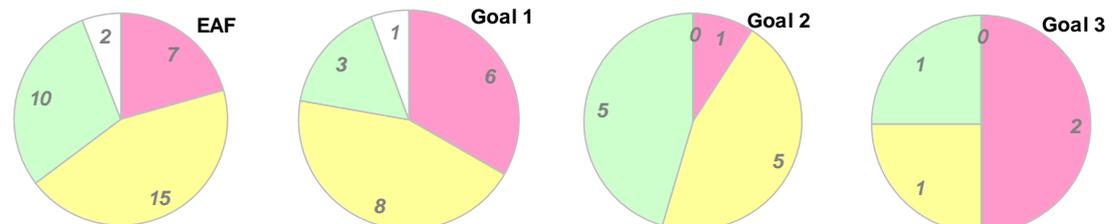
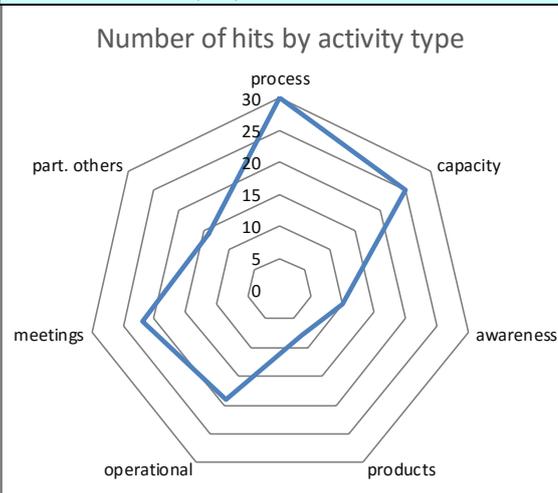
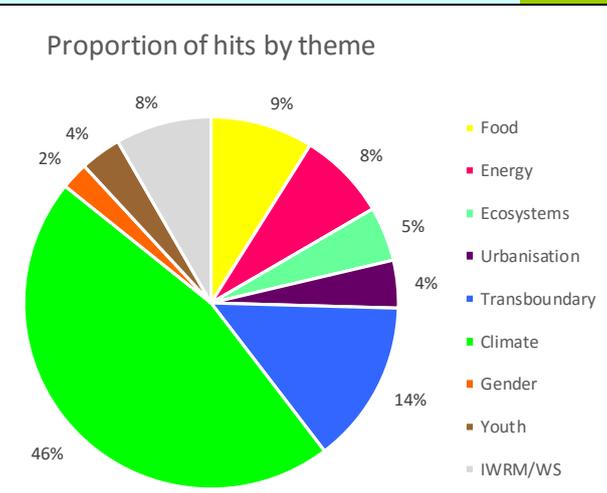
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|---|--|
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP China Hunan manages to promote urban water ecosystem restoration and protection, including the organizing exhibition on water ecosystem, field survey by students and workshops of experts and decision makers. GWP China Region is also working with GWP China Hunan to develop “ecological terraced field’s development in Hunan” into a case study for better understanding how it has worked to achieve harmony between ecological protection and agriculture development in Hunan Province. | <p>A team formed by GWP China Hunan and Hunan Provincial Institute of Water Resources Research, visited the Primitive Terraced Field of Ziquejie in Hunan Province in April. It is listed by the UNESCO as agricultural heritages sites worldwide. As Ziquejie local government has planned to develop some scenic spots but not destroy its primitivity, GWP China Hunan and Hunan Provincial Institute of Water Resources Research have conducted studies on terraced fields from different aspects since 2010 for the purpose of promoting agriculture in natural way and protecting water and ecological environment of Ziquejie. The research reveals natural irrigation mechanisms; divides Ziquejie into different parts according to their functions (tourism or protection) and identifies environmental protection system and measures. The results are further introduced by the local water authority into the Irrigation and Drainage Plan of Ziquejie. The team visited the local monitoring stations and interviewed local officials. It is planned to summarize its practices, and further compose case study for promoting natural terrace field management combining development and protection; sharing experiences with other provinces; and advocating protection of natural heritage in China. The case report was completed in July and delivered to GWPO afterwards.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP China Yellow River Basin plans to work on ecological function of water source regions in Yellow River Basin. As the ecosystem of water source areas in YRB is vulnerable, more human activities and impacts of climate change have also intensified its vulnerability. The activities will work out proposals to alleviate those problems, contributing to ecological protection of water source regions of YR as well as water and sediment changes in the YRB. | <p>Aiming at understanding better the impact of climate change and human activities on grassland degradation in the source region of the Yellow River, water and soil erosion, shrinking glaciers, permafrost degradation of water, etc, GWP China Yellow River organized on-site investigation to find out the main causes of those problems from the source of Yellow River in August. The investigation results were shared at the thematic workshop on August 15 in Qinghai, one of river source provinces. The activity was jointly supported by the Yellow River Conservancy Committee, Water Resources Departments of Qinghai Province, Gansu Province and Ningxia Autonomous Region. The experts from the governmental authorities, China Academy of Sciences, local water departments, universities and international NGOs participated in the event and contributed their research results.</p> |
| <p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p> | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The plans were achieved via diverse activities in our region. In addition to workshop, we have explored other ways of involving or influencing decision-makers, e.g. publicity campaign, on-site survey, dialogue, salon, etc.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Water can be related to many fields. It has developed a key element of other industries not only for water professionals. More organizations or local governments put their attention to water issues and also become strong supporters to water sector. It can be a chance for us to attract more attention or to have less voice if we cannot be further innovative and powerful on a progressively larger stage.</p> | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁷ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 60 million | 60 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 300 million | 355 million |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 6 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 | 2 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 1 | 1 |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | 2 |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 3 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 4 | 4 |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 4 | 5 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | | |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 2 | 2 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 | 2 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 4 | 4 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 | 1 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

¹⁷ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan November 2016

3.1.8 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): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | | |
| | | | Somalia Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | 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) | | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="287 1254 845 1747"> <p>Number of hits by activity type</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="877 1254 1484 1747"> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>  </div> </div> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | EAF | REG | TB | Burundi | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Kenya | Rwanda | Sudan | Uganda | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-todate</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| East Africa | |
|--|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WACDEP Program in Eastern Africa will conclude its implementation in Burundi and Rwanda. It will however continue in 2-3 new countries in the region. The focus will be more on investment planning and project preparation for financing. | <p>The WACDEP programme has concluded in Rwanda and Burundi. The handover process is yet to be concluded. Discussions are on-going to have the programme interventions mainstreamed into the local and central government workplans and there is already positive response. WACDEP is set to start in two new countries as recommended by AMWCOW during the 6th Africa Water Week held in Tanzania. The two new WACDEP countries are preparing the project documents to start implementing in 2017. The responsible ministries in Kenya (Ministry of Water and irrigation) and Uganda (Ministry of Water and Environment) have designated a project design team to support in scoping of the WACDEP Country documents for their respective countries. Lessons learned under the WACDEP has provided fertile ground to prepare new projects for new countries. For example, the climate change project that GWPEA prepared with the government of Uganda to the Adaptation fund. The GOU have accessed 7.5 Million USD dollars for a four-year project starting in early 2017.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDMP-HOA will focus in demonstrating innovate approaches of integrated drought management such as strengthening partnerships for drought management, shifting approaches in policy and practice from relief to drought to sustainable development in arid areas, and sharing best practices and knowledge | <p>IDMP HOA has documented ten (10) case studies demonstrating innovations in drought/water security management. This has strengthened the partnerships with these institutions and they offer lessons to learn that can be replicated. The case studies also highlight priority areas which can be cascaded further. In addition, IDMP HOA is interacting and making follow ups with key partners in the HOA Region to contribute to the identified gaps for example in the IDDRSI Framework</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing knowledge products and lessons will continue in the region as it will give input in improving programs in the region. Facilitating lessons learning and experience sharing will also be included | <p>A number of knowledge products have been produced e.g. case studies from Bugesera and under the IDMP HOA programme. Lessons can be learned from the case studies that could be used in other areas/countries with high chances of success. For example the bugesera case study and one of the IDMP HOA have already been included in the GWP tool box which offer wide coverage for sharing the information and lessons learned</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen partnership with particular focus in strengthening existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking will be key in 2016. Reviewing and improving the overall governance system of GWPEA will get top priority to sustain the GWP program in the region. | <p>The accreditation process of CWPs is on-going. If successful, it will support the strengthening of the CWPs- though improved governance, resource mobilisation and transparency. If these three are achieved, it will increase ownership of interventions and hence, sustainability. In addition, this will increase strength of the partnership and its contribution to government processes.</p> |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Largely, the planned activities were achieved.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rwanda: During 2016 most of the activities were basically to consolidate what the WACDEP programme had done since its inception in the country. Efforts were mainly on ensuring that the activities are properly mainstreamed into the local and central governments Burundi: the political situation in the country caused significant delays and affected progress of activities. | |

3. Regional: Both the WACDEP and IDMP programmes were on track with progress recorded in both programmes, specifically for WACDEP- a continuation of the programme will be done in two new countries i.e. Kenya and Uganda- the process of having the project document is underway. For IDMP HOA- big steps were recorded in having the documentation of case studies in water security and drought management. These will go a long way in sharing lessons from the innovations in the region.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Efforts have been made by GWPEA to implement the planned activities under the various programmes in 2016. Some successes have been recorded. For example, resource mobilisation for some CWPs e.g. Uganda where the country will access USD 7.5 million from the Adaptation Fund. This is key for the country and also, as a result of lessons learned through the WACDEP implementation in Rwanda and Burundi.

At the same time resource mobilisation is still a challenge to ensure that the regional secretariat fully functions without too much pressure working on deficit budgets year after another. According to the guidance given by GWPO, the region is expected to leverage local resources which are equivalent to the amount that it gets from global sources (GWPO). The region made efforts to mobilize local resources by preparing and submitting proposals to potential development partners. This process will continue. In order to improve the funding situation in the region, some of the following can be important:

- Update and Utilisation of the developed fund raising strategy.
- Strengthening the role of the Technical sub committee
- Strengthening team work within the Secretariat
- Improving communication both within and outside of the Secretariat
- Making strategic partnerships/ alliances that could benefit the region through resource mobilisation.

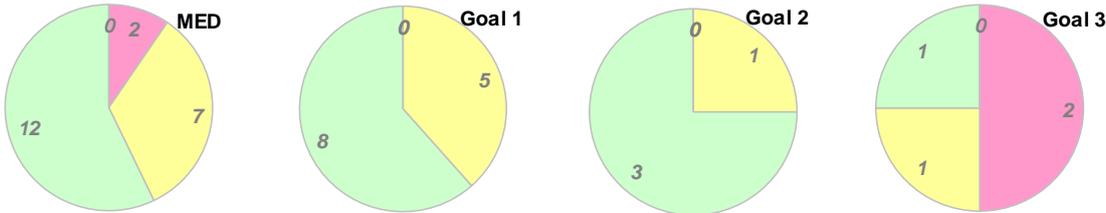
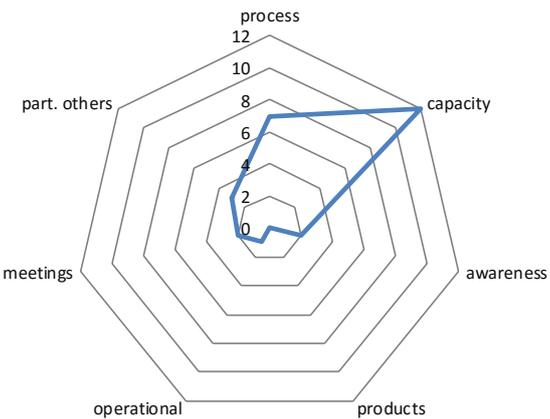
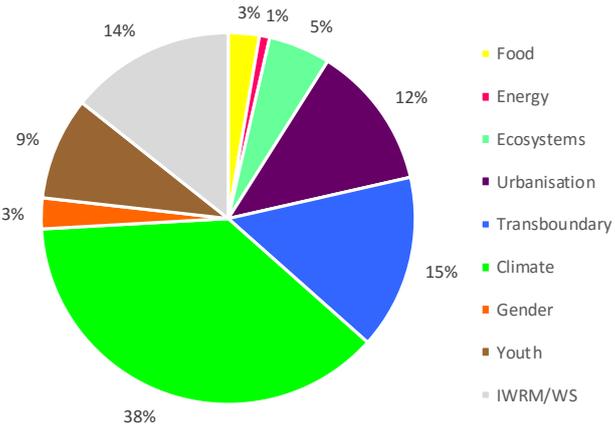
Also, the coming in of SDG and other climate change negotiations are opening opportunities for GWPEA. E.g. the interaction/coordination with the UN-GEMI team on testing SDG methodologies.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁸ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | 15 million | 15 000 000 |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | 20 million | 7 500 000 |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 4 | 3 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 3 | 2 |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 2 | 1 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 1 | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 1 |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 35% | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 3 | 2 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 2 | 1 |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 1 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 3 | 5 |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 3 | 3 |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 | 1 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 3 | 10 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 3 | 3 |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 4 | 4 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 5000 | 800 |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 24 | 3 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 | 2 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 6 | 6 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 6 | 6 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 3 | 3 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 2 | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

¹⁸ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.9 Mediterranean

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-----|---|--|---------|---------|---------|-----------|--|
| Progress Report (elements) | | Mediterranean | |  | | | | | | |
| IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits) | | MED | REG | TB | Egypt | Lebanon | Morocco | Tunisia | Palestine | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | MED | REG | TB | Egypt | Lebanon | Morocco | Tunisia | Palestine | |
| | A Policies | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 12 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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%) ++ | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy) | Number of hits by activity type | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | | |
| |  | | | |  | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | MED | REG | TB | Egypt | Morocco | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>2014-todate</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | |

| Mediterranean | |
|---|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (a) <i>at Mediterranean level</i>, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the Union for the Mediterranean and its Water Expert Group, the 5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region; promoting the concept of Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus and of joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning; | <p>> <i>Support to regional IWRM policy processes was provided:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical support to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) in the formal process towards a UfM regional water agenda, including climate change objectives, having as a milestone the organization of a UfM Ministerial Conference on Water (scheduled for April 2017, in Malta). This concerned: technical assistance for facilitating the delegated Drafting Group of the UfM Water Expert Group (WEG) WEG including drafting of background and discussion documents and organization of three UfM WEG Drafting Group Meetings (04/2016, Athens; 06/2016, Malta; 09/2016, Brussels); assistance for the organization of one WEG Meeting (12/2016, Athens); contribution in drafting documents for the UfM Senior Officials (SOM) Meetings. The UfM SOM Meeting of 10/2016 approved the organization of the Ministerial Conference. <i>[activity supported by WACDEP Med]</i> ○ Ongoing support to the 5+5 Water Strategy process for the Western Mediterranean (led by Algeria and Spain and technically facilitated by MENBO), including provision of comments and contributions during consultations (02/2016, 06/2016). Alignment of GWP-Med activities with the 5+5 Action Plan has been sought <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> ○ Regional partner to the OECD Global Water Governance Initiative (representing on occasion also GWPO), with steady presence in and active contribution in the working groups and the related documents, especially the Water Governance Principles elaboration and finalisation. <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> ○ Coordination of the MENA Focus at the Stockholm Water Week, involving 4 thematic sessions organized with/by regional partners, and addressing an audience of more than 500 persons. <i>[activity supported through Sida and own resources]</i> ○ Active involvement and contribution in different regional and international fora (e.g. UNECE Working Groups, COP22, WB, etc.) facilitated the promotion of the IWRM agenda and allowed the cross-fertilisation among projects and processes. Outreach in these events was to more than 1500 people |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>- (b) at South East Europe level, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;</p> <p>- (c) at national level, with emphasis on Lebanon, Montenegro and Morocco depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options</p> | <p><i>[activity supported through own resources and through a range of projects]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design of a long-term and multi-activity GWP-Med regional programme on Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus. This included securing financial resources for activities at regional (Sida), national (GEF, ADA, UBA) and local, including transboundary and coastal (Sida, GEF), levels. The total capacity raised is in the order of 5,5 mil euros for 2017-2020. <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contribution to the design of an ICZM/IWRM (Source-to-Sea) agenda under the lead of UNEP MAP concluded with the approval of a related ‘child’ project within the new GEF UNEP MAP MedProgramme (2017-2021). GWP-Med will partner with PAP RAC, SCP RAC and UNESCO in the project. Preparatory activities will launch in 2017. <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design activities were undertaken for setting the Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region. The agenda will be concretized and launched in 2017, including within the GWP SDG Readiness Facility. <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) advanced in service of the ‘SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration’. GWP-Med is responsible for the IWRM and Nexus agenda within the SEE 2020 Dimension “Environment” i.e. advancing the Nexus approach; exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE; advancing private sector participation in financing water infrastructure. A related Nexus Project supported by ADA was launched [at the end 2016] supporting the related part of SEE 2020. Further, GWP-Med along with REC provided technical support to the Regional Working Group on Environment (RWGE) and its coordinator, the RCC. The RWGE convened at Ministerial level on 04/2016, Podgorica; GWP-Med provided technical support to the Montenegrin Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism for the drafting of a “Declaration of Ministers and High-Level Representatives on the occasion of the 1st High-level Ministerial Panel on Responding to Climate and Environmental Challenges in SEE”; the latter acknowledges the contribution of GWP-Med in the process for the implementation of SEE2020. <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activities in Lebanon, under the Governance & Financing Programme, were designed and initiated (see also in 1.e). ○ No country-level activities were undertaken in Morocco due to difficulties with mobilizing the resources for technical work within the Governance & Financing Programme (through OECD/EIB). Should current fund |
|---|---|

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| <p>in the Drin Basin countries (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro);</p> <p>- (d) at local and/or river basin level, including promoting joint IWRM/ICZM Planning in the Awali River (Lebanon) and exploring further options for application of the methodology elsewhere in the region;</p> <p>- € by continuing activities on the Water Governance & Financing Nexus with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation as well as Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by advancing activities on Water Integrity at MENA level.</p> | <p>raising efforts together with the Moroccan Government bear fruits, activities will commence in early 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A scoping was done for Montenegro, particularly linked with the SDGs Preparedness Facility, but no activities were implemented in 2016. Montenegro will be one of the MED focus countries for the Facility in 2017. <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> ○ The Scoping Report and ToR for the development of a fully-fledged IRBM/ICZM Plan in the Awali River Basin (Lebanon) were completed towards a shared vision for the management of the Awali area. Activities in Awali replicated the related Buna/Bojana experience using the Integrative Methodological Framework approach. Follow up activities are under consideration. <i>[activities supported by the GEF MedPartnership Project and own resources]</i> ○ A publication on the transboundary Buna/Bojana river basin (shared between Albania and Montenegro) and coastal management Plan was drafted in collaboration with PAP RAC and UNESCO. Finalization is expected in 2017. <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> ○ GWP-Med, along with other partners, was requested by the MAVA Foundation to contribute in the preparation of the action plan to implement the MAVA Strategy 2016-2022 for protection of the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment, including wetlands. The Buna/Bojana was chosen on 10/2016 as one of the areas of intervention. GWP-Med is negotiating with MAVA and partners for the continuation of the work done under the Buna/Bojana River basin and coastal management Plan. GWP-Med also contributes in the prioritization of a related MAVA intervention in Tunisia. <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> <p>> <i>Regional and national activities continued</i> aiming to enhance stakeholders' understanding and capacity to promote/take action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective private sector involvement, while ensuring the social character of WSS and respect for the human right to water. Gender mainstreaming and corporate social responsibility considerations represent areas of special attention. Technical work at national level includes an assessment and a diagnostic analysis of the present situation on private sector involvement in water services along with an evaluation of the governance framework underpinning the water sector, and a set of forward-looking, internationally-inspired but country-specific recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with a targeted and time-bound action plan for their implementation. These are supported and led by structured and inclusive multi-stakeholder's consultation processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Palestinian National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Water Sector Reform to include Private Sector |
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Participation was launched under the auspices of the Minister of Water, and developed through a series of fact-finding missions and the organisation of four consultation workshops in 2014-2015. The National Report was concluded in mid-2016, following the request of the national counterpart to incorporate additional considerations stemming from current developments in the country. Overall, the Dialogue involved 229 individuals from 39 different institutions, representing public authorities, utilities, NGOs, private sector, academia, donors and regional organisations. 27% of them were women, while an average of 45 participants attended each workshop. The Dialogue and technical product developed in close cooperation with national stakeholders and under the auspices of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Minister of Water. PWA embarked in 2016 on a set of policy changes based on the recommendations and actions identified in the programme's National Report. Moreover, a request has been placed by PWA for the continuation of the Dialogue process to support the set of policies currently under elaboration by the government.

- Activities in **Lebanon** were initiated and progressed during the first half of 2016. The specific context of work was discussed and agreed upon with the Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water and was included in a concept note detailing the overall Dialogue process. Agreement on and engagement of targeted partners to this work was also achieved, including private banks. Halting of work, as per the suggestion of the political hierarchy, in the period June-September 2016 was due to internal developments in the country. Nonetheless, work is expected to resume before the end of 2016 and is anticipated to signify a novelty towards sustainable financing of water through the involvement of the banking sector.
- The **2nd Regional Conference on Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector**, [was] held on 12/2016, Tunis, under the auspices of the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources and Fisheries, disseminating programme results and sharing knowledge among targeted participants, strengthening at the same time the interface between public, private and civil society actors at regional level. Cooperation with other projects and processes has been sought and will materialise with synergy with the Water Integrity for the MENA project (see below).

[activities were part of the Regional Programme on 'Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' implemented by GWP-Med, OECD and UfM, with support by Sida. Complementary fundraising efforts are on-going for work in additional countries.]

> The 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA', led by SIWI and supported by Sida, was under full

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| | <p>implementation during 2016. GWP-Med is the core regional partner for this regional programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The set of national training workshops in each of the 5 focus countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Palestine) were completed with the conduct of national high-level workshops. These informed decision and policy makers about the context and progress of the project, highlighted the role and value of water integrity for good water governance and reinforced political commitment for further action. ○ 3 regional alumni workshop were organised as follow up of the national trainings and offering insights on how to further mainstream water integrity and operationalise the individual action plans (prepared during the national trainings). More specifically, these workshops targeted the best performing 25 individuals from the i) operational staff (02/2016, Dead Sea, Jordan); ii) women (05/2016, Ifrane, Morocco) and iii) mid-level managers (10/2016, Amman, Jordan). ○ Based on joint decision with national partners, a decision was made to hold a second set of high level workshops in each of the 5 countries with the aim to further mobilise political interest and also to elaborate on country-specific recommendations for further mainstreaming integrity considerations in the water sector. These recommendations will be compiled and form one of the key knowledge products for the Learning Summit (scheduled for the fall of 2017) that will mark the highlight and the conclusion of the project. |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 riparians in Southeastern Europe), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, depending on countries' interest, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus including Climate Change considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North Western Sahara Aquifer. | <p>> <i>In Drin River Basin:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical and administrative services provided to the formal process for Drin MoU for the management of the Drin transboundary river basin (shared by Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro): day-by-day running of the Drin Core Group Secretariat; facilitation of 3 Expert Working groups (on Water Framework Directive; Monitoring and Exchange of Information; Biodiversity and Ecosystems). DCG and EWG meetings organized in 06/2016 and 12/2016. Close collaboration with the Drin countries and UNECE continued. The implementation of the Drin MoU is advancing as an outcome of coordination -by the DCG being assisted by GWP-Med- of actions supported by donors and mainly the implementation of the GEF/UNDP supported Drin Project. [There are on-going negotiations with countries for the organization of a Ministerial Meeting in 12/2016.] ● The implementation of the GEF UNDP Project 'Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin' (budget of 5,5 m USD) is on-going. Recruitment of the staff members project team was completed (6 full and 2 part timers). There team became fully operational in 06/2016. The preparation of a Stakeholders Analysis |

advanced; 6 stakeholders Focus Groups Meetings were implemented in the beneficiary countries; a Stakeholder Conference [was] organised in 12/2016, in Tirana; ToR for 1 of the 5 pilot activities and for the establishment of an Information Management System have been launched; ToR for the preparation of 2 out of the 5 thematic reports (Socio-economics, Ecosystems, Hydrology, Pollution, Institutions) that will comprise the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis are to be launched (the rest will be internally prepared); Pollution sampling expedition and analysis of samples in the Drin Basin in accordance [was] organised in 12/2016. Activities will continue per the project work plan in 2017 and on.

[activities supported by the GEF UNDP Drin Project and own resources]

> In the Northern Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS)

- The NWSAS institutional setting was supported as a 'no/low regret' CC adaptation measure: assessment of the institutional and legal framework of the NWSAS Consultation Mechanism was elaborated. The assessment results and recommendations were presented at the NWSAS Steering Committee on 08/2016, Tunis. Follow up discussions were held at a NWSAS Workshop on the subject and on the Nexus agenda on 11/2016, Tunis.

[activities supported by WACDEP-North Africa/ Transboundary and Sida Matchmaker Project]

> In support of the UNECE Water Convention in MENA countries:

- In **Lebanon**, the study on implications and benefits by acceding to the Water Convention was completed aiming to inform the Lebanese government towards taking a related decision.
- In **Tunisia**, a national dialogue for the country's possible accession to the UNECE Water Convention was facilitated: an assessment report on the opportunities and the challenges was elaborated, and a national consultation workshop was organised 09/2016, Tunis.
- In **Jordan**, decision by the government on next steps is pending. A multi-stakeholder workshop was held in 03/2015, Amman. An inter-ministerial committee (under the leadership of the Ministry for Water and Irrigation) was charged to study implications and provide recommendations.

[activities supported by UNECE, including with contributions by WACDEP-North Africa/Transboundary and Sida Matchmaker Project, and implemented in cooperation with the competent line Ministries in the involved countries]

> For promoting the Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus agenda, including by addressing Climate Change considerations:

- **Sub-regional level** (SEE, MENA): In SEE (see also 1.a), a project (110k Euro) on sub-regional Policy Dialogue

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| | <p>supported the German Ministry of Environment through the German Environment Agency and was launched at the end of 2016. Additional financing (~120k Euro) will be provided by GEF UNDP IW:LEARN 4 project. In MENA, related Policy Dialogue activities (250k Euro) are part of a multi-component project supported by Sida; the inception period was concluded at 11/2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ National level: In SEE, a Nexus policy dialogue in one country will be implemented (see also 1.a), supported by a Nexus assessment, being means to develop a Nexus strategy towards water, food and energy security as well as sustainable management of resources used by these sectors. ○ Transboundary basins/aquifers level: In SEE, similar activities as at country level will be implemented in two transboundary basins, aiming in addition at enhancing cooperation among riparian states (see also 1.a). In MENA, focus will be in North Western Sahara Aquifer (Algeria, Libya and Tunisia), in collaboration with UNECE and OSS, with Sida support; the activities will be initiated in November 2016. <p><i>[activities were implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with the SEE 2020 Strategy, Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, Drin Basin MoU and related GEF UNDP Drin Project, UNECE Water Convention System, OSS, Sida Matchmaker project]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The GEF UNDP IW:LEARN 4 Project (2016-2019) advanced its preparations. Activities that GWPO and GWP-Med will implement include: continuation of the Regional Dialogues for enhancement of TWRM in SEE and Med; replication of the Med’s experience in other GWP Regions. The Project Inception Meeting was held in 03/2016, Paris. The contract between UNESCO (implementing partner) and GWPO is about to be signed. |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contribute in tackling Climate Change and Variability challenges through support to <i>regional</i> policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; completion of contributions related to development of methodology for climate change mainstreaming on water and land planning as well as national vulnerability mapping in Tunisia; scoping for developing climate-related activities in Mauritania; awareness raising and communication on climate change adaptation strategies at basin level. | <p>> <i>At the regional level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Technical support provided for the finalization of the draft UNEP MAP / MCSD ‘Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation’. The document was approved at the COP of the Barcelona Convention (02/2016, Athens). Follow up contributions were agreed in collaboration with UNEP MAP. ● Awareness campaign designed and awareness raising materials (infographics, posters) on CC Adaptation Planning at basin level in the Mediterranean elaborated and produced in support of the EC PF7 BeWater Project. Technical contribution for a Handbook on stakeholders engagement for river basin adaptation planning. ● The works of the UfM CC Group Meeting (05/2016, Paris) were followed and contributions were made. ● Technical contribution made to the 2015/2016 Regional Trainings on ICZM including on climate change. targeting 30 participants form key institutions involved on ICZM from 5 countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia). The contribution included the organization of a |

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| | <p>2-weeks workshop in 02/2016, Tunis (including field trips, case study and interviews with stakeholders) and mentoring sessions for the participants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Side Event was co-organised with the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture at the COP 22 (11/2016) to share lessons learned on CC in the Mediterranean, including through WACDEP I and in view of WACDEP II. <p><i>[activities supported by WACDEP-Mediterranean, the GEF/MAP Climate Variability & Change Project, the EC FP7 BeWater Project, the NIRAS/Sida Project on ICZM/IWRM, and Sida Matchmaker Project]</i></p> <p>> In Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps on Water Resources Vulnerability to Climate Change were elaborated: Six Focus Working Group Meetings were organised to build the socioeconomic scenario, define the vulnerability indicators and assess the water resources vulnerability. Related GIS database was developed. National Workshop to present the final results [was/to be] organised in 12/2016. • Climate Change Resilience Plan for Water and Land Management for Douimis (North Tunisia) was developed, through an extensive consultation process: 5 Thematic Working Groups were established engaging local and national experts and stakeholders as well as research partners. The Douimis Plan was adopted by the Regional Development Council of Bizerte. • Methodological Guidelines for Climate Change Mainstreaming in Development Planning at Watershed Basin Level were elaborated. National workshop for the Guidelines dissemination [was/to be] organised in 12/2016. • A 30mn documentary film was prepared to document the lessons learnt from the Douimis Plan experience, to disseminate the knowledge developed and promote replication. • A Youth Initiative on Climate Resilience and Water Security was developed, through: i) facilitation of an awareness campaign led by the BeWater Project trained youth targeting school students (17 NGOs involved in delivering the campaign, 814 students participating) and the large public (open day organised in Zaghuan); ii) celebrating the World Water Day and organising a National Workshop on Youth and Blue Jobs (03/2016, Tunis); iii) participation of youth representatives in international events (Pre COP22, Budapest Water Summit, COP 22); iv) organising National Workshops on the Role of Youth to Achieve the Water and Climate Change related SDGs, 11/2016, Tunis. <p><i>[activities supported by WACDEP Tunisia and EC FP7 BeWater Project]</i></p> <p>> In Mauritania:</p> |
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussions held and scoping mission organised (10/2016) to identify the country priorities and possible contributions of WACDEP 2. <i>[activities supported by WACDEP North Africa]</i> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> piloting technical interventions at <i>local</i> level with installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Italy, etc) also as contribution to local climate change adaptation; designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated Urban water resources management in collaboration with partners, including a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece . | <p>> <i>In service of the Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) Programme in the Mediterranean:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NCWRM Programme continued its activities in Greece, Malta and Cyprus and its scoping for its expansion to Italy through the 5-year grant (2014-2018), supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation. For 2016, this complemented on-going projects in Malta, Cyprus and Greece. Further to their contribution to local Climate Change Adaptation, some of the activities have an Urban content, though focused in islands. Emphasis on increasing the programme’s outreach was given, through a number of publicity and awareness tools developed in 2016. A social media campaign run in the week leading to World Water Day, highlighting how NCWRs can be utilised at household and community level. In Greece: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWH pilot applications advanced. Activities continued in project islands of the Dodecanese complex: an NCWR system was reinstated and 2 RWH systems were installed, while a stormwater application is in the tendering progress. The applications benefit a total of 1,200 permanent inhabitants and 2,000 tourists every year in two islands. A 3 weeks hands-on training course and field work on NCWRM techniques for 6 post graduate student was conducted in Santorini in 05/2016, in collaboration with the Cornell University. Among others, emphasis was on rehabilitating traditional cisterns as a local cultural element towards creating a virtual Water Museum to be included as the single Greek contribution to the Water Museum of Venice. Educational activities, in the project islands and in Athens, using the new version of the educational material “The Gift of Rain in the City” involved a total of 2023 students and 553 teachers. <i>[activities implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme “Mission Water” of Coca-Cola Tria Epsilon and Coca-Cola Hellas]</i> In Malta, within the NCWR Programme (<i>aka Alter Aqua</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The installation of 1 greywater reuse system at the KMS Malta National Swimming pool was concluded, recycling greywater from showers for toilet flushing; The reinstatement of a stormwater management system in a public square in Paola Boffu is currently in progress (to be concluded in Q1/2017). The greywater recycling system installed at the Helen Keller School for disabled students in Qrendi is to be |

inaugurated by H.E. The President of Malta (11/2016), attracting publicity and reinforcing the demonstration character of the application and thus its outreach at national level.

- Educational activities were implemented at the Xrobb l-Ghagin Environmental Centre by the Maltese partner Nature Trust Malta, as the educational programme has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and is part of their educational activities during the student's visit to the Centre.

[The Programme is implemented in partnership with the (former) Maltese Ministry for Energy and Health and the Sustainable Energy & Water Conservation Unit, the Ministry for Gozo & the Eco-Gozo project and the Coca-Cola System in Malta. It is primarily supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation, with contributions from the partners and co-funding by the Ministry for Gozo]

- In **Cyprus**, within the NCWR Programme (*aka Mission Water*):
 - A greywater recycling system is currently being installed (to be concluded by end 2016) in a Community sports stadium in Limassol. The system will benefit approx. 1900 athletes per year, including a well-known women's football team and foreign teams trained there in summer months.
 - Educational activities advanced through teacher training workshops, reaching out to 75 educators.
 - Programme's outreach has been enhanced with numerous references to its outputs in the media.
- In Italy, within the NCWR Programme, during an exploratory mission in Sardinia potential partnerships and interventions were identified. Activities are to advance once the MoU with the regional authorities is signed.

>On designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners:

- Discussion on options to launch an IUWM in the Med region continued with GWP and some regional partners.
- A new 2-year project proposal on water management in urban environment in a coastal city in Northern Greece, "Water for the City", received a 1.2 million USD grant from The Coca-Cola Foundation. The project includes the development of innovative capacity building tools, such as serious game based on the IUWM principles, as well as community engagement and awareness raising tools. Moreover, in Greece, by end 2016, a new partnership with the second largest city in the country will be launched (Thessaloniki; 1.5 million inhabitants; one of the Rockefeller's 100 Resilient Cities). Urban NCWT

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| | <p>applications have been identified to be implemented in the coming two years. This expansion will allow synergies with the "Water for the City" project, as a basis for an urban network, where the principles of IUWM and water sensitive cities are promoted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Malta, one urban NCWR is in the tendering phase (a storm water management project). <p>> Contribution to the development of the global GWP IUWM agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A GWP-Med team member has been trained on the IUWM principles (Abidjan, 2016) and has become member of the global urban team within GWPO, contributing to its operations and events (Africa Water Week, etc.). ● Options for opening the agenda in North Africa, and particularly in Tunisia, were explored and will be followed up in 2017. |
| <p>Highlight 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote education for sustainable development with emphasis on water; raise awareness and build capacities of targeted stakeholders groups including parliamentarians and media; promote knowledge management & sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects. Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on Water & Gender and Water & Youth, including with an emphasis on Employment. | <p>> Educational activities were implemented primarily through the NCWRM and IUWM agendas (see Highlight 4).</p> <p>> The Summer University of Samothraki 2016 took place on 07/2016 on the island of Samothraki, Greece, engaging more than 70 participants, and organised by a number of partners. It consisted of two parallel courses: on "Aquatic and Social Ecology-Theory and Practice" and on "Integrated Water and Coastal Management - Educational and Participatory Approaches".</p> <p>> Gender activities were implemented primarily through the Governance & Financing and Water Integrity agendas (see Highlight 1)</p> <p>> Youth activities were implemented primarily through the Climate Change Adaptation and NVWRM agendas (see Highlights 3 and 4)</p> |

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

2016 has been a year of setting into course a number of new multi-year projects, while conceptualizing and negotiating a number of other projects responding directly to GWP-Med priority agenda. Upgrading at a new scale of operations, GWP-Med human resources were increased by 30%, demanding adjusted managerial and administrative norms and procedures, that were prepared and set in application. In that sense, 2016 has served as an 'inception year' for the GWP-Med work programming period 2017-2019 and beyond.

The majority of the objectives set in the GWP-Med Work Plan 2016 were achieved. It should be noted however, that the lingering political turbulence in the South and East Mediterranean and the often critical security conditions in several of the countries, have placed serious challenges in the smooth and unobstructed conduct of activities, both at national level and also when concerning the participation of national stakeholders in regional/international events. Furthermore, the prevailing uncertainty due to the social unrest and accumulative impact of forced migration have caused the often (re)orientation of national priorities causing alterations to agreed sets of actions. Additionally, ongoing reform processes in most of the countries, also due to the high expectations of the post-Arab Spring period, have translated into frequent institutional restructuring and changes in the composition of government structures, thus posing an additional challenge in the timely and uneventful implementation of activities.

Delays, slow progress or even re-structuring of activities were recorded in some cases, without nonetheless hindering considerably the overall implementation of the Work Plan 2016. A number of activities (e.g. of the GEF Drin Project and the Non Conventional Water Resources Management Programme), with their budgets, were rescheduled for 2017 after agreement with donors and partners.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the Work Plan 2016 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.

Among achievements in 2016, we should mention:

- The **Ministerial approval (2/2016, Athens) of the UNEP/MAP Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation**, having particular emphasis on the coastal zone. GWP-Med serviced technically the UNEP/MAP process, including through provision of expertise as well as by facilitating an international Advisory Group, as part of the WACDEP MED activities. The Regional Framework provides new impetus for action in the region, and building of related portfolios of activities advanced in 2016. The process was operationally linked with a number of activities of the **Sida-supported 'Making Water Cooperation Happen' project (end 2015-2018)**.
- The consistent building of the far-reaching **UfM political and technical process aiming at establishing a joint vision for water security in the Mediterranean towards 2030 and beyond**. Building trust and content among countries and stakeholders towards a suggested UfM Ministerial Conference on Water in 2017, the process aims at linking capacities and financial resources towards addressing targeted needs. GWP-Med services the UfM process as its technical facilitator providing key technical and organizational support for the delivery of all related outputs and activities, as part of its WACDEP MED activities. The UfM process has been operationally linked with a number of activities under the **Sida-supported 'Making Water Cooperation Happen' project (end 2015-2018)**.
- The contribution of GWP-Med in the implementation of the 'SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration' was of key importance. GWP-Med, being responsible for the SEE 2020 Strategy actions related to Water and the Nexus: participates in the coordination board of the SEE2020 strategy; provides along with REC technical support to the Regional Working Group on Environment (comprised of representatives of countries) -that is responsible for the implementation of the Dimension Environment- and its coordinator, RCC; assists in exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE etc. The ADA supported project on the Nexus in SEE will assist implementing the Nexus part of the SEE 2020 Strategy; it has been recently presented by RCC to the SEE 2020 Implementation Committee as the (only) successful example of attracting financing for the implementation of the aims and objectives of the SEE Strategy in the field of action and of aligning the donor's interests with the latter. Acknowledging its services, the Ministers convened on 1 April 2016 in Podgorica acknowledged -through the adopted Declaration- the contribution of GWP-Med.
- The structured evolution of work in the Drin River Basin as per the agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Riparians and consequent Action Plan, demonstrating their genuine wish to cooperate for the management of the shared resource. GWP-Med serves as a central facilitating role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the basin management); under this role it coordinates key projects advancing in the Drin, in close collaboration with UNECE. The GEF UNDP Drin Project (end 2015-2019), that was set with a team of 8 staff members (full and part timers; the origin and nationality of the staff members cover all Drin Riparians) and launched implementation of activities in 2016, mobilise 5.5 million USD and engage more than 150 stakeholders (institutions, academia, organizations, civil society) for the realization of the Drin MoU. The Project Management Unit, based in Tirana is already envisaged to become the nucleus of the Secretariat of the future joint commission after the end of the Project, implementing an -envisioned- International Agreement for the management of the Drin Basin (should the Drin Riparians decide to have one prepared and signed).
- The completion of WACDEP I Programme (2014-2018), with major achievements at i) transboundary level, by mainstreaming climate change in the hydrogeological model that constitutes the main decision tool in the Northern Western Sahara Aquifer; ii) national level, by developing Tunisia's water resources vulnerability maps to climate change and establishing the national roadmap for climate change mainstreaming in the agriculture development plans; iii) local level, by adopting the Douimis Basin Development Plan by the Regional Development Council. Building on results and extending to new agenda items based on countries' demands, WACDEP II Programme (2017-2019) is under preparation.
- The progress of the **Non-Conventional Water Resources (NWRC) Programme (2014-2018)** and the **Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM) agenda**, though delays were faced in some technical applications due to complex public procurement norms and/or planning reasons. New NWRC communications and awareness raising outputs were produced and disseminated, including a video and

infographics, increasing the outreach capacity of the programme. The NCWR Programme in Greece received (10/2016) a Gold Award in the sustainable business awards as an environmental project supported by the private sector. Furthermore, **ancient wisdom on NCWRM matched with modern techniques** in Santorini island, Greece, through training activities for university students, organised with the Cornell University. Among innovations, a Serious Game on IUWRM tailor-made for the **'Water for the City' Project (2016-2018)** in Alexandroupolis, Greece, was designed and will be used for enhancing stakeholders understanding and engagement on the agenda, holding substantial replication potential. Contributions to the development of the global IUWRM agenda were made.

- The continuation, together with OECD, of the UfM-labelled and Sida-supported regional programme on **Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector (2013-2017)**, with an emphasis on the enabling conditions for Private Sector Participation (PSP) in water services. The Programme has attracted high-level political interest and engagement as well as stakeholders' ownership, despite the political turbulence in the region. Fundraising options for the continuation of the programme were explored, while the UfM political framework and practical assistance have been key. Further to advancement of policy dialogue and experience sharing in the Mediterranean, the knowledge acquired has led GEF entrusting to GWP-Med the conceptualization and organisation of the launching of the **GEF global PSP agenda for its Source-to-Sea-and-Beyond agenda** (Sri Lanka, 5/2017), establishing prospects for further engagement at global level.
- The advancement of the agenda on **Water Integrity** with multi-stakeholder dialogue and targeted capacity building activities within the SIWI-led and Sida-supported 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA'. Among others, emphasis was put on the **Gender and Water Integrity agenda**, incorporating further and on practical grounds gender mainstreaming considerations. The conduct of the national high level workshops assisted with raising the necessary political interest on the theme and encouraging action. The decision, together with national partners, for the organisation of a second set of national workshops demonstrates the political impetus gained and the willingness to elaborate on country-specific recommendations for advancing integrity within the water sector. The Learning Summit (scheduled for the fall of 2017) is expected to compile the national recommendations within the regional context and establish a roadmap for their effective implementation.
- The **finalization of four River Basin Adaptation Plans** through the EC DG RES-supported **BeWater Project (2014-2017)**, through stakeholder engagement. BeWater is a research project led by CREAM with the participation of 12 more partners. GWP-Med services primarily the communications and outreach agenda of the project. The Plans were produced for Tordera (Spain), Pedieos (Cyprus), Rmel (Tunisia) and Vipava (Slovenia).
- The promotion of the **Youth & Climate Change Adaptation** agenda in Tunisia through capacity building and dialogue activities on in collaboration with local NGOs, as part of the GWP Youth for Water & Climate project and BeWater project.
- The facilitation of interested Mediterranean countries **exploring accession to the UNECE Water Convention**, assisting the Convention's Secretariat. Lebanon and Tunisia were assisted with targeted support in this respect.
- The successful coordination of the organisation of the **MENA Focus events during the 2016 World Water Week in Stockholm**, which was substantial on discussions, messages and attendance. Launched formally during a high level session and at the presence of two Ministers of Water from the MENA region, a set of events dedicated to the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) Region will be steadily included in the Week's official programme, alongside the Regional Days for Africa, Asia and Latin America. GWP-Med has been selected and serves as the overall coordinator for these MENA Focus events, in partnership with a number of regional organisations and institutions.
- The **increase of GWP-Med outreach** thanks to the enforcement of the communications team and the improved organisation of its operations.
- The successful setting up of a large scale and multi-component GWP-Med Programme on **Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus in the Mediterranean** encompassing activities at regional, sub-regional, national and transboundary levels, through securing funding of 5,5 mil euros for the period 2016 (end) to 2021 from Sida, ADA, UBA and GEF. Development of synergies with UNECE, EC Joint Research Center, UNEP/MAP, and fundraising efforts continue. The engagement of a range of partners is foreseen and further synergies will be actively build in 2017. Among other outcomes, already earmarked budget will support the

preparation of implementation projects to address the issues that will be brought up through the Nexus Policy Dialogues, providing the provision for following up with a long-term design.

- The promising building up of the **Water Security-Migration-Employment agenda, including with a focus on Gender and Youth**, as a future flagship agenda for GWP-Med. Conceptualization and outreach to partners towards establishing synergies, will be followed by fundraising exploration.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

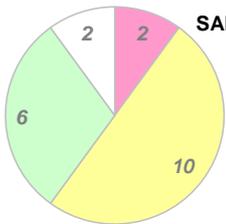
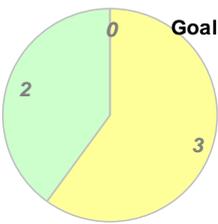
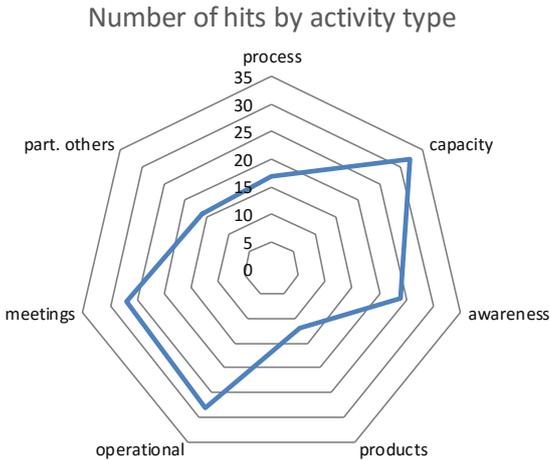
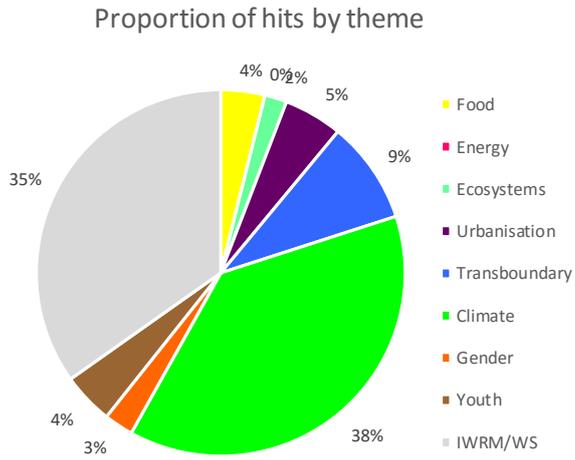
- The serious challenges linked to the persistent socio-political unrest and war/open conflict in several of the South Mediterranean Countries remained palpable during 2016, as well as the economic challenges faced by several North Mediterranean Countries. In addition to practical issues of conducting activities and travelling to/from countries, the above issues render, in some cases, particularly challenging the water security vision, long term planning and effective IWRM application.
- Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (i.e. 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 2016. Efforts to tackle these are on-going, however the largely project-based content of the GWP-Med work plan is not of assistance. Still, basket-funding (other than the valuable GWP Core Funding contribution) is considered a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities given the unavailability of related donors' budget lines.
- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 22 full-timers based in 7 locations (Athens, Beirut, Ohrid, Podgorica, Pristina, Tirana and Tunis), and a large number of other external short-term technical experts. An internal process on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations was completed, including further definition of responsibilities, more effective function of reporting and accountability lines, consistent monitoring of progress and performance, automatization of procedures according to ISO and an upgrade of the accounting software, reporting and norms. In May 2016, an independent internal management audit was conducted by KPMG after the request of Sida, concluding with very positive results and helpful recommendations for further improvement.
- The estimated 2017 budget follows the up-curve of the past few years and is the highest since GWP-Med's establishment (2002) while it marks a doubling-plus of the usual annual budget. Importantly, this level is considered secured until at least 2019 given the multi-year setting of the secured projects. Fund-raising efforts will consistently continue in 2017.
- Opening and/or delving further into relatively new themes through steady line of work will continue e.g. on transboundary water resources management, the Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus including its linkages with Climate Change, Non-Conventional Water Resources, Integrated Urban Water Resources Management, Private Sector Participation including elements of Corporate Social Responsibility, Water Integrity, IWRM/ICZM (Source-to-Sea) planning, etc. Furthermore, the GWP SDG Preparedness Facility as well as the Water Security-Migration-Employment agenda (including with emphasis on Gender and Youth) are expected to create new niches for GWP-Med at national and regional levels.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ¹⁹ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | 213 million |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | 258 million |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 4 | 2 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 3 | 3 |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 | 1 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 3 | 3 |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | 1 |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | 1 |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | 1 |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 7 | 7 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 7 | 6 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 3 | 2 |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 2 | 5 |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 12 | 7 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 4 | 21 |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 3 | 7 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 10 mil | 12 000 |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 350 | 400 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 | 4 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | | 3 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 35 | 40 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 5 | 12 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 2 | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | 3.1 mil Euro | 1.5 mil |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | 1 mil Euro | 1 mil Euro |

¹⁹ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan November 2016

3.1.10 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 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | B Institutional roles | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | | |
| | C Management Instruments | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>4</i> | <i>0</i> | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Total</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| | 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) | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | |  | | | |  | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | SAM | REG | TB | Argentina | Brazil | Peru | Uruguay | Venezuela | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |

| South America | |
|--|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Water Authority approves and officially recognizes the IWRM Strategy developed by WACDEP as a management tool for water security in Santa Eulalia sub-basin. This recognition is also essential to incorporate the IWRM Strategy of Sta Eulalia sub-basin into the Rimac River basin IWRM Plan and other development plans of the sub basin. | <p>WACDEP's Coordination Committee (formally recognised by the National Water Authority in September 2015) approved in April this year its regulatory framework, which states that GWP SAM is the facilitator of this Committee, which main duties are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Produce the IWRM Strategy for Santa Eulalia sub basin and coordinate its implementation. 2) Promote the inclusion of this Strategy in the IWRM Plan for Chillón Rímac Lurín basin. 3) Commit resources to support the implementation of the IWRM Strategy |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governments in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin count on normative, conceptual and methodological tools required by the Peruvian Government to formulate successful public investment projects and local development projects. This is important for local governments to engage in the formulation of projects aimed at promoting water security and climate resilience in the sub-basin. | <p>As a result of GWP SAM's facilitation of the dialogue between municipalities and local communities last year, it has been possible to engage them in a training process to strengthen their capacity to effectively submit proposals aimed at promoting water security and climate resilience in the sub-basin. These proposals are to be financed by the State through the local governments. As part of WACDEP Coordination Committee, the National Water Authority (a GWP partner) is actively supporting municipalities with the necessary tools to improve the quality of their proposals and strengthen the whole process.</p> <p>Local communities refer to WACDEP as "our project".</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information collected by WACDEP as well as lessons learned are systematized and analyzed to generate institutional documents that will enable the promotion of the Santa Eulalia sub-basin experience in Peru and beyond. This documents will focus on strengthening the profile of GWP's WACDEP initiative globally and lay the foundation for fostering its replica and scaling up. | <p>In addition to the completion of the baseline data, which will enable GWP to assess the impact of its actions in the future, WACDEP has produced a number of documents: 5 MSc thesis (3 still in process) and 6 Degree thesis (4 still in process). One of the MSc thesis was submitted to La Sorbonne university and it is the foundation for an ongoing PhD research that will contribute to analysing the IWRM process in Sta Eulalia. The Programme is gathering information that will enable a better understanding of this experience and its promotion within and beyond Peru. This year, it was decided that in 2017 GWP SAM will produce a TFP on the IWRM process in Santa Eulalia.</p> |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>GWP SAM implemented most of the activities planned for this year, and even more, as we achieved the creation of the SAM Youth Water Network (which includes all SAM countries) at the SAM workshop we carried out in Lima this month, with the contribution of almost 30K euro by ANA Peru and PUCP. The only activity that was not possible to carry out was an online training workshops for journalists in partnership with CAM. This activity was postponed because a GWP Partner (CATIE) had organised a very similar training event and we did not want to duplicate efforts.</p> <p>Considerable progress has been made towards the accreditation of GWP Colombia and Bolivia, and the process is about to be completed.</p> | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

The IWL is maturing and GWP managed to secure about 100K euro (from ANA Brazil, AECID, UNESCO and CapNet) on top of the seed 50K euro allocated by GWPO. This enabled us to carry out two workshops, a tutored online course and an analytical report, instead of only one workshop.

WACDEP has also made significant progress, which we expect will yield more concrete results in terms of leveraging of funds.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Planning the final version of the IWRM strategy of Santa Eulalia sub basin by the end of this year was a bit ambitious, considering the political framework (presidential elections) and the need for having a clear institutional framework to support the process.

The establishment of an IDMP in Argentina and securing government funding to support this initiative is certainly being a challenge bearing in mind the limited resources (financial and human) we have to support this initiative.

Another very important challenge for next year will be the need for coaching and supporting the new Regional Coordinator and WACDEP Programme manager. There is a number of ongoing processes and the Regional Steering Committee, the Chair, the Network Officer and the Director of WACDEP will have to work harder in order not to lose momentum.

GWP SAM struggles to raise LRF since the opportunities in the region are rather limited. We will continue searching for opportunities for developing a nexus analysis in Santa Eulalia, establishing an IDMP pilot in Argentina, designing a gender and water training initiative, amongst others. The SC intends to submit in 2017 a proposal to IDB's call for proposals to promote regional public goods in Latin America and the Caribbean (deadline usually in April). This proposal will be about droughts and will hopefully involve the CWPs in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Venezuela. We are in need of support to improve our fund raising capacities.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ²⁰ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 1 | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 1 | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 60% | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 1 | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 1 | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 4 | |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 2 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 1 | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | | |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 2 | 1 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 4 | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | | 15 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 4 | 1 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | 2 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 4 | 7 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 7 | 2 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 2 | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

²⁰ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.11 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 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| | B Institutional roles | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | | |
| | C Management Instruments | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>12</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>2</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>3</i> | <i>4</i> | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | 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) | | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | | |
| | | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | SAS | REG | TB | Banglade: | Bhutan | India | Maldives | Nepal | Pakistan | Sri Lanka | | |
| | <i>2014-todate</i> | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| South Asia | |
|--|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> South Asia Drought Monitoring System Phase II & III - Operational Drought Management tool will be made available to the relevant national and regional agencies. Capacity building and outreach activities will be done in Countries in South Asia and ownership is transferred to the National Agencies. Development of the South Asia Drought Network in collaboration with SAARC Disaster Management Centre. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWMI has now developed an Interactive SADMS portal that allows data sharing and viewing of all available drought and related historical maps for the entire region at http://dms.iwmi.org/. The product was presented to the 3rd CSUF at SASCOF 8 in Colombo where several partners in South Asia, colleagues from Bureau of Meteorology, Australia and WMO. http://dms.iwmi.org/images/reports/IWMI-SADMS-SACOF_Colombo-April2016%20-%20Portal.pdf The product is validated with data from Maharashtra and Sri Lanka. Future validation is required for refinement. IWMI wish to host the portal and do the necessary developments with the support of a donor, SAARC DMC has been dissolved and therefore, setting up a South Asia Drought Network was not possible. No capacity building activities undertaken. Briefing workshop has been planned to be held in December 2016 and yet to finalize the logistics. |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACREP - In line with the CoP 16 directive, being a Least Developed Country, GWP Nepal has initiated to address medium and long term adaptation needs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, Accordingly, GWP Nepal will assess 101 LAPs and support its integration into the local planning process. GWP Nepal is promoting Assessment of environmental flows in a river basin where multiple uses exist (Hydropower, Drinking, Irrigation & Recreation). GWP Nepal will study the ear quake impacts on water resources in earth quake hit areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Nepal has reviewed the water focus adaptation actions which lead to enhance the climate resilience in 91 LAPAs. The total budget allocation for water focus adaptation of 91 LAPAs is 4,639,686,525/- NRs. This is for Infrastructure development, capacity development, Agricultural production, Water resources conservation and RWH, Indigenous knowledge, community protection, Landslide & flood control. This study is a good tool for finance planners in their annual budget allocation. This has a implementation period of 2 years (2015-16). GWP conducted a workshop in June 2016 and 30 participants from government agencies, NGOs and International NGOs attended. Outcome of this Environmental flow study increased the environmental concerns in hydropower development and policy planners need to review their EIA evaluation methodology. This activity has a 2 year implementation period (2015-16). |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CORE activities implemented with Area Water Partnerships - PWP AWP will train farmers on the | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>ground on water conservation and enhancing productivity for unit of water and land and implementing IWRM at the ground. IWP will work with AWP on effective water demand management. Enhancing the capacity of all AWPs under CWPs</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PWP AWP activities not taken place as planned, as most of the activities are on hold due to fund withheld. • IWP is effectively working with AWPs on Goal 2 & 3. There had been activities with Wainganga AWP, Shivana AWP, South Zone AWP, Upper Bhima AWP, Nortg East India Zonal AWP, People’s AWP and Zonal Water Partnership (Hilly Region), The activities have strengthen IWP and IWP has reached the grassroots level through AWP. • IWP has reviewed the State Water Policy of 5 states. |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG Activities in 2 selected CWPs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two countries were selected for SDG-PF from South Asia namely, Pakistan & Bangladesh, • Bangladesh has developed two proposals namely, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adaptation of sustainable micro-irrigation for improving irrigation efficiency and water productivity in orchards (Bangladesh) 2. Sustainable Water Development at Micro-level in a Selected Drought Prone Area (Bangladesh) • Both proposal needs further improvements, • PWP SDG-PF not started. |

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The activities were implemented as planned except SADMS & PWP activities. SADMS implementation need to be expedited and all the parties (IWMI, GWPO/IDMP & WMO) may discuss and resolve the pending differences. This is a highly technical product and need to be evaluated by experts. PWP activities could not be implemented due to financial allegation. WACDEP Bhutan activities could not be implemented as planned due to unexpected declaration of local election and planned activities will be implemented in Q4 2016 as most of the preliminary activities have been planned.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

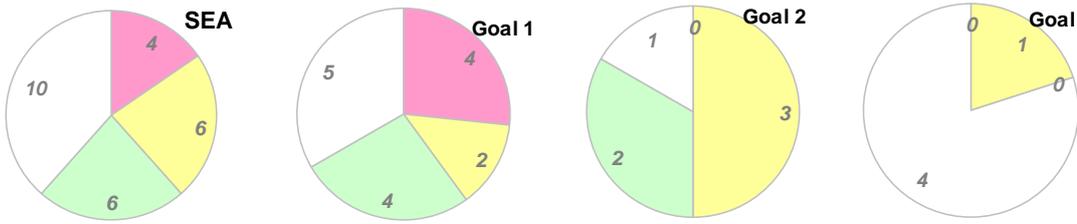
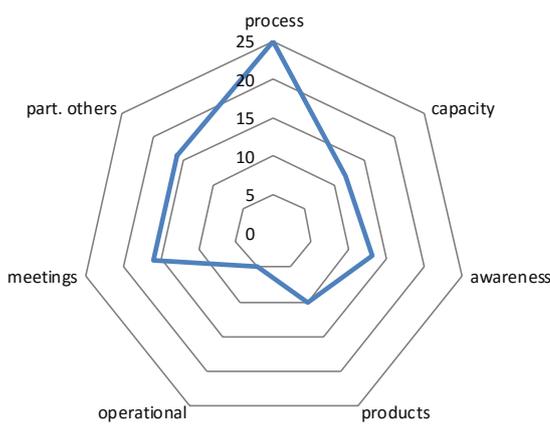
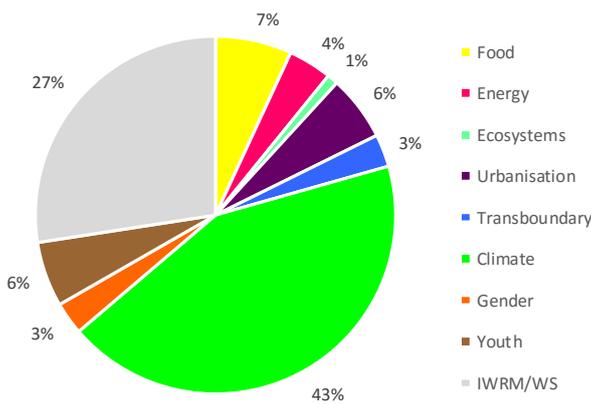
The major challenge in activity implementation is to identify a partner who can collaborate for an activity with small investment cost (seed funds). When investment is less, outcome also not that significant, unless collaborating partner infuse cash into the activity. Generally, most of the collaborating partner contribution is in-kind. Therefore, it is advisable to select one activity instead of several small activities and most often CWPs are not in favour of this concept.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ²¹ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | 1 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | 2 |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 1 | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 3 | |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 1 | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 3 | |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 | 1 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 200 | 340 |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 20 | 8 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 3 | 2 |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 2 | 14 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 4 | 11 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | 1 | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

²¹ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.12 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): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | SEA | REG | TB | Cambodia | Indonesia | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippine | Thailand | Viet Nam |
| | A Policies | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B Institutional roles | | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C Management Instruments | | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | <i>2014-to date</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>5</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>0</i> | <i>1</i> | <i>1</i> |
| | | Lao PDR | | | | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | | 0 | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>1</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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) | <i>2014-to date</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of hits by activity type  | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme  | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | SEA | REG | TB | Cambodia | Indonesia | Malaysia | Myanmar | Philippine | Thailand | Viet Nam |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |

| Southeast Asia | |
|--|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans, (2) to implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes, (3) include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture, (4) facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin) and (5) encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize and integrate gender perspectives into their work on the ground. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar Water Partnership organized National Seminar on Forecasting and Modeling Approaches for the Flood Caused by Climate Change on 5th August 2016 in Bago ITC. 75 participants from 8 different government organizations, 4 participants from 2 Universities, 3 participants from 2 water related Companies, 2 consultants, 1 participant from the INGOs, 5 participants from the TU Delfts, 4 researchers, and total 94 persons attended the seminar. The seminar discussed the result of a training on Integrated Flood Management organized for 10 days on 25th July – 4th August in Bago ITC, jointly organized between Delft University of Technology, Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RvO) and Irrigation and Water Utilisation Management Department. Experts from Delft University gave lectures to the 20 trainees who participated in this training. |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACDEP Work Packages 2, 3, and 5 (National development and Sector Plans, Investment, Project Preparation and Financing, and Demonstration Projects); | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia WP organized The Stakeholder Forum For Incorporating Climate Resilience In The National Water Resources Policy Action Plans – Phase 3 Workshop, held on 26 May 2016 at Palm Garden Hotel, IOI Resort City, Putrajaya, Malaysia, held back to back with the Seminar on Water Resources Security in the Context of Sustainable Development Goals, which was conducted on 25 May 2016. The event was officiated by the Deputy Minister of the Natural Resources and Environment (NRE) Malaysia, attended by about 200 participants represented Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water, Drainage and Irrigation Department, Economic Planning Unit, State Planning Unit, Town and Country Planning Departments, State and Federal Forestry Departments, Department of Agriculture, Minerals and Geoscience Department, Local Authorities, State Water Board, Water Supply and Sewerage Treatment Operators, Engineering, Planning and Environmental Consultancies, National Research Institutes, Universities and NGOs. |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to develop an agreement on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 (in collaboration with UN Water), (2) to increase stakeholders’ political awareness and commitment to deliver water security, with demonstrable follow-up | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

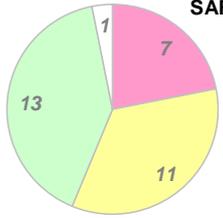
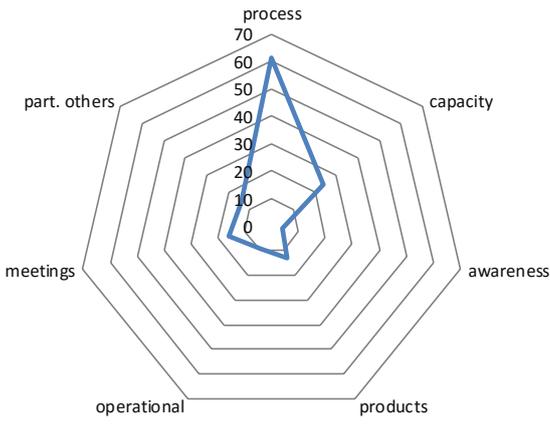
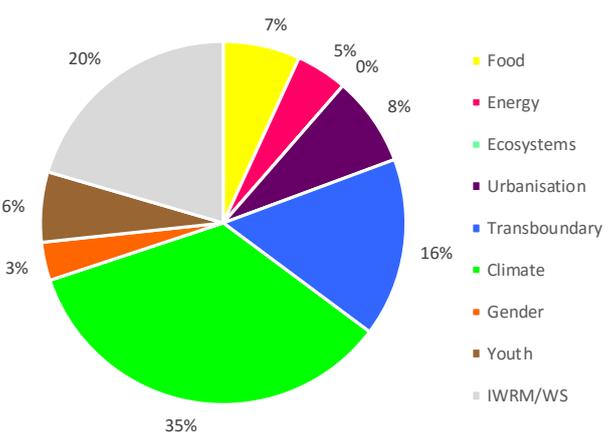
| | |
|---|---|
| <p>commitments and actions, and (3) to influence universities and training institutes to incorporate the GWP Tool Box in their curriculum.</p> | |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2GWP-SEA will implement WACDEP Work Packages 6 and 7 : Capacity Development and Knowledge and awareness | <p>Malaysia CWP in cooperation with DID Malaysia UPM, GEC, LESTARI-UKM, WWF Malaysia organized knowledge sharing on Community Flood – Proofing and adaptation for climate resilience, Handing over Hazard Map to Local Authority in Klang on 27 July 2016</p> |
| <p>Highlight 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RWP and CWPs will access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO. | |
| <p>Highlight 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WACDEP Work Packages 8 : Governance and Fund Raising. | |
| <p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p> | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Since most activities were planned to be completed in Q3 and Q4, only a little part of the program has been reported up to the reporting date, end o August 2016.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Challenge : How to encourage CWPs to start and complete their activities earlier. Recommendation : Each country need to review and improve their plan for 2017.</p> | |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ²² | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 19 | |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 5 | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | | |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 2 | |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 20 | 5 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | | |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</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</i> developed and disseminated | | |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

²² As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.13 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 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | B Institutional roles | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | C Management Instruments | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 17 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Swaziland | Tanzania, Zambia | Zimbabwe | Mauritius | | | | | | |
| | A Policies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | | | | | |
| | B Institutional roles | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | C Management Instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| | Total | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SAF | | | Goal 1 | | | Goal 2 | | | Goal 3 | |
| |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |
| | 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) | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | | |
|  | | | | |  | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | SAF | REG | TB | Angola | Botswana | Lesotho | Malawi | Mozambique | Namibia | South Africa |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Swaziland | Tanzania, Zambia | Zimbabwe | | | | | | | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |

| Southern Africa | |
|---|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP IN AFRICA - COORDINATION UNIT: GWPSA led by the Coordination Unit for WACDEP Africa will continue to work in strategic partnership with AMCOW and the AUC in completing comprehensive reporting for WACDEP phase I; developing WACDEP Ph II; developing two priority action plans (PAPs) (addressing Water Resources Management (WRM) and mainstreaming AMCOW's Strategic framework on water security and climate resilience development ; and (ii) addressing water and climate related risks and mainstreaming AMCOW's Strategic Framework on water security and climate resilience development); development of the AMCOW M&E framework, investment planning support - including RBO, REC and country engagement as well as organise an AMCOW investment planning meeting. GWPSA through the CU will support project preparation at all levels towards accessing/unlocking ICA, GCF and other climate and development/infrastructure funds. | <p>GWP in Africa led by the CU ensured completion of WACDEP PH I and reported to AMCOW/AUC as well as the global donors supporting WACDEP.</p> <p>GWP AFRICA CU strengthened its partnership with AMCOW through providing comprehensive technical and strategic expertise in developing the AMCOW WRM PAP. The PAP has 4 component areas and has identified key REC strategic priorities and clear roles for the GWP regions in Africa. GWP CU with the support from all regions in Africa will now support AMCOW in developing project & programme documents to help AMCOW raise funds to implement the PAP.</p> <p>The new AMCOW Executive Secretary has also requested GWP support to develop a SDG programme for Africa, whilst alignment of the M&E system has tried to cater for SDG 6 monitoring as well. The AMCOW investment planning meeting was reconceptualised as a session at AWW6 where the WACDEP PH I investment planning and project preparation achievements and lessons were shared. The session was highly appreciated by AMCOW, as were the 5-part knowledge product series on project preparation & financing, overcoming bottlenecks in project preparation; investing in early stage conceptualisation; process guidance for preparing water security & climate resilience investment project s ; innovative financing for climate resilient development.</p> <p>GWP AFRICA CU and GWPO have secured funds from Austria & DFID for their continued support to the implementation of WACDEP PH II catering for 10 additional countries, while providing minimal continued support to activities where funds were leveraged in countries from Ph I.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA and CU will ensure all outputs for the WPs are finalised, documented and results and lessons are incorporated and appropriately packaged in WACDEP knowledge products. GWPSA and CU will ensure knowledge products are developed and disseminated in accordance with targeted priority audiences/stakeholders/decision makers and institutions. <p>GWPSA will engage at national level for the two countries selected for WACDEP PH II (tentatively Zambia and Botswana) to ensure key stakeholder engagement in designing the projects for national level working with the relevant CWPs.</p> | <p>GWPSA and CU working with all regions finalised all WP outputs for WACDEP PH I. Lessons are being documented and a series of knowledge products developed. The briefs on the capacity building as well as the financing, investment and project preparation have been tremendously well received when disseminated at Africa Water Week 2016.</p> <p>GWPSA will provide minimal support to Phase I countries (Mozambique & Zimbabwe) where funds were leveraged in Phase I and GWPSA needs to have some degree of oversight. Phase II country selection was finalised at the last AMCOW TAC meeting – these are Tanzania and Zambia. Project documents for these two countries has been delayed as these were not the original countries identified earlier in 2016. The countries had to be changed as they are middle income states (Botswana and South Africa) and will still receive support through basin activities continued from Phase I in the Orange-Senqu basin with ORASECOM, but not as official Ph II WACDEP countries (2 of the 10 in Africa).</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RESILIENCE IN THE LIMPOPO BASIN: GWPSA in partnership with the Limpopo Basin Commission (LIMCOM) the USAID support RESILIM project team (as well as other international and regional partners - GRID ARENDAL and SARDCC) will complete the development LIMCOM DRR action plan, the Limpopo basin atlas and the WDM strategies and CBA for the Limpopo basin, including developing resilience communication | <p>GWPSA undertook all planned RESILIM activities (DRR action plan, WDM strategies and CBA, professional capacity building in DRR in partnership with WaterNet (targeting institutions at different levels who will need to implement the DRR in the basin) & the 'Atlas on a changing environment' was developed with GRID ARENDAL & SARDCC). Minor changes were made to the plan in response to urgent re-prioritising and discussion with the RESILIM management and LIMCOM.</p> <p>Through the above activities and development of useful outputs, GWPSA has contributed to the resilience in the Limpopo basin through engaging stakeholders (in all 4 riparians</p> |

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>capacity . GWPSA is supporting LIMCOM and partners under the RESILIM project these activities to: (i) develop the Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan (DRRAP), (ii) undertake the cost and the benefit analysis of water demand management strategies to inform decision makers on appropriate investments leading to increased availability of water resources, improved efficiency in water uses and adaptation to climate change in the basin; and (iii) elaborate on developing communications capacity on DRR and WDM to improve resilience of communities and ecosystems in the basin.</p> <p>GWPSA will support RESILIM in consolidating key outputs for targeted dissemination and uptake by relevant stakeholders and institutions in the basin and in the 4 riparian countries South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique & Zimbabwe.</p> | <p>and LIMCOM technical task teams & some Commissioners), on water security and climate resilience and seeking their input on the DRR, as well as climate resilient strategies such as WDM and promoting WDM as a no low regret investment. GWPSA also sought expert input and review on the DRR from the WMO associated programmes and their tools.</p> <p>The capacity building also led to improved understanding and capacities of DRR for targeted implementing institutions, ensuring a meaningful outcome well beyond the end of the limited time frame RESILIM project.</p> <p>A series of knowledge products (apart from training module material) were also developed from the technical outputs and processes and will be strategically disseminated at the end of 2016 among basin and national level stakeholders, as well as other RBOs and SADC (including SADC donors).</p> <p>GWPSA had not planned to support LIMCOM in reviewing its 2011-2015 IWRM plan and developing the next (2016-2020) basin plan and this was an additional but strategic necessity. By the end of 2016 this plan will be developed and GWPSA will position itself with LIMCOM's current and potential donors to work with LIMCOM structures to develop programmes from the IWRM plan, to ensure implementation.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SADC RSAP IV PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT & FUND RAISING and SDG PREPAREDNESS SUPPORT: GWPSA will actively and strategically partner with SADC and other partners and RBOs to develop key programmes and fund raise towards implementation of the 8 component areas in the RSAP IV. This includes working with WaterNet and WARFSA in developing capacity in drought and flood management as well as enhancing the research agenda on key regional development challenges in climate change, land and water management and governance disconnects, urbanisation, food security and the economics of water resources management & development. GWPSA will work closely with 2 CWP's to facilitate the engagement of Tanzania and Zambia in the SDG preparedness initiative led by GWPO to ensure local ownership and relevance in the national context of development challenges, priorities & development plans and M&E frameworks. | <p>The final printed version of the SADC RSAP IV has been developed and widely disseminated. GWPSA has assisted SADC in this as well facilitated donor discussions on the RSAP IV and related development challenge and IWRM status issues in the region.</p> <p>GWPSA has had initial discussions with SADC and GIZ on potential future areas of engagement, where GWPSA will support programme development in relevant and appropriate areas for GWPSA intervention. Now that DFID's contribution to the SADC fund has been confirmed, meetings are scheduled to further unpack focus areas towards a GWPSA implemented programme for SADC. Key areas include project preparation, SDGs and the nexus (in relation also to the SADC industrialisation strategy) and economic accounting of water use, with a view to continued efforts to promote investments in water management and development.</p> <p>GWPSA has secured one programme for SADC from the EU (Euro700k for 2017-18) on the water-food-land-energy nexus which will commence with an inception phase late in 2016.</p> |
| <p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p> | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Overall GWPSA and CU have implemented the tasks, plans and programmes that were planned for 2016. In some cases finalisation of WACDEP PH I closure and the beginning of activities secured through Phase I (such as ClimDev) have caused some financial reporting (and country team continuity) concerns (due to a gap between closure and commencement) but there is little that can be done except to regularly enquire on progress from the donor.</p> <p>It has also been a year of programme and project development – notably <i>WACDEP PH II</i> regional and country project documents, as well as development of the <i>SADC EU nexus</i> project document.</p> | |

SADC RSAP IV associated programme development has been delayed due to delayed donor agreements with SADC-GIZ but progress on this is still possible in the last 2 months of 2016.

The **SDG-PF activities** did not progress well initially due to the uncertainty of GWP's role and value addition in view of all the role players globally and continentally in the SDGs. The thinking has progressed and the CU will further guide regions and countries in how best to support governments in the SDG-PF in terms of cross sectoral engagement and linkages with key institutions and development planning processes at national level. Whilst GWP will focus largely on SDG 6 on water – the linkages with many other goals (poverty, hunger, clean energy, climate action, urbanisation and land) will be essential in planning and approaches to tackle the SDGs and to ensure fruitful and meaningful partnerships which can be sustained over the long term – in the next 5-10 years. There appears to be a gap at national level in forging these linkages and partnerships, which if strengthened - the CWPs / country partners can potentially play a significant role.

GWPSA has had the opportunity in consolidating its partnerships with **RBOs** in this year – in particular with providing significant support to ORASECOM (securing AfDB funds) for a climate action plan; and LIMCOM in all the RESILIM supported activities – in particular the DRR (implementing aspects of the LIMCOM IWRM plan) and assisting in the reflection on implementation progress towards the development of the next strategic document that will guide LIMCOM in addressing the development challenges in the Limpopo basin.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

A key challenge for GWPSA & CU in 2016 has been the *bridging of funded activities between the closure of 2 programmes and securing resources for the next programme*. Whilst GWPSA-SADC discussions commenced late last year, it was not possible to progress further in programme development for 2016 onwards due to the uncertainty on donor contributions to SADC and delays also occurred in finalising the SADC EU contract.

GWPSA /CU has a *staff complement* of 6 and in the current year it has been a challenge to ensure all staff could be retained without WACDEP and SADC funds in 2016. Ideally all staff should be recovering most of their *professional costs* from projects as core funds are too limited to cover governance, administrative, operational and programme activity costs. This remains a challenge in the secretariat.

There are many project related reflections and lessons, but in summary - of key significance to GWPSA is ensuring *'institutional technical and process capacity'* to develop and deliver programmes at regional, basin and national levels. Operating as voluntary loose networks, the CWPs are generally not positioned, capacitated or organised to deliver on the development challenge demands made by SADC and its member states. GWPSA needs to analyse CWP realities, discuss these, strategise with country teams and prioritise regional support interventions to strengthen GWP in the development sector to deliver its unique value added outputs and outcomes through its unique modalities from local to global and vice versa. GWPSA has not figured out how best to harness staff and Partner knowledge and translate this into guiding products to be shared and taken up by our partners at country level. The CWP assessments and workshop will allow GWPSA to progress logically and meaningfully with countries that own and believe in their partnerships to support and deliver meaningful programmes to help mandated institutions achieve their development goals.

The critical challenge is ensuring GWPSA secure resources to not only implement pressing activities but also develop institutional capacity especially at country level – in an environment where funds are minimal to address this comprehensively. GWPSA and CU will need to be creative to stretch programme funds to capitalise on the opportunities presented to concurrently develop institutional capacity.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ²³ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | Pending |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | Pending |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | Pending |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | 1 | Pending |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 | Pending |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | 3 | Pending |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | Pending |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | 1 | Pending |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | 50% | Pending |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | 4 | Pending |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | Pending |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 5 | Pending |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 1 | Pending |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | 1 | Pending |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | 2 | Pending |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | 2 | Pending |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 | Pending |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | 1 | Pending |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 3 | Pending |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | 3 000 | Pending |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 10 | Pending |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 2 | Pending |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 2 | Pending |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 20 | Pending |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 5 | Pending |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 2 | Pending |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | Pending |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | Pending |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | Pending |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | Pending |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | Pending |

²³ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.1.14 West Africa

| Progress Report (elements) | | West Africa | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------|------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits) | | WAF | REG | TB | Benin | Burkina F. | Cape Ver. | Cote d'Iv. | Gambia | Ghana | Guinea |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Guinea-Bi | Liberia | Mali | Mauritani: | Niger | Nigeria | Senegal | Sierra Le | Togo | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | | | | | | | | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | | WAF | REG | TB | Benin | Burkina F. | Cape Ver. | Cote d'Iv. | Gambia | Ghana | Guinea |
| | A Policies | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B Institutional roles | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | C Management Instruments | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 13 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Guinea-Bi | Liberia | Mali | Mauritani: | Niger | Nigeria | Senegal | Sierra Le | Togo | |
| | A Policies | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | B Institutional roles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | C Management Instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 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) | | Number of hits by activity type | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2014-to date | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Proportion of hits by theme | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | | WAF | REG | TB | Benin | Burkina F. | Cape Ver. | Cote d'Iv. | Gambia | Ghana | Guinea |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Guinea-Bi | Liberia | Mali | Mauritani: | Niger | Nigeria | Senegal | Sierra Le | Togo | |
| | Budget (€): | | | | | | | | | | |

| West Africa | |
|---|--|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-WA will contribute to the implementation of the regional water Policy and engage capacity building activities for key stakeholders including the Transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Mekrou Project, the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA) and also the joint Management of shared aquifers taking into account climate change in West Africa. | <p>The ECOWAS/WRCC has asked GWP-WA to contribute to improve the Gender aspects in the Regional Water Policy document. A member of GWP/WA Regional Technical member did the job and proposed some guidelines to be included by the WRCC and follow up actions are underway; a study on good practices on gender issues has been initiated and ongoing.</p> <p>A framework agreement for the promotion of political dialogue in the Mekrou basin was signed between Benin, Burkina and Niger for the joint management of the natural resources of the Mekrou shared sub basin. The WACDEP capacity building programme contributed to train around 20 planners, decision makers in Burkina and Ghana and this has been acknowledged during National meetings. The IDMP/WA has enhanced its activity of setting up regional and national platforms as well as pilot projects and this is well appreciated by the involved partners.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with major stakeholders including journalists and the teachers in higher education to update and promotion and use of the training module on IWRM jointly with ECOWAS WRCC will be pursued. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" and monthly e-newsletter L@Chronique will be revitalized and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. A strong capitalization on the achievements and lessons learned from WACDEP, MEKROU and IWMP-WA programmes will lead to some knowledge for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX. | <p>The third edition of the media competition "water and environment journalism" was carried out in collaboration with IUCN and PRCM. L@ Chronique is disseminated every month with contribution from most CWPs in the region and two issues of Running Water are planned for the end of the year on WACDEP and Mekrou achievements.</p> <p>Factsheets on WACDEP demonstration projects as well as the IDMP one were published and disseminated. Policy briefs on Mekrou studies are been finalized.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-WA will strengthen the regional network with an improved support to targeted Country Water Partnerships as well as youth networks to position them for a sound contribution to development processes. The focus on updating partners database and temporary accredited CWPs to increase the reliability of GWP in West Africa. Self-hosting of the regional Secretariat will be strengthened through a good control of financial issues and a greater visibility and credibility for the activities so as to enable fund search to implement the activities. | <p>Visits were made to Gambia, Senegal to support them in their accreditation process. Mali has taken some good steps for strengthening the CWP. Youth associations were associated to the Steering Committee and work is being done with some of them in Togo, Burkina and Benin where the CWP has contributed to the setting up of Youth Parliament for Water.</p> <p>The Secretariat is self-hosted and has done some work to improve the reporting issues mainly at the level of CWPs.</p> |
| <p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund raising will be the focus of GWP West Africa in 2016 and throughout the 2014-2019 strategy period. This is expected to be jointly undertaken with partners such as IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, VBA, CILSS, through development of joint proposals. Efforts | <p>Efforts were made during the year that helped raised through ECOWAS WRCC ¼ million Euros for actions to be implemented jointly. The joint projects with VBA, IUCN are still under development.</p> <p>Mali and Ghana have drafted projects for the SDG preparedness with the facilitation of the secretariat. Efforts are being made also for the Nexus initiative</p> |

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| | |
|--|---|
| <p>will be made to support countries for their preparation and implementation of the SDG-6 and targets, including developing proposals of SGD preparedness Facility in Mali and Ghana and training main stakeholders for their implementation.</p> | <p>and the CWP in targeted countries (Benin, Burkina, Mali and Nigeria) have developed strong partnerships with the pertinent Institutions.</p> |
| CRITICAL ASSESSMENT | |
| <p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Most of the planned activities were carried out with successful results. The political will was raised to help achieve some progress but efforts are still needed to develop cases for the TOOLBOX and ask project manager to integrate more documenting their activities in their plans.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Fundraising is still a big challenge mainly at the level of CWPs. Some like in Benin and Mali are doing relatively well but other still are lagging and do not inspire any hope. Good governance of CWP is a key to their ability to raise funds and implement activities at country level.</p> | |

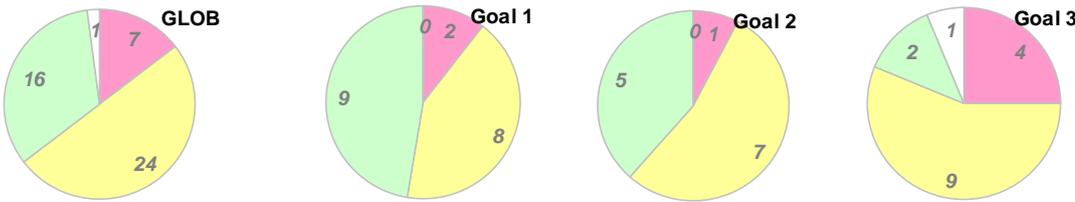
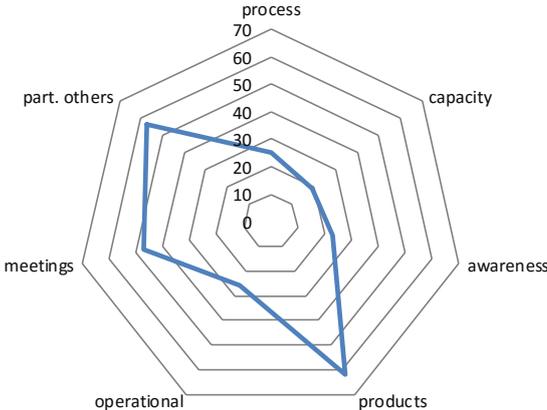
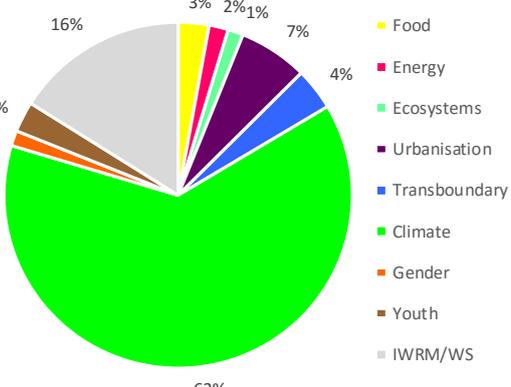
GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016

| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 targets ²⁴ | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 1 |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | 3 |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | 1 | 1 |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | 1 |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | | |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 7 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | 21 |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | | 2 |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | | 2 |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | 1 | 2 |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | 1 |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | 1 | 2 |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | | 27 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | 1 | |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet. | 5 | 7 |
| OT2.4 | Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated | 2 | 5 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | | |

²⁴ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
November 2016

3.2 For GWPO

3.2.1 Summary data Global Agenda

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Progress Report (elements) | Global |  | |
| IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits) | Global | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | |
| | Investments (leverage): | | |
| | Value Added (proxy €): | | |
| | Beneficiaries (NB): | | |
| OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) | Global | | |
| | A Policies | 4 | |
| | B Institutional roles | 5 | |
| | C Management Instruments | 0 | |
| | Total | 9 | |
| | Total | | |
| 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%) | | |
| OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy) | Number of hits by activity type | | Proportion of hits by theme |
| |  | |  |
| INPUTS (Budgets) | Global | | |
| | Budget (€): | | |
| 2014-todate | | | |
| 2009-todate | | | |

3.2.2 GWPO Secretariat

| GWPO | |
|---|---|
| WORKPLAN 2016 (Highlights) | PROGRESS 2016 |
| <p>100 – Office of the Executive Secretary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant progress on the Governance, Finance and Knowledge Reforms made. • The 20th Anniversary properly leveraged in terms of strategic positioning and partnering with key institutions. • New potential funding streams identified and tapped into. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance: Accreditation status update concluded (5 CWPs accredited). Change Agenda presented to FPG, SC, SP and Regional Chairs and Coordinators. Network Assessment initiated with rapid Country level analysis as a first step. • Knowledge Reform: new TEC modalities incorporated in to the Knowledge and Learning Chain. New TEC Chair appointed as of July 4th 2016. • 20th Anniversary leverage: High Level Panel exposure and outreach/MSP explored. Regional and Country dimensions? Effect on increasing number of Partner request for registrations? • Resource Mobilization and Partnership Manager appointed as of July 1st 2016. SDC reconsidered their 2016 budget cut due to confidence in new GWP leadership. Sida contributions extended for 5 years (one additional year) with a 25% increase in funding. ADA contribution extended for 4 years (one additional year). Initial re-connection with Norway and possible 500,000€ annual contribution to be confirmed. |
| <p>200 – Finance and Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full implementation of the new ERP system, resulting in increased effectiveness/efficiency of GWPOs internal financial management • Ensure a fully satisfactory outcome of the EC Pillars Assessment • Enable continued satisfactory outcomes of the annual audit, global as well as regional | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERP system procured, MS NAV. The system has several features that will not only increase effectiveness/efficiency of the financial management, but the system could be used by regional, and if needed country entities. Support and monitoring of the financial data would be facilitated by a common software. • GWPO passed all applicable Pillars in the Pillar Assessment. The assessment was done by auditors from Moore Stephens, and several useful recommendations were issued by the auditors. • The audit of 2015 resulted in an unqualified audit report. The majority of the RWPs passed the audit without any comments by the auditor. A few RWPs have a range of audit recommendations, which are being followed up by GWPO Finance. The audit was delayed due to late audit of Bhutan Water Partnership and allegations of fraud at Pakistan Water Partnership. The investigation and follow-ups of the allegations consumed lots of resources, approximately 1.5 “man-month” of work. Financial Officers from the RWPs gathered during 4 days in October, with the aim of strengthening the financial management in the Network. GWP South East Asia’s Country Water Partnerships attended a three-day workshop on financial management and M&E. Similar workshops will follow during 2017. • GWPO Finance managed to operate successfully with half a position vacant. The position will be filled, matching the start-up of the new ERP system. |
| <p>300 – Communications</p> | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of KM Approach and a full employment of existing instruments to implement the KMA • Procurement of a new GWP website that conforms to current standards in functionality, design, and technology • 20th Anniversary-related activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KMA embedded in 3YWKP. TEC Chair moving TEC to liaise more closely with regions. • New website on track (<u>15</u> websites). Launch in early 2017. • 45,000 video views. 15 Feb to 7 May 2016, potential reach of 2.7 million on social media. RWPs promoting at virtually all events. |
| <p>400 – Network Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational launch of funded projects under the SDG water Preparedness Facility and alignment of the overall work programme with the SDGs • Successfully design and support initiatives to strengthen CWPs and foster GWP Partners engagement in GWP activities • Develop coherent thematic portfolios in the regions around the four thematic areas (climate, TB, urban and nexus) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 CWPs selected through a regional-level consultative process and successfully applied to receive funding to develop full 3-yr project documents. To date, 4 project documents at various stages of completion have been submitted to GWPO and by the end of the year a majority of the 16 CWP's documents should not be far from being finalised, or be completed and in the very early stages of implementation. While the start of the SDG-PF started off slowly, there has been a renewed effort to move the initiative forward that is gaining momentum. The first batch of finalized project documents will set the tone for the next steps and a concerted effort at this point will be imperative to the success of the SDG-PF. Meanwhile the development of the global and regional 3-year work programmes has, in most cases, been closely aligned (explicitly and implicitly) with the SDG framework. • The SDG-PF initiative described above is a direct means of supporting CWP development through the allocation of globally raised funds to the country level. In addition, the second phase of WACDEP (2017-19) continues to have a strong national level focus which is being further extended in Africa through the addition of 10 new target countries. An ongoing challenge is the lack of capacity at country level to manage projects, both administratively and programmatically, as well as a lack of the robust governance systems necessary to ensure neutrality, accountability and due diligence. In recognition of these limitations and the need to better understand the situation and GWP capacity at the country level, a preliminary mapping of the GWP country level circumstances was launched in July. To date country assessments have been received from X countries in X regions with the work designed to feed into the 3-year work programme 2017-19. • The WACDEP/IDMP projects will continue to receive globally raised funding during a second phase (2017-19) which includes the addition of 10 new countries in Africa. The programme continues to produce good results and has been positively received from core donors, most notably Austria which has extended its earmarked funding for WACDEP Africa. The work on the nexus theme continues to build momentum with the initiation of a nexus programme for zero hunger in Africa through funding from the French Department of Food Security in the Ministry of Agriculture and in-kind support from IWMI and the EC. The work is closely aligned with the CFS process and is involving 11 CWPs from sub-Saharan Africa. |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>The transboundary portfolio is likely to be extended through the funding of a second phase of SITWA (EC) as well as collaboration with IW:LEARN (in-kind) and the ongoing implementation of the International Water Law courses.</p> <p>The urbanisation theme has made most significant progress in Africa through collaboration with the AfDB resulting in leveraged funding for the implementation of IUWM in select African cities.</p> |
| <p>500 – Technical Committee</p> <p>1. General: The TEC work plan of 2016 is somewhat open as the activities of TEC will depend on decision making on the new K&L framework of GWP and the role of TEC in it. The present work plan is based on the assumptions that TEC will increase its relations with the activities with the RWPs and also will increase the cooperation with other knowledge centers on IWRM.</p> <p>2. Thematic areas products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water & Energy (PP) • Water & Ecosystem services (PP) • Integrated Urban Water Management (BP) • Water and Food Security and Gender (BP) (in cooperation with ILC) <p>3. Water security products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyzing change document on IWRM and SDGs • Knowledge position GWP in SDGs (to be defined) • Development of program on Leadership for Water Security (in cooperation with UNESCO-IHE) (TFP?) • Unbundling Water Tariffs (PP) • Support to RWPs: • one or two TFPs envisaged CAM and SAM depending on capacities of RWPs • involvement of TEC-members in activities of RWPs (expert advice, review, reference groups) | <p>Knowledge products in 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PP on Increasing Block Tariffs - BP on Increasing Water Security; Key to Implementing SDGs - BP on Water and Food Security and Gender (to be completed by end 2016) - PP on Water and Ecosystem (to be completed by end 2016) <p>Not delivered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PP on Water and Energy – dropped from TEC agenda - BP on IUWM – in a long term delay, postponed to 2017 <p>Support provided to RWPs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CAM (development of TFP on IWRM implementation) - SAM and WAF – on ad hoc basis - All Africa – for IWL training - No other RWPs showed the need to involve TEC <p>Increased partnering with global knowledge partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNICEF/GWP (support to knowledge products) - WMO/GWP (support to IDM) - OECD/GWP (joint events at Water Week) - IWR/GWP (on collaborative modelling) |

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

On the whole the 2016 GWPO workplan was implemented as intended with all the major initiatives targeted engaged with to some extent. Timelines set at the start of the year were, however, in some cases overly ambitious leading to delays in, for example, the roll out of the SDG-PF projects in the selected countries and the production of certain TEC products. However, this has been to some extent offset by advances in defining and starting to implement the GWP Change Agenda, including the launch of a rapid country level analysis initiative that succeeded in mobilising the network and gathering valuable information over a very short period of time.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The water management context is rapidly evolving. Understanding linkages to the landscape and soils, to energy, governance, political economy, and security are more pronounced than ever. At country and at global level we

now have to demonstrate our agility in transitioning from ‘advocacy’ to ‘implementation support’. Partners expectations at country and global levels as well as from donor are rising on the role of GWP, particularly of its Network as key asset, in enabling such implementation where IWRM and water at large are the connector between the manifold (water-related) targets and goals. The challenge is to unlock and strengthen the expertise lodged in the Network and our key strategic allies to better align with the various commitments to development made by countries to their constituencies and the world. A related challenge is accessing new forms of finance to do so. Traditional ODA has shifted more and more to the ‘project’ mode, hence requiring credible and tangible outcome pathways –and corresponding accountability frameworks. A very competitive and congested field where value-adding and proof of synergies will be put on the table by GWP (framed in our long-term strategy for financial sustainability). This requires a new quality in the relationship between GWPO and the Regions and partners. Country capacities to access ‘Green Funds’ are scant and fragmented – GWP will pursue its accreditation in order to be a credible partner to countries in their quest to fund their NDCs. Our new water and climate portfolio, now ever more firmly anchored in mandated institutions (e.g. AMCOW, WMO), will play a prominent role in this context. The emerging global water architecture, i.e. the post-UNSGAB landscape, offers a solid opportunity for GWP to inform this body ‘from the bottom up’ and take its messages and decisions back to the countries. The vehicle is the Multi Stakeholder Platform for which GWP is recognised. Our challenge is to get the MSP institutionalized. A dedicated series of branded events possibly around the Zaragoza legacy of the Water Decade will be explored. Positioning GWP via alliances with key strategic partners (e.g. 2030WRG, WEF, CEO Mandate, IUCN) and using key events (e.g. SWWW or WWF8 roadmaps) will be from a position of strength once the Network is boosted in its qualities (diversity, scope, governance) and learning/sharing capacities on ‘good practices’ and innovations (incl. peer-to-peer aspects and regions taking a lead). The TEC is in full support keeping GWP at the front edge of perspectives and high level knowledge. TEC will not shy away from controversial or difficult issues. Furthermore, the new modus operandi seeking more alignment with regional agendas supports a more responsive quality. The Secretariat and the RWP/CWPs have already engaged in bolstering their governance and performance; modifications in roles and responsibilities, hence form and function, may follow in a process way when strategic choices to be ‘fit for purpose, fit for future’ have been explored and decided in a consensual way. These opportunities and challenges constitute the Change Agenda. Let’s dare to embrace and live it!

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| Ind. Ref. | Indicator | 2016 workplan targets | 2016 Results |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|--------------|
| I1 | No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management | | |
| I2 | Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services | | |
| O1 | No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O1g | No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management | | |
| O2 | No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience | | |
| O3 | No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced. | | |
| O4 | No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| O5 | No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP | | |
| O6 | Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %). | | |
| O7 | Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies | | |
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents | 1 | 5 |
| OT1.2 | No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | 2 | 1 |
| OT1.3 | No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> | | |
| OT1.3g | No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks | | |
| OT1.4 | No. 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</i> | | |
| OT1.5 | No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security. | | |
| OT1.6 | No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated | | |
| OT1.6g | No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues | | |
| OT1.7 | No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions | | |
| OT1.8 | No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken | | |
| OT2.1 | No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects | 9 | 9 |
| OT2.1g | No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth | | |
| OT2.2 | No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.3 | No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</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</i> developed and disseminated | 4 | 7 |
| OT2.4g | No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated | 1 | 1 |
| OT2.5 | User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP. | | |
| OT2.6 | No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. | | 6 |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. | | |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. | | |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. | NA | |

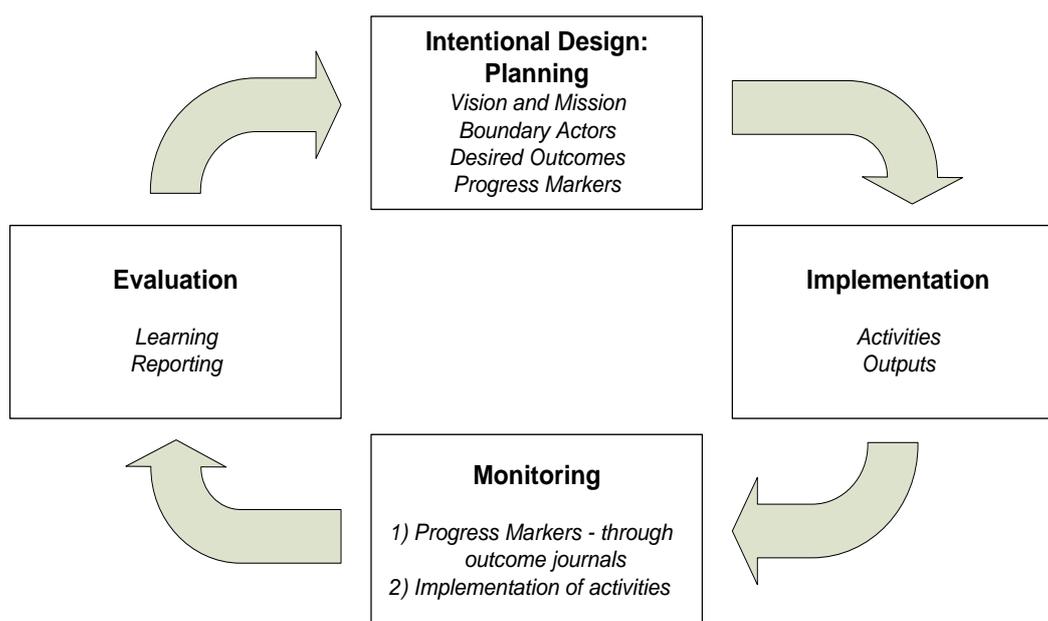
Annex A – GWP Results Framework

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*²⁵, the GWP Network has continually developed improved workplanning and monitoring processes and procedures.

As a policy-related organisation and network, and in order to bridge the *attribution gap* in conventional results-based management frameworks, GWP formally adopted in 2007 an *Outcome Mapping*²⁶ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of outcomes²⁷ is not possible in organisations such as the GWP. Rather, Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes across this *attribution gap*.

Following the Outcome Mapping approach, GWP plans and assesses the *influence* on the *boundary actors*²⁸ with whom it 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 observed outcomes, and the resulting impacts.

GWP’s Programme Management Cycle is summarised in the following figure.



GWP’s Outcome Mapping-based Programme Management Cycle

Quantified targets and results for select *impact*, *outcome* and *output* indicators are recorded in the GWP logframe (see below).

²⁵ 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.

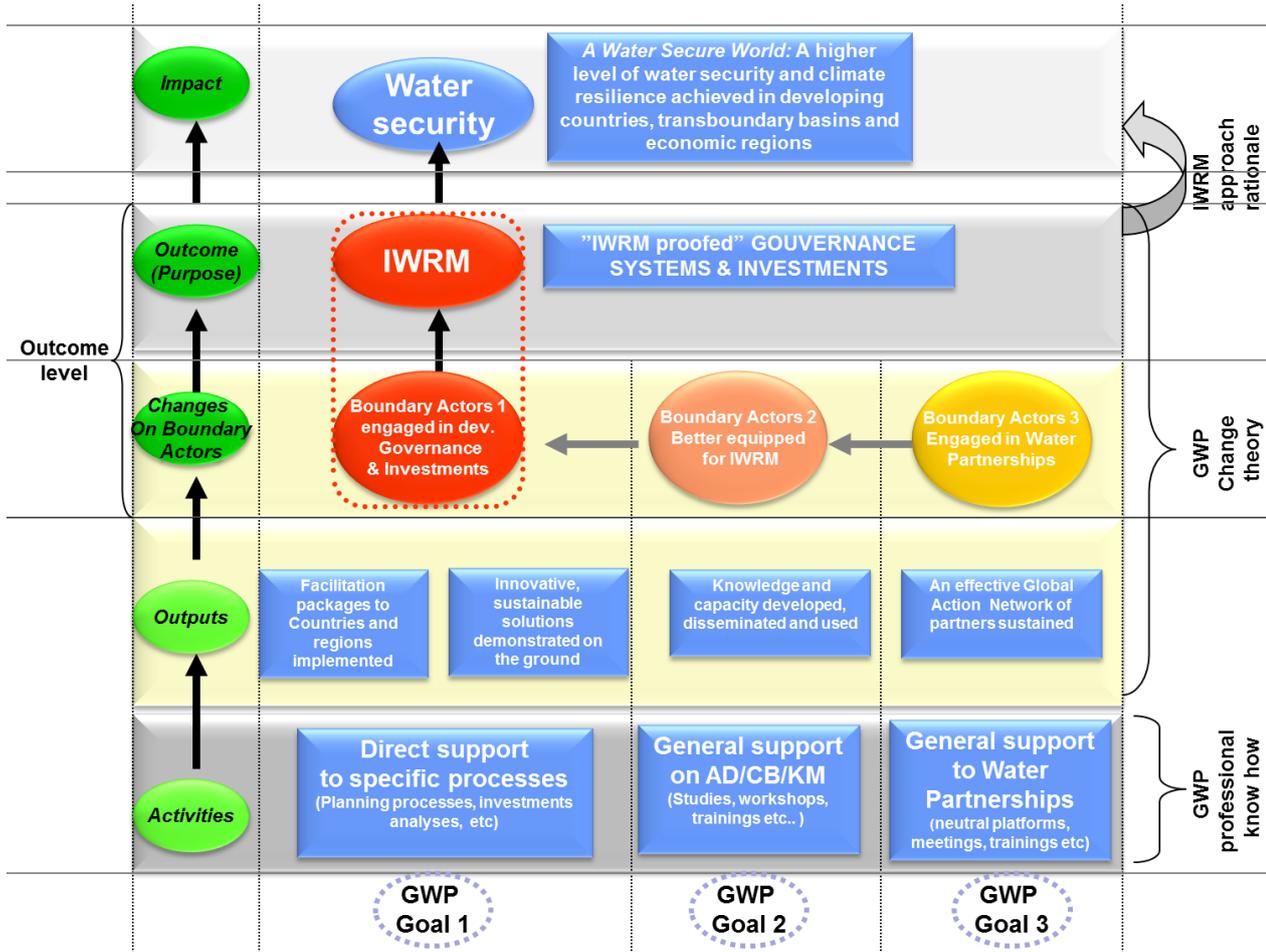
²⁶ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

²⁷ *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).

²⁸ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

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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

GWP Impact

GWP 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 *actual 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 governance 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 |

| Impact indicators followed at GWPO level | |
|--|--|
| I1 | Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance 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 |

GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP’s main outcomes lie in the **governance 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:

- D. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- E. The **institutional arrangements**; and
- F. 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 *actual problems* targeted.

| KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Mission | “To advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development” | GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Improved governance and management of water resources | 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 into building climate resilience and other key sectoral issues such as food security and energy security • 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 • Women and girls benefit from interventions to improve water security • Youth involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies |

| Outcome indicators followed at GWPO 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> |
| O1g | Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management |
| O2 | Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience |
| 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> |

| Outcome indicators followed at GWPO level | |
|---|---|
| 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 %) |
| O7 | Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies |

GWP Outcome Challenges (Outcome Mapping approach, using progress markers)

The governance improvements listed above are happening on the ground via the actors benefiting from GWP interventions, through its partnerships.

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 described in the "Outcome Challenges". These Outcome Challenges are described for both global and regional agendas in intermediate goals 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 *actual problems* targeted.

| | | OUTCOME CHALLENGES | PROGRESS MARKERS |
|--------|--|--|--|
| Goal 1 | "Catalyse change in policies and practice" | Boundary actors ensure that water governance and management is an integral part of sustainable development efforts | <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 |

| | OUTCOME 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 Governments demonstrate enhanced efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing as well as new financing mechanisms 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 sustainable development |
| Goal 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional/ Country Water Partnerships have enhanced competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement (especially youth engagement), monitoring and evaluation |

GWP Outputs and Deliverables

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 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.

| | | HIGH LEVEL OUTPUTS | OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES |
|--------|---|--|--|
| Goal 1 | “Catalyse change in policies 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 Network of partner organisations sustained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services via neutral platforms for dialogue, agenda setting, 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 Global Framework for Climate Services supported by GWP to provide tailored information to stakeholders, through the User Interface Country Climate Risk and Vulnerability Report Guidance on how water-using sectors can identify investment options in on-going plans and innovative financing mechanisms Economic case for investment options Database of existing regional projects |
| Goal 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials developed with key partners in each thematic area Articles on water and climate media (print, electronic and visual) Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes 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 strategy period Regional and Country Water Partnerships have implementation plans with a clear M&E Framework |

| Output indicators followed at GWPO level | |
|--|---|
| OT1.1 | Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda 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> |
| OT1.3g | Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks |
| 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> |

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| Output indicators followed at GWPO level | |
|--|---|
| 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 |
| OT1.6g | Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues |
| 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 |
| OT2.1g | Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth |
| OT2.2 | Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise 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 |
| OT2.4g | Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated |
| 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, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions. |
| OT3.1 | Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network. |
| OT3.2a | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds. |
| OT3.2b | Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions. |

Annex B – 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 (Key Water Governance improvements) <i>Cumulative GWP</i> | | 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 | The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports. | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | |
| PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) <i>2014-to date</i> | 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%) | | | | | ++ | |
| ACTIVITIES (Proxy) <i>2014-to date</i> | This section provides a snapshot of activities implemented at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional). The activities are recorded against: | | | | | |
| | 1) Activity types (7 main types explained below); and | | | | | |
| | 2) The 6 thematic areas (food security, energy, ecosystems, urban, transboundary, climate) and 2 cross-cutting strategic aims (gender, youth) as identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 | | | | | |
| | The data are collected through Monthly Reports. | | | | | |
| | Process facilitation | Contribution to significant planning / reform processes (workshops, drafting documents, consultations, etc.) | | | | |
| | Capacity building | Targeted activities with a clear purpose in terms of building capacity (trainings, fora, dialogues, focused Toolbox training, etc.) | | | | |
| | Awareness raising | General activities designed to raise awareness (world water days, exhibitions, etc.) | | | | |
| | Knowledge products | Publications and other products (lecture notes, books, guidelines, newsletters, etc.) | | | | |
| Operational management | Programme implementation activities (meetings of project management groups, technical advisory groups) | | | | | |
| GWP meetings | Meetings initiated by GWP for advocacy, designing or advancing a cooperation with partners (liaising with development banks, RECs, RBOs etc) | | | | | |
| Participation in other meetings | Participation / contribution to activities or processes initiated by others (e.g. world water forum, world water week, UN processes) | | | | | |
| INPUTS (Budgets) <i>2009-todate</i> | | 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 (€): | | | | | |

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 |

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| | |
|-----------|--|
| EU WFD | EU Water Framework Directive |
| EUWI | European Union Water Initiative |
| EUWI-FWG | European Union Water Initiative – Finance Working Group |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN |
| FO | Finance Officer |
| FORSEAU | Regional Solidarity Funds for Water |
| FPG | Finance Partners Group |
| GA | General Assembly |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GWP-C | GWP Caribbean |
| GWPO | Global Water Partnership Organisation |
| GWPSA | GWP Southern Africa |
| HI | Host Institution |
| HIA | Host Institution Agreement |
| HLS | High Level Session |
| ICZM/IWRM | Integrated Coastal Zone Management/IWRM |
| IDM | Integrated Drought Management |
| IDRC | International Development Research Centre |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFAS | Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences |
| INBO | International Network of Basin Organisation |
| IPCC | UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| IUWM | Integrated Urban Water Management |
| IWMI | International Water Management Institute |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| LWP | Lao Water Partnership |
| MED | Mediterranean |
| MOU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NBI | Nile Basin Initiative |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organisation |
| NO | Network Officer |
| NSWP | New Rajasthan State Water Policy |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OM-RBF | Outcome Mapping – Results-Based-Framework |
| OOSKA | Water Newsletter (ref. 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 |
| RBOs | River Basin Organisations |
| RC | Regional Coordinator |

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| RECs | Regional Economic Communities |
| 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 |
| SDG-PF | SDG Preparedness Facility |
| 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 |
| 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> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.</p> |
| Outputs | The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities |
| Progress Markers | Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy |
| Resilience – in the context of climate change | The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007) |
| Result | The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative) |
| Results-Based-Management (RBM) | A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts. |
| IWRM Tools | Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i> ; and |

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| Term | Definition |
|----------------|--|
| | 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development |
| SWOT Analysis | A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective. |
| Water Security | “...the 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) |