

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2019

Monitoring and Reporting progress

December 2019



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Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2019* summarises the monitoring, learning and reporting within the Global Water Partnership's (GWP) Work Programme Cycle (see Annex C). 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 2019*. 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.

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 four themes and two cross-cutting areas of the current Strategy. It is intended to complement the annual workplan 2019 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report for 2019, which is presented elsewhere. This is the final report in a cycle of six.

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.
- 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 2019 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

1. Overall review of progress

1.1 End of Strategy Assessment

The completion of 2019 marks the end of the GWP 2015-2019 Strategy. The implementation of the strategy was independently reviewed in 2018 through an external evaluation¹ carried out by the consultancy Dalberg on behalf of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation of the Netherlands (DGIS) in partnership with the broader GWP Financing Partners' Group. The evaluation drew broadly positive conclusions that reflect the substantial progress made by GWP during the strategy period across a range of governance, administrative and programmatic aspects. From a results perspective it concludes that "GWP has delivered against its strategic plan and far exceeded a majority of its targets". The evaluation also identified a number of areas for further improvement and provided recommendations to this end; many of these recommendations were addressed as part of the strategy development process while implementing others will be done through the new GWP strategy (2020-2025) and are part of the business plan (2020-2022). (See Annex to the separate *Programme & Finance Update Note* (Dec. 2019)).

The Annual Progress Review for 2019, which completes and summarises the corporate reporting for the entire strategy period, largely confirms this conclusion. The document contains the entirety of results for the strategy period presented according to the corporate GWP results framework as well as the detailed results for 2019 as per GWP's annual reporting commitments.

This section provides a summary of the main strategy achievements with a focus on the second half of the six-year period covered by the GWP 2017-2019 three-year work programme (thereby complementing the 2016 GWP Annual Progress Review which assessed the first three-year work programme period of the strategy). Subsequent sections of the document contain the cumulative results and statistics for the entire strategy period as well as the detailed results for 2019.

Reported results 2014-2019:

To realise its vision of a water-secure world, GWP supports national governments, river basin organisations and other responsible stakeholders to advance the governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. During the 2014-2019 Strategy, this work has been structured according to GWP's corporate results framework and monitored through a hybrid of two M&E methodologies; *outcome mapping* (see Section 2.2) and *traditional RBM* (Section 2.5).

Below is a summary of results achievement 2014-2019:

- **Influencing investments:** Reported investments influenced by GWP during the strategy period totalled approximately €1.5 billion. This figure combines investments that can be linked to GWP's work indirectly, e.g. by making the connection between a GWP outcome and the subsequent investment that was mobilised to implement it, or directly, e.g. successful support to institutions to access sources of development finance. Due to the time lag between programme outputs, resulting governance change and consequent investments, this figure will

¹ Looking back, looking forward: Evaluation of the Global Water Partnership (Dalberg, 10 November 2018)

continue to increase in the coming years as the water governance outcomes influenced within the strategy period gradually receive funding through budget allocations, donor commitments and the signing of new projects. Examples of how GWP has helped mobilise investment for water security can be found in the suite of *GWP Impact Stories*².

- **Tangible water governance improvements:** Since 2014, 260 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*). This classification structure is closely aligned with the framework formally adopted to monitor SDG 6.5.1 on IWRM (see Figure 3 below). 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. (See Section 2.1)
- **Quantified targets and results:** The current strategy period saw the introduction of the GWP logframe through which GWPO and the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (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. It has also increased the transparency of external reporting and accountability for plan implementation. Targets were set in accordance with the GWP 3-year Work Programmes (2014-16 and 2017-19) and reported on annually. At the conclusion of the 2017-2019 work programme, the average logframe indicator target achievement rate was 90% (83% at the outcome level and 94% at the output level). The quality of target setting, and results reporting has continuously improved during strategy implementation and the logframe has become a valuable and effective piece of GWP's planning and M&E infrastructure. (See Section 2.5)
- **Change processes and actors:** Following the Outcome Mapping approach adopted in 2007, GWP plans and assesses the influence on the boundary actors³ with whom it is working to effect behavioural change. The way GWP would like to see these boundary actors influenced is described in Outcome Challenges. These Outcome Challenges are broken down for both global and regional agendas in intermediate goals to be reached along the way: the GWP Progress Markers. GWP has assessed these progress markers on an annual basis providing both a comprehensive documentation of the plausible linkages between GWP's work and the observed changes in the behaviour of boundary actors, as well as basic quantified analysis of the extent to which the progress markers have been achieved. By the end of the strategy period 46% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with a further 31% having been assessed as

² See: <https://www.gwp.org/en/we-act/change-and-impact/Impact-Stories/>

³ Boundary actors are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities. For GWP, examples of boundary actors are often national governments or regional economic development bodies

‘a change process is identified’. The successful and unsuccessful achievement of progress markers and the wealth of information backing up this judgement provides significant scope for an evaluation and learning exercise in the context of the new strategy period. (See Section 2.2)

Thematic areas:

The GWP 2014-2019 Strategy contained an ambitious commitment to support the implementation of IWRM by targeting water governance improvements through six thematic entry points (*climate resilience; transboundary water security; food and water security; energy and water security; ecosystems; urbanisation*). Operationalising this ambition was initially a challenge with available resources at times being insufficient to progress the work equally on each of the themes. A decision to merge three of the themes into a ‘Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems (WFEE) Nexus’ group was taken as part of a mid-strategy assessment enabling a better optimisation of available resources. The approach to strategy implementation was also adjusted following the introduction in 2015 of the 2030 Development Agenda, inclusive of specific water goal (SDG 6) and IWRM target (6.5). The SDGs introduced an overarching framework which has been utilised to plan and align GWP’s thematic programmes.

Progress against the thematic areas during the 2014-2019 Strategy is summarised as follows:

- **SDGs and water security:** GWP played a significant role in lobbying and mobilising support for a Sustainable Development Goal dedicated to water which was successfully adopted in 2015. The water goal (SDG 6) – and particularly the target on IWRM (6.5) – has provided GWP with the optimal entry point to play a prominent role in SDG implementation at multiple levels. GWP has utilised this opportunity through the launch of a wide-reaching SDG programme targeted at the country level and implemented in collaboration with UN Environment-DHI. The programme has to date supported more than 50 countries to monitor, plan for, and start to implement solutions for SDG achievement by working with, and ensuring ownership from, government institutions with a mandate for the relevant SDG targets. Conceptually, the all-encompassing nature of the SDGs enables GWP to accommodate the natural diversity of agendas across the network and structure these within a globally adopted framework. (See Section 1.4)
- **Transboundary water management theme:** GWP’s Transboundary Water portfolio was set out at the beginning of the 2014-2019 strategy with the objective of fostering cross-border cooperation by providing a neutral space for dialogue and negotiation, backed up by knowledge products and project experience. The portfolio was accordingly built around a combination of regional dialogues, international water governance knowledge and capacity, and direct interventions targeted at increased cooperation among riparian actors. Achievements during the strategy period include contributions to more than 10 formal transboundary water management agreements, support to the development of more than 20 river basin management plans and investment strategies, and the acquisition and coordination of a number of high-profile transboundary projects including the Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa (SITWA) project which successfully concluded in 2017. (See Section 1.4.2)
- **Water and climate:** During the 2014-2019 strategy, the emergence of the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development have brought new opportunities for advancing water security and addressing climate change. GWP's Water and Climate portfolio has contributed to these global agendas by implementing projects that support mandated institutions to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and disaster risk reduction strategies, implement the adaptation components of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and access climate finance. During the current strategy period, projects under the Water, Climate and Development programme (WACDEP) and the accompanying Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) have supported government-led national adaptation planning processes, project preparation, investment planning, and innovation in more than 60 countries worldwide. This has resulted in the incorporation of water and climate into 20 formally approved national, regional and river basin development plans and strategies, the development of investment plans worth more than a billion euros, and the mobilisation of more than €30 million from climate finance facilities on behalf of government institutions and river basin organisations. (See Section 1.5)

- **Addressing other thematic areas:** The 2018 external evaluation noted that the 2014-2019 strategy covers a broad spectrum of themes which appeared over-ambitious in the context of the resources available. However, it also recognised that a diverse agenda is inevitable when accounting for the wide variety of priorities identified by the partnerships at regional and country levels. Aside from the mid-strategy decision to create a WEFEX nexus group, GWP opted to maintain focus on all themes outlined in the 2014-2019 strategy throughout the six-year period. In comparison to the climate and transboundary themes however, the WEFEX nexus and urbanisation topics were resourced globally at lower levels and consequently the scale and magnitude of the programmes developed around them has been largely driven based on regional needs and funding opportunities. Significant results were nevertheless achieved, most notably around the nexus agenda where programmes have been established in Southern Africa and the Mediterranean, but also under the urbanisation theme where more than 5 million euros have been mobilised to support urban water management issues and more than 10 local development plans and strategies have been influenced. (See Section 1.4.3)
- **Cross-cutting areas (gender and youth):** The 2014-2019 strategy recognises that gender equality and youth engagement are two fundamental pillars in the pursuit of water security. However, at the start of the strategy period there was also acknowledgement that collectively as an organisation GWP was lacking the structures and strategic direction to match ambition in these cross-cutting areas. The development of explicit strategies for both gender and youth in 2014 and 2015 respectively helped in this regard. However, for practical purposes the organisation still lacked clear implementation frameworks that could be used by the network to turn aspirations into tangible action. In the case of gender, this gap was partially filled in 2017 through the publication of the well-received GWP Gender Action Piece⁴ which identified four key areas of action to bring theory to practice and ensure that meaningful outcomes are achieved in the field of gender and water. The Action Piece has proven to be a key building block in the ongoing development of a new programme on "Achieving Gender Equality through

⁴ Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management (GWP, 2017)

Climate Resilient Development of Water Infrastructure Investments” (see Box 7). The youth agenda was more successful in gaining traction within GWP’s regional and global work programmes and significant progress was made in the establishment of new projects and initiatives that prioritised youth capacity and engagement in water resources management. Examples include the *#TonFuturTonClimat*⁵ project in West Africa, a series of summer schools developed in Central and Eastern Europe, and the globally coordinated *Youth for Water and Climate platform*. (See Section 1.6)

Knowledge management and communication:

Goal 2 of the 2014-2019 Strategy – Generate and communicate knowledge – focused on the development of capacity to share knowledge and foster a dynamic communications culture.

Reported progress is summarised as follows:

- **Corporate knowledge management:** GWP has sought to strengthen its management of corporate knowledge by revisiting the role and purpose of knowledge generation at the global level. Two major reviews of GWP’s knowledge practice were carried out during the strategy period leading to a series of recommendations to strengthen the knowledge management function. These included the need to set up a more robust process to ensure that knowledge development is according to genuine demand and that adequate follow-up mechanisms are in place to evaluate the extent to which this demand was met. Whereas some progress was made on the back of these recommendations, the 2018 external evaluation of the 2014-2019 strategy concluded that a more substantial transformation of the knowledge management approach, inclusive of the role of the GWP Technical Committee, remains imperative. A more substantial programme of reform is currently under implementation in the context of the transition to the next strategy period.
- **Capacity building:** Building capacity remained at the core of much of GWP’s work during the current strategy period and was invested in accordingly. The approach to the design and implementation of capacity building initiatives increasingly shifted towards demand driven training delivered to a clearly defined target group in the context of specific governance and financing processes. Setting the standard for such an approach was the Africa-wide capacity building initiative organised through WACDEP (see Box 1). In 2018 a decision was taken to explore a closer relationship with UNDP Cap-Net with the aim of increasing synergies between the two complementary network organisations through better programmatic and administrative alignment. This relationship was formalised through an agreement signed between GWP and UNDP in 2019 (see Box 3).

⁵ <http://www.sie-see.org/en/project/tonfuturtonclimat-en/>

Box 1: Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa capacity building programme

The WACDEP Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa Training Programme was implemented in eight African countries participating in the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (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 projects developed by the programme participants from the relevant national and local institutions on urban flood management. In Ghana the programme was 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.

Strengthening the network:

Following the mid-strategy assessment in 2016, GWP adopted the 'Change Agenda' with the overall objective of ensuring that GWP as an organisation was fit for future by the end of 2019. Structured around four priority issues (*strengthening the country level; sustainability of financing; knowledge management; and institutional performance*), the 'Change Agenda' was fully embedded in the 2017-2019 Work Programme.

Below is a summary of progress against some of the key areas related to the network that were targeted during the strategy, including through the 'Change Agenda':

- **Strengthening the country level:** A key component of the 2014-2019 strategy was the ambition to strengthen GWP's country level operations. Initially motivated by the evident need for a robust control environment and strong governance framework at all levels of the organisation to maintain credibility with donors and other key stakeholders, the rationale for strengthening GWP's network of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) was further reinforced through the commitment to support the implementation of the nationally focused SDGs and Paris Agreement via these national-level multi-stakeholder platforms. However, by the mid-point of the strategy period it was recognised that the wide range of administrative and operational capacities existing among the 86 CWPs provided a challenge to achieving this aim. In some cases weak governance structures and the lack of a diverse partner base exacerbated the problem with the result that confidence in the control mechanisms and overall integrity of the different CWP platforms was lacking. In 2017 GWPO launched an extensive network engagement exercise to review the strengths and weaknesses of its country level entities. The exercise had a number of aims associated with improved understanding of country-level potential and limitations, with the key result that GWPO is informed of where administrative structures are sufficient to

receive globally sourced funds and where they are lacking. The upshot is that GWP enters the new strategy period with 67 accredited CWPs and increased clarity over the existing capacity at the country level to manage funds and develop programmes.

- **Locally raised funding:** Moving away from regional dependency on globally sourced funding has been a clear objective since before the start of the 2014-2019 strategy. As it ends, there remain large variations between the regions in the extent to which they have been successful at raising funding at the local level. However, the overall trend is positive and, except for a dip in 2016, the acquisition of locally raised funds across the network has seen steady growth. With the final figures for 2019 still pending, on average the network has locally raised approximately 3 million euros per year during the strategy period.
- **Sustainability of financing:** With the aim of increasing globally sourced funds and the diversity of donors, as well as to better support regions to raise funds locally, a significant effort was made to strengthen the resource mobilisation function at GWPO. This increased capacity has led to the stabilisation of global core funding secured by the organisation as well as provided a valuable resource for the Regional Water Partnerships to draw on to access funds locally. Whereas these additional measures were not successful in meeting the financial ambitions set in the 2017-2019 Work Programme, they have led to a secure funding base and long-term agreements that provide a strong platform for scaling up as the organisation enters the new strategy period.
- **Partner engagement:** 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 organisations that are partners within different regions and countries, and the extent to which GWP actively collaborates with them. The findings of this review coupled with partner engagement statistics suggested that, despite an average increase of approximately 4% per year during the strategy period, the GWP partners base was an asset that was not being used to its full potential. This perception was reinforced through the findings of a partner satisfaction survey conducted in 2017 which concluded that *“GWP must engage with its constituents to improve how it delivers value to its global partners”*. Since 2018, efforts have increasingly been made to better mobilise and engage with partners through a more innovative approach to the annual GWP Network Meeting as well as via participation in GWP programmatic projects and activities. Prioritising such meaningful engagement is a key component of the new GWP strategy and will be pursued and monitored actively in the coming years.
- **Partnerships with strategic allies:** Partnerships with strategic global allies have proven to be instrumental for many of the high-profile initiatives and achievements that GWP has helped shape during the strategy. This has included collaboration with UNFCCC on the inclusion of water resources in the climate adaptation agenda, the emerging relationship with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support countries to access climate finance, and the partnership with UN-Environment-DHI in their capacity of custodian agency for the SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM implementation. The value added from GWP in each of these cases is the unique access to country level actors through the CWP platforms whilst the collaboration in turn provides GWP with an opportunity to be visibly engaged at the global level, contributing to the sustainable development agenda and the global water community. Longstanding relationships with global

allies have yielded substantial progress, such as the partnership with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in the area of flood and droughts – a collaboration that has leveraged substantial financial resources at the regional level on the back of global seed funding investment – and UN-Water, with whom GWP worked closely to advocate for and define the water specific goal and IWRM target within the 2030 Development Agenda. The recent administrative alignment with UNDP Cap-Net (see Box 3) offers multiple opportunities to benefit from the existing synergies between the two network organisations.

- **Strengthened M&E:** During the current strategy period, GWP successfully rolled-out a comprehensive M&E system that consists of a hybrid of two methodologies; outcome mapping and traditional RBM. The system is designed to capture GWP's work through maintaining a level of consistency between planning frameworks and reporting formats to ensure that all activities and results are presented and evaluated in the context of the overall GWP strategic goals, mission and vision. As a result, GWP is now in a strong position to document in detail the influence that its activities and outputs have had and to what extent these can be attributed to water governance outcomes and, ultimately, water security impacts. Significant efforts have been made throughout the strategy period to firm up and improve the use of this system by enhancing capacity at the regional and country level. This 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 continuously improved resulting in more robust work plan documents, better financial planning, and comprehensive reporting fully aligned with the GWP results framework.

1.2 2019 Overall Assessment

The implementation of GWP's 2019 workplan has been characterised by the continued progression of GWP's two most prominent workstreams, namely the programmes under the climate and SDG agendas. Via these strategic entry points, GWP has increasingly positioned itself to mobilise and support national governments to incorporate water security as part of their responses to international development commitments. The focus and direction of resources towards these entry points, which have evolved along with the international development landscape over the course of the strategy period, is both highly relevant and timely. Relevant because GWP's multi-level network plays a unique role in instigating action at the country level whilst connecting programmatically and financially to the regional and global frameworks in place to guide them. And timely because now is a one-off window of opportunity to influence governments as they rush to identify new solutions, re-draft laws, develop policies, form new coalitions, and identify infrastructure investments to advance on their commitments under the Paris Agreement and SDGs.

Financing climate adaptation

Within the climate sphere, work that began in 2018 on establishing a *Project Preparation Partnerships* to provide a structured resource for countries to prepare climate resilience water projects for financing by, inter alia, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), has been further developed in 2019 (see Section 1.5). Government representatives from more than 70 countries have been supported to build project ideas and develop proposals appropriate for GCF investments and GWP is increasingly occupying the space

that connects water, climate and global financing mechanisms. The work on climate financing is in-line with the evolution of GWP's overall approach towards supporting governments, river basin organisations and other mandated water resources management institutions which has expanded from a focus on planning and policy making to incorporate project development, finance mobilisation and investment plan implementation. This extension of scope reflects the necessity of following up on policy and planning processes to ensure that these lead to the implementation of tangible downstream action and the achievement of the socio-economic-environmental impact that they were intended to foster.

IWRM and multi-sectoral engagement through the SDGs

Whereas the work under the climate agenda is in the vanguard of GWP's engagement with investment planning and access to finance, the shift is also reflected, albeit more subtly, in the organisation's main vehicle through which countries are supported to achieve the SDGs, the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (see Section 1.4.1). Acknowledging that financing remains a prominent barrier for countries to start to implement solutions that address the water-related issues highlighted through SDG monitoring, the programme is encouraging mandated national institutions in supported countries to identify potential financing options from both national budgets and existing funding agreements prior to putting plans in place. Furthermore, countries are urged to create synergies and pool resources with ongoing and future governance processes and programmes to ensure that SDG ambitions are fully embedded in the development landscape of a country and are not pursued as separate, stand-alone initiatives with limited scope for upscaling. This is considered essential if the utilisation of the programme's IWRM entry point (SDG indicator 6.5.1) is to lead to genuine impact level results across the other water-related SDG targets.

The climate/SDG interface

The portfolio of programmes and projects under the climate and SDG agendas have to date been closely attached to their respective global frameworks. However, during 2019 GWP has increasingly started to explore the interface between the two. A study has been commissioned through the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to explore whether and how countries pursue climate change goals and SDGs in a connected and integrated way. Due to be launched at COP 25 in December, the study features insights into 15 countries on four continents, documenting and analysing the extent to which their climate and sustainable development agendas are able to use water resources management to support climate-resilient, sustainable development. Increasingly the governance and management mechanisms that need to be strengthened to build the relationship between the SDGs on water (SDG 6) and climate (SDG 13), and the climate targets set through a country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are being targeted through GWP's climate and SDG portfolios.

Thematic engagement in the new GWP strategy

Considering the direction in which GWP's focus and investment of resources has travelled during the second half of the 2014-2019 strategy period, it is unsurprising that the broad consultation exercise undertaken for the development of the new 2020-2025 strategy identified climate and the water-related SDGs as two of the three anchor areas around which the programmatic focus of the strategy is based. Launched in the summer of 2019, the new strategy outlines the conceptual approach adopted to thematic engagement, particularly in the context of the SDGs under which contributions to themes such

as agriculture, energy, water supply and sanitation, pollution, etc. can be naturally accommodated under an SDG umbrella.

The third anchor area of the new strategy concerns transboundary water management. This is an area of engagement where GWP has delivered significant results in some regions, e.g. Southern Africa, West Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Mediterranean, while finding it harder to gain a foothold in other parts of the world where cross-border issues are equally urgent. Considering these variations, in 2019 the general programmatic approach for organisational coordination and engagement in transboundary water management was reviewed and updated based on the learning from success factors that enabled GWP to play a meaningful role in basins such as the Danube, Limpopo, Volta and Drin. A greater emphasis on mobilising a broader group of stakeholders to engage on transboundary issues has also been explored as a means of extending the relevance of the work beyond the traditional transboundary actors such as river basin organisations and regional economic communities.

Reported results

As described in detail elsewhere in this document, the key level of GWP results reporting relates to the manifestation of water governance outcomes fostered through the application of an IWRM approach. These outcomes represent the governance change deemed necessary to enable more sustainable water management. Whereas the subsequent impact that such change achieves is the ultimate test of the theory of change guiding GWP's approach, it is at the outcome level – the achievement of GWP's mission – where the work of the organisation is most transparently and demonstrably assessed. In 2019, 45 tangible water governance outcomes influenced by GWP have been recorded along with a substantial number of ongoing governance processes that are benefitting from GWP support. Some of the key areas across which these achievements have occurred include:

- **Climate adaptation planning:** As part of its commitment to support countries to fulfil their obligations under the Paris Agreement, GWP is actively working at national level to facilitate the development of adaptation-related Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) along with the necessary plans and strategies through which to implement these, including National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Examples include the organisation of stakeholder input to NDC validation in Grenada and Sri Lanka, and continued support to the NAP processes in Benin, El Salvador, Armenia and Zambia. GWP is also working with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to analyse the interface between countries' NDCs and the principles of IWRM.
- **Accessing climate finance:** Closely linked to the climate planning processes, is the assistance that GWP provides to countries to access finance to fund implementation. In 2019, €13 million was mobilised to enhance drought resilience among countries in the Horn of Africa region, and several smaller projects were confirmed across the African continent. Direct support is also being provided to more than 10 countries to access resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through project preparation partnerships in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean (see Section 1.5).
- **SDG implementation:** GWP's support to SDG implementation encompasses a broad portfolio of projects and initiatives across a range of sectors targeted by the network. Chief among these is the suite of country-level interventions framed under the different stages of the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG 6 SP), which is being implemented in partnership with UN

Environment-DHI. Structured according to a flexible high-level framework, in 2019 the SDG 6 SP successfully concluded country-led multi-stakeholder planning initiatives in four pilot countries, with an additional six countries initiating activities during the second half of the year.

Preparations also commenced with UN Environment-DHI on supporting countries to update their national IWRM score for SDG indicator 6.5.1 due in 2020.

- **Institutional strengthening:** One of the four pillars of the IWRM framework used to monitor SDG indicator 6.5.1 relates to institutional frameworks, cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder participation. For long a fixture of GWP's work plans, the relevance of this aspect of sustainable development is increasing as the interlinkages and need for integrated planning between water and other development sectors, specifically climate, become more apparent. Specific results related to this area of GWP's work in 2019 include the establishment of a new ministry of natural resources in Kazakhstan, the facilitation of a multi-stakeholder engagement process to develop a strategy for the Kamala Basin in Nepal, and support to the establishment of a new river basin organisation in the transboundary Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin in Central Africa.

Follow-up on evaluation recommendations

The external evaluation of the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 carried out in 2018 provided a valuable independent review of GWP's performance together with critical input for strengthening the organisation as it transitions into a new strategy period. With a focus on strengthening governance and developing a more agile operating model, the evaluation listed ten recommendations through which the organisation can further improve performance and scale its impact. These recommendations have provided a welcome structure to track progress and improvements made and the majority are being, or have already been, followed up on by GWP Management during the course of 2019⁶.

Finalising the new strategy

GWP launched its new Strategy, *Mobilising for a Water Secure World*, at a reception attended by more than 200 people hosted by the Dutch Embassy on August 27, 2019, during Stockholm World Water Week.

The new GWP Strategy focuses on three main areas: 1) water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2) climate-resilient development, and 3) transboundary water cooperation.

The Strategy emphasises engagement with the private sector, ensuring that youth participate in decision-making, and taking a gender-inclusive approach to water secure development. This builds directly on GWP's long-standing commitment to youth and gender, as outlined in the strategies for these, published in recent years.

⁶ See accompanying document *GWP Management follow-up on Evaluation Recommendations* (Dec. 2019) for details

The work to create the new GWP Strategy has been extensive, including input by all GWP regions – from asking network Partners for advice in the 2018 Network Meeting to getting endorsement of the completed strategy in the 2019 Network Meeting.

1.3 GWP at work – Selected 2019 Results

This section summarises the main achievements of the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2019 workplan. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex C). Specific progress and results reported on the SDGs and the thematic areas outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 is provided in sections 1.4 to 1.6. Results reported include those achieved with funding raised by GWPO as well as with funding raised by regional and country water partnerships separately or jointly.

1.3.1 Impact and Outcomes: mid- to long-term achievements

GWP works towards its mission and vision according to a chain of activities and 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 documents this process and analyses how the organisation's work has contributed to governance change across the attribution gap.

The top level of the results chain relates to **impact**, i.e. the supposition 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. This is reflected explicitly in GWP's approach to the SDGs (and within the conceptual framework for SDG 6 more generally) whereby the implementation of IWRM (SDG target 6.5) is viewed not as a goal in itself but as a prerequisite for advancing on the other SDG 6 targets and broader water-related SDGs.

However, the attribution of quantified impact (e.g. investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) is difficult to do. 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 2019 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 removed.

Increasingly, GWP is documenting such impact, particularly with regard to investments. In 2019 it is estimated that **investments worth around €360 million** can be linked to GWP's work either indirectly, e.g. by making the connection between a GWP outcome and the subsequent investment that was mobilised to implement it, or directly, e.g. successful support to institutions to access sources of development finance.

Results related to direct investments are relatively easy to monitor on an annual basis due to the clear relationship and short time period between GWP's contribution and the manifestation of the result. Highlights from 2019 include the mobilisation of almost €13 million to enhance drought resilience

among countries in the Horn of Africa region and €240,000 to develop a hydrometeorological strategy for Central Africa.

In the case of indirect investments influenced by GWP, the quantification and attribution of results is more of a challenge due to the time lag between programme outputs, resulting governance change and consequent investments. However, the volume of investments influenced is also typically large scale as the water governance outcomes influenced by GWP gradually receive funding through budget allocations, donor commitments and the signing of new projects.

Whereas the achievement of impact is ultimately the sole justification for GWP's approach, it is at the outcome level results, i.e. the tangible IWRM oriented water governance changes delivered by mandated actors, that arguably best reflects progress in work programme implementation (on the basis that impact level results are subject to longer time lags and greater external influence).

In 2019 **45 key water governance outcomes**⁷ were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These included:

- 15 new national, regional and river basin policies, plans and strategies, including a new climate change adaptation policy for the Danube basin, water distribution plans for three cross-provincial Chinese rivers, and SDG 6.5.1 action plans in Kazakhstan, Ghana and Vietnam.
- 8 investment plans, strategies and budget commitments, including an IWRM investment strategy for the Orange-Senqu Basin Commission, a draft Resource mobilisation strategy for the Economic Commission of Central African States (ECCAS) Regional IWRM Action Plan, and unlocked funding for drought resilience in the Horn of Africa region and ecosystem restoration in the Mekrou basin, West Africa.
- 13 transboundary river basin agreements and management frameworks, including an agreement signed between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to co-operate on the management of the transboundary Buzi watercourse, and new and updated management plans for the Zambezi basin in Southern Africa and the Tisza basin in Eastern Europe.
- 12 new institutional arrangements and multi-stakeholder platforms established to facilitate more integrated and participatory water resources planning, an inter-institutional commission for SDG 6 in Nicaragua, a new ministry of natural resources in Kazakhstan and new water partnerships to facilitate stakeholder engagement in Pakistan and India.

As described in more detail under Section 2.1, all recorded outcomes are labelled as per GWP's understanding of water governance and IWRM (GWP ToolBox categories), as well as according to the methodology for monitoring the SDG 6 indicator on IWRM implementation (6.5.1)⁸.

⁷ Note that some of the reported outcomes are still in the process of being verified and the total number as well as the figures provided in the breakdown are subject to change

⁸ GWP's long-term involvement in the definition and structuring of an IWRM approach to water governance, including the development of the monitoring framework for SDG 6.5.1, naturally resulted in a close alignment between the SDG IWRM indicators and the GWP ToolBox categories.

The relationship between GWP’s recorded governance outcomes and the SDG target 6.5 on IWRM is an important one. SDG indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of IWRM implementation for individual countries on a scale of zero to 100, with 100 indicating full implementation of IWRM. The score is derived through 33 questions in a self-assessed country questionnaire, organised into the four main dimensions of IWRM. These questionnaires were completed by over 170 countries in 2017 and 2018 to establish a baseline for 6.5.1. This baseline is presented in the UN Environment report ‘*Progress on IWRM – Global baseline for SDG 6 indicator 6.5.1: degree of IWRM implementation (2018)*’ and is due to be updated with GWP support in 2020.

As mentioned above and described in Section 2.1, the structuring of the 6.5.1 questionnaire is closely aligned with GWP’s own classification of IWRM and the categorisation of water governance outcome results influenced by the organisation. As such, GWP can demonstrate how its work is contributing to the achievement of SDG target 6.5 by linking its results to indicator 6.5.1. In effect, the 45 outcomes supported by GWP in 2019 are likely to contribute either directly or indirectly to one of the four IWRM dimensions monitored by indicator 6.5.1 and thus will be reflected in a country’s overall IWRM implementation score.

Figure 1 below gives an overview of the distribution of all outcomes recorded in throughout the current strategy period across the four main dimensions of IWRM measured by indicator 6.5.1, namely the *enabling environment, institutions, management instruments and financing*.

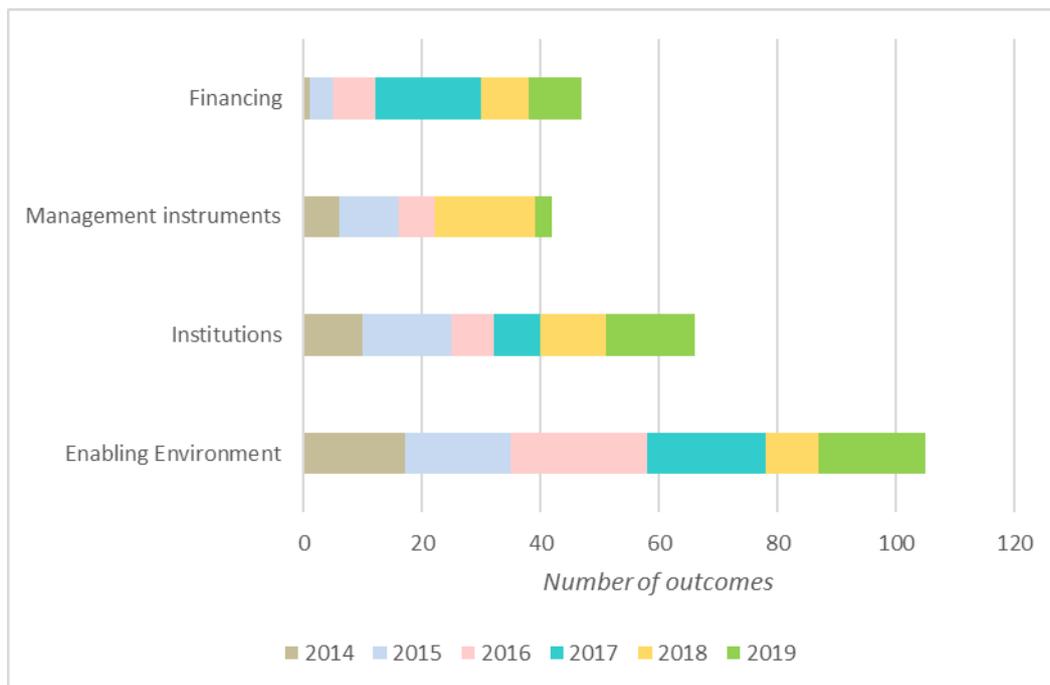


Figure 1: GWP outcomes for 2014-2019 categorised by the SDG 6.5.1 elements

The SDG indicator 6.5.1 baseline scores are also interesting in the context of where GWP has been actively engaged and has successfully influenced outcome level results. Figure 2 compares the geographical distribution of GWP’s national level outcome results recorded during the current strategy period with the indicator 6.5.1 baseline scores for the corresponding countries.

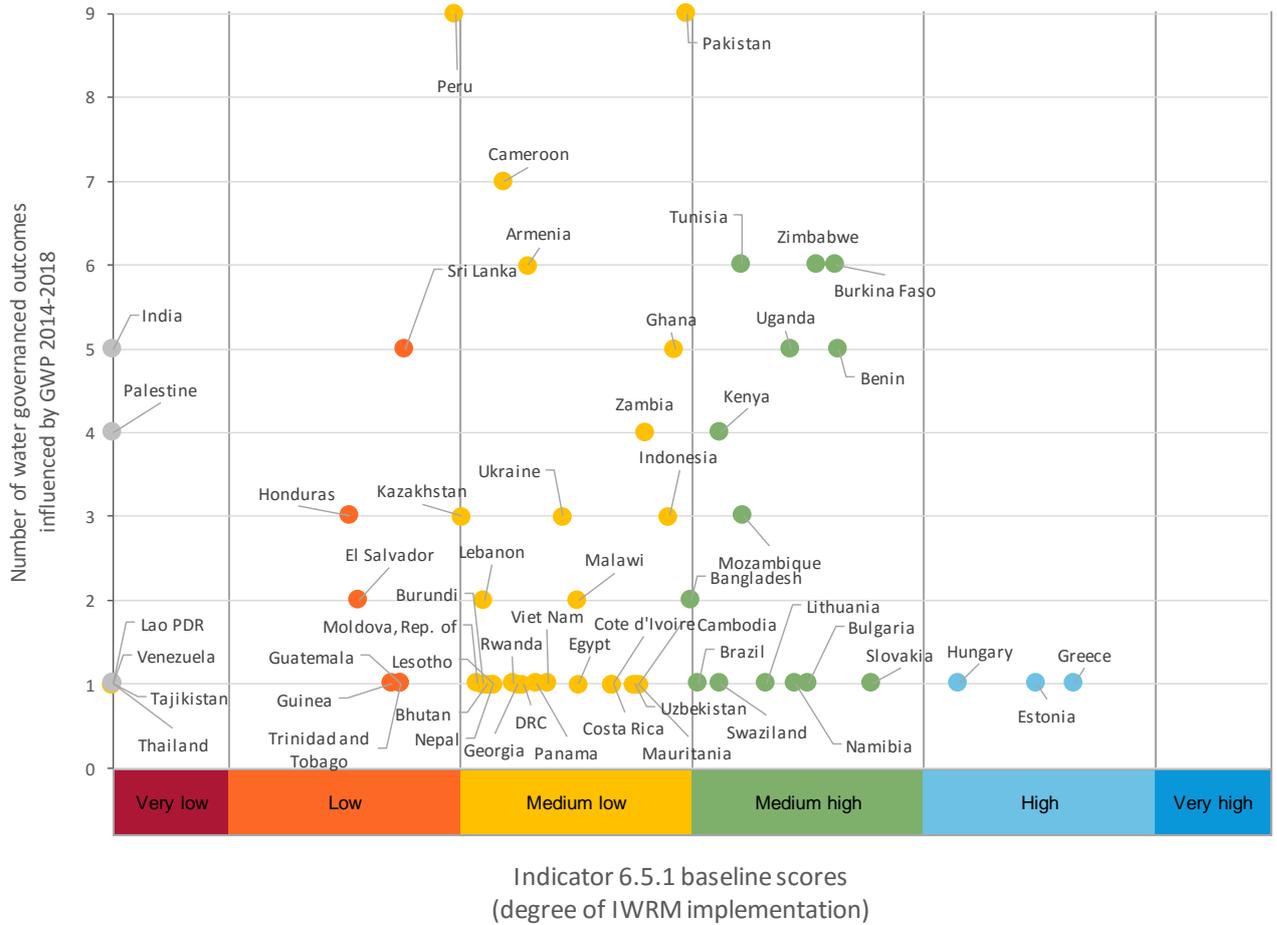


Figure 2: GWP national-level outcomes 2014-2018 against SDG indicator 6.5.1 baseline scores

It thus follows 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.

Box 2: 10 Stories of Impact – Mobilising Change Makers: The Water, Climate and Development Programme

Coinciding with the UN's Climate Action Summit in New York, GWP released a 'sneak preview' of impact stories from its Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The new publication, "10 Stories of Impact", are a collection that illustrate GWP's water and climate resilience outcomes from 2011 to 2019, giving an overview of changes that have improved livelihoods and made communities more climate resilient.



The publication will be formally launched in December 2019 at the 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, in Madrid, Spain.

1.3.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under 3 Goals

The 2019 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

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

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 2019 workplan by strategic goal. Some of these activities and outputs, and the interrelationship between them, contributed to the high-level water governance outcomes described in Section 1.2.1 above. Others are contributing to processes that are expected to lead to outcomes in 2020 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 carried out under Goal 1 were as follows:

- **Global advocacy:** GWP’s global level engagement in 2019 was extensive. In the climate agenda, GWP launched the second edition of the publication “Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans - Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines” at the Korea Global Adaptation Week National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Expo along with the organisation of a side-event on Water Security in NAPs. In the field of disaster risk reduction (DRR), GWP participated as an accredited intergovernmental organisation to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP, including the organisation of a COP14 Drought Preparedness Day together with UNCCD, FAO and WMO. Under the SDGs, GWP participated as a member of the UN Environment-led Task Force on SDG indicator 6.5.1, which included contributions to refining the indicator questionnaire ahead of the next round of country reporting in 2020. Finally, GWP continued to participate in the UN Water agenda, the High-Level Conference on International Decade of Water for Sustainable Development, the ‘Valuing Water Initiative’, and the OECD Water Governance Initiative, as well as active engagement in, inter alia, the UN Climate Summit, the Budapest Water Summit and the Stockholm World Water Week.
- **Support to transboundary and regional organisations:** Support to established and nascent organisations responsible for transboundary water management has continued in cross-border river basins in several regions, including the Volta, Orange-Senqu, Zambezi, Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo, Danube and Lancang-Mekong. Support provided covers a range of governance aspects including institutional capacity, multi-stakeholder engagement, dialogue facilitation and agreement negotiation. Support to regional bodies was also extensive, most notably in Southern Africa, where long-term support to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) continued with an enhanced focus on gender and the water-energy-food nexus, Central Africa, where the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) has been supported to develop a regional hydrometeorological strategy, and the Caribbean where collaboration took place with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) on accessing climate finance.
- **Support to national governments:** As described elsewhere in this document, national level institutions are a key target group for GWP due to the mandates they possess to advance on countries’ commitments on the SDGs and Paris Agreement. In 2019 more than 80 national institutions received support including ministries, environment agencies, water resources departments and various other bodies with responsibilities for SDG reporting, climate planning, environmental health, gender equality, legislative frameworks and a range of other water-related agendas. Support provided varies in the level of formality and scope and includes agreements to work closely with mandated actors on process such as those targeted by the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme and the Project Preparation Partnership for GCF Water Investments initiative.
- **Mobilisation of stakeholders:** Much of the value added by GWP to all of the above revolves around the organisation’s ability to bring together a broad group of multi-stakeholder actors through it’s national, sub-national and regional platforms. Numerous stakeholder engagement

processes were facilitated across the network in 2019 both in the context of globally coordinated initiatives (e.g. national SDG planning workshops and consultations on the principles on investment and financing for DRR), as well as in response to location-specific national and local water resources planning processes where a participatory approach to decision-making has been recognised as an essential requirement in the context of sustainability and legitimacy (e.g. in the Hindon and Kamala basins in India and Nepal respectively).

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:** Building capacity within institutions with mandates that influence water management at all levels remains at the forefront of GWP's promotion of an IWRM approach. A lack of capacity is regularly cited as a main barrier in advancing on more sustainable water management with many countries reporting this as an issue in their SDG 6.5.1 IWRM baseline⁹. Capacity building activities are mostly designed and conducted in the context of specific governance and financing processes rather than around general topics which helps to ensure that the activities are demand driven and provide maximum benefit for the target audience. Delivering training through or together with partners is the preferred modality with the administrative alignment with UNDP Cap-Net an example of the kind of learning alliances that GWP seeks to foster (see Box 3).
- **Peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange:** In-line with the regularly expressed desire from the GWP network to do more on sharing knowledge and experiences between the regions and countries (both in the context of support to external actors and processes as well as internal operations), this learning mechanism is increasingly being promoted. There are a mix of activities that fall under this category including the facilitation of targeted exchanges between institutions with common remits and responsibilities (e.g. the visit of a delegation of riparian actors from the transboundary Drin basin in Southeast Europe to the Mekong basin in Asia), the sharing of lessons among actors who have strived to achieve common goals (e.g. the organisation of a write-shop to gather stories of successes and challenges of implementing a regional approach to water management in Southern Africa), and the internal coordination activities that ensure that GWP network capacity is made available and shared across a wide range of entities.
- **Publications:** GWP produced throughout 2019 more than 60 publications at all levels of the organisation. At the global level, high-profile publications included the co-authoring of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre's Technical Report on drought risk assessment and management, the Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines, a collection of case studies from the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), and the GWP

⁹ See publication 'Progress on integrated water resources management. Global baseline for SDG 6 indicator 6.5.1: degree of IWRM implementation' UN Environment, 2018

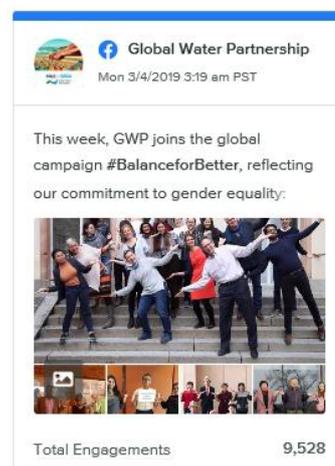
TEC paper on water sharing (see Annex B for a summary list of GWPO publications). At the regional and country levels a wide range of publications were produced covering, inter alia, findings from demonstration projects (e.g. on reducing levels of fluoride in groundwater in Cameroon), guidance documents (e.g. an SDG6 Monitoring Guide for Caribbean small island states) and vulnerability assessments (e.g. report of the impacts of drought in WASH services in selected Honduran municipalities located in the dry corridor).

- Social media:** GWP made significant use of social media over the last years. By strategically planning, organising, and monitoring social media efforts in 2019 – 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. Some examples of the statistics reflecting the engagement of GWP in social media include:

Report on GWP’s Twitter and Facebook pages during the reporting period:

- **803.5k** impressions (number of times content was served to users)
- **51.3k** engagements (likes, shares, replies etc.)
- **4,341** link clicks (number of clicks on links within our content on Twitter and Facebook, e.g. publications and videos)
- **16,093** followers on Twitter (net increase of 17.4% since 2018)
- **48,170** fans on Facebook (with an increase of 11.4% since 2018)

GWP was very active on social media in 2019, especially during International Women’s Day and World Water Day, when joining UN-Water’s campaign on #LeavingNoOneBehind. A GWP Instagram account was launched in the lead-up to International Women’s Day, showcasing the Network doing the #BalanceforBetter pose (400 partners from over 40 countries joined) – this is the first time showing the people of the Network/Voices of Water in a campaign like this. Two other events where GWP was very active on social media was during its Network Meeting 2019, broadcasting the 29h long/15 sessions live on Facebook. Another peak was during the World



Top Facebook post (engagement 9,528)



Top tweet (potential reach 311.9k)

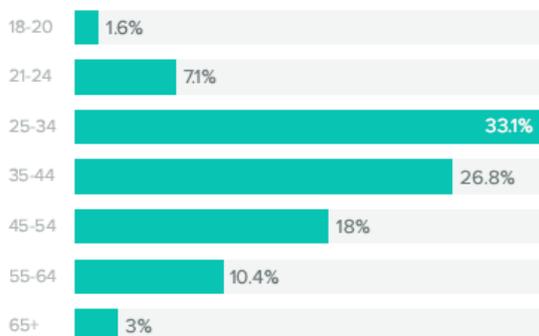


Top Instagram post (59 likes, reach 401)

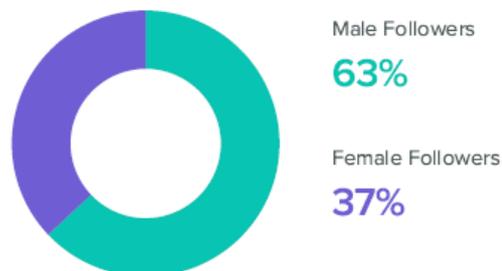
Water Week in Stockholm in August, as well as the launch of GWP's new Strategy 2020-2025.

Twitter audience demographics

Followers by Age

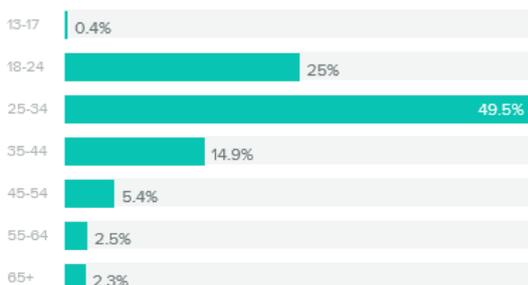


Followers by Gender



Facebook Page Fan Demographics

Audience By Age



Audience by Gender



Box 3: GWP and Cap-Net collaboration

In early 2019 GWP and UNDP reached an agreement that Cap-Net, a global network of IWRM capacity building networks implemented by UNDP under the form of a UNDP project, would be managed administratively by GWP. Forging a closer relationship between the two organisations has long been an ambition with the aim of establishing stronger programmatic synergies, and formal alignment was identified as a means of achieving this aim in a systematic and meaningful manner. The collaboration is expected to increasingly utilise Cap-Net's capacity building expertise to implement the training components of the GWP regional and country work programmes. Further work is still needed on aligning workplans and implementation mechanisms, which, given the different operating modalities and large degree of autonomy maintained by Cap-Net and its networks, will involve nurturing the relationship at regional and national levels across the two decentralised organisations in the coming years.

See Annex A for the full Cap-Net progress report summary 2019

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. The implementation of GWP’s current strategy has contained a clear focus on strengthening the operational and convening capacities of the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and more than 60 Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). Focus has been on the establishment of a robust control environment, strong governance frameworks and a financially viable business model that delivers on corporate targets and commitments. Some of the main groups of activities and large-scale initiatives carried out under Goal 3 were as follows:

- **Strengthening the country level:** Formal accreditation of new CWPs in Botswana, Somalia and the Central African Republic was achieved in 2019 taking the total to 67. Out of these 49 have successfully demonstrated that they comply with the strict financial capacity criteria that need to be met prior to receipt of globally sourced funding. This assessment provides the necessary reassurance that the recipient country has (i) robust control systems in place combined with (ii) a sound partnership base, (iii) strong governance structures and (iv) a good track record of project implementation. This is needed to establish confidence that GWPO can safely transfer programme specific funding to a country entity – an essential factor in enabling CWP participation in global programmes such as the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme. Activities in countries that do not meet the minimum criteria are instead managed through a reliable institution.
- **Institutional performance:** Since 2017, an annual regional assessment grid reflecting numerous performance data markers has been used to assess each GWP RWP. These include inter alia target achievement, financial and programmatic reporting, resource mobilisation and overall governance. Performance agreements to address the recommendations arising from these assessments are formally agreed between the GWP Executive Secretary and the Regional Chairs. Executive calls are also arranged on a quarterly basis between GWPO and the RWPs to share information on latest developments and address emerging issues. A new Programme (“Strengthening Regional Operational Network delivery and Growth” (StRONG)) is currently being designed as input to the 3-year Work Programme (see GWP 2020-2022 Business Plan).
- **Partner engagement:** Mobilisation of the partner base has received increased attention towards the end of the current strategy period in recognition that this is an organisational asset that is not being utilised to its full potential. In 2019 the annual GWP Network Meeting was once again organised as a multi-point video conference session, a format that allows GWP to consult with Partners in each region over a 29-hour period. Around 325 GWP partners located in 47 countries across all GWP regions participated in the event with simultaneous English translation provided for the sessions that were conducted in Spanish, French, Russian and Chinese. Other efforts to better engage with GWP partners occurred frequently at regional levels, including through GWP’s global “Women’s Day” campaign. Finally, in November 2019, GWP will be re-running a network survey last conducted in 2017 to gauge partner satisfaction with their involvement in the network.

- **Partnerships and strategic alliances:** The ability of GWP to mobilise high quality action with relatively few resources is largely due to its range of strategic relationships with key partners and allies across all levels of entity. Examples of these relationships in action from 2019 include:
 - Signing of a new four-year framework agreement with UN Environment-DHI to continue collaboration on the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme, including facilitating updates of country scores for SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM and supporting countries to initiate planning and investment processes to address observed shortfalls in the water-related SDGs.
 - Collaboration with the UNDP Governance, Accountability and Learning for Water Sustainability (GoAL-Waters) programme via facilitated partnerships between GWP CWP's and UNDP country offices under the above mentioned GWP SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme.
 - Agreement with the NDC Partnership for GWP to act as an implementing partner under the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) to enhance and fast-track implementation of the NDCs in Sudan, Dominican Republic and Somalia.
 - Collaboration with IUCN on the successful development of a proposal on nature-based solutions for water management targeted at catchments in the Mediterranean and Africa.
 - Regional and global level engagement with the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN) on transboundary water management.
- **Private sector engagement:** Initiation of a more tangible approach to engaging the private sector in GWP's work, including the development of project proposals, by exploring a bundle of sub-issues within a coherent framework, including water stewardship, access to and sharing of water information, uptake of water-related innovations, and entrepreneurship.
- **Locally raised funding:** Locally raised funding for 2018 was almost €4 million which is the second highest raised in the last ten years. Whereas the final figures for 2019 will not be available until the annual audit is completed in early 2020, indications suggest that the value of local funding agreements signed over the course of the year will remain at a healthy level.

Box 4: 13 million USD for strengthening drought resilience in the Horn of Africa

In 2019 the Adaptation Fund approved a USD 13M project that will focus on strengthening drought resilience for small holder farmers and pastoralists in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The initiative results from and builds on the work carried out by the GWP-WMO joint Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa and has the overall objective of increasing the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks through the establishment of appropriate early warning systems and implementation of drought adaptation actions in the region.

More specifically, the project will strengthen the drought resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists by:

- Developing and promoting regional investments in drought early warning systems (EWS) and improving the existing ones
- Strengthening and improving the capacity of key stakeholders in drought risk management at regional, national and local levels
- Facilitating smallholder farmers and pastoralists inputs to undertake innovative adaptation actions that reinforce their resilience to drought
- Enhancing knowledge management and information sharing on drought resilience at the considered levels

The project will be carried out in a period of 4 years. Implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), the project will be executed by GWP Eastern Africa as the regional level entity, in collaboration with the National Project Management Units of Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda led by the respective mandated institutions of each country.

1.3.3 Regional highlights

(for further details see Section 3.1)

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2019 (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.

Mediterranean:

- Strategic Action Programme for the long-term management of the Drin Basin
 - Launch of a new Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) project in Malta
- Further information in Section 3.1.8*

Central and Eastern Europe:

- Development of the Tisza River Basin Management Plan
 - Youth Voices Policy Choices dialogues in Moldova, Romania and Slovenia
- Further information in Section 3.1.4*

Central Asia and the Caucasus:

- New ministry of natural resources in Kazakhstan
 - Testing of irrigation systems to reduce wastewater contamination in Armenia
- Further information in Section 3.1.5*

China:

- Water distribution plans for the the Wei River, Tao River and the Yiluo River basins
 - Establishment of a new River Basin Partnership for the Yangtze basin
- Further information in Section 3.1.6*

Caribbean:

- National Water Policy review in Grenada
 - Agreement to support the revision of the NDCs in Dominican Republic
- Further information in Section 3.1.1*

Central America:

- Establishment of an inter-institutional commission for SDG 6 in Nicaragua
 - Regional declaration to promote the management of transboundary watersheds in Central America
- Further information in Section 3.1.3*



South Asia:

- Support to the Government of Sri Lanka on the preparation of a GCF Readiness Support Proposal
 - Launch of MSP for the Ganga/Hindon basin by the Government of Uttar Pradesh
- Further information in Section 3.1.10*

Southeast Asia:

- Water Resources Law update in Indonesia
 - Multi-stakeholder engagement process on decentralised domestic wastewater mgt.
- Further information in Section 3.1.11*

South America:

- Participation in the regional project GovernAgua
 - Launch of a process to support the Government of Argentina to advance on SDG indicator 6.5.1
- Further information in Section 3.1.9*

West Africa:

- Local Water Committee established to manage the Mékrou basin in Benin
 - IWRM action plan adopted by West African Economic Monetary Union
- Further information in Section 3.1.13*

Central Africa:

- 2019-2021 Strategy for the Water and Climate Network of Central African Youth Organisations
 - Draft National Water and Sanitation Strategy and Policy in Central African Republic
- Further information in Section 3.1.2*

Southern Africa:

- Transboundary agreement between the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe
 - Adoption of the SADC Gender Action Plan
- Further information in Section 3.1.12*

East Africa:

- 13 million USD mobilised for drought resilience in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda
 - Development of National Drought Plans in Sudan and Ethiopia
- Further information in Section 3.1.7*

1.4 SDGs, water security and IWRM

The significant links and interdependencies between SDG target 6.5, related to the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, and the other water-related SDG targets, highlight the central role of water within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Reaching SDG target 6.5 is therefore essential for the achievement of a range of other water related SDGs, including the goals on gender equality, food, energy, health, sustainable cities and climate, among others. Indeed, the UN Water 2018 Synthesis Report on SDG 6 states that:

“The 2030 Agenda fully commits Member States to IWRM and transboundary cooperation over shared water resources. Putting this into practice will be the most comprehensive step that countries make towards achieving SDG 6.”

By design, all GWP’s work contributes to SDG target 6.5 by fostering governance change through an IWRM approach (GWP’s outcome level results). The subsequent implementation of these governance changes leads to investments and socio-economic-environmental benefits that address SDG6.5 and through it the other SDG 6 targets and water-related SDGs more generally (GWP’s impact level results). As such, the connection between GWP’s work and SDG achievement is a straightforward one to make.

The SDG agenda, and particularly the IWRM target, has played an important role in refocusing attention on IWRM and structuring the way that countries plan, implement and report on its progress. GWP is providing direct support to this process through a series of building blocks coordinated under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme umbrella and the thematic entry points targeted in the GWP strategy.

1.4.1 The GWP SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG6 SP), run by GWP in partnership with UNEP-DHI, as the custodian agency for SDG target 6.5, is structuring a range of direct SDG support initiatives currently under implementation and planned across the GWP network. The Support Programme assists governments in designing and implementing country-led responses to SDG indicator 6.5.1, the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management, as an entry point to accelerate progress towards the achievement of water-related SDGs and other development goals, in line with their national priorities. This is achieved in direct support of the official SDG monitoring and reporting processes and should lead to measurable progress on the relevant SDG target(s).

Whereas this work is built around the water governance aspects covered by the SDG IWRM target (6.5) and indicator (6.5.1), the overall objective is the advancement of IWRM not as an end but as a means of fostering the water resources management improvements that will result in tangible and sustainable impact on the ground. The programme therefore makes use of IWRM as a foundational entry point to address clearly defined priority issues identified across other water-related SDG targets.

The Support Programme has been designed to be applied to any country seeking to advance sustainable development through the application of an IWRM approach. It is therefore intended to accommodate a wide range of delivery mechanisms based on each country’s specific needs and development landscape. The Programme is however based on the common principle that genuine

improvements in water quality, services, ecosystems, efficiency, resilience, equality, food security, etc. will only be possible if the work is mounted on a holistic analysis of a country's water-related SDG priorities, and involves collaboration with the relevant government and non-governmental bodies. This is essential to ensure that activities maintain alignment and create synergies with related sectoral planning processes and broader national development objectives.

As of the end of 2019, the SDG6 SP encompasses targeted activities in more than 20 countries¹⁰. The initiatives are predominantly led by the GWP Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) with support from the associated Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs). The work conducted under the SDG6 SP is broadly structured across three stages, namely:

- i) **Stage 1:** Strengthening SDG national monitoring and reporting frameworks, including the establishment of an IWRM score under SDG indicator 6.5.1, with a view to identifying critical areas for attention
- ii) **Stage 2:** Formulating appropriate responses to water resources management challenges, based on their needs and appropriate to their ambitions and capacities, in the context of the baseline for SDG indicator 6.5.1 and the national water resources management priority issues more broadly
- iii) **Stage 3:** Implementing IWRM solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals, including the mobilisation of funding.

Examples of progress in 2019 in the three stages are as follows:

Monitoring and reporting (Stage 1):

- **Jamaica:** Utilisation of seed funding from UN Water to facilitate a 4-day training in collaboration with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica on improving SDG 6 monitoring in Jamaica, along with the development of a manual to guide SDG 6 monitoring throughout the Caribbean region.
- **Honduras:** Collaboration with Para Todos Por Siempre (PTPS) in the organisation of workshops in two municipalities of Honduras to pilot an adapted version of the SDG 6.5.1 indicator questionnaire targeted specifically at the municipal level with the aim of decentralising the monitoring process and ensuring a higher level of stakeholder participation and granularity in the assessment.
- **Central Africa:** Analysis of the SDG indicator 6.5.1 baselines of five Central African countries and follow-up with the respective country SDG 6.5.1 Focal Points to identify possible

¹⁰ Note that this figure relates to countries that are actively working with their national governments to plan for and implement solutions for the SDGs. A larger number of countries received support through the programme in 2017-18 to establish their SDG indicator 6.5.1 baselines on IWRM implementation.

obstacles to the monitoring of the indicator and opportunities to address identified shortfalls.

- **Global:** Preparation with UNEP-DHI for the next round of SDG indicator 6.5.1 reporting due in 2020, including identification of national IWRM focal points, updating the IWRM questionnaire used to monitor the indicator, and reaching an agreement to collaborate on supporting the monitoring process in 60 countries in 2020.

Planning an IWRM response (Stage 2):

- **Pilot countries:** From the end of 2018 to mid-2019, GWP together with UNEP-DHI conducted pilot interventions in four countries to explore best practices and determine how countries can most effectively be assisted through the Support Programme to identify and plan SDG solutions using indicator 6.5.1 as an entry point. The approach included the organisation of multi-stakeholder workshops in each country and the convening of a task force to compile input and develop a validated action plan under the ownership of the relevant mandated institutions. A summary of the results achieved in the four countries is as follows:
 - **Ghana:** Development of a validated IWRM Action Plan under the ownership of the Water Resources Commission of Ghana, including the identification and budgeting of nine priority action points for immediate implementation structured according to the four pillars of IWRM and based on the SDG indicator 6.5.1.
 - **Guatemala:** Development of a draft Action Plan under the ownership of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) to be implemented in the context of ongoing hydrological planning processes, the 2016 National Climate Change Plan, and the national programme of regulatory works.
 - **Kazakhstan:** Significant government buy-in achieved under the programme with the result that immediate implementation of priority actions identified through the process could occur, including the transfer of responsibilities for water management in the country from the Ministry of Agriculture to a newly established Ministry of Environment.
 - **Vietnam:** Widespread multi-stakeholder and sectoral participation input to the process achieved leading to the development of seven projects covering the priority issues identified through the workshops (see also under Stage 3 below).

The pilot interventions provided valuable insights into the challenges and barriers that many countries are confronted with when engaging in a planning exercise to advance on the water-related SDGs through an IWRM approach, as well as the success factors that enabled government-owned action plans to be developed and tangible follow-up steps to be identified in the four countries. These lessons are summarised in Box 5 below.

- **Nepal:** Agreement with the Government of Nepal to support the implementation of SDG 6 by working with provincial governments to localise targets at the sub-national level in the context of local and provincial development plans and existing programmes.

Implementing IWRM solutions (Stage 3):

- **Nicaragua:** Facilitation of an SDG multi-stakeholder engagement process leading to the establishment of an Interinstitutional Commission for SDG6, a timeframe for the preparation of a workplan to guide the Commission's work, and the convening of three interinstitutional working groups on water, sanitation and IWRM, the latter of which is coordinated by GWP together with the Ministry of Environment (MARENA)
- **Armenia:** Community consultation and testing of improved irrigation systems designed to prevent contamination of irrigation water with domestic waste in Vedi municipality contributing to national priorities associated with wastewater management and addressing several targets associated with SDG 6.
- **Vietnam:** Submission of application for funding from the UNDP GoAL-Waters Programme initiative in collaboration with the UNDP Vietnam Country Office to undertake a collaborative research project to strengthen the water governance and water management frameworks and processes in the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam, as identified as a priority action during analysis of the country's SDG indicator 6.5.1 baseline and related SDGs.

Box 5: Piloting country identification of IWRM solutions through the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

The IWRM action planning pilot initiatives undertaken through the Support Programme was an occasion to revisit progress on implementation of IWRM and understand how to go beyond formulating policies and strategies and look at the wider angle of IWRM as a key entry point for all water-related SDGs and development. Carried out in four countries (Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan and Vietnam), the pilots have provided valuable input to the ongoing design of the Support Programme, particularly with regard to upscaling the programme to additional countries in 2019-2022. Key lessons to emerge from the pilot countries

- Country buy-in and ownership is essential from a range of government agencies involved in SDG planning and budgeting so as to ensure that the identified actions are fully embedded in existing mandates and development agendas and is funded accordingly.
- The perception that the exercise is limited to the development of an IWRM action plan (which many countries already have an equivalent of) needs to be avoided and the initiative needs to rather be packaged as the identification of opportunities to use IWRM as a means of addressing other priority SDGs.
- The existing institutional and development landscape needs to be fully understood before embarking on the initiative in a country, including how IWRM is currently dealt with and its current or potential relationship to other aspects of development, including climate, agriculture, energy, etc.
- Funding is often a crucial barrier when it comes to implementing IWRM actions and solutions and it is therefore essential for the success of the initiative that realistic sources of funding are identified in the context of the proposed solutions emerging from the planning exercise.

1.4.2 Addressing the transboundary water management theme

Whereas the projects and initiatives planned and implemented under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme are the most visible engagement with the SDG agenda, it is evidently the case that all of GWP's work, inclusive of its portfolio under the Water and Climate Programme described in the next section, contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. This includes the transboundary water management portfolio described in this section which plays an important role in the implementation of IWRM due to the strong relationship between basin governance and the sustainable use of cross-border resources. Accordingly, transboundary water management is reflected in SDG target 6.5 on IWRM through both the indicator on IWRM implementation (6.5.1) and an indicator dedicated specifically to the topic (6.5.2).

GWP's Transboundary Water portfolio aims to improve cooperation over transboundary waters globally, contributing to water security and peace. Key components of the programme are: 1) Regional dialogues on transboundary waters; 2) Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies; 3) The transboundary aspects of SDG target 6.5 on IWRM; and 4) Transboundary water management knowledge and learning. Progress achieved in 2019 across each of these four components is described below.

Regional dialogues on transboundary waters

Regional dialogues constitute a series of events focusing on policy and technical instruments to address transboundary water management. By focusing on solutions, these dialogues can assist in identifying entry points for cooperation. As such, they are suitable for regions where basin and aquifer-specific interventions have not matured, or where it is sensitive to start working directly with specific transboundary bodies. Experience has shown that regional dialogues can lead to gradual steps towards cooperation at the level of specific basins. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2019 include:

- **Central America:** Collaboration with the Central America Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) on the establishment of a transboundary water management framework for the region which has been initiated through the organisation of a dialogue process to construct a cooperation agenda within this framework and the initial identification of actions by the countries of the region facilitated by a GWP organised regional workshop in Honduras.
- **China:** Establishment of a new River Basin Partnership for the Yangtze basin which will provide a multi-stakeholder platform through which to facilitate more equal allocation of water resources and sustainable management of the basin as a whole in line with GWP's ambitions to promote IWRM throughout China.
- **Central Asia:** Contributions to the working group on bilateral cooperation for water management between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in the context of an agreement on water relations between the two countries.
- **Mediterranean:** Support to several Mediterranean countries exploring potential accession to the UNECE Water Convention, including Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia, through awareness raising, capacity building and targeted discussions and clarifications on specific

technical issues resulting in the establishment of inter-ministerial committees and, in the case of Iraq, ratification of the accession currently passing through Parliament.

Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies

This component facilitates cooperation at the level of specific transboundary water bodies, supporting improved management and governance. Interventions vary depending on the status of cooperation among riparian countries and stakeholders. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2019 include:

- **Drin basin:** Completion of the Strategic Action Programme for the long-term management of the Drin Basin, a transboundary diagnostic analysis, and the advancement of three local pilot projects as part of GWP's role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the Drin Basin management) and coordinator of key projects in the Southeast Europe basin, including large-scale GEF UNDP Drin Project.
- **Tisza basin:** Support to the successful development of the Tisza River Basin Management Plan through participation in the JOINTISZA project under which GWP facilitated the stakeholder engagement processes for the project.
- **Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin:** Technical support as a strategic partner of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to the creation of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo river basin organisation through active participation in national stakeholder platforms in the two riparian countries (Republic of Congo and Cameroon) resulting in the elaboration and approval of the draft Convention for the new transboundary organisation.
- **Limpopo basin:** Collaboration with the Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM) and UNDP on the development of a project proposal on transboundary water management, building on many years support to planning and investment processes in the basin, which was submitted to the GEF through UNDP.
- **Buzi basin:** Facilitation of an agreement between the Governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe to co-operate on the development, management, and sustainable use of the water resources of the Buzi watercourse shared between the two countries (see box 6 below).
- **Pan-Africa:** In the framework of the Africa Investment Programme (AIP), GWP is providing support to the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) to implement a series of transboundary water and energy projects identified through the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Priority Action Plan, including the organisation of two workshops to advance on project implementation by mobilising the relevant partners, expertise and resources that are necessary to accelerate the process.

SDG 6.5 targets on transboundary waters

SDG 6.5 is particularly relevant for transboundary water governance, as indicator 6.5.1 focuses on the degree of IWRM implementation at all levels, including the transboundary level. More importantly, SDG indicator 6.5.2 focuses on the proportion of transboundary basin area with an

operational arrangement for water cooperation. Countries completed their initial baseline reporting on SDG targets in July 2018. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2019 include:

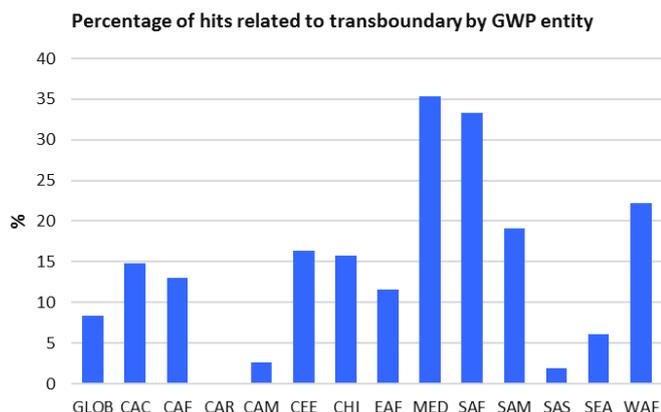
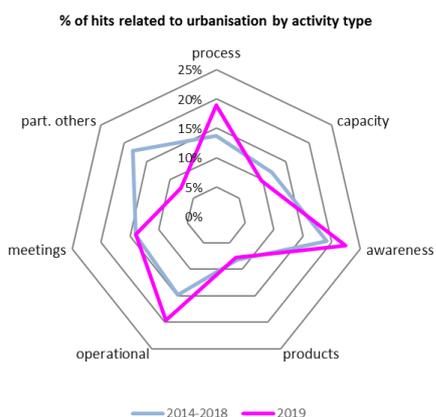
- **Central Africa:** At the Transboundary level, GWP CAf in collaboration with UNECE-UNESCO and ECCAS supported 10 countries in the region to advance transboundary cooperation and improve SDG 6.5.2 monitoring through activities such as a regional workshop on accelerating progress towards SDG 6.5.2 and participation of actors from the region to the GWP facilitated pan-African International Water Law training.
- **Danube basin:** Contributions to the SDG 6.5.2 workshop organised between Bulgaria and Romania to support the two countries in advancing on the transboundary SDG indicator in relation to their shared portion of the Danube basin.

Transboundary water management knowledge and learning

GWP has a well-established capacity building programme in Africa, Latin America and Asia developed in collaboration with a wide range of global, regional and national level partners and targeted at practitioners and legislators involved in transboundary water management. The programme focuses on key subjects of international water governance, including international water law, and makes use of a combination of online and face-to-face trainings. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2019 include:

- **Yellow basin:** Investigation on ecologic resilience of the River Black basin, a major tributary of the Yellow River, to provide information upon which to base the annual cross-provincial water allocation plans and water-controlling schemes of the River Black's resources.
- **Volta Basin:** Support to the Volta Basin Authority in the organisation of capacity building activities targeted at CSOs, local authorities and youth organisations on ecosystem management for climate change adaptation in the six countries of the Volta Basin, as well as support for the development of a consolidated action plan for ecosystem management for adaptation to climate change in the Volta Basin.
- **Mekong and Drin basins:** Organisation of a knowledge exchange visit which saw delegates from the Riparian countries of the Drin Basin (Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and North Macedonia) visit the Mekong basin to share and learn from peers working on transboundary issues and to explore applicable solutions.

A basic graphical overview of the transboundary-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types

The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the transboundary agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised (the % of hits in a region relates to the relative importance of the given theme within the overall reporting from this region).*

Box 6: Enhanced cooperation on transboundary water management between Mozambique and Zimbabwe

The Buzi Watercourse, together with the Pungwe and Save river basins are shared exclusively by Mozambique and Zimbabwe and drain into the Indian Ocean. The two countries share similar challenges within the 3 basins, among them frequent extreme climatic events such as floods and droughts, water quality degradation due to gold panning and increasing siltation due to unsustainable land management practices.

Constructed within the framework of the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses, the signing of the Buzi Water Sharing Agreement is one of the key deliverables of the Buzi, Pungwe, Save (BUPUSA) Tri-Basin Project which is facilitating the negotiation of water sharing agreements between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, as well as supporting the establishment of the BUPUSA Tri-basin Institution. Through the subsidiarity principle of SADC, GWP, as the SADC Secretariat's implementing partner, has been mandated to support the implementation of BUPUSA Tri-Basin Project as part of the SADC Transboundary Water Management Programme.

1.4.3 Addressing other thematic areas

As described in the context of transboundary water management in Section 1.4.2 above, the all-encompassing nature of the SDGs enables GWP to predominantly structure the use of its resources according to the SDG and climate programmes while ensuring that the natural diversity of agendas across the network are still accommodated. This includes work on the remaining GWP strategic themes of *urbanisation* and the *nexus of water, food, energy and ecosystems* described in this section, as well as the cross-cutting areas of *gender* and *youth* (Section 1.6).

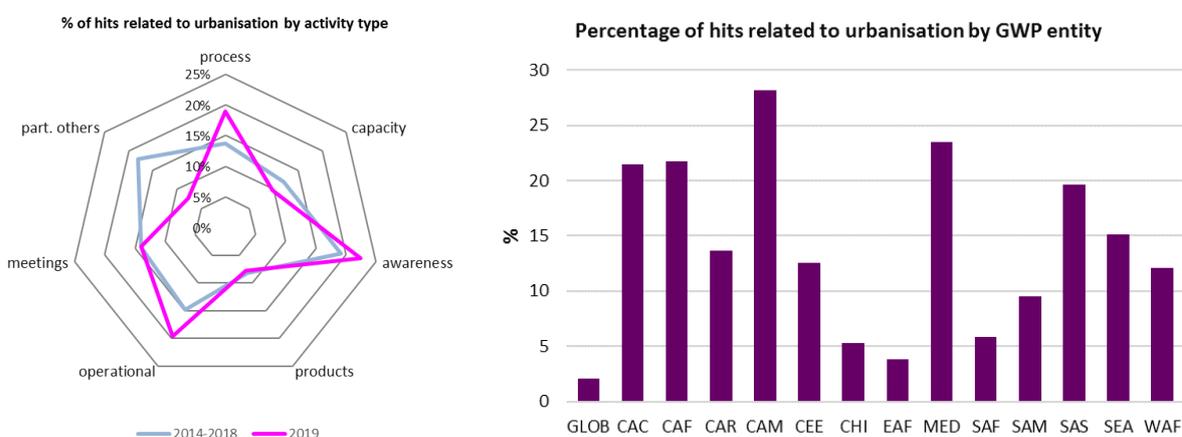
Urbanisation

Covering a broad spectrum of sectoral, demographical, geographical and political dimensions – the notion of urban water management being loosely interpreted as sub-national water resources management including WASH – GWP’s approach to its urban theme is largely implemented through the provision of direct regional and country-based support to tangible activities and projects at the local level. Whereas a broader programme to provide structure and coherence to individual local level initiatives is currently under development at the continental level for Africa through the GWP Africa Investment Programme (AIP), and GWP maintains a strong relationship with a number of global-level strategic allies, it is through such decentralised activities in regions and countries where results under this theme are being generated. Examples from 2019 are as follows:

- **Benin:** Implementation of the governance component of the OmiDelta project funded by SNV Benin and aimed at strengthening the capacities of organisations that are doing the consultation or monitoring for the respect of human rights related to WASH and the improvement of climate resilience, equity and sustainability in water management in the Ouémé Delta.
- **Malta:** Launch of a new Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) project in Malta demonstrating how alternative water management solutions can be utilised to bridge the water deficit and contribute to climate change adaptation, through the revival of traditional practices and the application of innovation.
- **Greece:** Implementation of the ‘Water for the City’ project, including the inauguration of a major technical intervention optimizing the urban dam of the city of Alexandroupolis, Northern Greece, increasing annual water availability by 14% and providing multiple Nexus benefits to the city’s water and financial budget.
- **Nicaragua:** Organisation of a workshop in collaboration with Agua Para La Vida Nicaragua and the tariff department of the Nicaraguan Institute of Aqueducts and Sewerage (INAA) on the use of a methodology to calculate sustainable water rates in small-scale WASH systems in rural Nicaragua, targeted at municipalities, local WASH committees and implementers of local drinking water projects.
- **Lao PDR:** Organisation of a policy dialogue and multi-stakeholder engagement process to generate policy recommendations on integrated decentralised domestic wastewater management for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) as part of the regional project *Policy Dialogue and Network Building of Multi-stakeholders on Integrated Decentralized Domestic Wastewater Management in ASEAN Countries*.

- Mongolia:** Support to the National Development Agency through a working group on a project to supply water to mining projects in the South Gobi region of Mongolia using recycled wastewater from centralised wastewater treatment plants thus reducing the abstraction of scarce freshwater resources from the Tuul river and lessening the discharge of wastewater from sewage plants into the environment.
- Global:** Facilitation of an online course in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net and other partners on unpacking the opportunities for Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) for sustainable cities reaching a total of 72 participants via the Cap-Net Virtual Campus online training facility.

A basic graphical overview of the urbanisation-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types

The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the urban agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*

Water, food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

The water, food, energy and ecosystems nexus perspective is an important lens within the GWP programme that interfaces naturally with IWRM efforts. Whereas GWP supports individual aspects of the nexus throughout its regions (see examples below), there are a number of specific nexus programmes either ongoing or under development within the network.

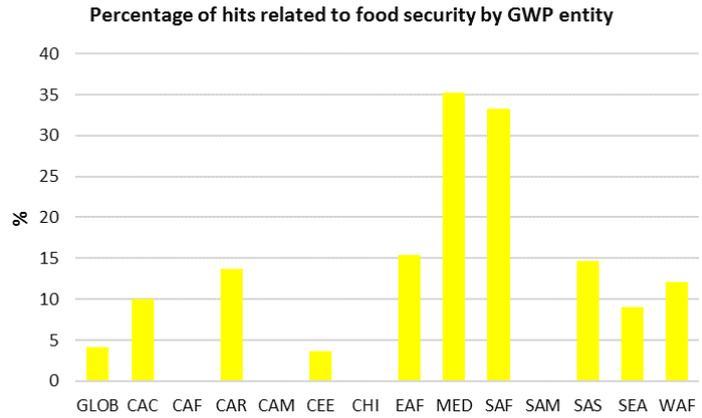
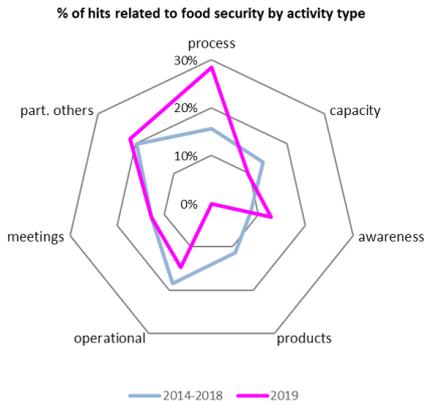
These include GWP’s role as the implementer of the nexus agenda under the Southeast Europe 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration and a lead role in advancing the Nexus agenda in the North Western Sahara Aquifer System, including carrying out a nexus assessment of the basin, related

multi-stakeholders consultations and capacity building activities. Meanwhile in Southern Africa GWP has been contributing to the GIZ managed Nexus Regional Dialogue Programme as the implementing agency under the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for the regional dialogue in Southern Africa, a programme due to end in 2019 and where GWP's contributions have been highly valued. Elsewhere projects are under development in West Africa, Central Africa and the Southeast Europe.

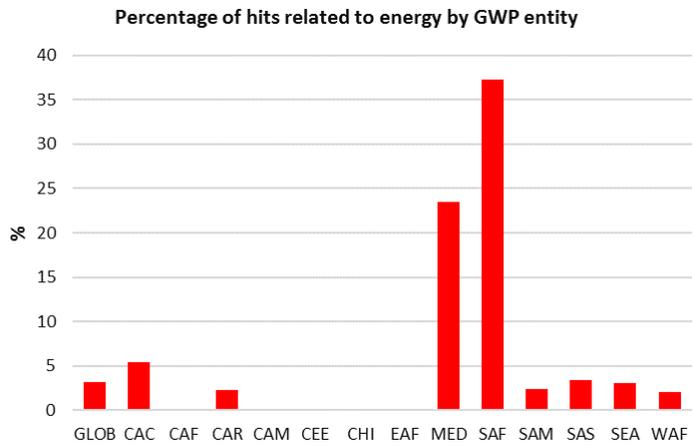
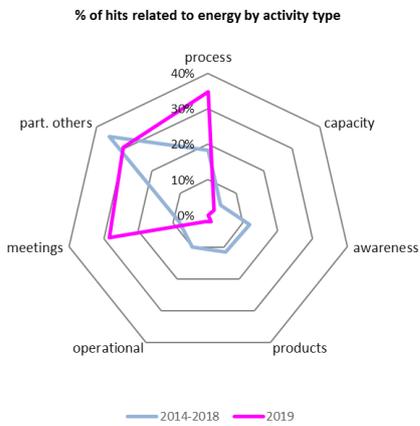
Examples of nexus activities and results implemented in 2019 under the above-mentioned projects as well as a variety of other workstreams from across the network include:

- **Southern Africa:** Development of a Regional Water Energy Food (WEF) Nexus Framework and WEF Nexus Investment Project Screening Tool as outcomes under the SADC Nexus Regional Dialogue Programme, including endorsement of the Framework by representatives from ministries responsible for water, energy and food in all the 16 SADC Member States.
- **Southeast Europe:** Facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogue on the nexus in the form of regional roundtables to share knowledge between sectors and institutions working in water, energy, food, and ecosystems together with the identification of a priority country (Albania) and basins (Drin and Drina) for transboundary nexus assessments.
- **North-Western Sahara Aquifer System:** Conclusion of a structured multi-stakeholder dialogue towards identifying and prioritising challenges and solutions for the integrated management of natural resources in the biggest transboundary groundwater reserve of North Africa, including the validation of solutions' packages, and a set of goals aiming to maximize investments' impacts and reduce inter-sectoral trade-offs.
- **Mediterranean:** Development of an agenda to assist countries to engage with the private sector towards multiple de-pollution and Nexus objectives through a new generation of Nexus Wastewater Treatment Plans.
- **Tunisia:** Participation in a new project to promote the ecological conservation and sustainable development of the lagoon of Ghar El Melh in the Governorate of Bizerte in the North of Tunisia, thereby contributing to the economic, socio-cultural and ecological development of the Ghar El Melh area through the establishment of an integrated management system of available resources.
- **Central Africa:** Concept note for a nexus programme for Central Africa developed and approved by the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).

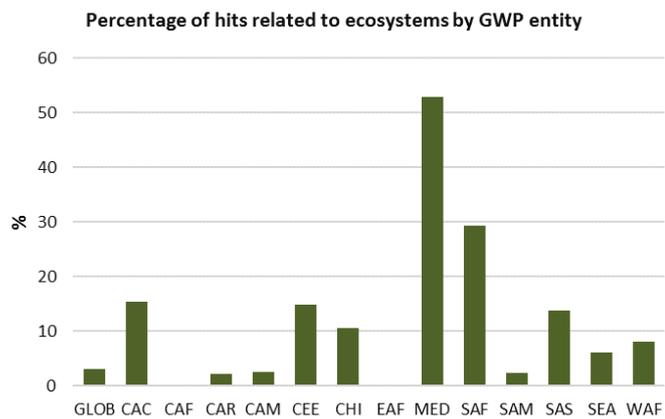
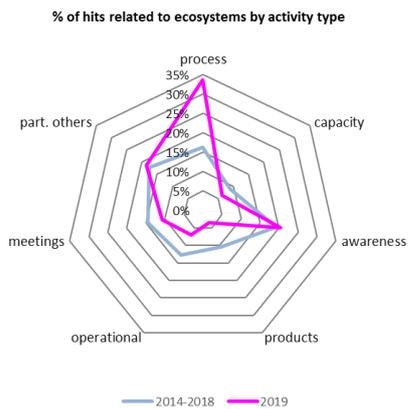
A basic graphical overview of the nexus-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types



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The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting*

information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

1.5 The GWP Water and Climate Programme

The Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and overarching 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development offer new opportunities for advancing water security and addressing climate change. GWP's Water and Climate Programme (WCP) contributes to advancing progress towards these global agendas by implementing projects that support mandated institutions to develop National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, implement the adaptation components of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and access climate finance.

During the current strategy period, the WCP has increasingly focused on mobilising partnerships to accelerate investment preparation and access climate finance as a means of funding and implementing – rather than simply planning for – the commitments that countries have made under the Paris and Sendai frameworks. The results achieved reflect this emphasis. More than 30 million euros has been mobilised directly on behalf of government institutions and river basin organisations from climate finance facilities, and support has been provided to the development of investment plans worth more than a billion euros. It is also evident through the reputation that GWP is gaining as a key partner to create the necessary bridge between the established financing facilities and the mandated actors towards whom they are targeted.

This work has primarily been implemented through a suite of projects under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), the Associated Flood Management Programme (APFM) and the WASH Climate Resilience programme. It relies closely on a combination of implementing partners, such as the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) for the IDMP and APFM, and key allies including national governments, international and continental bodies, development banks and climate finance institutions. Progress has been most significant in Africa, where much of the work is being consolidated and advanced through the strategic lens of the Africa Water and Investment Programme but is also evolving along a similar trajectory in GWP's non-African regions.

Access to climate finance

2019 has further emphasised the clear role that GWP can play as a facilitator and provider of technical assistance for upstream project development that meets the requirements and investment criteria of existing financing mechanisms. This work is addressing the lack of capacity among in-country entities to prepare robust project proposals, structure project finance, and coordinate cross-sectoral input. It is intended to help ensure that the national adaptation planning processes and priority lists of actions emerging under the global climate frameworks result in tangible action on the ground.

A key entry point for this work has been GWP's engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF), most notably through the organisation of *Project Preparation for Transformative Climate Resilient GCF Water Projects Technical Workshops* in the Mediterranean and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2019. These workshops built on the success of two similar workshops organised in 2018 in Africa and Asia. In total the 4 workshops gathered 320 participants representing National Designated

Authorities (NDAs) and Water Ministries from 77 countries, as well as regional and national Direct Access Entities (DAEs). These workshops responded to country needs and expressed demand for support to strengthen the capacity of NDAs, DAEs, and Water Ministries to prepare GCF funded climate resilient water security projects. The workshop presented the GCF investment criteria, and its operational modalities and procedures for delivering climate finance through different windows. There was also a technical aspect focusing on available financing instruments as well as a strong knowledge exchange component drawing from the experience of NDAs and DEAs that have successfully secured GCF funding.

Each of the workshops led to the subsequent creation of their respective project preparation platforms or partnerships. These platforms aim to provide a structured resource for countries to continue accessing strategic and technical support via a facilitated, flexible mechanism that enables peer to peer exchanges and collaboration with technical partners. In addition, the partnerships will work with active and relevant existing financing partners for project preparation to appropriately structure financing for climate resilient GCF water projects across Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean, Latin America and the Caribbean. To date, 12 countries have requested support to GWP in their process to access GCF Readiness funds. Five GCF Readiness countries proposals funds are being developed, for a total amount of USD 5 million.

In responding to countries' needs, GWP joined forces with key regional actors in co-convening the workshops and establishing the follow-up platforms. The Unions for the Mediterranean (UfM) ensured the regional ownership of this initiative, in line with their policies and strategies. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the workshop and subsequent platform are co-convened with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC). Key DAEs, including the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF) and the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), also participated and expressed their willingness to further engage in the future.

Using its knowledge and experience of climate financing requirements, GWP has also been active translating this know-how into support to countries in the development of specific initiatives. Examples include:

- **Central Africa:** 240,000 USD approved by the World Bank Africa Hydromet Programme for the Regional Hydromet Strategy developed by ECCAS and supported by GWP.
- **Southern Africa:** Support to the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to develop a GCF project concept on SADC Hydrological Cycle Observation System (HYCOS) for building drought resilience.
- **Sri Lanka:** Support to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in the preparation of a GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal with a value of USD 900,000 to strengthen the country capacity to access climate finance and engage with the GCF.
- **Kingdom of eSwatini:** Support to the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs in the preparation of a GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal with a value of USD 1

million to advance the development of a strategic engagement framework with the GCF in the context of implementing eSwatini's National Climate Change Policy.

- **Dominican Republic:** Resources mobilised from the NDC Partnership to support the 2020 revision of the country NDC. The focus will be on addressing additional climate risks not included in the first NDC, as well as on the development of bankable investment portfolios.

As mentioned above, the basis for much of GWP's work on supporting countries to access climate financing mechanisms lies within the global frameworks outlined through the Paris Agreement, specifically the development of NAPs and the commitments made by countries within their NDCs. To date GWP is supporting NAP/NDC processes in several countries and continues to work with UNFCCC at the global level through the provision of support to the development of the water aspects of the global NAP guidelines and support programme.

Floods and drought

In tandem with the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is guiding GWP's work on droughts and floods. At the global level, GWP is playing an increasing role in incorporating the topic of water management into the DRR debate. This role has included the co-organisation of a session on the topic of 'Water and DRR in Asia' during the Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR and subsequent support to the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP).

This support relates to the ground-truthing of the HELP *Draft Principles on Investment and Financing for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction* through the organisation of a series of regional consultation workshops. These workshops have been designed to gather stakeholder input on the proposed principles and initiate the development of a plan of implementation. In 2018, GWP organised regional consultations in Central and Eastern Europe, South Asia, South East Asia. These were complemented by consultations in Southern Africa and South America in 2019. During the consultations, comments were collected on the contents and possible implementation of the principles in different regional contexts. The Revised Principles were released by the HELP in June 2019.

A commitment has also been made to support the Drought Initiative of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). Over the last two years, collaboration on the initiative led the IDMP to support 71 countries in developing drought plans and policies by using IDMP guidance, responding to requests through the HelpDesk through IDMP global joint WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit and IDMP regional programmes in Central and Eastern Europe, the Horn of Africa and West Africa. The development of a UNCCD-led Drought Toolbox was also supported, included a ToolBox workshop in Turkey.

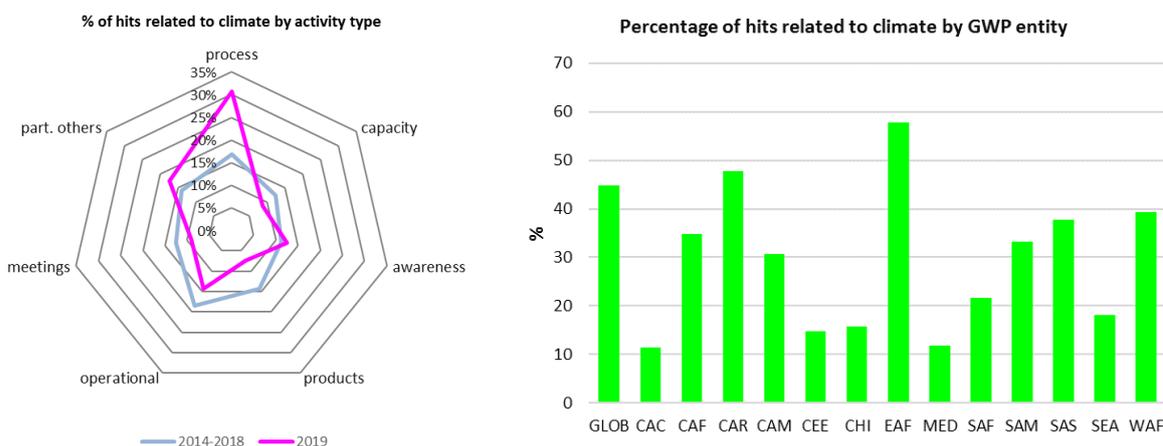
During the UNCCD Conference of Parties (COP) 14 in India, GWPO was accredited for the first time as an intergovernmental organisation. The close partnership between UNCCD, FAO, WMO and GWP was reflected throughout the COP through a jointly organised COP14 Drought Preparedness Day, the launch of publications, and the organisation of side events, as well as through several drought-related decisions Governments took during COP14, including the decision to establish an

intergovernmental working group and the definition of activities to advance on the Science-Policy Interface Work programme led by the Committee on Science and Technology from the COP.

Examples of results from the network in 2019 targeted specifically at DRR include:

- **Eastern Africa:** 13 million USD mobilised from the Adaptation Fund for strengthening drought resilience in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (see Box 4)
- **South America:** GWP is supporting the South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies with the implementation of the regional project GovernAgua. The initiative focuses on transforming water governance in South America by shifting disaster risk management from reaction to adaptation.
- **Central and Eastern Europe:** Ten National Drought Seminars were organised to advance the development of the Drought Watch monitoring and early warning tool, including the unification of methodologies for drought impact collection and drought risk assessment. An accompanying Strategy was also developed to support proactive drought management in the Danube region.
- **Central America:** GWP, in collaboration with UNICEF and GOAL, developed a study on the impacts of drought on water, sanitation and hygiene services in the Dry Corridor of Honduras, with an emphasis on children. The study takes a sectoral approach to understanding the impacts of drought on the most vulnerable population.

A basic graphical overview of the climate-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types

The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the climate agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*

Box 7: Africa water investment support programme to water, climate, development and gender

Gender inequalities in accessing productive assets and resources are often linked to access to water and disproportionately increase the burden of climate change in many African societies on women and girls. Communities living in disadvantaged situations with high poverty prevalence in Africa are critically exposed to water challenges and the effects of climate change. Vulnerability to climate change intersects diverse forms of marginalisation, amplified by gender, socio-economic class, age, and other social variables.

At the same time, infrastructure development across the continent is struggling to keep up with the necessary pace required to support Africa's growing economy, address gender inequality and meet the socio-economic needs of the population. Particularly, planning, investments and institution building through water and climate change adaptation projects do not include or drive a gender-transformative vision, and instead, reflect structurally embedded cultural norms, practices and gendered power relations.

In the context of an enabling political context, in 2019 GWP developed the Water, Climate, Gender and Development Programme (AIP-WACDEP-G) proposal. The aim is to mobilise significant resources to address these challenges, an effort that supports more broadly the objectives of AUDA-NEPAD and AMCOW.

The goal of the AIP-WACDEP-G is to ensure that the preparation, development, design, governance and management of ongoing and new climate resilient water infrastructure investments, institutions and job creation interventions strategically advance gender equality.

The overall objective is to transform gender inequalities at scale by promoting gender-transformative planning, decision-making and institutional development for climate resilient water investments in Africa.

This programme is expected to be a 'game changer' across the water sector and beyond, addressing gender inequalities across Africa by taking a gender-transformative approach to development at the water and climate interface. The envisioned system-wide transformation would be achieved by influencing country-wide processes for water infrastructure investments in 18 countries and 5 river basins across Africa. The programme aims to support and benefit 3.6 million people over the course of 6 years. GWP expects to influence \$1 billion of gender equal and climate resilient investments from government and private sources.

1.6 Cross-cutting Areas – Gender and Youth

Since the launch of dedicated strategies for gender and youth engagement in 2014 and 2015 respectively, GWP has prioritised these two areas, including within the 2019 work plan. Although presented separately from the other programmatic sections of this report, it should be noted that the aspects of gender and youth are fully embedded into the overall GWP work programme in line with the cross-cutting nature of these issues in the context of water resources management.

1.6.1 Gender

In 2019, GWP's work in relation to gender focused on operationalising the *Action Piece – From Theory to Practice: Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management* developed in 2017. Important efforts were made to mobilise resources to put into practice its four Action Areas:

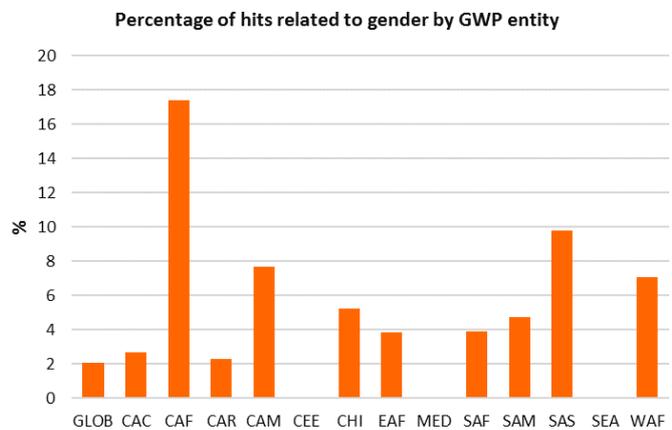
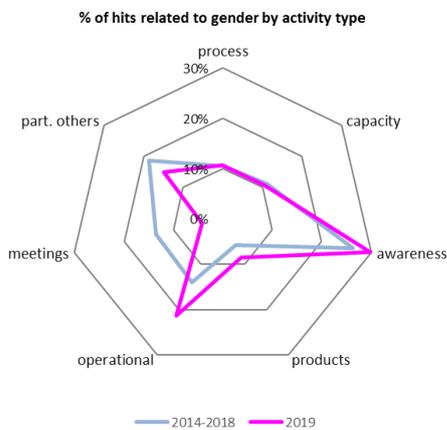
1. Institutional leadership and commitment
2. Gender inclusion and analysis that drives change
3. Meaningful and inclusive participation in decision-making and partnerships
4. Equal access to and control of resources

More specifically, the proposal Water, Climate, Gender and Development Programme (AIP-WACDEP-G) was developed, that takes a gender-transformative approach to development at the water and climate interface (see Box 7 above). In addition, a Senior Gender and Water Resources Management Specialist position was created at the global secretariat to focus on integrating the principles of gender transformative policies and practices into all operational programs designed and implemented across GWP's network over the next strategy period (2020-2025).

Across its Network, the work of GWP targeted women's leadership and progress on gender equality in and through IWRM approaches, by providing tailored support to targeted individuals, organisations, and mandated institutions. In so doing, GWP aims to unlock barriers and bottlenecks to meaningful progress on gender equality in water resources management, ultimately expanding benefits for women, wider society, and the environment. Examples include:

- **Cameroon:** In collaboration with the Network of Water and Climate Organisations of Central African Youth (RECOJAC), UNESCO, UN Women, Young Volunteer for the Environment, Green Youth Association of Cameroon and Water for Life Cameroon, a training workshop for 80 young women leaders was carried out to empower them and encourage them to be increasingly active in the field of water and climate.
- **India:** Support to the development of a study on Safe Water Enterprises (SWE) run by women to provide an evidence base to increase access to finance for female social entrepreneurs. The study focuses on the improvement of quality of life of women and their entire household.
- **Southern Africa:** Adoption of the SADC Gender Action Plan developed in collaboration with GWP. Support is also being provided for the preparation of Gender action plans for SADC countries (see Box 8 below).

A basic graphical overview of the gender-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types

The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising gender in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*

Box 8: Project preparation and financing clinic for gender mainstreaming in Southern Africa

As part of the implementation of Phase IV of SADC's Regional Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (RSAP IV), SADC is supporting gender mainstreaming activities under the SADC Transboundary Water Management Project. GWP is accompanying SADC's efforts in this area since 2017. In 2019, GWP organised, on behalf of SADC Secretariat, the Project preparation and financing clinic for gender mainstreaming. The workshop sought to:

- Share experiences and raise awareness on approaches for addressing gender considerations in water projects, with a focus on reflecting on challenges and lessons learned over the years;
- Collectively find solutions to challenges related to preparation of gender sensitive water projects; and
- Identify relevant tools for mainstreaming gender throughout the project development cycle.

The workshop was attended by 50 participants from the Southern Africa region. Targeting key actors of the project development cycle, the clinic gathered SADC Gender Focal Points and National Gender Machinery, project developers and implementers as well as financiers and funders.

During the clinic, recommendations were made for improving water sector gender mainstreaming in the SADC region. These recommendations are expected to inform the design of future SADC Water Sector gender mainstreaming programmes and guide continuing actions by Member States to address gender equality and social inclusion issues in the design, preparation and financing of water projects.

1.6.2 Youth

Since the adoption of its youth engagement strategy in 2015, GWP has developed a vibrant portfolio of activities supporting youth engagement in water resources management from global to local levels. GWP is now amplifying its youth programme to build on lessons learned and multiply impacts through a diverse portfolio of activities and achievements in the areas of:

- Advocacy and support to youth participation in water management processes
- Support to youth-led projects and initiatives
- Awareness-raising and capacity-building
- Partnering with and strengthening youth water organisations
- Partnering with senior organisations and professionals on youth engagement

- Inclusion of youth representatives in GWP governing bodies

GWP is increasingly contributing to youth empowerment and participation in the framework of global events. Multiple youth-focused events were organised, including during COP24, World Water Week and Budapest Water Summit, and GWP is now supporting the thinking around youth participation in the next World Water Forum. GWP is also recognised by a number of actors as having know-how and expertise on youth engagement: during the Budapest Water Summit, GWP facilitated the inclusion of youth as part of the Budapest Appeal, an initiative that was joined by several youth organisations and partner institutions.

As part of youth involvement within the GWP Network, the number of Regional Steering Committees that include youth representatives is increasing. Including young people within the governance structure of the regions is a sign that youth engagement is taken seriously. At global level, a position dedicated to youth engagement was open in 2019. The scope of the position is to operationalise youth engagement within the GWP 2020-2025 Strategy, and more specifically the GWP Youth Engagement Strategy.

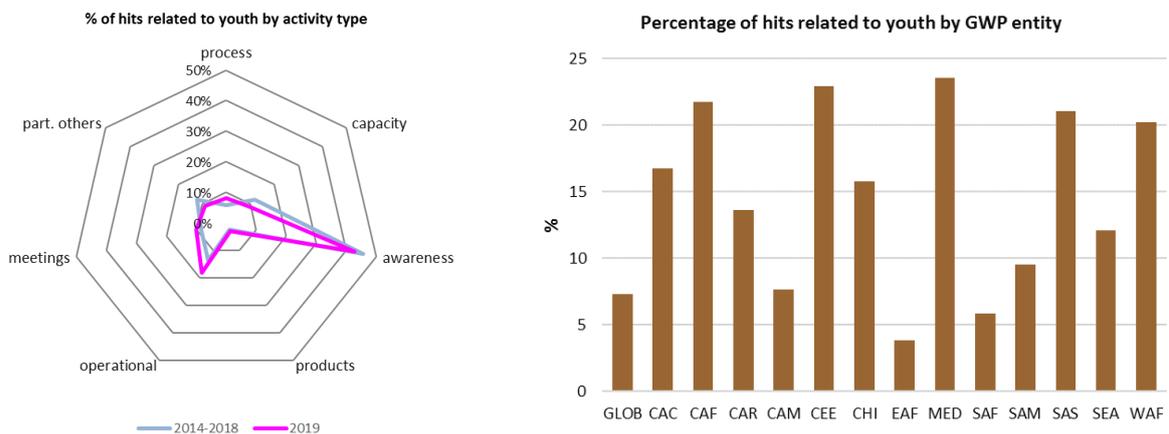
While being diverse in scope and ambition, the overall portfolio has the common objective to advance SDG 6 implementation by supporting and enhancing youth's contribution to water resources management, through youth empowerment and building institutional capacity for youth inclusion in decision making. Highlights of progress to this end in 2019 include:

- **Caribbean:** GWP launched the Young Caribbean Water Entrepreneurs Shark Tank Competition. The competition provides a platform for young professionals to pitch water project ideas directly to investors for a chance to secure seed funding, so that these ideas can become viable business initiatives. The Shark Tank Competition will be an annual initiative, bringing visibility to the fact that young people are providers of solutions and are key actors to engage with for solving water security issues in the Caribbean.
- **Central Africa:** GWP supported the Central Africa Regional Youth Network (RECOJAC) in the development of their 3-year Strategy and Workplan. Building on the efforts done with GWP to grow the network, RECOJAC was recognized as the key Central Africa youth network for the preparation of the World Water Forum 2021. Through RECOJAC and partners, four Young Professionals and three students were supported through professional and academic internships resulting in two Master Thesis that earned very good to excellent results, as well as a scientific publication.
- **Central and Eastern Europe:** a series of dialogues was initiated, as a follow-up to the initiative Youth Voices Policy Choices. Three dialogues took place in 2019, in Moldova, Romania and Slovenia, bringing together young professional, senior experts and policy makers from the water sector. Dialogues allowed to exchange on the main challenges related to water management and identify ways forward for youth engagement in each country.
- **Central America:** A series of webinars was organised to build capacity of young professionals for proposal writing. The purpose of this initiative was to help young people turning an idea into a convincing proposal. The webinars focused on how to respond to calls for proposals,

targeting specific donors. They also provided a platform to showcase successful experiences from young professionals.

- **Southern Africa:** In 2019, GWP supported the establishment of 16 Youth Networks in the framework of the SADC Water, Energy and Food Youth Innovation Network (SAYWIN).

A basic graphical overview of the youth-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below.



*See Figure 8 below for a description of the activity types

The graphics above give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the youth agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*

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:

- 45 tangible **key water governance outcomes** have been recorded in 2019 (see Section 2.1)
- Out of the **558 progress markers**¹¹ assessed in the current Strategy period (the desired change in boundary actors over the six-year period), over 90% were to some extent addressed with 46% of these achieving 'significant change' (see Section 2.2)
- The set of **activities / outputs** recorded in 2019 has been profiled according to standard categorisation (incl. process facilitation, capacity development, awareness raising) (see Section 2.3)
- **Logframe indicator** targets were well advanced in all of the outcome indicators in 2019. For the measured output indicators, the target achievement rate was 15 of 20. (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 C 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 2019.
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 2019.
4. Section 2.4 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) logframe results for 2019.
5. Section 2.5 provides the 2019 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.

¹¹ Note that during the development of the 2017-2019 three-year work programmes, additional progress markers were incorporated into the planning framework to reflect recent changes in development agendas and GWP priorities. These new progress markers have been added to the existing ones meaning that the total number of progress markers monitored during the strategy period has increased compared with that reported in the 2016 GWP Annual Progress Review.

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.

As shown in Figure 3, the ToolBox classification structure is closely aligned with the framework formally adopted to monitor SDG 6.5.1 on IWRM. This means that for all intents and purposes each GWP outcome is categorised according to which SDG 6.5.1 sub-indicator it is moving the needle on. This is important as it allows GWP to connect its high-level results to an internationally adopted IWRM framework while maintaining the integrity of its own results classification structure.

GWP ToolBox categories		SDG 6.5.1 indicators	
A – Enabling Environment	A1 – Policies	1.1 Status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at the national level	1. Enabling environment
	A2 – Legal Frameworks	1.2 Status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels	
	A3 – Investment and Financing Structures	4.1 Status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level 4.2 Status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels	4. Financing
B – Institutional Arrangements	B1 – Creating an Organisational Framework	2.1 Status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level	2. Institutions
	B2 – Water Supply and Sanitation Services		
	B3 – Coordination and Facilitation	2.2 Status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels	
	B4 – Capacity Building		
C – Management Instruments	C1 – Understanding Water Endowments	3.1 Status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level	3. Management instruments
	C2 – Assessment Instruments		
	C3 – Modelling and decision-making		
	C4 – Planning for IWRM		
	C5 – Communication	3.2 Status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels	
	C6 – Efficiency in Water Management		
	C7 – Economic Instruments		
	C8 – Promoting Social Change		

Figure 3: Match between the GWP ToolBox categories and SDG 6.5.1 indicators¹²

¹² Note the two key differences between the frameworks: 1) the SDG 6.5.1 framework includes financing as a separate category in addition to the enabling environment; 2) IWRM plans are categorised as a management instrument within the GWP ToolBox and as part of the enabling environment within SDG 6.5.1

As shown in the broad scope covered by the GWP ToolBox and SDG 6.5.1 indicators, 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) 2019 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 2019. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2019*.¹³

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2019	2014-2019 Strategy	Total since 1998
A	Enabling Environment ¹⁴	17	94	186
B	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	14	68	168
C	Management Instruments ¹⁵	14	98	217
Total:		45	260	571

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

Figure 4 below shows the Table 1 information for the current strategy period in the framework of SDG 6.5.1, illustrating the close match between the GWP ToolBox classification categories and those used to structure the 6.5.1 indicators. The same information is also presented in Figure 5 in the context of the priority areas identified from the global baseline data for indicator 6.5.1.

¹³ Verification and further documentation of the background details for each of these outcomes is still ongoing.

¹⁴ Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives.

¹⁵ For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing mgt. and development.

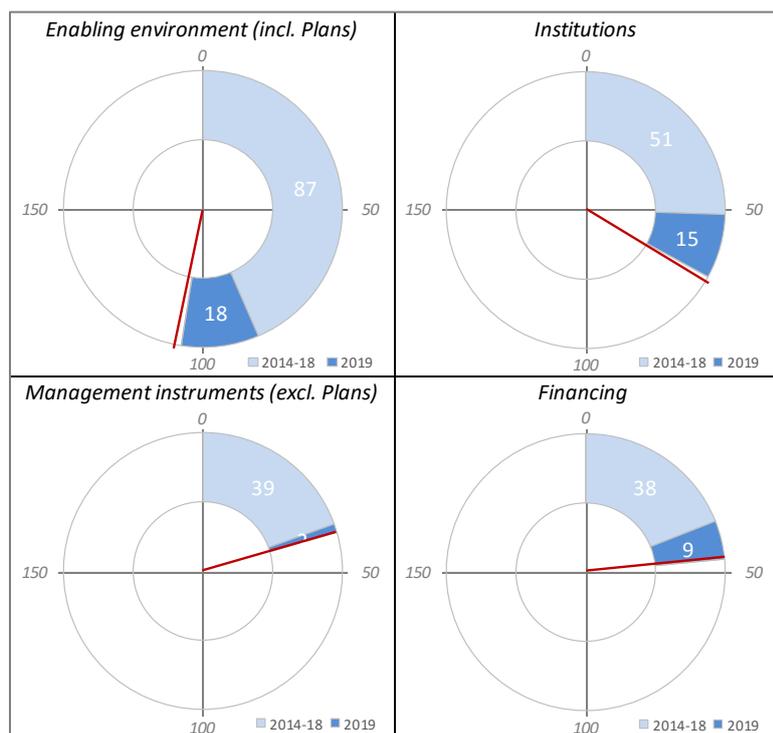


Figure 4: GWP water governance outcomes for the current strategy period in the context of the SDG 6.5.1 indicator categories (Note: The differences between the charts shown here and the numbers in Table 2 is due to the discrepancies in the two frameworks described in footnote 16)

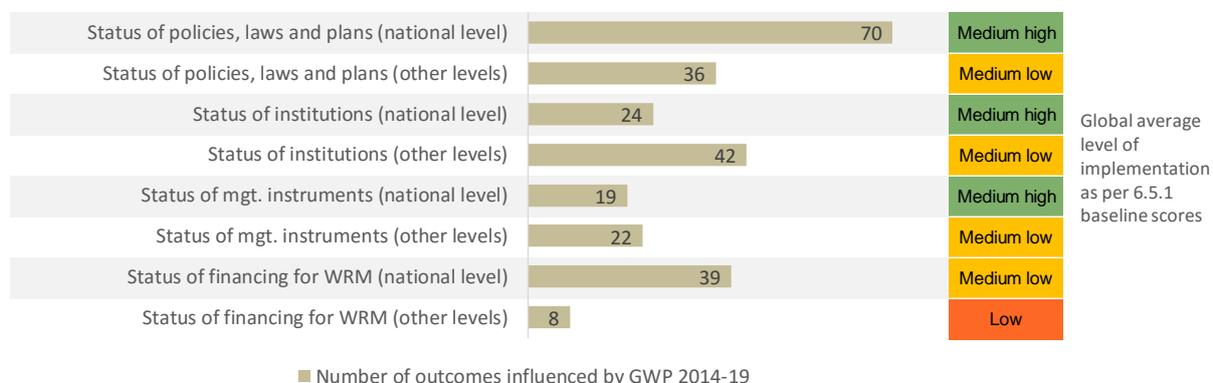


Figure 5: GWP water governance outcomes for the current strategy period in the context of the priority areas identified from the global baseline data for indicator 6.5.1.

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.

Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
Cauc. & C. Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Armenia: Strategy and roadmap for legislative reform (A2.04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kazakhstan: New ministry of natural resources (B3.05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kazakhstan: SDG 6.5.1 Action Plan (C4.01)
Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central African Republic: Draft National Water and Sanitation Strategy and Policy (A1.01) Region: Draft Resource mobilisation strategy for ECCAS Regional IWRM Action Plan (A3.01) Region: Mobilised funding for the hydrometeorological strategy for Central African (A3.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon: National coordination and monitoring committee for SDG 6 (B3.02) Ogue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo basin: Draft Convention for the new RBO (B3.01) Region: 2019-2021 Strategy for the Water and Climate Network of Central African Youth Organisations (RECOJAC) (B3.03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon: Design and application of household water filters (C2.03)
Central America		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicaragua: Establishment of an inter-institutional commission for SDG 6 (B3.02) Region: Declaration on the management of TB Watersheds (B3.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nicaragua: Guide for the Calculation and Fixation of Tariffs in Small Water Systems for WASH (C7.01)
Central & Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danube basin: Climate Change Adaptation Policy (A1.03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moldova: UNESCO recognition of biosphere reserve in the Lower Prut region (B1.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tisza basin: Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan update (C4.02)
Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada: National Water Policy review (A1.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada: NDC Partnership Plan validated (C4.07)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China: Water resources tax reform in 9 provinces (A2.01) China: National Resource Tax Law (A2.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China: National Smart water overall plan (C4.01) China: Water distribution plans for the inter-provincial river basins of the Wei River, the Tao River and the Yiluo River (C4.02)
Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region: Funding mobilised for drought resilience in the Horn of Africa (A3.01) 		
Mediterranean			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drin basin: Drin TB Diagnostic Analysis (C3.04) Drin basin: Drin Strategic Action Programme (C4.02) North-Western Sahara Aquifer: Validated solutions for the management of the Aquifer System (C3.04)
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Region: SADC Gender Action Plan (A1.02) Region: PIDA Water action plan developed in support of NEPAD-AUDA (A3.02) BuPuSa tri-basin: Mobilised funding for the planning, management and development of the Buzi, Pungwe, Save river basins (A3.01) Oragne-Senqu basin: ORASECOM IWRM investment strategy (A3.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buzi basin: Agreement between Mozambique and Zimbabwe to manage the Buzi watercourse (B3.01) Region: Southern Africa Water Energy Food Nexus Youth Innovation Network (B4.01) Region: Regional Water Energy Food (WEF) Nexus Framework Validation by all SADC Member States (B4.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zambezi basin: ZAMCOM strategic plan (C4.02)
South America			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Venezuela: Household water purification systems using moringa seeds (C2.03)
South Asia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pakistan: Thar-desert Area Water Partnership (B3.03) Pakistan: Kanjeer Area Water Partnership (B3.03) India: Launch of Multi-Stakeholders Platform for Ganga/Hindon Tributary Management by the Government of Uttar Pradesh (B3.04) 	
Southeast Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indonesia: Water Resources Law update (A2.01) 		
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benin: Investment plan for the intermunicipal complex Porto Novo, Aguégué, Adjara, Sèmè Podji and Souava (A3.01) Mekrou basin: Mobilised funding to reverse ecosystem degradation in the Mekrou basin (A3.01) Volta basin: VBA Water Charter (A1.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benin: Local Water Committee (CLE) established to manage the Mékrou basin head in Benin (B3.04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volta basin: Consolidated plan for the development and management of ecosystems in the Volta Basin (C4.02) Region: Common IWRM action plan for the West African Economic Monetary Union (WAEMU) members (C4.01)

Table 2: GWP outcomes reported during 2019 (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*¹⁶ as its approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work (see also Annex C). 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*¹⁷ 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 initially in the 2014-2016 three-year work programmes and subsequently added to in the 2017-2019 work programmes to reflect the latest development agendas and priorities. The total number of progress markers monitored during the current work programming period (2017-2019) is currently 565. As part of the review of progress for 2019, GWP global and regional entities have made an analysis of these progress markers according to the following 3 levels:

/	Some linkage can be reported with a key <i>boundary actor</i> , mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)
+	A change process is identified. While not fully implemented, the direct link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)
++	A significant change can be reported. The influences/ processes leading to this change are worth reporting, including the direct link to GWP activities (90%)
	No change reported

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

Figure 6 presents a summary of the progress markers assessment for the organisation as a whole split by the three strategic goals. The results show that 43% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with a further 33% having been assessed as ‘a change process is identified’. The remaining 24% of progress markers are either at the early stage of being addressed (‘some

¹⁶ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

¹⁷ *Boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

linkage can be reported – 15%) or are yet to be meaningfully engaged with at this stage of strategy implementation ('No change reported' – 9%)

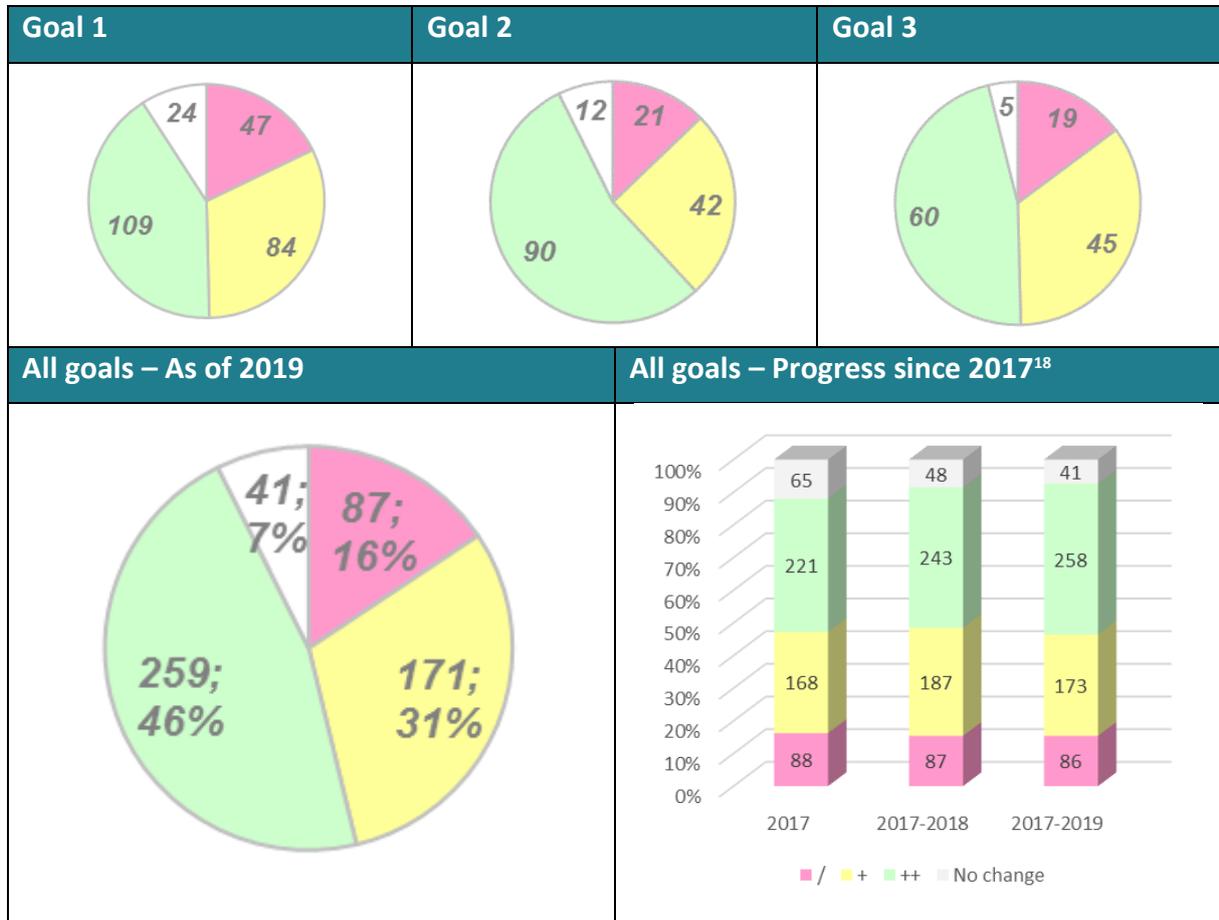


Figure 6: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers

The number of progress markers for which significant change has occurred rose slightly from 2017 to 2019 (41% to 46%). During the same period the number of progress markers for which no change has been reported has reduced from around 12% of the total to 7%. The slow rate of increase between 2017 to 2019 compared to previous years is in part a consequence of the long planning period (six years) across which the progress markers were set. The majority were set in 2013 prior to the start of the strategy period and by 2017 many of these original progress markers had already been met (or were no longer likely to be met). As such by 2019 there is a degree of stagnation in monitored

¹⁸ Note that during the development of the 2017-2019 three-year work programmes, additional progress markers were incorporated into the planning framework to reflect recent changes in development agendas and GWP priorities. These new progress markers were added to the existing ones meaning that the total number of progress markers currently monitored within the strategy period has increased compared with that reported during the 2014-2016 work programme period. For the sake of clarity, the period chosen for the monitoring of the advancement of progress marker completion in this document is limited to the current 3-year work programme (2017-2019).

advancement against the early progress markers hence the limited change from the assessment in 2017.

Arguably a more interesting comparison is a review of the new progress markers introduced in conjunction with the development of the GWP work programme 2017-2019 to reflect recent changes in development agendas and GWP priorities. A total of 191 new progress markers were introduced and assessed for the first time in 2017. Figure 7 below shows how these have advanced between 2017 and 2019.

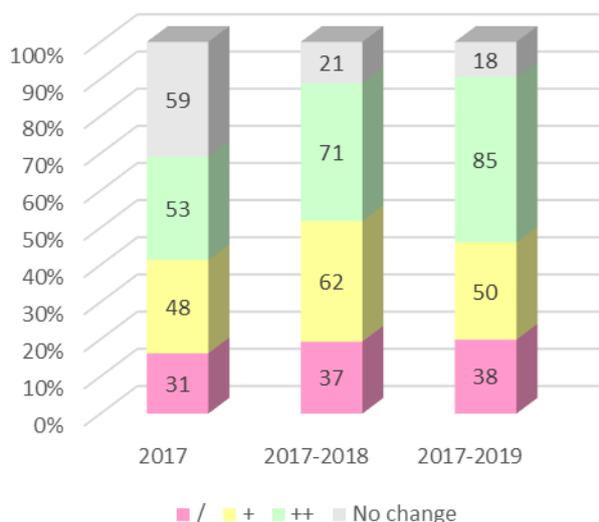


Figure 7: Assessment of new Progress Markers introduced in the 2017-2019 GWP Work Programme

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, continues to advance according to plan. The achievement of progress markers, and the relationship between these and reported outcomes, merits further assessment beyond what is possible within the tight timeframe against which this progress review is developed. A qualitative analysis of both the successes and challenges faced constitutes a valuable learning exercise and will provide significant insights into how GWP is most effective in achieving its aims and the typical barriers encountered. This review should be done early in the new strategy period.

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 8) that show the number/proportion of *hits* reported by GWP entities on a monthly basis during 2019 that:

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

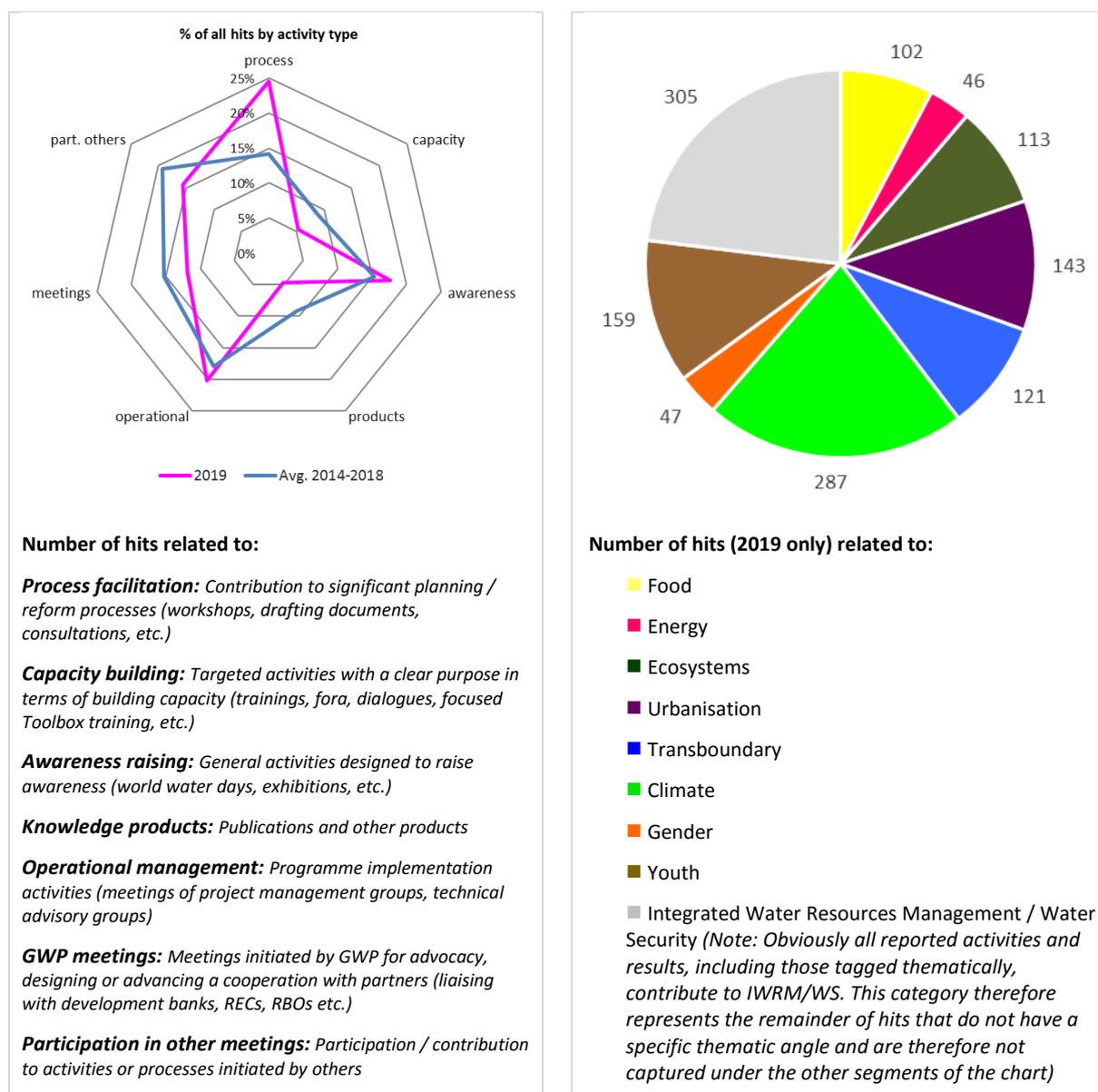


Figure 8: Number and proportion of hits reported by GWP entities by activity type and theme

2.4 Consolidation of results by theme

The GWP Strategy takes a thematic approach to water security through programme implementation in the following thematic areas:

- Climate Resilience, including disaster risk reduction
- Transboundary Waters
- Urbanisation and Water Security

- Water, Food, Energy and Ecosystem in a Nexus perspective¹⁹

In addition, the Strategy recognises the importance of the following two cross-cutting strategic aims:

- Gender
- Youth

These thematic and cross-cutting areas may be addressed directly through theme specific programmes and projects (e.g. climate resilience under WACDEP) or indirectly as an interlinked issue within a broader or separate theme specific programme (e.g. transboundary water management facilitated through WACDEP).

2.5 GWP Logframe: Progress against targets

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 and in-line with its theory of change. More specifically the logframe contains the following:

- a) **2 Impact indicators** based upon the GWP vision that measure the socio-economic and environmental benefits derived from better water resources governance and 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.
- b) **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. It should be noted that the outcome indicators are closely aligned with the *Enabling environment* and *Financing* indicators from the SDG 6.5.1 monitoring framework.
- c) **21 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

¹⁹ Presented in the GWP Strategy as three separate themes but consolidated since 2016 as a nexus approach to better reflect the close interlinkages in GWP’s work within these sectors

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 2017-2019²⁰, 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 and results for 2019, as well overall progress against the three-year targets set in the 2017-2019 GWP work programme, is presented in Table 3 below.

²⁰ See the GWP Work Programme for 2017-2019

Indicator	2019 workplan targets	2019 Results		Achievement of 3-year work prog. targets (2017-19)
		Target 100% met	Target 50-100% met	
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	260m	423M		100%
I2: Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	290m	366M		100%
O1: No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	11	24		73%
O1g: No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	7	11		100%
O2: No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5	7		83%
O3: No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	5	11		89%
O4: No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	6	6		60%
O5: No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	3	3		30%
O6: Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%	48%		100%
O7: Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	15	12		100%
OT1.1: Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	5	6		71%
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>	25	26		100%
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	40		100%
OT1.3g: No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	7	13		100%
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>	31	41		100%
OT1.5: No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	35	39		100%
OT1.6: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	21	16		73%
OT1.6g: No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	8	14		100%
OT1.7: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	9	17		50%
OT1.8: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	104k	105k		100%
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	539	Approx. 600		100%
OT2.1g: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	24	62		100%
OT2.2: No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	9	20		100%
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.	126	250+		100%
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	25	65		100%
OT2.4g: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	13	5		100%
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	87%		100%
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.	8	10		100%
OT3.1: Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network	In place	OK		100%
OT3.2a: Increased financial performance across all RWPs and CWPs – Locally raised funds.	>2.3m	TBC		NA
OT3.2b: Increased financial performance across all RWPs and CWPs – In kind contributions.		TBC		NA

Table 3: GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2019 (Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change)

The 2019 logframe results listed in the table above illustrate the progress that has been made in reaching the targets set in the 2019 work plan. Overall, good progress was reported against all of the indicators at the outcome level. At the output level 18 out of 20 targets set were met with only one result falling significantly short.

The following should be kept in mind when interpreting these results:

- **Impact indicators:** The challenge of quantifying attributable results at the impact level for an organisation such as GWP is well known. However, the organisation is increasingly able to do so as evidenced through the increased quantification of the number of people indirectly benefitting and investment influenced. Nevertheless, due to the perceived challenge of linking upstream activities with downstream, impact level, results several regions continue to have difficulties providing robust numbers against the two logframe impact indicators. As such the results reported are considered a significant underestimate with the true results thought to be substantially higher. A more robust methodology to more accurately capture impact level results will be developed as GWP enters the new strategy period.
- **Outcome indicators:** Outcome level results are beyond GWP's direct control and therefore subject to many other factors that can both support or derail the process. GWP set ambitious outcome targets in 2019 and on the whole performed well against these.
- **Output indicators:** Unlike the outcome level results, the outputs are directly within GWP's control and are therefore subject to fewer external factors and uncertainty. However, internal factors such as staff turnover, administrative delays and overambitious timeframes can all influence result achievement.

Logframe target achievement 2017-2019

GWP entities set indicative logframe targets for a three-year period during the development of the GWP three-year work programmes. This is done in the context of the regional and national processes targeted in the medium term, the portfolio of projects through which to engage in such processes, and the anticipated availability of human and financial resources to carry out the work. These targets are updated annually to reflect changes in the operating environment as part of the annual workplans. As such, the targets provided in the 3-yr work programme are an indicative assessment of what is broadly expected to be achieved over the planning period but developed with the understanding that more accurate targets will be formulated on an annual basis in association with detailed workplan development.

Nevertheless, it is important to review the targets set at the beginning of the 2017-2019 work programming period and to reflect upon the extent to which the medium-term ambitions were met. As shown in the far-right column in Table 4 above, achievements were somewhat below expectations for the outcome level whereas at the output level the total three-year targets were, with a few exceptions, largely met as was the case at the impact level. Some reflections on this performance are as follows:

- **Three-year target setting for water governance outcomes was overambitious:** The manifestation of outcome level results is difficult to predict due to the numerous external

factors that come to bear on their achievement. Several years may be needed for the completion of processes such as parliamentary approval of policy, unlocking funding and cross-border negotiations. When conducting the planning exercise, three years may initially have appeared sufficient to conclude many of the outcomes targeted by regions during 2017-2019. However, in several cases, this was shown to be overly optimistic. It should also be noted that the achievement of the adjusted annual outcome targets set in the workplans during the work programming period achieved a satisfactory completion rate reflecting more realistic assumptions around timeframes and potential delays.

- **The overall target for the logframe indicator on legal frameworks (O5) was missed by a wide margin:** The target set was overambitious and did not take into account the long time frames and frequent delays that are typically associated with legal processes. Such delays were experienced in, among others, Central America, Eastern Africa and South Asia where planned targets were not met. In addition, ambiguity in the wording of the indicator led in some cases to a misinterpretation of what the indicator was measuring (an issue that could be addressed during the more detailed review of annual targets but was not necessarily picked up on in the regional three-year target setting exercise which is subject to less scrutiny).
- **Demonstration projects were not implemented to the extent envisaged:** The implementation of demonstration projects during 2017-2019 was ultimately considerably less than planned. In comparison to other outputs, demonstration projects are particularly susceptible to delays due to the involvement of a range of stakeholders, often at community level, as well as reliance on implementation partners to put in place the pilot interventions. Delays in setting up the projects naturally has a knock-on effect regarding the associated results, namely the documentation of results and the number of people who have benefitted.
- **At the impact level the lack of a robust monitoring methodology has limited the usefulness of the associated indicators:** Impact level targets and results relate to number of people benefitting and investment influenced that can be both directly and indirectly linked to GWP's work. During the current work programming period, the monitoring of direct achievements has been adequately captured (e.g. the population of a catchment benefitting from a flood warning system; support to a government to access climate finance, etc.). However, the quantification of indirect results, which are typically much larger in scale than those influenced directly, has proved more of a challenge due to the time lag between programme outputs, resulting governance change and consequent impact via investments. As a result, GWP has undoubtedly underreported on its impact level results and has also not been in a strong position to independently verify the indirect impact results that were reported. This issue will be addressed during the upcoming review of the GWP M&E system in 2020.
- **The use of the logframe across the network continuously improved over the work programme period:** Whilst not obvious when looking at the collated results, target setting and reporting of results has steadily been improving on a region-by-region basis. Challenges still remain – the collection of good quantified planning and reporting data from the country

level is not consistently achieved and there remains a diversity of performance across the regions – but an ongoing focus on the importance of setting good targets and increasingly holding GWP entities accountable for their achievement is having the desired effect. The monthly monitoring of logframe targets through the GWP M&E briefs has helped in this regard as has the inclusion of the logframe as a key performance criterion in the annual regional assessment procedure overseen by the RWP governance bodies and GWPO.

2.6 Expenditure report 2019

CORE AND EARMARKED FUNDING	ACTUAL 2018	BUDGET 2019	FORECAST 25 Oct 2019	DRAFT BUDGET 2020
PROGRAMME				
ANCHOR AREAS				
<i>Water Solutions for SDGs</i>				
Total Water Solutions for SDGs	337 577	640 000	332 000	627 000
<i>Climate Resilience through Water</i>				
WMO, IDMP and APFM	140 229	96 000	92 000	97 000
WACDEP Global	191 732	275 000	374 000	172 000
WACDEP	1 510 529	600 000	600 000	-
WACDEP Other Regions	476 406	200 000	188 000	-
IDMP Regions	155 691	150 000	145 000	-
Total Climate Resilience through Water	2 474 587	1 321 000	1 399 000	269 000
<i>Transboundary Water Cooperation</i>				
Total Transboundary Water Cooperation	139 565	60 000	53 000	78 000
<i>Across Anchor Areas</i>				
Engaging the Private Sector	-	210 000	117 000	387 000
Contributing to Gender Equality	3 883	60 000	48 000	103 000
Mobilising Youth for WRM	123 779	195 000	100 000	130 000
Contributing to Global processes	7 104	61 000	68 000	95 000
Total Across Anchor Areas	134 766	526 000	333 000	715 000
TOTAL ANCHOR AREAS	3 086 495	2 547 000	2 117 000	1 689 000
STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND NETWORK GROWTH				
<i>Knowledge Leadership & Strengthening</i>				
Knowledge Surfacing & Exchange, Capacity Building and Toolbox	125 614	288 000	160 000	566 000
Communications	309 123	224 000	222 000	249 000
Technical Committee	246 800	178 000	130 000	137 000
Total Knowledge Leadership & Strengthening	681 537	690 000	512 000	952 000
<i>Support to Water Partnerships</i>				
Regional Core Programme	2 406 366	2 280 000	2 300 000	2 370 000
Network Support	1 303 187	1 327 000	1 164 000	1 261 000
Total Support to Water Partnerships	3 709 553	3 607 000	3 464 000	3 631 000
TOTAL STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS & NETWORK GROWTH	4 391 090	4 297 000	3 976 000	4 583 000
TOTAL PROGRAMME	7 477 585	6 844 000	6 093 000	6 272 000
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE				
Reviews and Strategy Development	63 759	75 000	95 000	-
Steering Committee	198 342	165 000	250 000	253 000
Network, SP & FPG meetings	21 900	22 000	38 000	32 000
TOTAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	284 001	262 000	383 000	285 000
GWPO SECRETARIAT				
Staff	691 060	664 000	595 000	730 000
Staff learning	15 457	35 000	40 000	50 000
Travel	101 348	90 000	100 000	65 000
IT & Office costs	162 669	172 000	167 000	233 000
Audit/Legal/HR Consultancies	91 326	57 000	55 000	35 000
Financial costs/revenues	(114 752)	30 000	9 000	30 000
Designated ; office rent & taxes	820 639	678 000	668 000	680 000
TOTAL GWPO SECRETARIAT	1 767 747	1 726 000	1 634 000	1 823 000
GRAND TOTAL CORE BUDGET	9 529 333	8 832 000	8 110 000	8 380 000

3. GWP results (by entity)

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2019 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 2019 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 2019 (an explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex D)
- Logframe targets and results for 2019

3.1 By Regions

3.1.1 Caribbean

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

CAR	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Develop and strengthen the capacity of GWP–C countries to address water pollution and water management through capacity development initiatives, technical expertise and the implementation of projects using NGOs.</p>	<p>GWP-C partnered with CCCCC and with Caribbean Water Sector Stakeholders to Develop Green Climate Fund Projects. The workshop was titled “<i>An Approach to Develop a Regional Water Sector Programme for Building Resilience to Climate Change.</i>” Its focus was to strengthen the capacity of Caribbean Water Utilities and Government Ministries with responsibility for Water Resources Management, in developing climate resilient water proposals, with the objective of preparing a Regional Water Sector Programme for the submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).</p> <p>More than twenty (20) representatives from ten (10) Caribbean countries participated in the regional workshop. These countries included: Antigua and Barbuda, The Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and The Bahamas.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Development of a Technical information brief on floodwater management to guide the development of a National Flood Management Plan in one of the member countries thus providing an integrated solution for floods through consultations and technical support</p>	<p>It was decided to prioritise other activities in the region and on the knowledge side it was decided to work with STATIN in Jamaica with seed funding from UN WATER for SDG6 to facilitate a training and the development of a manual for use for the monitoring of SDG 6 in Jamaica and the Caribbean region. Therefore in continuation of Jamaica's work on the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C), hosted a four-day training workshop titled “Improving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 Monitoring in Jamaica.”</p> <p>The national workshop was held in Jamaica from July 8th – 11th, 2019. It targeted various stakeholders including GWP-C Partner in Jamaica within water and related sectors and persons engaged in the production of statistics relating to water and sanitation.</p> <p>The main objective of the workshop was to increase participants’ knowledge on the SDG 6 indicators and update and expand on the monitoring initiative already undertaken by Jamaica. Additionally, inputs from the workshop also contributed to the development of an SDG 6 Monitoring Guide for the Caribbean. Jamaica participated as a pilot country in the United Nations Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 and as such has made progressive strides in monitoring and reporting clean water and sanitation data</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Spearhead the development of a Caribbean Youth Water and Climate Entrepreneur “Shark Tank” Competition. The competition will be targeted at youth between the ages of 18 – 30 years who will have the opportunity to pitch their business plans and project proposals in a water-related area for a chance to win seed funding and technical mentorship from GWP-C, associated Partners and investors.</p>	<p>GWP-C launched the “Young Caribbean Water Entrepreneurs Shark Tank Competition” which sought to provide a unique opportunity for young persons from the Caribbean between the ages of 18 to 34 years, to pitch innovative water project ideas for the benefit of the Caribbean water sector (community, national or regional level). The competition provided a platform for participants to pitch their ideas directly to investors (sharks) for a chance to secure seed funding, so that these ideas can become viable business initiatives. One of the aims of the competition was to inspire, empower and promote a youth entrepreneurship mindset in the Caribbean water sector. 15</p>

entries were received by the deadline date and the winner will be announced by December 31, 2019.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

During the period under review, GWP-C has exceeded expectations in terms of implementation of all the activities originally included in the work plan in addition to new activities which were not initially part of the workplan. New partnerships were forged, and old ones renewed and strengthened. Unfortunately, due to financial challenges experienced in the administration of the budget, GWP-C was unable to host an in-person SC meeting. GWP-C hosted an online Annual General Meeting in 2019 and several online Steering Committee meetings and convened several Technical Committee Meetings and Participated in the Global Network Meeting. Plans are being made to host one in 2020.

GWP-C recruited its Programme Assistant and has its full staff complement as of April 2019 and this is very commendable.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Challenges

1. Office space and storage facilities are very inadequate for staff
2. Connectivity issues continue to persist
3. Budgetary constraints affect implementation of the work plan
4. Having to pay a 10% Host Institution (HI) fee may provide a stumbling block to raising funds
5. Host Institution may not be found suitable for some donors to transfer funds for GWP-C implementation of activities.

Lessons learned

1. Activities listed in the work plan can only be implemented successfully if there is additional funding leveraged from donor agencies and partners
2. An attempt needs to be made by GWPO in collaboration with GWP-C to renegotiate the HI fee to finance this relocation
3. For GWP-C to be very effective and seen as the main implementer in the region for IWRM, increased CORE and additional budgetary support is required due to the many countries included in the partnership and the diverse partners and stakeholders that engage and interact with GWP-C on a daily basis
4. Additional support staff is required to implement planned, ongoing and new initiatives and activities in the region
5. For GWP-C designed projects, the incorporation of a budget line on resource mobilisation for follow – up or related future activities

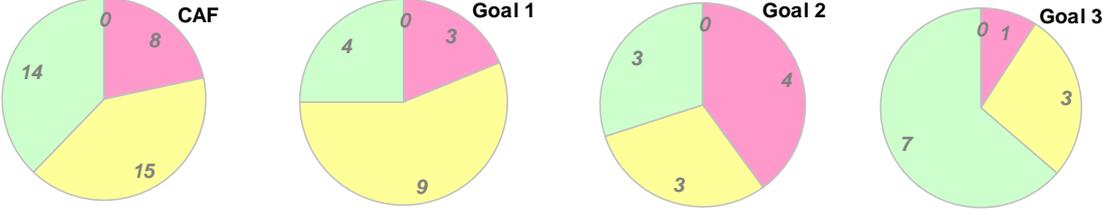
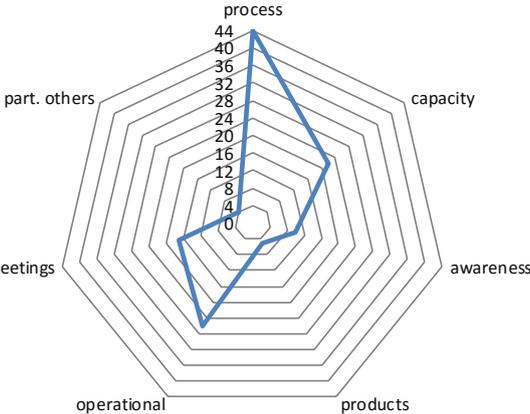
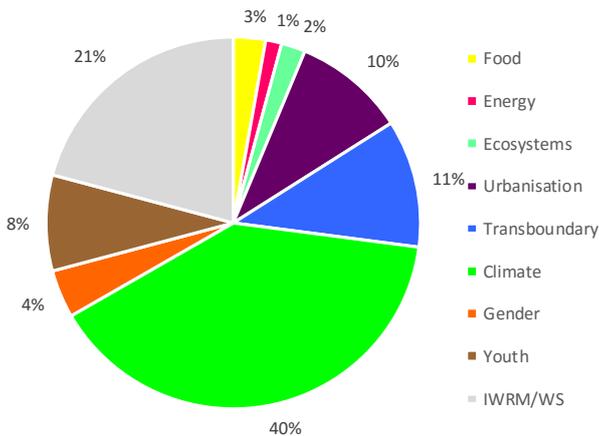
Recommendations

1. The GWP-C secretariat’s office should be relocated outside of SGU to allow for more adequate office space and functionality of the office
2. Additional support staff is required to implement the diverse portfolio of GWP-C
3. Other modalities for fund raising needs to be explored

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²¹	2019 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		
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 %).	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		
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>		
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>		8
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	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	1	3
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
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	11
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
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.	1:1	
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 2019 Workplan
December 2019

Central Africa

Progress Report (elements)	Central Africa								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, DRC	Sao Tome & Principe
	Value Added (proxy €):								
	Beneficiaries (NB):								
	Investments (leverage):	420K							
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, DRC	Sao Tome & Principe
	A Policies	5	2	0	2	1	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
	Total	16	6	2	7	1	0	0	0
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, DRC	Sao Tome & Principe
	A Policies								
	B Institutional roles								
	C Management Instruments								
	Total								
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)									
	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%) ++							
		Number of hits by activity type 							
		Proportion of hits by theme 							
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, DRC	Sao Tome & Principe
	2014-todate								
	2009-todate								

CAF	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> The development of a regional SDG programme that fits into GWP SDG preparedness initiative will be pursued to capitalise on work done in 4 countries from 2017-2018 on SDG 6.5.1, the work done on Integrated monitoring of SDG 6 in one country, and the work done on SDG 6.5.2 at regional level. Special attention will be given to the outcomes of report on IWRM implementation progress recently published by UNEP-DHI.</p>	<p>SDG 6.5.1 priority action plan developed for Cameroon, Congo and Sao Tome. An assessment of SDG 6.5.1 reports for 2017 conducted for Chad and Gabon, and SDG 6.5.1 progress until 2021 estimated for five countries. Agreement reached with ECCAS on need for Regional Programme on SDG 6 in 2020</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> GWP CAF will strategically facilitate the engagement of the CWP in the process of development and approval of national water and sanitation policy in Central Africa Republic; and the engagement of CWPs in the process of developing a regional resource mobilisation strategy for ECCAS Regional IWRM Plan.</p>	<p>Draft National Water Policy for CAR developed, and draft Regional IWRM resource mobilisation strategy developed and approved by technical team. Additionally, GWP CAF facilitated process of to review and update National Water Policies for Cameroon and Congo. Good progress in endorsement of Cameroons Water Policy and ToRs and action plan for review and update of Congo Water and Sanitation Policy developed and approved.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Within the context of implementation of the Africa Water Investment Program in central Africa, the development of project concepts and detailed project documents with strategic partners, and eventual submission of two project documents for funding will be a priority. Focus at regional level will be on IWRM implementation and NEXUS related programmes with ECCAS, Early warning System project with the LCBC, and PIDA Water project with ECCAS and CICOS. At the national level, focus will be on water security and climate resilient related projects</p>	<p>Concept note for NEXUS programme for Central Africa developed and approved by ECCAS, and strategy for progress with Lake Chad EWS developed and agreed with WMO and LCBC. Pre-concept developed for submission to Adaptation Fund.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> The strengthening of GWP Caf five CWPs will be pursued vigorously, with focus on CWPs in Chad, Central Africa Republic and Congo. The objective will be to strengthen both their governance and fundraising capacity. The focus on Sao tome and Principe, and Cameroon will be principally on resource mobilisation. Support for Gabon will also be provided to facilitate the establishment of a veritable multi-stakeholder platform for water resources management at national level.</p>	<p>GWP Sao Tome successfully started testing its financial and management autonomy, and also mobilised funding locally for the first time for a sensitisation project with the National Water Supply company. Central Africa Republic CWP receives accreditation from GWP network, and Chad and Congo CWPs make good progress towards accreditation. In Gabon, good progress has been made with respect to IWRM national platform. However, GWP Caf engagement has been limited, and documents on the established platforms have not been shared with GWP Caf.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The successful signing of funding agreement between GWP Sao Tome and the Portugal Water Partnership for GWP Sao Tome to support sensitisation activities on water and sanitation with the national water supply institution has been a key success.</p> <p>Good progress has also been made regarding strengthening of CWPs especially with the formal accreditation of CWP of Central Africa Republic (CAR), and the good progress made towards accreditation for the Chad and Congo CWPs. All CWPs in the region are respecting their governance requirements. The successful signing of an MoU with government (through Ministry of Water) by the Sao Tome CWP, and subsequent mobilisation of resources locally was a major success, and also a good indication of importance of administrative and financial management autonomy, and government ownership for effective resource mobilisation by CWPs in the region.</p> <p>Major strides were made in advancing SDG 6.5.1 through support to ECCAS for drafting a Regional IWRM resource mobilisation strategy, and to the countries. At the country-level, SDG 6.5.1 assessments and priority action plans were developed and support was provided to three countries on the process for the elaboration of their national water and sanitation policies. The process for endorsement of these documents are ongoing.</p>	

At the Transboundary level, GWP CAF in collaboration with UNECE-UNESCO and ECCAS supported 10 countries in the region to advance transboundary cooperation and improve SDG 6.5.2 monitoring through activities such as a regional workshop on accelerating progress towards SDG 6.5.2 and participation of actors from the region to the International Water Law training. Moreover, GWP CAF also supported technically the process for the creation of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo river basin organisation through active participation in national stakeholder platforms in two countries that resulted in the elaboration and approval of the draft Convention for the new TBRBO.

The Early Warning System project developed with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) that was adopted by the "Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI)" as one of its flagship projects was approved by the LCBC Council of Ministers meeting with a recommendation to integrate the Lake Chad Basin HYCOS project into it. Thus the WMO became a partner of the project in 2019. The draft Lake Chad basin EWS project concept that integrates Lake Chad HYCOS project has been developed for submission to the Adaptation Fund. Moreover, the formal signing of an MoU with the Lake Chad Basin Commission has materialised over 10 years of strengthened collaboration.

With respect to the ECCAS Hydrometeorological Strategy development, the concept note and project proposal developed with ECCAS was approved for financing by the World Bank Africa Hydromet project to the tune of 240.000 USD.

GWP CAF has continued to support the role of youth and women in water resources management through engagement with and support to the regional youth network RECOJAC, and support the Cameroon CWP on its work on gender disaggregated impacts on fluorosis in the May Tsanaga sub basin. GWP CAF supported RECOJAC in the development of a three-year strategy and action plan and supported some activities of RECOJAC, such as a training of young women leaders. Building on the efforts done with GWP to grow the network, RECOJAC was recognized as the key Central Africa youth network for the preparation of the World Water Forum 2021. Through RECOJAC and partners, four Young Professionals and three students, supporting CWPs and RWP secretariats, have been supported through professional and academic internships resulting in two Master Thesis that earned very good to excellent results, as well as a scientific publication. Meanwhile the work on gender and fluorosis was presented at the 2019 Water Security and Climate Change (WSCC) Conference in Mexico as GWP Cameroons contribution to proceedings of the conference.

These results have been largely due to strengthened coordination with GWPO network team for resources to be mobilised from global that ensured implementation of some key activities like those related to the SDGs. The strong support from GWPO was of great value to the 2019 budget implementation.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Major challenges was the modification of the finance law in Cameroon and its consequent effects on foreign transfers and taxation procedures, and the poor quality of financial reporting between 2017 and 2018 that had a negative impact on the 2019 budget implementation (loss of budget due unreported expenses).

- The quality of service from our Host Institution has been average, although the HI fees are the highest we have ever paid. Moreover, the Host Institution has not yet established a bank account with GWP CAF name to facilitate visibility and fundraising activities for GWP. Given the limited availability of Regional type credible Host institutions in the Region, we recommend that the administrative and financial management model for GWP-CAF be analysed and modified to ensure sustainability and efficiency. In fact, we recommend that GWP CAF not only engage work towards strategy to ensure long term financial and administrative management autonomy, but also towards setting-up a sustainability fund that will ensure financial stability and credibility for the RWP.
- The process of rebranding the institutional image of GWP CAF is progressing well, as CWPs have become more active, and mandated institutions are formalising their engagement with GWP CAF. GWP CAF is seen more and more as a reliable partner in water resources management in Central Africa ;
- Engagement with Technical and Scientific Committee was a low-cost and useful strategy for backstopping the secretariat with technical work. However, they need to be engaged early in the year, and their tasks clearly defined;
- Engagement with mandated regional institutions is critical and useful as demonstrated by the leveraging of financing for the Regional Hydromet strategy through the World Bank Africa Hydromet programme, and from UNECE and UNESCO for transboundary cooperation on water resources management with focus on SDG 6.5.2. This was the result of GWP CAF strategic alliance with ECCAS through a MoU in 2017, and sustained relationship building with ECCAS water division;
- The increased financial and administrative management autonomy for STP CWP through the installation and operationalisation of an accounting software in STP CWP secretariat has been very useful. The main challenges faced arose from Cameroons 2019 finance law. However, the HI found a solution to the delays caused.
- The inability to mobilise programmatic funds locally resulted in stable secretariat staff capacity, with focus on capitalising Young Professionals and Students for programmatic support functions. The thin size of the RWP Secretariat implied that

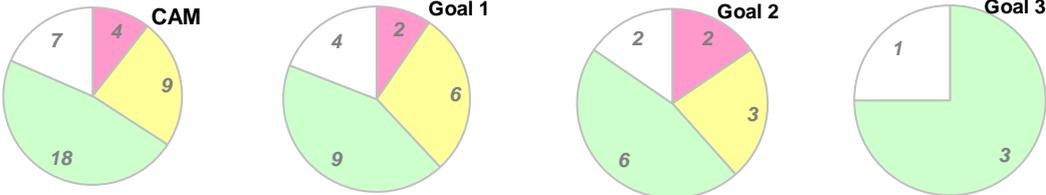
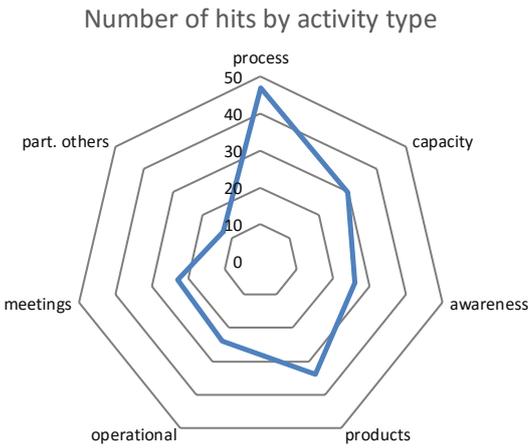
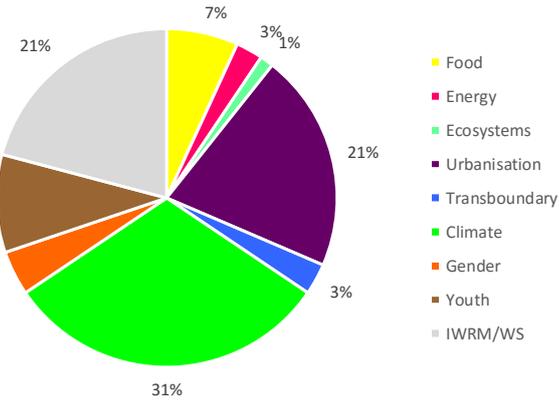
the Regional Coordinator spends more time on programmatic issues and thus had limited time for fundraising. The Chair of GWP CAF should be more engaged in fundraising activities of the RWP if the staff capacity of the RWP Executive Secretariat remains same.

- The management of CWPs from the Regional Secretariat is costly, and efforts should be made to ensure accreditation of all existing CWPs so they can manage allowable budgets locally. The overall objective should be fully decentralised CWPs with financial and administrative management autonomy as this seems to be a motivation for fundraising by CWPs. For this to be effectively implemented, the establishment of new CWPs should be put on hold until at least two of existing CWPs can survive consistently raise funds locally for their existence, or GWPO CORE funding levels increase.
- It was impossible to fully operationalise the regional TEC due to financing constraints as TEC members need some motivation to apply and remain TEC members. The Regional TEC should be fully operationalised only when GWP CAF is certain of programmatic funding.
- The allocated funding from “CLIMDEV” Facility of the Africa Development Bank could not be mobilised due to the non-replenishment of ClimDev by donors. Moreover, the Coordinator with whom we communicated has been replaced. GWP Cameroon should continue to follow-up with the ClimDev team, though with less investment of time and resources.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²²	2019 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	7M	240 000
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	2
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	1
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>		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	5	3
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>	2	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>		
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	3
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
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
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	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.	5	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	1	1
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	
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.	400k	13,500
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

²² As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan
December 2019

3.1.2 Central America

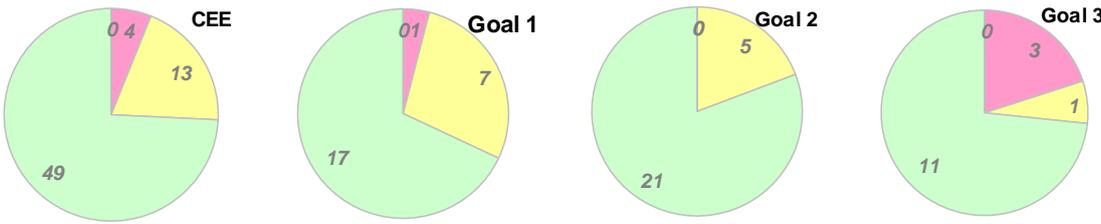
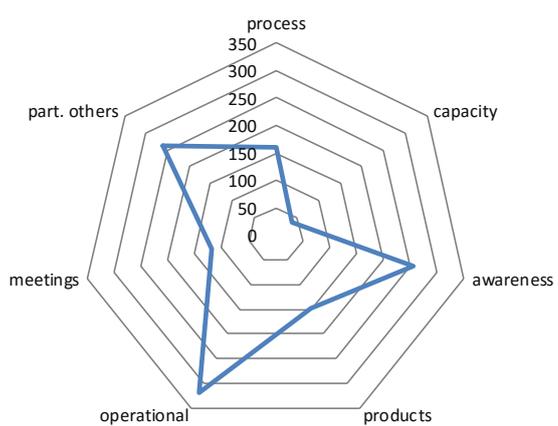
Progress Report (elements)		Central America								
										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):	2.2M								
	Value Added (proxy €):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	A Policies	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	6	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0
	C Management Instruments	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1
	Total	17	6	1	1	2	1	3	2	1
2014-to date										
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)	2014-to date	Number of hits by activity type 				Proportion of hits by theme 				
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Rica	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	2014-to date	Budget (€):								
	Budget (€):									

CAM	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Prepare an analysis of Water Legislation in Central America that identifies bottlenecks and entry points for approval, that can support efforts at country level to approve water related legislation.</p>	<p>The activity was modified by the SC in their first meeting of 2019, instead of focusing on water legislation, we are focusing on bottlenecks for advancing on IWRM and water governance at country level. The activity already is under implementation with results for some countries using as a basis for discussion the baseline for SDG 6.5.1. Some other countries will carry out their national Workshops before the year ends and the results will be consolidated in one report, with the purpose of identifying common elements that can be supported with a regional focus.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Prepare a guideline for the preparation of municipal water policies, as a tool to help local governments prioritize water resources management in their planning instruments.</p>	<p>We are actually in the process of hiring the consultant that will prepare the guidelines.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Analysis on the incorporation of water in NDCs and NAPs in the Central American countries to identify potential support that GWP can provide to them and funding opportunities.</p>	<p>The funds for this activity were reallocated for the LAC Workshop on Project Preparation for the GCF. But we are having the support of a student that is implementing her thesis around the linkage between NDC and water related SDG's that is going to substitute the activity that we had originally planned.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> We had some changes in the activities that were originally planned, but in general the objectives are being achieved.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> During the planning period, we identify the activities that are going to be implemented next year, but sometimes we need to make some changes according to opportunities that emerge, this was the case of the LAC Workshop on Project Preparation. A challenge that we have is to coordinate with the CWP's common activities. This was the case of the analysis of the bottlenecks for the implementation of IWRM and Water governance. Some countries have implemented the activity, but others are delayed and this affects the overall implementation of what was originally planned.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²³	2019 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	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.	1	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 %).	50%	45%
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	1	2
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>	4	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>	4	4
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.	1	
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	10	10
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	1	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.		
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	9
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.	2	3
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.		

²³ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan
December 2019

3.1.3 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):	420M									
		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	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	C Management Instruments	9	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Total	19	4	6	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine					
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0					
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	2					
	C Management Instruments	0	0	1	0	1					
Total	0	0	1	0	3						
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%) ++									
		Number of hits by activity type									
		Proportion of hits by theme									
		Legend for Proportion of hits by theme: Food (yellow), Energy (pink), Ecosystems (green), Urbanisation (purple), Transboundary (blue), Climate (light green), Gender (orange), Youth (brown), IWRM/WS (grey)									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)											
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Legend for Proportion of hits by theme: Food (yellow), Energy (pink), Ecosystems (green), Urbanisation (purple), Transboundary (blue), Climate (light green), Gender (orange), Youth (brown), IWRM/WS (grey)									
		Legend for Proportion of hits by theme: Food (yellow), Energy (pink), Ecosystems (green), Urbanisation (purple), Transboundary (blue), Climate (light green), Gender (orange), Youth (brown), IWRM/WS (grey)									
INPUTS (Budgets)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re
	Budget (€):										
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine					
	Budget (€):										

CEE	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> GWP CEE will support regional cooperation, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of regional Interreg projects (DriDanube, Danube Floodplain, JOINTISZA, FramWat), • Active involvement in regional bodies (ICPDR, Sava Commission, Baltic Sea Commission) • Regional economic strategies (EU Danube Strategy and EU Baltic Strategy) • Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CEE (Balkan, Caucasus) • Regional support to Danube Art Master contest 	<p>All regional projects have been implemented or are being implemented according to the workplan and respective work packages. The timeline of the projects: JOINTISZA – June 2019 DriDanube – June 2019 PROLINE – June 2019 FramWat – June 2020 Danube Floodplain – November 2020 COST ACTION</p> <p>We were involved in the ICPDR Public Participation Working Group twice in 2019, discussed with ICPDR president how to enhance cooperation at a transboundary meeting Slovenia – Croatia in May-June 2019 and regularly met ICPDR Executive Secretary who was also one of the lecturers in our Summer School. We participated in two key meetings of Sava Commission in September and October 2019 proposing cooperation on SDGs, transboundary work, climate resilience and youth involvement. We were not very active with the Baltic Sea Commission but will engage the Baltic CWP in that work in 2020.</p> <p>We have signed memoranda of understanding with EU Danube Strategy Area 4 & 5 and have applied jointly for project proposals. We were not very active with the EU Baltic Strategy but will engage the Baltic CWP in that work in 2020.</p> <p>We have engaged CWP in Bulgaria to be involved in preparing project proposals for know-how transfer on SDG and IWRM work with Armenia and Georgia with an additional one planned with Serbia after securing a local partner.</p> <p>We supported the organization of the regional Danube Art Master competition involving GWP partners from the CEE region through a grant from the Hungarian government to GWP Hungary.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> GWP CEE and CWPs will support the SDG 6 (and other SDGs) agenda, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress • Organization of dialogues at all levels • Promotion of the importance of SDG 6 for other sectoral SDGs 	<p>All CWPs were involved in a GWPO process for monitoring and reporting on SDG progress. CWP in Ukraine was involved for the second time in the assessment of the degree of IWRM implementation in the country as part of a GWPO supported initiative. GWP Hungary is now involved in the implementation of a 3-year project for implementing the strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets in the country.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> GWP CEE will focus on a successful completion of the IDMP programme and will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the scope of IDMP to disaster risk reduction of water-related disasters • Extend the coverage of activities to the Black Sea and Balkan countries (lessons learnt from 5 years of experience in CEE) 	<p>We have successfully implemented 2nd phase of the IDMP CEE with following highlights/outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established web-based interactive tool Drought Watch for drought monitoring and early warning for the entire Danube region; • Unified approach to impact assessment (700 national reporters for agriculture in the Danube) • Unified approach for risk assessment / one vulnerability map for the Danube basin

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 national drought seminars and Strategy for the Danube region with the Optimal Drought Management model (follow up of the work done under Guidelines) • Danube Drought Conference with over 90 participants from 49 organizations (in cooperation with DMCSEE and DriDanube project) • Cooperation with ICPDR - Drought to become Significant Water Management Issues (SWMI) for the Danube River Basin • Support to UNCCD Drought Initiative in Serbia and Moldova • Guide on How to communicate Drought (officially issued in October 2019) • Finalized Revision of the policy instruments and their potential to contribute to EU droughts and water scarcity policies (in cooperation with EUSDR PA5) • Project proposal <i>Reducing Risk: Financing Future 2R2F</i>, prepared together with GWP Ukraine experts (input also from GWP Armenia) after HELP consultations in Bucharest in October 2018 (no funds available yet)
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> GWP CEE will actively implement the GWP Youth Strategy, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize the third Summer School involving as many GWP partners as possible, • Provide technical support and mentorship to the regional Youth Water Community CEE • Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs • Support emerging young water leaders from the region 	<p>We have progressed in implementing GWP Youth Strategy in CEE and can present the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We organized a youth delegation from 11 CEE countries at COP 24, where in various events and sessions youth presented their messages developed within the initiative Youth Voices Policy Choices, funded by Erasmus +. • We announced a call for posters on New perspectives on drought for young researchers and managed to bring the winners and organize a poster session at the Danube Drought Conference on 7-8 May in Vienna, Austria • We successfully organized Summer School 2019 in cooperation with partners from the region. • We supported Youth Water Community CEE by providing them with guidance, opportunities to present their youth activities and support in events • We co-convened a youth session focused on Intergenerational Dialogue at Stockholm World Water Week 2019 and supported 1 young leader to present the CEE youth activities. • We have started a series of dialogues between youth and decision-makers in CEE countries, in cooperation with the CWPs.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:
In spite of heavy administrative burden, all regional projects are conducted on time and in a high quality. The IDMP programme resulted in the implementation of 4 Interreg projects. We have applied for another INTERREG project but also to a Horizon2020 one which doesn't require pre-financing like the INTERREGs. Other options are also explored. GWP CEE involvement in EU projects represents the engagement of around 100 other organizations of which nearly 40% are partners at the country level. In each project that GWP CEE is involved in, the lead partner of the project is also a partner of CWPs. Thus, CWPs are fully recognized at the country level. GWP CEE is mostly involved in work packages that relate to stakeholder involvement, communication, public participation.

The cooperation with ICPDR continues through by organization of DAM but it remains to be signed whether they will be funding available for 2020 and beyond. Our cooperation is also visible through the support of the successful development of the Tisza RBMP in 2019.

We also have signed memorandums of understanding and have regular cooperation with EUSDR, especially with Priority Area 4 and 5 and also IAWD – the European association of water utilities.

The Summer School 2019 was jointly organized by GWP CEE and partners in Slovenia, and focused on the concepts for ecological water management in water-scarce areas. It brought together 34 young water professionals - MSc and PhD students from 14 countries (Armenia, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine and Turkey). Summer schools are important for engaging us with young water professionals allowing them to develop contacts and skills to be implemented in their countries, rather than seek opportunities abroad. They can also get actively involved in GWP activities in their countries so it's a win-win situation.

Importance of GWP CEE was documented in the organization of consultations for SDG (with a specific focus on IWRM target). CWP Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Slovakia were highly recognized to lead the national assessments for SDG6.5.1.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Main challenges regard the institutional governance of the GWP CEE:

- Need to enhance ToR of all GWP CEE Secretariat staff to meet the workload and administrative requirements of both GWPO and regional projects
- Need to synchronize CWP activities/focus with GWP Strategy and RWP Workplan, and regional projects
- Need to improve cash flow forecast and budget planning

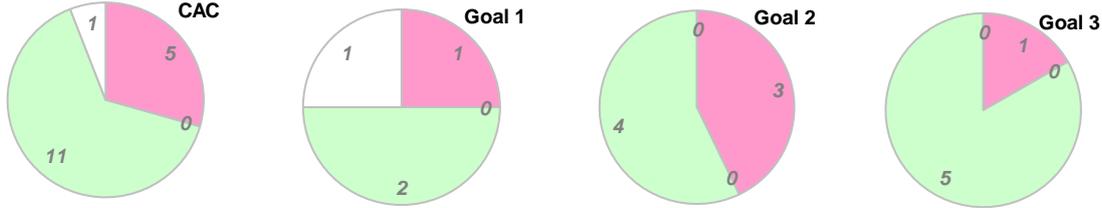
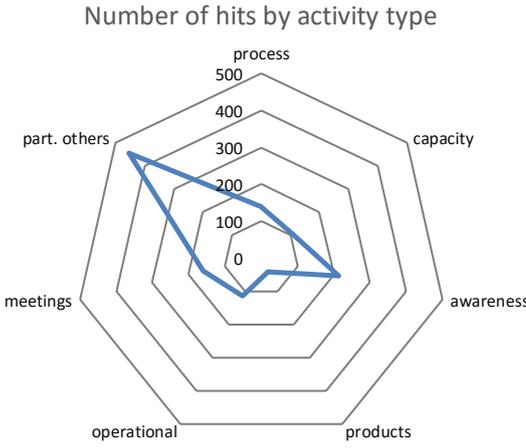
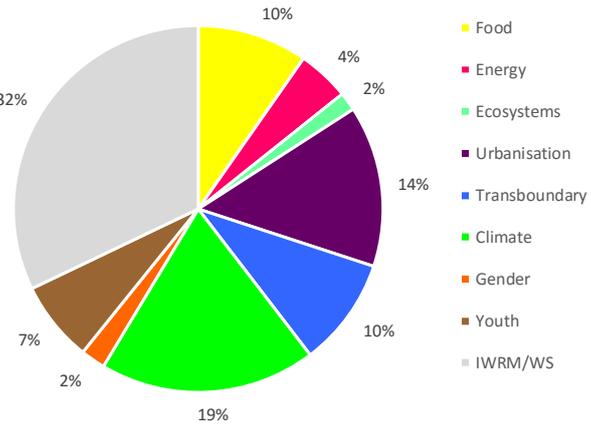
Other challenges:

- all regional projects are in the Danube Region (because of Danube Strategy program). The potential is to extend to Baltic region and other regions around the world, also involving directly the CWPs
- need to strengthen activities in non-EU countries which require different types of funding
- GWP CEE is successful at regional level to partner with organizations outside of water box (agriculture) and will continue to target other sectors. This is not the case at country level.
- CWP activities are limited to organization of workshops/ conferences with a limited policy and decision making influence. Some exemption is in GWP HU, PL and SI.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²⁴	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	120M	120M
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	8
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.	1	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	5	
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>	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
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>	15	17
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	8	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4	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	1	3
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	20
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	4	9
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	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.	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	2	6
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.		

²⁴ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan December 2019

3.1.4 Central Asia and the Caucasus

Progress Report (elements)		Caucasus & Central Asia										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan		
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Mongolia	
	A Policies	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	6	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	<i>Total</i>	12	1	0	5	1	3	0	1	1	0	
	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)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan			
	2014-to date	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):											

CAC	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> GWP CACENA provides assistance packages (knowledge and capacity building) to partners in all nine countries, based on innovative IWRM solutions and tailored to the specifics of the sub-regions (Caucasus, Central Asia and Mongolia). This will lead to a more effective process of national policy formulation and development towards the achievement of SDG-2030.</p>	<p>The region of CACENA, is very specific within the GWP family, as well as one leg of RWP is standing in the Europe (Southern Caucasus - three countries) and another in the hearth of Asia (Central Asia – five countries and Mongolia). Knowledge Products produced by GWP CACENA during 2019 aligned not only to core business but also to other programmes or projects in which GWP CACENA is involved. In some cases, there were direct specific requests from National authorities or donor agencies to produce and deliver facilitation packages addressed to specific topics or issues. The main thematic issues for CACENA during 2019 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigated agriculture – water for food security • Transboundary dimension • Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus • Water and environment/ecosystems • Water supply and sanitation –Urban IWRM • Water and climate – adaptation and mitigation • Others related to water – on specific request <p>Products from GWP CACENA in 2019 were: contribution to National and Regional workshops, round tables, Training courses, awareness raising campaigns, etc.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> The main stakeholders of CAC have increased their capacity for more effective planning and development of water management to achieve the SDG-2030 in all CACENA countries. The GWP CACENA knowledge chain will focus on CACENA issues and will help mobilize appropriate knowledge.</p>	<p>During 2019 almost all nine CWP were requested to provide consultations to national and local authorities and commenting of water policy related documents. Most of events during 2019 at country level supported by CWPs were focusing on awareness raising for IWRM, SDGs and water security, and they were welcomed and supported by the governments. GWP CACENA mostly focus efforts to identification of the water related problems and their roots as a basis for finding solutions. To promote the regional water dialogue for building consensus on water resources development and management in CACENA countries, our RWP has good capacity to do this by providing a so called “competence platform” for various actors (including water, irrigation, energy, ecology) to come together, to understand each other’s interests and priorities, and search for mutually acceptable development options using available information, KPs and learning capacity (data, monitoring and modeling tools, scientific research, etc.). Joint identification of opportunities between different stakeholder groups is instrumental for being able to capitalize on synergies and shared benefits, to address trade-offs and to reconcile different user options.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> The GWP CACENA effective partner network is sustainable as a neutral platform for advancing water-related knowledge of SDG-2030.</p>	<p>GWP CACENA is a network that unites the country water partnerships (CWPs), which in their turn unite the Partners in the countries. Regional Council is the main driving force for the GWP CACENA, and it was established on 7th December 2006 instead of Regional Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC). The Regional Council includes now one representative from each of nine countries. In accordance with status within GWP family:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accredited by GWPO CWPs: Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan

2. Not-accredited by GWPO CWPs: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan

In accordance with juridical status at the country level:

1. Officially registered: Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan.
2. Not officially registered (acting as formal network): Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

GWP CACENA's so called boundary partners are the following:

- Country water partnerships
- Host Institute (IWMI)
- GWPO Secretariat
- CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities
- Research and design institutions in water sectors of CACENA countries.
- Water-management organizations, water users and local authorities.
- Higher education institutions/academia (specialized in hydraulic engineering, agriculture, hydrology, etc.).
- Organizations dealing with monitoring of water quantity and quality (meteorological, hydrometric, hydrogeological and land reclamation services, organizations under umbrella of environmental authorities, etc.).
- National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in countries.
- National authorities responsible for drinking water supply and sanitation
- Organizations responsible for operation of national and regional energy systems.
- Non-governmental, private organizations.
- International organizations and donors (long list).
- Mass media
- And many others

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Unfortunately, for the moment GWP CACENA has not proper mechanisms to observe who and how uses the GWP's KPs in the CACENA region. The only CWPs obliged to observe impact of GWP CACENA work plan activities in their reports using GWP's Results Framework & associated M&E indicators, but they did that during specified period with the very inefficient way.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

It is not possible to involve all partners – we always should relay to the most active pioneers who act and has advances knowledge on certain issue. In this case, we have to permanently (time to time) update our partners' mapping. Support is needed - how to do such mapping in the more professional way. We need more support to the country level.

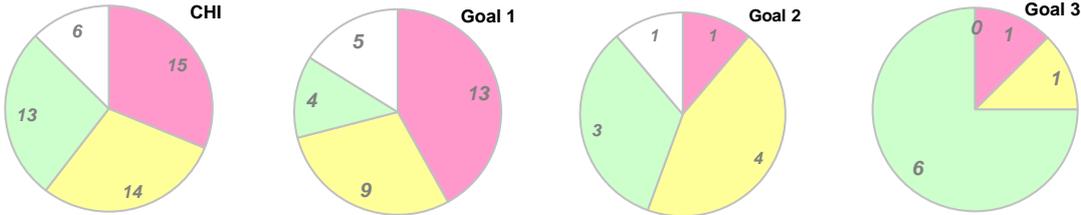
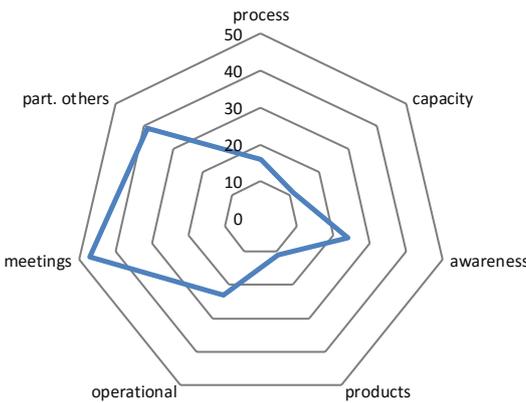
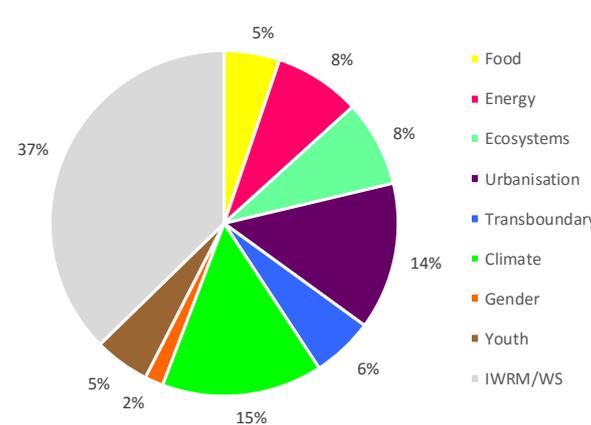
From thematic prospective of the CACENA region – we need more focus to the water diplomacy, ethics aspects of water governance, management and use, to bring some philosophy to water...how to transform knowledge into wisdom.

There was huge work at the regional level in the past to make IWRM concept more practical - there were published a few papers by GWP CACENA. The most significant was TFP published with support from TEC in 2014. There was stated that for practical implementation of IWRM principles it is essential to create proper driving forces, which are necessary as long-acting factor helping to promote development and progress of the water sector. A key challenge for water managers in CACENA still is to form a critical mass of driving forces at different levels. The number of IWRM adopters is growing, but the involvement of stakeholders at all levels and increasing the number of IWRM adopters still is crucial for success. This can be done, but it will need incentives, motivation, and stimulus to ensure that IWRM reaches the stage when the process will be self-sustaining without strong external support and promotion.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²⁵	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	10500	12 650
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
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>	28	22
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>		16
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		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		10
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	35	30
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	7	9
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	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.	7	12
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	5
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.	120k	182 000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		2 500

²⁵ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.5 China

Progress Report (elements)		China					
							
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CHI	REG	TB	China		
	Value Added (proxy €):						
	Beneficiaries (NB):						
	Investments (leverage):	970M					
	Value Added (proxy €):						
	Beneficiaries (NB):						
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CHI	REG	TB	China		
	A Policies	12	0	0	12		
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	15	0	1	14		
	<i>Total</i>	27	0	1	26		
	A Policies						
	B Institutional roles						
	C Management Instruments						
	<i>Total</i>						
	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%)							
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OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 						
	<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 						
INPUTS (Budgets)		CHI	REG	TB	China		
	Budget (€):						
	Budget (€):						

CHI	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Further strengthening cooperation with government departments and other regional partnerships to implement IWRM at the regional and national levels by consolidating the programme with LMWRCC and GWP SEA on the Mekong Cooperation.</p>	<p>Co-authored the "GWP Participation in the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Program", the "Water Resources Cooperation Prospects Preparation Outline", drafted the MOU between GWP&LMWRCC and other documents to clarify the main direction of future cooperation between GWP and LMWRCC; jointly participated in the 2019 Stockholm World Water Week, discussed with the international water Organizations such as the Resource Management Institute (IWMI), the Mekong River Commission (MRC), the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) about how to strengthen the cooperation on Lancang-Mekong River Basin together with LMWRCC and GWP.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Supporting Chinese youth water talents accessing the international arena, raising their awareness on the importance of IWRM for sustainable development and of applying IWRM to their work and future decision-making.</p>	<p>Before the International Children’s Day (June 1st), 15 teams of 13-19-year-old young people convened in Nanjing of Jiangsu Province to share their inventions with experts and the public and to realize their innovative solutions to improve water and environment in and around their schools at the Junior Water Prize (JWP) Final. The Junior Water Prize (JWP) Final was supported by GWP, GWP China, China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Ecology & Environment, the Ministry of Education, Xylem and SIWI.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Sharing knowledge and experience on river basin integrated water resources management will be prioritised by two river basin partnerships of GWP China. Survey and exchange activities will be launched with the theme of ecological restoration and water resources development and utilization among the river basins.</p>	<p>July 8-12, 2019, GWP Yellow River finished an investigation on ecologic resilience of the River Black basin, the chief tributary of the Yellow River. For an overall implementation of the integrated river basin management (IRBM), the GWP Yellow River team introduced experiences and concepts of IRBM to the River Black. It would contribute to the annual water allocation plans, water-controlling scheme and real-time water control of the River Black basin</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> In line with the implementation of the integrated development policy of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the foundation of unified consultation mechanism for water resources is urgently required. GWP China will provide advice and support for the development of such mechanism.</p>	<p>To be implemented in Nov.2019</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<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, face to face discussion with the stakeholders etc. Moreover, with the support of GWP, we have furthered cooperation with other water sectors, which facilitated our role in pushing forward IWRM.</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. The main challenges and experiences in 2019 can be concluded into two points as following: 1.Strengthening cooperation with other partners and sharing their platforms, resources and experiences will help us to alleviate limited resources and finally achieve our goals. 2.With the addition of new river basin partnership member- GWP China Yangtze River, which certainly will bring the new opportunity at the same time new challenges for GWP China to fulfil its responsibilities.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²⁶	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	50M	50M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	110M	110M
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		
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.	2	3
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 %).	60%	60%
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	2	2
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>	4	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>	5	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>	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.	6	6
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		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	3	3
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	2	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.	3	3
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	2
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2	3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	98%	98%
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.		

²⁶ As included in the GWP 20168 Workplan December 2019

3.1.7 Eastern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Eastern Africa										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):	8.6M										
		Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt								
	Value Added (proxy €):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	A Policies	8	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	2	
	B Institutional roles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Total	14	1	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	5
			Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt							
	A Policies	0	0	0								
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0								
	C Management Instruments	0	0	1								
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Total	0	0	1							
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)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):											

EAF	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Resource Mobilisation: supporting countries in project preparation to access funds to sustain the already initiated interventions</p>	<p>Below is the status of GWPEA resource mobilization efforts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DRESS EA-Enhancing Drought Resilience of small holder farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD region. The project focus is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks focusing on drought risks. The proposal has been approved by the adaptation fund board. The targeted countries include Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda 2. GCF readiness activities for Burundi, Uganda, and Sudan 3. UN Water: Uganda- GWPEA is managing a small grant of US\$10,000 from the UN water for the Ministry of Water and Environment. The grant is to be used to consolidate the data collection, analysis and interpretation and reporting for the various indicators through working sessions, workshops and specific support to the various task teams. 4. EURECCCA phase 2: “Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated Management of Water and related resources in Uganda”- EURECCCA. GWPEA is supporting the Ministry of Water and Environment in executing the EURECCCA project, specifically, component of capacity building and knowledge management. Under this project GWPEA is expected to support MWE during phase 2, which is about USD\$170,000.
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Capacity Building: This is aimed at strengthening stakeholder engagement, enhance knowledge and learning to enhance climate change resilience in the Eastern Africa region</p>	<p>GWPEA has supported capacity building in the region and at country level.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IWRM: Supported Country Water Partnerships i.e. Kenya and Uganda Water partnerships. For example youth engagements in Kenya, in Uganda, supported training of practitioners at the Water Resources Institute for the Ministry of Water and Environment. Further support is expected for Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia and Rwanda Water Partnerships 2. SDG: supporting mandated institutions in ensuring that the baseline information and data collected is accurate (in Uganda). Furthermore, the Kenya Water Partnership (KWP) has been engaging the Ministry of Water and sanitation in Kenya to commit to support SDG processes in the Kenya. A letter of commitment was acquired and paves the way to support SDG 6.5.1 activities in Kenya. 3. Media-This involved supporting the journalists in documenting stories in climate change aspects and better reporting for water and drought related interventions. For example, documenting climate change adaptation practices in Mubende, Uganda
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Support countries in meeting global commitments including the SDGs and the Paris agreements commitments (National Adaptation Planning, Nationally Determined Contributions)</p>	<p>GWPEA is supporting countries to meet their targets within the frameworks of the global commitments. On SDGs, support is being provided to Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda. For Kenya, the process has involved engaging the government focal point on SDGs to secure commitment on the on-going SDG support programme. This has also included linking Kenya to the Goal Water Programme to support capacity building in SDG preparedness. In Uganda, GWPEA continues to work with the SDG6 focal point to capacitate the task teams that are working on various indicators in data collection and analysis to ensure accuracy in the process. GWPEA has been participating in the SDG meetings in Rwanda convened by the SDG centre for</p>

	<p>Africa. Specifically, contributing to the SDG debates and sharing lessons from the other countries where GWPEA is collaborating. Other countries, will continue to be supported as more resources are secured, For the NDCs, discussions with Sudan and Somalia is ongoing with engagements focusing on the Capacity Access Enhancement Package (CAEP) which the countries can access to start addressing country priorities.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Policy support: Engaging countries to review and /or initiate water/drought related policies, strategies or plans and incorporation of climate change adaptation where they are inadequate or lacking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two countries were engaged i.e. Sudan and Ethiopia. In the development of the National Drought Plans (NDP) of their countries. This was done in partnership with the UNCCD Drought Initiative. The process has opened an opportunity for collaboration. The parties agreed to work together and put up an action plan to implement some of the priorities identified in their countries National drought Plan (NDP). • Also, contribution to development of National Development plan III for Uganda: GWPEA has contributed to the ongoing process in Uganda.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:
The region has worked hard to ensure that the planned activities are achieved.
-Efforts have been put on resource mobilisation to ensure that the started initiatives can continue to be supported and therefore sustained. Resource mobilisation is a continuous process and it takes long time depending on the funding partner with whom the region is discussing.
-There has been constant engagement with partners especially the mandated institutions. Most of these partners are positive and willing to continue the collaboration. In so doing, discussing the priority issues that can be handled together.
-The policy support efforts have been achieved and more will be done in the subsequent workplans and strategy period 2020-2025. Regarding global commitments, GWPEA continue to support and its so encouraging that countries are committed achieve the targets. The commitment is coming through various ways, for example, signing commitment letters, willingness to fundraise together as partners and more so executing the activities together as evidenced in some projects like EURECCCA-“Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated Management of Water and related resources in Uganda“.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Lessons learned

1. Working with government requires patience. For example, funds disbursement can take longtime, hence, the need to have resources to execute the activities as funds are awaited from the government
2. Working with CWP is quite interesting, but also challenging. One key lesson we have learned working with the CWPs is that the partnership which have designated person running the partnership are progressing much faster. Therefore, it is useful to have someone to support following up the CWP activities. This is a binding factor in strengthening the CWPs. Other lessons learned include, delays in reporting. This is something that needs to be handled critically but expeditiously because we miss a lot of useful information from CWPs. Have a much shorter straight forward reporting template could mitigate the challenge in the short run

Challenges

1. Slow government process during project implementation. This can delay implementing the workplan
2. CWP delays in sending their activity report

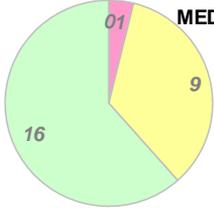
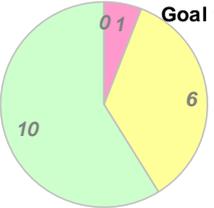
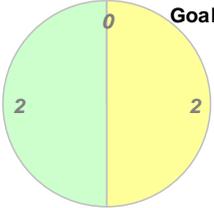
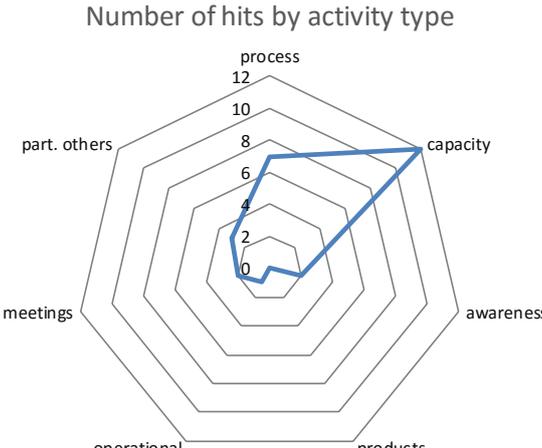
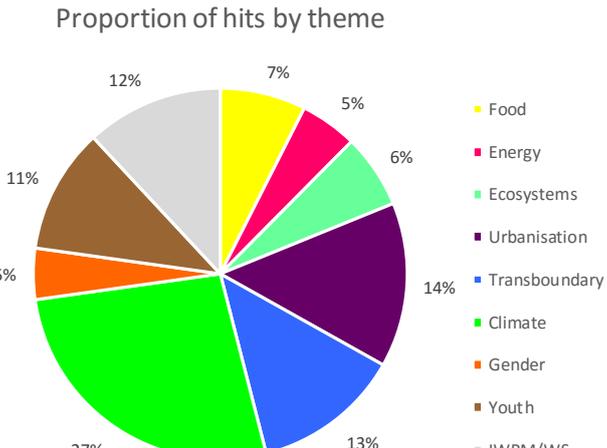
Recommendations

1. More support on resource mobilisation is required from both the Africa coordination unit and GWPO.
2. Cross-exchange visits to successful regions in resource mobilisation
3. Need for more support from steering committee in resource mobilisation
4. Continuous engagements with the mandated institutions at both regional and country levels

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²⁷	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	2M	1M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	1M	1M
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		
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	3
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 %).	50%	50%
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	12	2
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>	1	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>	1	3
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.	2	5
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	2
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2	
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	150	2 000
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	25	25
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	10	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.	6	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	4	1
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	4	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP	40%	
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.	3	3
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.	5000	118 404
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

²⁷ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.8 Mediterranean ²⁸

Progress Report (elements)		Mediterranean											
													
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine				
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	750M											
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine	Mauritania			
	A Policies	8	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0			
	B Institutional roles	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0			
	C Management Instruments	12	0	5	1	0	0	5	0	1			
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
	Total	26	4	8	1	2	0	6	4	1			
	A Policies												
	B Institutional roles												
	C Management Instruments												
	Total												
	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)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco							
	Budget (€):												
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
	Budget (€):												

MED	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>At Mediterranean level</i>, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Water Agenda through its Water Expert Group (WEG) and the promotion of the related Work Programme through its 4 Thematic areas as well as its Financing Strategy, the 5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy and Action Plan, etc.; assisting coordination for building the water-related Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region; promoting the concept of Water-Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus, including with an emphasis on wetlands, and of joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) / Source-to-Sea Planning; • <i>At South East Europe level</i>, 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; • <i>At national level</i>, with provisional emphasis on Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania as well as Montenegro and FYR Macedonia [some tbc] depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; NDC implementation; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin riparians; • By continuing and further building activities on the water governance and 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 further building activities on Water Integrity at MENA level • By designing and launching with partners the GWP-Med agenda on water-employment-migration. 	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> 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). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water- Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus including climate change considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North-Western Sahara Aquifer.</p>	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Contribute in tackling climate change and variability challenges through support to regional 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 / MCS D Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; providing methodological tool to countries for accessing international climate financing; assisting</p>	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>

<p>countries to develop a regional program proposal on climate change adaptation in the coastal area in the UNEP MAP framework; supporting the preparation of an adaptation project for submission to the Green Climate Fund in Mauritania.</p>	
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Promote sustainable management of non-conventional water resources through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting technical interventions at local level with installation of small-scale rainwater harvesting and grey water reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Malta, and possibly more), also as contribution to local climate change adaptation and youth employability objectives; • Advancing the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners, including completion of a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece. 	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 5:</i></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 and sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects. • Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on water and Gender, and Water and Youth, including with an emphasis on employment. 	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

In 2019, GWP-Med advanced on-going thematic agendas through implementation of multi-year projects while setting into course the most recent ones, at regional, country, local and transboundary levels. The latter were conceptualized, while new partnerships emerged most of which ‘beyond-the-water-box’. GWP-Med’s human resources stabilized at 20-25 staff members (a scale first achieved in 2017, and being the highest so far), while additional managerial and financial/administrative procedures and tools were introduced. Overall, 2019 provided the concluding building block in the GWP-Med Work Programme 2017-2019 implementation, while it provided for enlarging the basis for GWP-Med’s sustainability in the period of the new Strategy 2020-2025.

The majority of objectives set in the GWP-Med Work Plan 2019 were achieved. However, for the reasons discussed at the challenges/lessons/recommendations part, slow progress or even re-structuring of activities were recorded in certain cases, without nonetheless hindering considerably the overall implementation of the Work Plan 2019. A number of activities (e.g. part of the Sida Water Matchmaker in MENA Project, ADA Nexus in SEE Project, the ‘Water for the City’ project and new GEF UNEP MAP SCCF Project and GEF UNEP MAP MedProgramme Child Projects), with their budgets, were rescheduled for 2020 after agreement with donors and partners.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the Work Plan 2019 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 2019, we should mention:

- Advancements of the **UfM Water Agenda’s 4 themes** and its **long-term Financial Strategy**, and the articulation and advancement of the respective **thematic Work Plans 2018-19**. The UfM Water Agenda was mandated by the UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water (4/2017, Malta) establishing a **joint vision** for water security in the Mediterranean towards **2030**, providing **new impetus to regional and country action for IWRM**. In 2019, GWP-Med **facilitated and technically serviced** the range of activities in the process, including through provision of technical expertise and organisational support for drafting the UfM Water Agenda’s long-term Work Programme based on its 4 focus themes and delivering its Financial Strategy. The mandated UfM Water Expert Group (WEG – at the level of country Water Directors) and adjutant thematic Task Forces were assisted for linking capacities and financial resources towards defining and addressing UfM countries’ priorities. GWP-Med technically led the themes of **Water-Energy-Food-**

Ecosystems Nexus and of **Water-Employment-Migration** as well as the **Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda**. It also assisted the themes on **WASH** and on **Climate Change Adaptation**. Activities were supported by the Sida Med Water Matchmaker Project, WACDEP MED, and a UfM Technical Assistance Project.

- Advancements in the implementation of the **Nexus agenda of the ‘SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration’**. GWP-Med, being responsible for the SEE 2020 Strategy action-lines related to **Water** and to the **Nexus**: participates in the coordination board of the SEE2020 strategy; provides, along with REC, technical support to the RCC and the Regional Working Group on Environment (comprised of SEE country representatives) that are responsible for the implementation of the Strategy’s Dimension Environment; assists in exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE etc. In 2019, contributions to the SEE 2020 Strategy included identification of and agreement on priority a country (Albania) and basins (Drin and Drina) for **transboundary Nexus Assessments**, facilitation of **SEE multi-stakeholder dialogue** on the Nexus (e.g. Regional Roundtable, 10/2019, Tirana), etc. Activities were supported by the ADA Nexus in SEE Project, the GEF UNESCO IW:LEARN Project and the UBA Nexus Project. This Nexus action line is replicable in other areas of the Mediterranean and beyond.
- Advancements in the implementation of the **Nexus agenda in the North Western Sahara Aquifer System** through the basin’s Nexus Assessment, related multi-stakeholders consultations and capacity building activities, elaboration of options for enhanced institutional settings for the management of the aquifer as well as exploration for further financing/investment options including through the AUDA-NEPAD/PIDA. Furthermore, agenda was developed for assisting countries engaging with the private sector towards multiple de-pollution and Nexus objectives through a **new generation of Nexus Waste Water Treatment Plans**, aligned with the UNEP MAP and UfM agendas; fundraising is on-going. Activities are supported by the Sida Med Water Matchmaker Project. Furthermore, the **Nature-based Solutions for Water** advanced and the development of an initiative advanced with IUCN and partners, having an emphasis on promoting employability and market creation including with a youth and gender focus.
- Advancements in **servicing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU, 2011) and the Action Plan for the management of the transboundary Drin River Basin**. GWP-Med provides a central facilitating role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the Drin Basin management); under this role it coordinates key projects in close collaboration with partners including UNECE. In 2019, GWP-Med assisted **policy making**, deepened on **knowledge building** and **raised capacity** on IWRM, pollution control and flood management. More than 150 stakeholders (institutions, academia, organizations, civil society) were mobilized through related activities. Activities were primarily supported by the large-scale GEF UNDP Drin Project. Within that the multi-output Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis was completed, the Strategic Action Programme for the long-term management of the Drin Basin was completed, and three local pilot demo projects advanced. Among others, a project proposal on **flood management** to the **Adaptation Fund** was approved under UNDP’s lead with GWP-Med participation as executing partner.
- Advancements on **servicing climate resilience through water objectives in North Africa and the entire Mediterranean**, including: through assisting **Mauritania** authorities to prepare a national proposal to the **Green Climate Fund**, to prepare an action plan for the reinforcement of the water evaluation & monitoring system, and raising capacities of Mauritanian stakeholders including youth on **climate risk evaluation** and action planning through project preparation; assisting Montenegro and Libya to articulate **GCF Readiness Project proposals**; developing a UfM/GWP initiative in assistance to Mediterranean countries for accessing **international climate financing**. Activities were supported by WACDEP North Africa and WACDEP MED and the Sida Med Water Matchmaker Project.
- The successful advancement of the **Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) agenda** and the advancement of the **Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM) agenda**. In 2019, a new NCWR project was launched in Malta and a new proposal for Greece was prepared and submitted to The Coca-Cola Foundation, demonstrating how NCWR can be utilised to bridge the water deficit and contribute to climate change adaptation, through the revival of traditional practices and the application of innovative solutions. The **‘Water for the City’ Project** inaugurated its major technical intervention optimizing the urban dam of the city of Alexandroupolis, Northern Greece, adding 14% of annual water availability and multiple Nexus benefits to the city’s water and financial budget. Activities were supported by related CSR Projects of the Coca-Cola Foundation. Fundraising for the NCWR Programme continuation is on-going.
- The continuation of the **Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector** agenda, addressing aspects of sustainable financing of water services, including through Private Sector Participation (PSP). In 2019, the Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda advanced through a range of dialogue and experience sharing events (10/2019, Cairo; 11/2019, Rome), while fundraising options were explored.

- The **Water-Employment-Migration (WEM) agenda, including with a focus on Gender and Youth**, advanced as a future agenda for GWP-Med. Conceptualization, detailed action planning, and partners engagement, will be followed by fundraising exploration. WEM is one of the four focus themes agreed by countries within the UfM Water Agenda, technically led by GWP-Med, and a UfM WEM Framework Programme was prepared with the support of UfM countries and regional stakeholders. Co-operation has been established with a number of partners, including the Center for Mediterranean Integration/World Bank on the Water-Migration agenda, including through the Mediterranean Youth for Water Network (MedYWAT) and with UNESCO WWAP on the Water-Employment agenda. Activities are supported by the Sida Med Water Matchmaker Project.
- The ongoing facilitation of interested Mediterranean countries for **exploring potential accession to the UNECE Water Convention**, assisting the Convention's Secretariat. Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia have been assisted with targeted activities until now, with the provision for follow up actions which rely entirely on the discretion and decision of the national administrations. Capacity of MENA country representatives on the UNECE Water Convention was assisted. Activities are supported by the Sida Med Water Matchmaker Project.
- The advancement of the **Gender agenda**, focusing on gender mainstreaming in all key thematic agendas through their servicing projects, like on Nexus, Transboundary Water Resources Management, Climate Change Adaptation and Water-Employment-Migration. Among others, a number of sub-regional dialogues and consultation events received a gender-focus (e.g. Nexus in SEE, 10/2019, Tirana; MPs and Media, 12/2019, Rabat; Drin collaboration, 12/2019, Tirana).
- The successful coordination and organisation for the third consecutive year of the **MENA Focus events during the 2019 World Water Week in Stockholm**, which was well-attended and substantial on discussions and messages. Focus was on Water & Youth and on Water-Employment-Migration, both with a strong Gender focus. As of 2016, the MENA Focus is 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.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Water resources management in the Mediterranean remains challenging: natural conditions are unfavourable, particularly in MENA; the water sector, despite the recognition of its importance, remains marginalized in national political agendas vs productive sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, transport, communications, etc); water is a very politicized issue that, along with livelihoods, directly relates to political stability; governance settings should be further attuned to needs and emerging challenges; and there is insufficient public and donor financing, while private sector engagement remains limited. Socio-political conditions and in certain cases war, the enduring economic crisis and migration challenges in some MENA countries, form further obstacles to achieving sustainability objectives. In the SEE, though the EU approximation is a common objective, recent delays on some countries' EU accession have caused political turbulence. Among others, frequent changes in public administrations, and reluctance to undertake initiatives and responsibilities often even on technical matters, create operational obstacles in advancing planning and action. At the same time, despite a range of training efforts and progress marked, capacities of public administrators and stakeholders remain insufficient to respond to challenges. Despite these, most Mediterranean countries are taking steps and certain regional and national water agendas are advancing.
- Governments clearly state the need for collaboration and raise demand for regional action to assist them tackle issues. Regional institutions, like UfM and UNEP MAP, facilitate development of competent regional water and climate change agendas. However, some processes continue facing obstacles which, in the best case, translate on delays. This is retrofitting a fatigue that is not helpful for promoting regional initiatives. Often, substantial difficulties originate from a relatively small number of countries based on highly political matters, for which resolution is often proven to be difficult, demonstrating the high political contents of the water agenda in the region. The politically cumbersome process towards the UfM Ministerial Conference on Water is a profound proof of these. However, these, by no means, reduce the importance and contribution of regional cooperation, including as potential game changer for a number of matters that are difficult to tackle through sole national initiatives. This is true not only on purely water-related matters, but also on cross-cutting issues like gender, equity, human rights and poverty.

It is interesting that some regional cooperation processes can reach, remarkably conveniently, agreement on key guiding documents, like strategies and action plans, while they then face difficulty in securing beneficiaries' and donors' engagement. At the same time, it is observed that other regional processes, that may have greater potential

with the donors thus stimulating political interest, face obstacles in securing political agreement on strategic documents and ways forward. Overall, water financing, through the range of options including private sector participation, is of high interest to countries. However, water pricing / valuing issues remain cumbersome with decision makers been reluctant to tackle them.

- Transboundary cooperation, particularly in MENA, is a politically loaded and, often, technically complicated agenda. This is the case even in transboundary water bodies where collaboration is on-going for long and coordination mechanisms are in place. Despite difficulties, or even because of these (since they provide a reality check by bringing up the actual diversity of views and interests), there is high scope to continue investing on activities in assistance of promoting transboundary cooperation. Sharing of related experiences from other parts of the globe and the Mediterranean, particularly from Southeastern Europe, provides a valid tool for enhancing common understanding.
- Legal frameworks are complex and time-consuming to modify, adopt and enforce at national level; even more so when they concern international agreements for which the acceptance of and accession to entails also issues of sovereignty and politico-security concerns. The dedicated and persistent work on raising awareness and building capacity on the UNECE Water Convention has born fruits in certain MENA countries, some of which currently explore options and modalities (through inter-ministerial committees or targeted technical supporting work) and contemplate potential accession to the Convention. Iraq is the most advanced in this process, with the ratification of the accession currently being with the Parliament. Lebanon and Tunisia have also advanced the contemplation of acceding to the Convention, with targeted discussions and clarifications on specific technical issues.
- For mainstreaming cross-cutting issues to be effective and effortless, they need to form an integral part of any activity's implementation and not a separate line of work distinct from the other action lines. Capacity is crucial for identifying the entry points for such considerations and for providing hands-on and targeted guidance. In the same manner, securing operational synergies with gender-specialised actors bears strong impact and results-sustainability potential. Transforming gender mainstreaming from an *ad hoc* and peripheral consideration to core business seems to hold the potential for actual results. Similarly, applying a youth lens in the implementation of activities needs relevant strategising so as to avoid turning it into a simulated manifestation of concern about such issues. Particularly for youth, including young women, engaging them in policy and technical processes, receives meaning only when it leads to tangibles.
- 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 2018. 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 a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities given the unavailability of related donors' budget lines.
- There is high interest by countries on 'out-of-the-water-box' agendas which reflect the evolution of integrated concepts like the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus, and/or high needs like the Water-Employment-Migration agenda. Similar is with more established agendas, like the Climate Change Adaptation/Climate Resilience including in the coastal and marine areas also with a focus on addressing the new climate change international financing instruments. Given a shared demand for 'less on paper, more on tangibles' these agendas need to demonstrate capacity to fundraise as well as early practical results for beneficiaries, including through applied solutions at local level, to keep countries' attention and become useful agents of change.
- Cross-institutional interaction is key to the successful introduction of reforms not only for the water sector, but also for inter-sectoral coordination and even more so for the needed collaboration and joint work among public entities, as the Nexus approach foresees.
- Market-based approaches have offered solutions to political economies for some time, including in the energy, transport and communication sectors. Their application in the water sector is more recent and remains largely convoluted; there is a lot to learn from the experience in the other sectors.
- It is essential to identify and acknowledge the limits of conventional financing to the water sector and explore the potential (preferably with pilots) of alternative financing options and blended financing. The engagement of the private sector, including the banks, in water financing and related investments remains modest. More effort is needed for

identifying entry points and utilising windows of opportunity for making the most of their potential, with due respect to the benefits and obligations from such involvement.

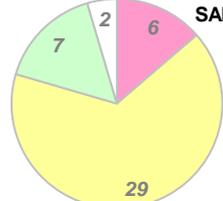
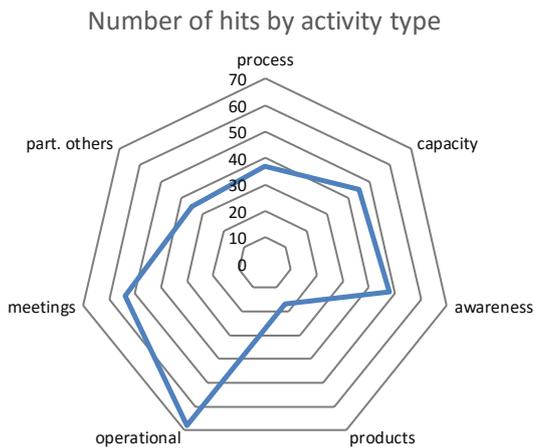
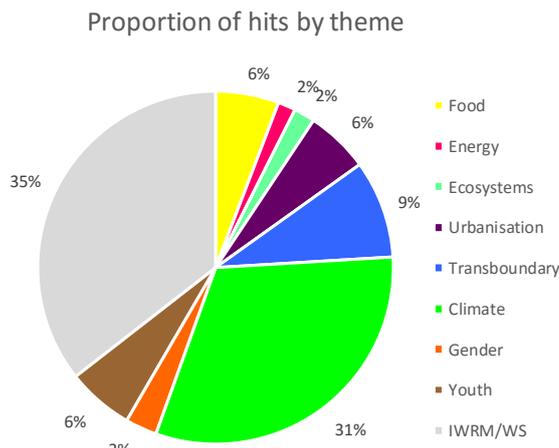
- Capacity of public institutions remains severely challenged and hampered when often changes of administration take place. Capacity building, including at cross-institutional level, is steadily among the top-ranked priority issues and in dire need for support and related provisions.
- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 20-25 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. The internal process on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations advanced, 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.
- The estimated 2020 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. Fund-raising efforts will consistently continue.

Opening and/or delving further into on-going themes, including governance and financing also for private sector participation and water integrity, transboundary water resources management, water-food-energy-environment nexus, climate change resilience, non-conventional water resources, integrated urban water resources management, IWRM/ICZM (Source-to-Sea), etc, will continue. Furthermore, the GWP SDG Support Facility as well as the Water-Employment-Migration are creating new niches for GWP-Med at national and regional levels. Gender and Youth is in focus in most of these thematic lines of GWP-Med action.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ²⁹	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	206.7M	206.7M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	261	255.1M
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	3	2
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		2
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	3
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	2	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 %).	40%	40%
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>	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>	2	1
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>	2	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.	1	3
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4	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	100,000	100,000
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	400	400
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1	5
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.	60	60
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	2
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.		3M
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	1M	1M

²⁹ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.9 South America

Progress Report (elements)		South America									
											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela		
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
	A Policies	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	5	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	
	Total	12	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	1	
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		SAM		Goal 1		Goal 2		Goal 3			
											
	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)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela		
	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):										

SAM	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> An analysis of transboundary water management in South America is developed and follow up actions are identified, building on on-going institutional initiatives in the region</p>	<p>In 2019 GWP SAM has made good advances in this topic, as: engage new regional key stakeholders, organized various activities, integrated an holistic approach, built capacities among regional technicians and constructed agreements to continue fostering this topic in 2020</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Funds are mobilized for implementation of the IDMP pilot project for Northwestern Argentina, with the support of the government and in line with the IDB-funded South American Drought Information System (SADIS)</p>	<p>Despite this project didn't go forward as expected it served to integrate GWP SAM in different kinds of initiatives: SADIS (as a project already supported by IDB and also Euroclima +; and the COHIFE (Federal Hydrological Council of Argentina). It is worthy to highlight that we have been working the whole year with the Argentinian national government in other initiatives as HELP, SDG and GCF.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Strengthening of GWP South America is prioritised by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing portfolio consolidation and coherence between CWP's and the RWP, considering the main interests and needs of countries and taking into account the accumulated knowledge and strengths of the Region A project proposal development workshop is organised to support resources mobilisation at country and regional level. 	<p>We succeeded in getting an agreement among the countries and a regional strategy that takes into account the historical needs and challenges. Also the accumulated knowledge generation has been briefed and taken into account on the activities that are going to be developed next year. The leadership of Carlos Saito as GWP Chair was key on building a regional strategy. The workshop has been done in September in Bogotá, where a regional vision was achieved.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The planned activities were achieved. The NOA proposal opened other opportunities.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>We must continue working on the regional vision and strengthening our branding, that is really weak in the region with few but very valuable stakeholders exceptions. Engage better and proactive key stakeholders is still a challenge. As a lesson learned is the relevance to meet the people in presence to begin to establish confidence bonds to work together and build long term relationships. It is necessary that CWP's work and engage the memberships and not only work with the SC, that has been repeatedly the same during the years.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ³⁰	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	6,000	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	20k	
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.		
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 %).	70%	
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>	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>		
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	11
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	2	
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2,600	
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	1	1
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	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.	7	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		2
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.	10k	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	10k	10 000

³⁰ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.10 South Asia

Progress Report (elements)		South Asia												
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
Value Added (proxy €):														
Beneficiaries (NB):														
Investments (leverage):														
Value Added (proxy €):														
Beneficiaries (NB):														
Investments (leverage):														
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
A Policies		3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0			
B Institutional roles		14	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	3			
C Management Instruments		7	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2			
2014-to date Total		24	1	0	2	1	5	0	1	9	5			
A Policies														
B Institutional roles														
C Management Instruments														
2014-to date 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)														
2014-to date														
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
2014-todate														
Budget (€):														
Budget (€):														

SAS	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan Water Partnership (BhWP): Education and awareness raising on water resources management amongst the project beneficiaries and other relevant institutions. BhWP has always focused on the sensitization and education of stakeholders on IWRM and in 2019 this will remain a priority activity. As a Civil Society organization and given the small funding, this seems to be the most feasible options until BhWP can raise bigger fund. Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP): Capacity building and knowledge transfer to the senior/mid-level professionals on IWRM and introducing the participants to the practical application of IWRM with a real 'On the ground' scenario. Simultaneously, the principles and concepts of IWRM will help implement the Delta Plan 2100 of the Government of Bangladesh and achieving SDG Goal 6. GWP Nepal: Support to the government to bring SDG 6 at a sub-national level. As identified by the SDG Final Report of Nepal, localisation of SDG goals at sub-national level could be a challenge with the changed political system (from unitary system of governance to the federal system). Thus, GWP Nepal/JVS shall support the government in localising SDG 6 at sub-national level (selected province). Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP): Work with local governments developing adaptation plans for extreme climate events. In order to achieve these goals, PWP will seek membership in the Climate Change Council and will provide assistance to agriculture, environment and drinking water sectors affected by climate change. Sri Lanka Water Partnership (SLWP): RBO/RBM activities will focus on catchment conservation, especially in the context of mini hydro-development, and the need for disaster risk reduction in flood and landslide prone areas. It will look at water quality/pollution issues in selected watercourses based on LRF initiatives. Rainwater harvesting systems for schools for health and sanitation (SDG 6) and the urban wetland programme will continue in the western province for setting up community stakeholder platforms and biodiversity studies. 	<p>GWP Bhutan: IWRM sensitization and education programme for schools, local government leaders and other relevant institutions. BhWP brought about reaching out to the community in Punakha Dzongkhag, raising awareness on IWRM and simultaneously introducing the climate resilience of addressing water scarcity in communities through the water resource management. The 25 Non-Formal Education instructors and ECCD facilitators are one of the key actors for the programme of IWRM sensitization and the platform addressed women's role in integrated and sustainable management of water resources.</p> <p>GWP Bangladesh: Signed a MoU with Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) and the activity to be started in October. This was delayed due to delayed in obtaining the approval of NGO Bureau of Bangladesh.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: Activity is ongoing. GWP Nepal signed a contract with a supplier effect from February 2019 to work on this at Province No 2. A consultative meeting was held at the ministry of physical planning and Projects of province No-2 regarding the "SDG-6 status and the challenges" to achieve it. Report from the consultation has been prepared and circulated for the review for the final draft.</p> <p>PWP has worked with local governments in outlining their adaptation actions and regularly advises on financial allocations. It works with grass root institutions in Tharparkar to plan and seek financing for community based initiatives in drinking water, agriculture, livestock and environment.</p> <p>SLWP: Programmes held for WED and Wetland Day. A tree planting programme with Red Cross, Lions and Kadugannawa UC of Nanu oya on canal reservation on 9th June and an Interactive workshop on wetlands with University of Colombo and University of Jaffna on 1st February. Also programme with Western Provincial Ministry of Education held for 75 students and teachers at Diyasaru Uyana on 8th February.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bhutan has the highest per capita water availability in the region. However, access to water has always been the issue across all the country, especially for the 	<p>BhWP: For the Hydram project implementation, the first meeting and consultation with relevant stakeholders, District Administrator, District Environment Officer and local leader</p>

<p>communities. Therefore, improving access to water for the communities through climate smart technology such as the Hydraulic Ramp Pump system could be piloted which do not require any energy to pump the water, up to the maximum height of 100 meters. During 2019, BhWP will pilot test the system and if it is successful, this system could be replicated in other water stressed area in Bhutan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BWP: Women are increasingly playing a role in managing water both for municipal water supply and for irrigated agriculture. Identifying the number of women professionals and practitioners will help BWP further increase their presence as well as skills and empower women to bring about overall improvement in the management of the larger water sector. • GWP Nepal: Support selected local government(s) integrating climate change adaptation action(s) into local planning process. GWP Nepal shall assist the local government customize climate change adaptation action(s) from a local perspective, in the context of a changed governance structure and within which the entry point shall be identified for the integration of climate adaptation into local planning process. • PWP will conduct outreach activities with youth on water and climate change through meeting, print and social media. • SLWP: SLWP will undertake gender and youth activities contributing to the implementation of SDG 5, 6 and 13. Leadership provided to the menstrual hygiene (MHM) programme for schools will be expanded beyond the Central Province. Special Youth Forums will be held at Provincial level for young agency professionals in water and natural resources sectors. Self-employment programmes for youth will also be promoted with the support of organisations such as YWCA and Lions. The use of technology options and demonstration projects for staff and CBO as part of climate change adaptation activities will be expanded for irrigation to the plantation sector. 	<p>was held for the project inception. Then conducted the South-South Exchange Program to Nepal hosted by the Center for Resources Technology of Nepal (CRT) with the main objective of familiarizing and acquiring knowledge on Hydrant. After having begun with the initial phase of the project by carrying out the socio-economic survey in the villages of Theodtsho Gewog and Nyachhe Gekha of Rubesa Gewog to collect the baseline socio-economic information, the survey assessment for the feasibility study of Hydrant implementation was carried out liaising with the hydrant proficient expertise out of which only two sites were feasible from the 4 identified sites. The report on the Survey and Assessment Report on Feasibility of Hydraulic Ram Pump Project in Bhutan and budget estimation was established liaising with CRT/N. The installation of the Hydrant has been started beginning with material procurement.</p> <p>BWP: Developed the initial list in 2018 and in the process of improving it. The final to be given in November.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: A consultant was mobilized in February to support the Province No 2. At a first step, the local development plans and programs of the Province 2 were assessed to identify the development associated with climate change. Subsequently, a consultative meeting was carried out at the Ganeshman Charnath Municipality along with the relevant stakeholders on the effective mechanism to integrate climate change in to the local plan. Initial report has been prepared and has been circulated for the review.</p> <p>PWP: Seminar held on World Water Day celebration with Sarawan AWP in District Mastung and more than 100 students /Stakeholders were participated. One awareness raising workshop on climate change and its impacts was held for students at the Government Quetta School and more than 200 students, teachers were participated. Meeting with youth in Tehsil, Tharparkar District to discuss the challenges related to climate change in achieving SDGs. More than 30 participants were present. PWP has helped identify key youth leaders to showcase PWP guided work at 4th Karachi Water Conference upcoming in November, 2019.</p> <p>SLWP: 1st Young Water Professionals Programme for Northern Province was held in Jaffna with the participation of 58 youth. An MHM Programme in Matale was held with the participation of 423 girls.</p>
<p>Highlight 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BhWP: Strengthening the CWP through meetings and effective engagement of steering committee members 	<p>An Operational Manual to get the SC member mobilization has been developed having all the SC members assembled.</p>

<p>and partner institutions in the implementation of the CWP program. BhWP as an entity requires to build its capacity, especially in terms of accessing funds through its members. Therefore, BhWP in 2019 will focus on strengthening the partnership and increase its membership base.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Nepal: Research Assistantship for master-level students in water and climate change. Continuing this activity from previous years, GWP Nepal shall provide assistantship for capacity building for young fellows pursuing research on climate change, water and environment. • SLWP: SLWP will seek expanded CSR support from the corporate sector for its water and sanitation school and DDR activities, especially in the plantation and tea estate sector. Currently, its LRF budget is almost similar to the GWP Core provision and its reserves almost twice the core budget. It will continue to strengthen its partnerships for joint activity through judicious collaboration including with Cap-Net Lanka, YWCA, Rotary and Lions club as in 2018. 	<p>Therefore, BhWP is strengthened through the effective engagement of the SC members for any planning or when any BhWP activity is to be taken place.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: Three students from Nepal Engineering college were selected this year for the Research Assistantship program based on significance and relevance of the research topic. The research topic selected are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Change and Urbanization Combined Exposure to Urban Flooding: Analysis of Case of Dhobi Khola Corridor in Kathmandu. - Dimensions, Frequency and Recurrence of Intra-System Water Conflicts and Cooperation: A Case Analysis of Community Drinking Water System in Artang of Nuwakot district. - Water, Agriculture and Rural Livelihood Nexus: A case study of Chandra Nahar (Canal), Saptari District, Nepal. <p>The field work has been done in the respective areas under the guidance of supervisors. Initial field report has been prepared and the 3 research fellows are incorporating the comments.</p> <p>SLWP: In collaboration with HNB, handed over 6 RWH tanks for six selected schools in Hatton, Central Province under the tea landscape programme. In collaboration of Department of Export Agriculture and the Village Awakening programme (Gami Pubuduwa) of HNB conducted an awareness raising programme on improving livelihood security with climate change adaptation attended by 65 for export crops farmers.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BWP: Bangladesh is a frontline country in water and climate hazards, where the youth, major part of population, is being adversely affected by these phenomena. To enhance youth and gender capacities to improve sustainable water management and climate change adaptation, knowledge based interventions are required. The initiative will further help youth and women playing significant a role in mobilizing the community towards a water secure Bangladesh. In collaboration with WRG 2030, BWP also plans to implement phase II of the action research titled “Introducing Water-Efficient Technologies to Barind Tract Area” in 2019. This will address the target 4 of SDG 6. A proposal for funding of the phase II project has already been submitted jointly by BWP & WRG2030 to TCCC. The project is expected to be approved by the end of 2018 for another year (2019). The proposed funding for 2019 is US\$250,000. The first phase of the study conducted in 2018 showed promising results for improving water productivity which will be further studied for sustainability. • GWP Nepal: A dissemination workshop shall be organised at the federal level to share the findings of the Core and WACREP activities among selected stakeholders to solicit their input and feedback. The 	<p>BWP is supporting BWWN for carrying out programs of Bangladesh Women and Water Network for sustainable water management and enhancement of role of women in water management.</p> <p>BWP is carrying out a project “Introducing Water Efficient Technologies (IWET) to Barind Tract Area” through its two partners namely (i) DASCOH Foundation and (ii) Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture Bangladesh (SAFA Bangladesh). BWP is looking forward to extend the Project in 2020 also.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: Will be organised towards the end of the year.</p> <p>SLWP: CCA programmes undertaken with WACREP funds are; Agricultural field staff and farmer leaders trained at the workshop in Jaffna: 64 participants (Tamil medium) Farmer Leaders and officers at the WS in Kilinochchi: 60 participants (Tamil medium) Training for Irrigation Department, 69 field staff were trained in Sinhala medium with Cap-Net Support. Leaders of Farmer Organisations (FO) of Bathalagoda, Hakwatuna Oya and Kimbulwana Oya major irrigation</p>

<p>objective of this activity is to inform relevant stakeholders, partners and media about the different activities of GWP Nepal and also providing a platform for young and inspiring water professionals to interact with experienced policy makers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SLWP WACREP: Priority will be given to holding climate change adaptation programmes in Tamil language for officers and farmer leaders in Northern and Eastern Provinces and also in plantation areas of the central province. 	<p>schemes: 81 trained in Sinhala medium with Cap-Net Support.</p>
<p>Highlight 5: IWP</p> <p>Activity-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWP will facilitate Bachelors and Master degree students as youth water champions to raise awareness on water conservation and make youth water leader <p>Activity-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase finance access to women social entrepreneur for small water enterprise to improve public health in Medak districts, Telangana State (India) <p>Activity-3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IWP will build capacity of Local Urban Bodies in Rajasthan (from representatives of 6 cities i.e, <i>Ajmer, Alwar, Jaipur, Bara,Bundi, Kishangarh</i>) on Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals <p>Activity-4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of multi-stakeholder’s platform for rejuvenation of Hindon river and its tributaries <p>Activity-5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community resilience to water induced disasters and climate change: A study and documentation of good practices in selected river islands of the Brahmaputra River Basin, Assam (India) <p>Activity-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Governors Meeting and Annual General Body Meeting (AGBM) - GWP-India Annual Partners Meet) <p>Activity-6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Management including M & E activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Master/Bachelor Degree students were selected and after four rounds of intensive interview, they were placed with different organizations/ institutions working in water sector and climate change for fellowship. Small Water Entrepreneurs (SWEs) operated by Small Householder Groups (SHGs) through iJal Water Stations set-up by Safe Water Network India in Medak district, Telangana State (India). iJal Water Stations are providing direct access to women for safe drinking water and for SHGs as alternate sources of income generation for better livelihood. At present a research study is going on to see Improvement in the quality of life including social and economic aspects of the 12 women of 4 iJal water stations; Impact on the quality of life due to direct access of safe drinking water; benefits of SHGs as SWEs. The project has built the capacity of local authorities/governments to create, enable, institutionalize and promote inclusive governance and management mechanisms for the water sector by considering IUWM approaches and principles. It has built capacity of urban local bodies to undertake water sector reforms for closing the urban water loop and conservation of urban water bodies. So far data collection task on water quality of concerned Municipal Corporations has been done, a capacity building training program for 16 PHED engineers has been organized for Water and Sanitation Support Organization & Public Health and Engineering officials and staff in Jaipur, Rajasthan (India). Six case studies from different parts of India has been collected and compiled. A Training Module has been developed. IWP is working for Hindon river and its tributaries rejuvenation and identified multi-stakeholders and undertaken several activities with the support of 2030 Water Resources Group. On June, 2019, Multi-Stakeholders Platform (MSP) for Ganga/Hindon Tributary Management

was launched by Government of Uttar Pradesh for catalyzing collective action for Hindon river rejuvenation. IWP is a member of high level Steering Board and a member of Core Committee Group of MSP. IWP has reviewed and sent recommendations on Draft Vision Documents for Hindon river rejuvenation and ensured participation of multi-stakeholders in different forums.

- IWP is undertaking a study on socio-economic-environmental status; examining community’s perception about impact of water induced disasters and climate change on their lives, livelihoods; studying and documenting the resilience practices of the communities living in three river islands of Brahmaputra river and will recommend strategies for reduction of disaster risk and improvement in adaptation to climate change effects. IWP will organize a dissemination workshop on findings of the study and recommendations with concerned District and State officials.
- A detailed Document on good practices of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will be developed and a Policy analysis brief will be produced.
- The aim of IWP Board of Governors (BOG) Meeting is to seek strategic guidance from the BOG members for institution building e.g. project ideas, governance, new areas of interventions, approval of Work Plan & Budget, reporting on activities undertaken till the preceding months, suggestions on funding support from Govt./NGOs/CSR companies. The purpose of AGBM is to apprise AGBM members about the activities carried out by IWP in a particular year on IWRM/CC and seek their innovative ideas, concepts which they have applied on IWRM/CC in their respective area of operation and seek, success stories, case studies for dissemination. IWP holds 4 BOG meetings and 1 AGBM in a year.
- So far, IWP has three Board of Governors Meeting have been held and fourth Board of Governors meeting and 1 Annual General Body Meeting (GWP-India) partners meeting will be organized in Nov, 2019.
- So far, IWP has undertaken six (6) M & E visits to different activities areas and given suggestions on the activities.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

BWP: Seven activities have been planned for 2019 and agreements have been signed for 4 activities with the implementing partners and other activities have been planned for Q4 except one activity which has been completed. The details of implementation progress are given below;

Program	Planned	Achieved	Remark
1. TOT on IWRM to build capacity of water professional for better understanding of IWRM principles and practices for its implementation.	Initially planned to implement in Q1, 2019. Further the activity has been shifted in Q3.	Agreement has been signed with CEGIS, a partner organization of BWP.	Delayed due to delay in getting Govt. approval.
2. BWWN will prepare a list of women professionals & grass-root level female	Initially planned to implement in Q2, 2019.	Agreement has been signed with BWWN, a	Delayed due to delay in

organizers in the water sector and determine how to help encourage and attract more such professionals in this sector.	Further the activity has been shifted in Q3.	sister organization of BWP.	getting Govt. approval.
3. BWP will enhance youth and gender Capacities about to improve sustainable Water Management and Climate Change Adaptation through schools and Local Organizations/Partner Organizations.	Initially planned to implement in Q2, 2019. Further the activity has been shifted in Q3.	Agreement has been signed with EPRC, a partner organization of BWP. Training sessions on the topic have been conducted in four selected schools.	Delayed due to delay in getting Govt. approval.
4. Capacity Building Training on Climate Change Adaptation in the Water Sector.	Initially planned to implement in Q3, 2019. Further the activity has been shifted in Q4.	Agreement has been signed with CEGIS, a partner organization of BWP.	Will be implemented in Q4.
5. BWP will publish newsletter focusing the significant/important activities of the year 2018.	Initially planned to implement in Q3, 2019. Further the activity has been shifted in Q4.	BWP is compiling all reports of 2018 for publishing the newsletter	Will be published in Q4
6. BWP will hold at least 4 Executive Committee (EC) meeting in the year.	Holding 4 Executive Committee Meetings	Conducted.	Done.
7. BWP will hold its annual general meeting (AGM) to discuss various administrative, financial and programmatic issues of the partnership for their governance and update its existing membership status and draw new membership.	Initially planned to implement in Q2, 2019. Further the activity has been shifted in Q4.	BWP has fixed date for holding the AGM on 2 November 2019.	Will be conducted in Q4.

BhWP: - BhWP plays a significant role bringing about the addressing of water scarcity in rural Bhutan, particularly in a community level. Although on a Dzongkhag/district level, the district is not water scarce but when viewed on a community level, the community is water stressed, therefore, BhWP is recognized to be benefitting particularly on a community level with Hydrant Project and sensitization on IWRM as well.

GWP Nepal: All the activities are being implemented on schedule. GWP Nepal supported the government to bring SDG 6 at a sub-national level. Consultation workshop organised at the Province No -2. National planning commission report on SDG-2015 identified that there has been challenges of localizing SDG-6 goals at the sub-national level. The means of localization was discussed with the different stakeholders of different ministries and agencies of Province No -2 in collaboration with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development which is mandated institute for SDG work. The stakeholders commended the GWP Nepal effort and intended to work closely on this issue with JVS/ GWP Nepal. The following actions are contributed to this efforts;

- Supported selected local government(s) integrating climate change adaptation action(s) into local planning process. JVS/GWP Nepal organised consultative meeting with the elected representatives and officials of Ganeshman Charnath Municipality of Dhanusa districts of Eastern Nepal on their policy and programs related to climate change adaptation as to how the integration of climate change adaptation into real local planning process. Knowledge gap was realized by the participants and they felt the need to strengthen their technical knowledge and committed to integrate climate change adaptation into local planning process.
- Research Assistantship for master-level students in water and climate change. There students granted the research fellowship to carry out the research on water and climate change. These topics are significant and contribute to the anchor areas of GWP overall goal.

IWP: All the planned activities are going on as per schedule, except Activity No. 5 which was affected by the devastating floods in the project districts of Assam. The final outcome will come on completion of all the activities, which is due at mid-December, 2019.

PWP: Within the meagre resource available for tense activities, PWP feels it has accomplished to great extent, the targets set for the activity. Funding limitations tend to overshadow intensification and geographical coverage.

SLWP: Activities restricted/curtailed from planned WP due to reduced budget for programmes in 2019.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

BWP: The major challenges is in delaying the getting Government approvals.

Lesson learnt & recommendations is to submit the application to Government by August/September of the previous year to take up the project in the next year. E.g. Submit application in Aug-Sept' 2019 to take up projects in 2020.

BhWP: - Constraint funds which limits the scope of the project/activity. Therefore, GWPO should upscale the budget so that any activity is carried out effectively and efficiently. Since GWPO has now launched a strategy, "Mobilizing for a Water Secure World", and GWPO is renowned to bring about the change in Water Issue which is the rampant issue colliding with the Climate Change, the youths should be empowered and then brought into decision making which can have positive impact in the future as well as the sustainability of the CWPS.

GWP Nepal:

- The limited funding constrained the scope of work and mobilization of the partners
- GWP Nepal suggests that GWPO established the contact with central government which helps the CWP in order to implement the CWP work effectively.
- New political dispensation affected the timely implementation of the work plan.
- Socio-cultural setup determined the responsiveness of the community which eventually affects the implementation ability and hence the output.
- GWPO should upscale the funding level so that CWPs can effectively implement their activities.
- GWPO should establish contact with at least the central government of the respective countries that can facilitate the local fund raising.
- GWPO should take a lead in creating a level-playing field for RWPs/CWPs for the strategic activities like trans-boundary water cooperation that is very sensitive and political at times in South Asia.

IWP: Non-availability of district/State officials on due date for training programs/workshops owing to their other prior commitments. Therefore, shifting of the dates. Floods in the project area experienced this year.

PWP: Water is a Devolution subjects. Agriculture and health requires coordination with each province which is taxing on staff time. Working through partnerships is plausible way forward.

SLWP: Matching funds needed if LRF is to be expanded

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ³¹	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		41.8M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	270k	
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		
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 %).	70%	70%
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
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>		2
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	5	
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	11	11
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		2
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	200	439
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	8
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth		17
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	11
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	12
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.	260k	278 700
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	90k	95 429

³¹ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.11 Southeast Asia

Progress Report (elements)		SEA		REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam	
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam		
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2		
	Total	9	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	2		
		Lao PDR											
	A Policies	0											
	B Institutional roles	1											
	C Management Instruments	0											
	Total	1											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	SEA												
	Goal 1												
	Goal 2												
	Goal 3												
	2014-to date	<p>Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /</p> <p>A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +</p> <p>A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++</p>											
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2014-to date	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p>						<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>					
	INPUTS (Budgets)	SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam		
Budget (€):													
Budget (€):													

SEA	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Monitoring Dashboard fully operational for better coordination among GWP-SEA networks to increase GWP-SEA profile in the region and country level SEA IWRM status update report in collaboration with NatGeo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Monitoring Dashboard is now fully operational and has helped to mainstream Planning, monitoring and communication between RWP and CWPs This will only be implemented in 2020 (postponed)
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <p>GWP Multi-stakeholder position papers from CWPs and RWP on different strategic issues at country and regional level.</p>	<p>The case of Indonesia Multi-stakeholder position paper to influence the development of National Water Resources Law in Indonesia has been accepted and incorporated by the government of Indonesia. One full chapter on community participation was added in the water resources law.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <p>Example of facilitation of IWRM implementation at river basin level in countries (possibly Indonesia, Thailand and Philippines)</p>	<p>TBA (likely to be postponed to 2021)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <p>1st GWP Inter-Regional (Lancang-Mekong) Multi-stakeholder platform discussion on data and information exchange (GWP China-GWP-SEA-GWPO)</p>	<p>Follow up on the joint project (6 countries) is still on progress despite the very slow process.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Many of the planned highlight activities are not under the control of GWP SEA/CWPs. In some activities where GWP SEA can lead the initiative, the expected result is achieved. Leading an initiative is difficult, especially when more powerful organizations are involved. In this kind of situation, it takes specific skills to be visible and at the same time having significant influence for the initiative.</p> <p>On the postponed activities matter, it is purely the limited human resources that made some of strategic activity could not be implemented. At the CWPs level, the voluntary mechanism has made it even more difficulty to coordinate and even to support. Communication still takes days to be responded. Many activities are being implemented towards the end of the year due to higher priority of personal/individual affairs.</p> <p>In term of collaborating with other partners or organizations, it usually came in towards the mid of the year. While the collaboration is still limited in form of organizing session at a conference of international events, this should be seen as an entry point to develop further collaboration. GWP SEA is now trying to improve the collaboration into a more significant collaboration.</p> <p>Important note: After learning from these two years of activities proposed by CWPs and compare it against GWP mandate, GWP SEA sees the need to focus the design of an activity that can utilize the MSP and increase the visibility of GWP networks in the region. This redesign of activity will be proposed for the 2020-2022 3-years work program and 2020 annual workplan.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Main challenge:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary system of CWPs Partners need to be meaningfully engaged. Not only just consulted but doing something together as a platform Understanding of MSP as way of work is different among the CWPs <p>Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Full paid CWPs secretariat staffs (Country coordinator and Secretary) Focus the activity to achieve GWP main objective: a. facilitating the adoption of IWRM; b. facilitating the adoption of IWRM. Re-branding IWRM and GWP as the safe guardian of IWRM in the region (Map IWRM status and organize IWRM conference in every country to solve the problem related to IWRM implementation) 	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ³²	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	50k	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	200k	
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		
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		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		
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>		
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.	6	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
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		
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	1	1
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	2	1
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.	20k	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	15k	

³² As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.12 Southern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Southern Africa											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	12.5M											
		Swaziland Tanzania, I Zambia Zimbabwe											
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
2014-to date	A Policies	23	6	4	0	0	1	1	3	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	10	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0		
	C Management Instruments	7	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	40	9	13	0	0	1	2	3	1	0		
			Swaziland Tanzania, I Zambia Zimbabwe Mauritius DRC										
	A Policies	0	0	4	3	0	1						
	B Institutional roles	1	0	0	1	0	0						
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	1	0	0						
	Total	1	0	4	5	0	1						
	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)													
2014-to date													
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
2014-to date	Budget (€):												
		Swaziland Tanzania, I Zambia Zimbabwe											
	Budget (€):												

SAF	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch the AIP in collaboration with AU, NEPAD, AfDB, AMCOW and others. • Initiate PIDA Water implementation with NEPAD, AMCOW, AU and ICA • Support SADC Industrialisation and job creation strategy through implementation of the of RSAP IV programme- transboundary waters, nexus, IUWM/WASH • Support WACDEP implementation - project preparation for GCF water projects, GEF, Adaptation Fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMCOW Ministers Adopted Decision on African Water Investment Programme (AIP) in February 2019 • Project Identification Form (PIF) for a Project proposal on Limpopo basin transboundary water management was developed for GEF funding. The PIF was developed through a working session between GWPSA, LIMCOM and UNDP. UNDP is the Implementing Entity for the project. The PIF is submitted to GEF through UNDP • GWPSA collaborated with SADC, DBSA, UN-Environment and other partners in preparing and submitting a funding application to the International Climate Initiative (IKI)/Germany. The main objective of the application is to facilitate the financing of NDCs in the SADC Member States. GWP Africa CU also contributed in preparing another proposal (global level) for the same financing source. • A regional workshop on preparing a SADC-HYCOS IV project proposal for GCF financing organized. The workshop brought together the hydrologists, NDAs and other partners together. The first draft concept note prepared.
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge materials based on processes and results of the program • Facilitate knowledge and information sharing at SADC regional level • Strengthen communication-social media, monthly updates and online impact magazine-outreach to partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Africa Program Coordination Meetings held with the objective of progress update and sharing information. Preparing WACDEP Narrative and Flagship reports going on. • GWP Africa Program Coordination Meeting held in Zambia back-to-back to the PIDA Water workshop. The meeting reviewed the different GWP programs in Africa. Experience sharing was also facilitated between the regions. • The 2018 WACDEP Africa Annual Report was prepared and shared with GWPSA Partners. • 'WACDEP Report. 10 stories of impact' was developed with GWPSA input and coordination. The report outlines impact of GWP climate resilience programmes. Over \$1.2 Billion in water investments influenced • GWPSA contributed in panel discussions at the European Union (EU) Climate Diplomacy Week that was held from 30th September to 4th October 2019 at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa. The aim was to foster youth's active and constructive engagement in climate action, through equipping South African youth with knowledge and understanding of climate change • The NAP Water Supplement "Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans" was launched at the Korea Global Adaptation Week/NAP Expo. The launch event was co-hosted with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and GWP. The NAP Water Supplement offers guidance for integrating water perspectives in countries' NAP processes. • Awareness raising on how to access climate finance with focus on GCF was made at the Tanzania water week and scientific conference at the World Water Day Celebration national event. • GWPSA facilitated a lessons learning workshop on Uganda's Agriculture sector NAP. GWPSA led the designing of the workshop program. It also supported the one day project closing workshop. Both workshops were organized and financed by UNDP and FAO. • Concept Note and Agenda for organizing a national stakeholders' workshop to develop a roadmap to prepare NAP for the Agriculture sector (NAP-AG) in Gambia submitted to the UNDP. GWPWA is leading this process, including facilitating a national workshop in November 2019.
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the Project Preparation Partnership for Climate Resilience GCF water projects • Mobilise regional stakeholders, including youth, to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provided in organizing and facilitating the Technical Workshop on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilience Water Project Concepts in Latin America and the Caribbean for the GCF in Panama. A Project Preparation Partnership for Climate Resilient Water Projects in LAC for the GCF was also launched during the workshop.

<p>programmes, strategic partnerships with RBOS, GIZ, DFID, CRIDF, NEPAD, IWMI, IUCN and others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support at least Zambia, Tanzania and other countries with project development related to AIP, SDGs, NEXUS • Support strategic reorientation of GWPSA/CWPs towards AIP; water security jobs, for SDG implementation, sustainable industrialisation and job creation • Strengthening CWPs, CWPs accreditation and project development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several studies that are required by the GCF Funding Proposal are being carried out by CRIDF for Climate Resilience Water Supply system for the town of Livingstone, Zambia. Analysis on the adequacy of the studies is underway. • The second re-submission of the Funding Proposal to the GCF for Zambia NAP made after considering comments from the GCF reviewers. GCF reviewed the Zambian NAP proposal and provided a number of comments in two rounds. GWPSA carried out a Financial Management Capacity Assessment on the Zambian Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA). Additional documents that were requested by the GCF in relation to the Zambia NAP proposal were compiled and submitted to the GCF. • A strategic planning meeting with the Office of the Vice President in Dodoma organized by the Tanzania CWP. Tanzania is expected to appoint GWPO as a delivery partner for GCF Readiness support • Botswana CWP was accredited to GWPO while Accreditation documents for Zambia and Zimbabwe were also submitted. By end of 2019, it is projected that Zambia and Zimbabwe will be accredited with GWPO.
<p>Highlight 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the annual 2019 Waternet-WARFSA-GWPSA symposium to enable the hosting country LOC to operate in planning the symposium to cover the daily registration for GWPSA partners in the host country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPSA is co-convening the 20th WaterNet /WARFSA/GWP-SA Symposium on: Integrated Water Resources Development and Management: Leaving no one Behind for Water Security in Eastern and Southern Africa. The symposium is jointly convened with the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) and the Local Organizing Committee led by the University of Johannesburg. GWPSA will convening a session on Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus Policy Dialogue

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

2019 was a busy year for GWPSA with key projects in their closing phase: WACDEP, SADC EU Nexus and the GIZ funded transboundary projects coming to an end. Regional activities focused on ensuring successful closure of these projects while developing programmes for the next phases such as the AIP-WACDEP G, EU Nexus and SADC GIZ Transboundary programmes.

GWPSA a spent considerable time and effort coordinating development of the Africa Water Investment Programme that include support to PIDA Water Africa with NEPAD-AUDA, WACDEP Gender and Project Preparation with AMCOW, AfDB, DBSA and other Project Preparation Facilities. GWPSA also led development of the GWPO GCF Readiness Coordination mechanism for GCF proposals. Overall, most planned targets and outcomes were achieved as summarised below:

- In 2019, a number of engagements in developing funding proposals, concept notes and doing some early preparatory works. For example, the preparation of AIP-WACDEP-G Proposal for Austria; Zambian NAP Proposal for GCF; working with different consortium partners in developing proposals for IKI/Germany
- Contributions made to the development of the GWP 2020-2025 strategy, specifically to the climate thematic area of the strategy.
- Capacity building has been another focus area in 2019. Global level support in training and project preparation for GCF was an important activity.
- In 2019, a number of countries have requested GWP’s support in their GCF readiness programs. In Africa eSwatini, Uganda, Sudan, Burundi, Libya and Mauritania designated GWPO as a Delivery Partner for readiness support. Zambia also designated GWPO as a Delivery Partner for the NAP. Four request were received by GWPSA (from Zambia, eSwatini, SADC and SADC GMI) for Investment Project funding proposal to the GCF made.
- Strengthening partnerships for delivery was important factor for achieving the results in 2019. GWP CU/SA has been working with different partners in project preparation for the GCF, IKI, GEF and ADA. Other strategic partnerships with the AU, AUDA, AMCOW, AfDB, DBSA, SADC, etc were also key in achieving the results in 2019.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

One challenge is when it comes to delivering under the UNICEF WASH Project. As most of the deliverables are dependent on UNICEF's readiness which again is dependent upon requests from the countries, it was difficult to properly plan the activities. For example, the first module of the on-line course was agreed to start mid-October. However, communication from UNICEF pushed this to next year. This had also a negative implication on budget utilization rate of the project.

Key challenges remain weak CWPs. Key activities were initiated to strengthen CWPS. These include operationalisation of the GWPSA NPC at Regional level with NPC Botswana branch opened and NPC operational policies developed. The NPC policies will be adopted by accredited CWPs as part of their institutional development. Botswana was accredited while Zambia and Zimbabwe will be accredited by end of 2019. Table below shows a summary of next steps for CWP strengthening

CWP	Status of the Country Water Partnership	Proposed Next Steps
Angola	There is a Chairperson, Jose Joao da Silva. There is no Coordinator currently. There is however an updated list of partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to appoint a Coordinator; • Need to initiate CWP activities;
Botswana	Chairperson, Prof Piet Kebuang Kenabatho. The current Coordinator is Neil Fitt. There are few partners although very active within the partnership. Updating of list of partners is ongoing. An application for accreditation to GWPO was submitted, and the Partnership was granted accreditation in June, 2019. The BWP is now focusing on implementation of its Work Plan, which is ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Partners Meeting of partners was held in November, 2019. • Following the accreditation of the partnership, the BWP is focusing its attention on the implementation of the BWP Annual Work Plan.
DRC	Chairperson in place, Yvonne Ibekele Saila, as well as a Coordinator Eugene Shamba Nzitatira. An updated list of partners is available. The DRC Water Partnership has expressed some commitment towards implementation of a Road Map for accreditation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Regional Water Partnership is consulting with the Partnership to seek agreement on the process towards accreditation.
Eswatini	Chairperson in place, Dr Leonard Sive Ndlovu, and the Coordinator has moved to Gaborone, Botswana. An updated list of partners is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to identify a new Coordinator; • Accreditation to be initiated in the second phase.
Lesotho	Chairperson in place, Mr Thabo Nteko, and the Coordinator is Mr Ngoanamathe Nthathakane. There is an updated list of partners available. Lesotho Water Partnership has been placed in the first phase for accreditation proceedings. The first step entails the convening of the Lesotho Water-Energy-Food Nexus Investment Conference to be held before the end of 2019. Subsequently the LWP will work with GWPSA to prepare the necessary documents for accreditation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparations for the Investment Conference (ongoing); • Subsequently, preparation of documents for accreditation by May, 2020.
Madagascar	Neither Chairperson nor Coordinator in place at this stage. There are however some contact persons. No CWP in place. GWPSA will provide support to kick start the partnership once the GWP-UNICEF project on Climate Resilience is signed. The process towards accreditation entails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic work required to put in place mechanisms for a CWP through appointment of Chairperson and Coordinator (current contact persons can assist with the process). • Process scheduled for Q1 9f 2020.
Malawi	Chairperson in place (Mr Samuel Bota) and a Coordinator (Prof Victor Chipofya). The Malawi Water Partnership has signaled its desire to secure early accreditation, and GWPSA is currently assisting the MWP with preparation of its Constitution, Work Plan and Host Agreement as part of the Road Map towards accreditation. There are expectations that the MWP may be accredited by end of May, 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting of partners to be held to adopt Constitution, Work Plan and conduct elections for the Executive Committee in February, 2020.
Mauritius	No Chairperson nor a Coordinator in place. There is however a contact Dr Manta Nowbuth from the University of Mauritius. The CWP requires a proper structure to be established, and requested assistance and guidance from GWPSA.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to initiate identification of Chairperson and Coordinator, as well as put in place relevant processes. • Process programmed to commence in Q1, 2020.
Mozambique	Neither Chairperson nor Coordinator in place. Updated list of partners available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to initiate identification of Chairperson and Coordinator from Q1, 2020.
Namibia	The Chairperson is Maria Amakall, and the Coordinator is Ms Bernadette Shalumbu. Updated list of partners is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NWP to work closely with GWPSA to finalise Constitution, Work Plan, and other

	available. The Partnership held its meeting in July, 2019, to agree on a Road Map for accreditation which entails preparation of a Constitution, Work Plan, and subsequently convene a Partners Meeting by February, 2020.	requisite documents for accreditation by February, 2019. The Partnership is expected to convene a Meeting to adopt its documents and elect a new Executive Committee by the end of February, 2020.
Seychelles	No Chairperson nor a Coordinator in Seychelles. However, there is a current updated list of partners available. In essence, there is no CWP in Seychelles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to identify a Chairperson and a Coordinator for Seychelles
South Africa	Ms Lindiwe Lusenga, DDG at Department of Water and Sanitation, is the Acting Chair. There is currently a Coordinator based at GWPSA who is working with the RWP to strengthen the Partnership. The first partners meeting was held in October, 2019, to engage on the process of establishing a Water-Energy-Food Nexus Community of Practice, as part of the Partnership. The Partnership is scheduled to be launched in November, 2019 during the GWPSA Partners Meeting in South Africa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy dialogue on re-establishment of CWP focused on the WEF Nexus Community of Practice was successfully held. • Partnership to be launched in 2020 once the full work Programme is adopted by stakeholders; • Partnership expected to be fully established after March, 2020.
Tanzania	Tanzania CWP is the most functional and is one of the two Partnerships that acquired Accreditation to GWPO. The Chairperson, Dr Victor Kongo and Coordinator Ms Diana Kimbute, as well as the Current Partners list are in place. The CWP has commenced developing a Work Plan and an AIP for Tanzania.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Given its functionality, the CWP requires technical support and some guidance from time to time; • GWP Tanzania has forged a good partnership with the Water Ministry, and has managed to mobilise resources for its activities from various Cooperating Partners. • There is need to develop a strategy for the Tanzania CWP Sustainability.
Zambia	The ZWP convened its second meeting in September, 2019, to adopt the Revised Constitution, elect new members for the Executive Committee. A New Committee chaired by Mr Kelvin Chitumbo was elected. A Partners list has been updated. It is expected that an application for accreditation to GWPO will be submitted by the end of October, 2019..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documents for accreditation are in the final stages of preparation. • Arrangements for submission of application for accreditation by the end of October, 2019, are underway. • Plans are on the cards to fully implement the adopted ZWP Work Plan.
Zimbabwe	The current Chairperson from the Ministry, Mr Zvikomborero Manyangadze, the Coordinator, Mr Wensley Muchineri and a Current Updated List of Partners are available. A Partners Meeting will be held in October, 2019, to adopt a new Constitution, elect a new EXCO and agree on programme for implementation of agreed ZWP Work Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convened the ZWP Partnership meeting; • Finalisation of all requisite documents for accreditation with GWPO; • Submission of application for accreditation to GWPO by mid-November, 2019.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ³³	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	10000	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	10M	
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	2	7
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	3
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	2
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%	50%
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	12	2
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	6	4
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>	3	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>	4	30
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	5	10
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>	6	30
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	16
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	3	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	6	10
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	1	4
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.	3	9
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	8
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	5	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	1
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	3
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.	1:1	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

³³ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

3.1.13 West Africa

Progress Report (elements)		West Africa									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fa	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):	7.5M									
		Guinea-Bis Liberia	Mali	Mauritania Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leor Togo				
Value Added (proxy €):											
Beneficiaries (NB):											
Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fa	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	A Policies	12	0	5	2	2	0	1	0	1	1
	B Institutional roles	7	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	12	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
	Total	31	2	12	5	6	0	1	0	4	1
		Guinea-Bis Liberia	Mali	Mauritania Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leor 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)									
	2014-to date	Number of hits by activity type 					Proportion of hits by theme 				
	INPUTS (Budgets)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fa	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana
2014-to date	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):	Guinea-Bis Liberia	Mali	Mauritania Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leor Togo				
	Budget (€):										

WAF	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> GWP WA will continue to support the achievement of the global water agenda in West African countries, including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030, the Paris Climate Agreement as well as the Africa 2063 Agenda in accordance to the GWP change agenda. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities and youth. Water governance and transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA), Ton Futur Ton Climat (TFTC) project focusing on rural youth involvement on water security and climate change adaptation solutions, the project on Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin and some new other initiatives that are being developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of CWP-Mali in the process of developing the National IWRM Action Programme for 2030 in the country. CWP-Mali started to support its implementation. Ongoing support in Ghana in consultation with all stakeholders in the water sector, for the preparation and implementation of a roadmap to accelerate the implementation of IWRM in order to achieve target 6.5.1 of SDG 6 and water related SDGs by 2030. Ghana's stakeholders have validated their roadmap at a national workshop held in Accra on 20 June 2019. • Support to Senegal for the monitoring of SDG 6 indicators is ongoing through financial support from UN-Water and facilitation of GWP-WA to support the Government of Senegal in developing institutional capacities for an integrated approach to monitoring SDG 6 and improving integration between sectors and stakeholders within existing national processes and structures. • Capacity building of young people for the development of climate change adaptation initiatives focusing on water valorisation and environmental protection within the framework of TFTC in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo. • Capacity-building for 220 representatives of CSOs, local authorities, youth organizations and authorities on ecosystem management for climate change adaptation in the six countries of the Volta Basin • Support to the VBA for the development of a consolidated action plan for ecosystem management for adaptation to climate change in the Volta Basin by 2021. • Elaboration, under the facilitation of the CWP-Mali, of an Action Plan for the implementation of the recommendations for the effectiveness of IWRM in the country resulting from the advocacy and awareness campaign conducted at the end of 2018-early 2019 • Start of the implementation of the programme to improve governance and promote integrity in the water sector with Dutch funding in Benin for 800.000 EUR • Scaling up the initiative to protect the head sources of the Mekrou and Pendjari sub-basins in Benin (GIZ financing) • Ongoing development of two SAGEs (IWRM sub-catchment master plan) in Benin (GIZ financing) • Continuation of the implementation of demonstration actions for adaptation to climate change carried out by young people in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo within the framework of TFTC • Participation in the thematic discussions and the workshop to launch the 9th World Water Forum (the Chair and the Head of Communication and Knowledge Management (RCGC) represented GWP-WA on 20 and 21 June in Dakar) • Participation in the advocacy and awareness-raising process of West African countries for their accession to the 1992 and 1997 United Nations conventions on international watercourses with the participation of the

	<p>Communications manager in the regional workshop organized by UNECE in collaboration with GWP and other partners on 18 and 19 June in Dakar. The Togolese Government at its Council of Ministers' Meeting at the end of July 2019 initiated the process of the country's accession to the 1992 Convention.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation to the first international forum on water scarcity in agriculture in Praia, Cape Verde, from 18 to 23 March, organized by WASAG, with the participation of the IDMP-WA project manager from GWP-WA • Participation in the Regional Conference on Geodata for Water and Agriculture, a regional conference on geospatial computer and data services in agriculture and water, held on 17 and 18 April 2019 in Ouagadougou, with the participation of young professionals from GWP-WA • Effective start of the Volta project "Integrating flood and drought management and early warning for climate change adaptation in the Volta Basin" with the organization of the official inception workshop and meeting of project implementing partners in Abidjan from 25 to 29 June 2019. This project 2019-2023 funded by the Adaptation Fund is being executed by WMO, VBA and GWP-WA. • Participation in the launching on 13 June 2019 in Conakry, Guinea, of the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) project with the effective participation of Guinea's CWP, of which the Executive Secretary is one of the experts. • Ongoing financial resource mobilization efforts at regional level and in countries with great prospects • Strengthening collaboration with national structures for the implementation of initiatives in the context of the implementation of the SDGs (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Senegal) • Participation in the validation process of the Volta Basin Water Charter and its first three annexes • Support to the ECOWAS Water Resources Management Centre for the elaboration of its strategic plan 2020-2030 • Organization with ECOWAS and WAEMU in September 2019 of a regional dialogue on accelerating progress towards IWRM for achieving SDGs • Continuation of the promotion of the employability of young people/ young professionals engagement in the water and sanitation sector under climate projects (WACDEP, IDMP, TFTC) • Participation of CWPs in the national information and awareness-raising workshops for stakeholders involved in transboundary water resources management on the Volta Basin Water Charter in the six (6) countries of the basin • Participation in the meeting of the Committee of Experts and the Council of Ministers of the VBA from 6 to 9 May 2019: GWP-WA was represented by the ES • Participation in the African Regional Water Days organized by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) in Niamey, Niger, from 27 to 29 May 2019: GWP-WA was represented by the Chair
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<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Collaboration with major stakeholders in the framework of knowledge development and management will be pursued including the continuation of the initiative of special partnership with media. The regional IWRM bulletin “Running Water” will be issued and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. The results of GWP actions in the region will be documented for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX. Youth will be encouraged to contribute to knowledge development as their capacities get strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A draft Concept note prepared on IWRM and NEXUS integrating gender in West Africa • Publication of two issues of Running Water • Under WACDEP, Master's thesis supervised and coordinated from GWP-WA defended by Miss Phébée Ouedraogo • Strengthening collaboration with the media through the publication of several articles and reports in the various audio-visual, print and online media outlets • Supervision of several young people within the framework of the Youth Employability in Water-related Trades and Climate Resilience Program, which led to the publication of a Master's thesis and the writing of articles • Dissemination of GWP network knowledge products through appropriate channels particularly during events organised and attended • Regular updating of the website and other online channels • Support to the production of the French version of the document of the Water Supplement of the UNFCCC Guidelines on NAPs • TFTC has contributed to the capacity building of more than 400 young people and women in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo with pilot projects through workshops, training, IECs and sensitization.
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> GWP - WA will consolidate the regional network with enhanced support to accredited CWP with strong commitment to strengthen their internal governance. A review of the governance of each accredited CWP and their capacity to deliver will be made. The self-management of the Regional Secretariat will be kept with very good standards through good control of the financial aspects and greater visibility and credibility for the activities. Relationships with the authorities in the host country Burkina Faso as well as the GWP Global Secretariat will be strengthened.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regional network was strengthened with the support and involvement of several organizations in the work of GWP in countries and at regional level • The challenge for this year was to regularize the legal status of the GWP-WA with the Direction Générale des Libertés Publiques et des Affaires Politiques (DGLPAP) within the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MATD) of Burkina Faso • In the context of empowerment, the GWP-WA Executive Secretariat has maintained good performance in administrative and financial management • The statutory meetings of the network (virtual and physical meetings of the CP, partners' General Assembly) were held in accordance with the relevant guidelines • Capacity assessment of CWPs conducted
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> The focus on financial resources mobilisation will be continued for GWP in the region during 2019 to give more possibilities of impact to GWP -WA and CWPs. GWP-WA will continue to lead Project development and working with the development partners in collaboration with key partner organizations, and the CWPs. The Green Climate Funds and other relevant climate finance sources will remain key targets in the fund-raising activities, taking into account the experience in the GWP network.</p>	<p>Great fundraising efforts carried out with joint projects proposals. We have developed initiatives in the year to profit from funding of some of our partners to implement training and plans development actions in the Volta Basin (91 469 euros mobilized under Volta Basin Strategic Action Programme Implementation Project supported by World Bank and others). The inception of the Volta Project together with VBA and WMO is a new challenge and other joint initiatives are being watched closely like REWARD with IUCN and UNEP in the Volta Basin and the PREE with IUCN at regional level. With a request of UNEP and DHI, GWP-WA provided technical and logistical support costing USD 25,980 to hold the regional validation workshop (5-7 November 2019) for the detailed project document of the of the GEF funded project titled “Reversing Ecosystem and Water</p>

Degradation in the Volta River Basin (REWarD-Volta River Basin)” for submission to GEF by 10th December 2019.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

- GWP WA in 2019 has achieved with limited resources significant results to come closer to its partners through concrete actions. This was much appreciated by both the Steering Committee and The Partners Assembly. The Chair and the Secretariat tried to provide as much as possible support to both CWPs and partners at regional and national levels.
- The youth employability was promoted with opportunities given to four young professionals, 5 students to work and learn from the GWP experience. The efforts of making a link between academic training and the real business life was much promoted.
- Transboundary issues were addressed together with major stakeholders of basin management like the Volta and Niger Basins Authorities as well as the support of the Region to the efforts for finalising establishment of the ECOWAS Regional Water Observatory. The financial reports are more focused and timelier with an improved action from CWPs under the regional guidance. There is still a necessity to make a close follow up for most of the CWPs.
- Relations were strengthened with ECOWAS and WAEMU through organization of joint activities as well as support to ECOWAS
- A lot of efforts have been deployed to raise funds in order to improve activities implementation at both country and regional levels. The new Flood and drought management project in the Volta Basin with WMO and VBA was launched. Also, capacity building activities were facilitated by GWP-WA in the six Volta Basin countries through LRF.
- The Regional Secretariat needs the support of GWPO to strengthen its institutional position as a regional organization that will help in the fund-raising argumentation and credibility as well as visibility in the host country and by the regional partners organizations.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

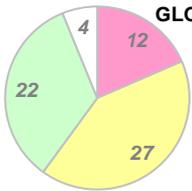
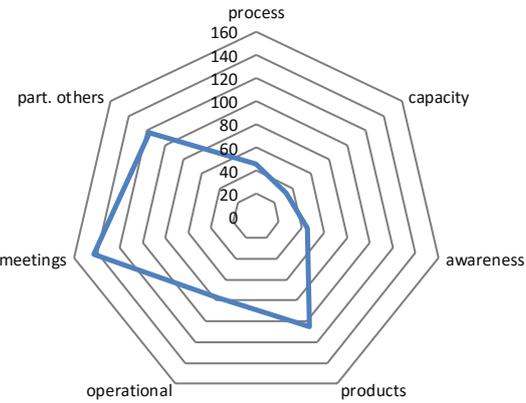
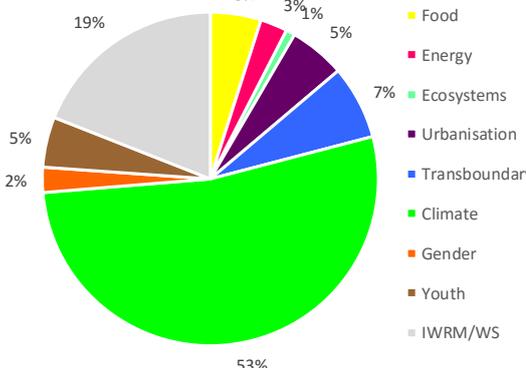
- GWP WA needs capacity and resources to be able to focus more on fund-raising efforts and widen the scale of collaboration with regional and national partners. There are lots of expectations on GWP from partners and GWP WA need to work outside GWP traditional focus areas to make linkages mainly with the private sector actors.
- The regional partners have engaged the Chair and the Executive Secretary to get GWP accredited as a regional NGO with credibility and good institutional basis.
- Knowledge generation and management are among the challenges. GWP-WA needs to mobilise required resources towards strengthening and working more with other partners both at regional and national levels to address this better.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 targets ³⁴	2019 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	500k	3M
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	4
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	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>		
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 %).	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>		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>	2	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.		4
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	3	6
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	3	
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	5	10
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1500	2 500
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	60	50
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth		30
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.	20	50
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	4
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.	70%	1
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.		493 167
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		354 406

³⁴ As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2019

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	3		
	B Institutional roles	6		
	C Management Instruments	1		
	2014-to date	Total	10	
	A Policies			
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2014-to date			
	GLOB			
	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			
		<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 	<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 	
INPUTS (Budgets)	2014-todate			
	INPUTS (Budgets)	Global		
2009-todate	Budget (€):			

3.2.2 GWPO Secretariat

Global	
WORKPLAN 2019 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2019
<p><i>Office of the Executive Secretary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver the GWP 2020 Strategy and set the course for its implementation Sustained a strong relationship with the financial partners group, fostering engagement of new comers so as to enhance midterm robustness of GWP basket funding base Strengthen GWP corporate messaging and visibility on both the SDGs and Climate adaptation agendas. 	
<p><i>Finance and Administration Unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued focus on improving the usefulness of IT softwares, aiming for more efficient and effective financial- HR-, and administration management Ensure continued high fiduciary standards, using less financial and human resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ERP system, combined with Ascendo (invoice handling), both implemented in 2018 have to some degree created efficiency gains. Reporting is still to a large extent excel based. The reporting tool (Power BI) has proven to require a lengthy implementation process, being delayed more than one year. The system is now tested. Finance has somewhat struggled to coping with additional tasks (HR and Legal), while being one FTE less. In addition, a vacancy on the Senior Finance Specialist position since August 2019. Priority has been and will be to ensure a strong fiduciary performance. Other areas have received less attention. The incorporation of Cap-Net has consumed not planned human resources.
<p><i>Communications Unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and execute SDG 6 Support Programme communication Support improvement of RWP collaborative platforms (Office 365, internet, etc.) and communities of practice Comms support for events and PRM-related activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG programme operated at a less ambitious level. Coverage by global based on regional comms outreach. Platforms maintained. C of P delayed until 2020. For events, executed at high level.
<p><i>Network Operations Unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the SDG6 Support Programme as an umbrella for the GWP Programme Create a community of practice among CWPs coordinators Successfully develop the next Workprogramme (incl. results framework) -Global and 13 regions for implementing the new GWP Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good progress in 2019 including facilitation of four pilot initiatives (Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, Vietnam) through partnership with UNEP-DHI. New agreement signed with UNEP-DHI to facilitate the process of updating the SDG indicator 6.5.1 baseline scores due in 2020 in 60 countries and continuation of the partnership to support countries to develop SDG 6.5.1-based planning processes until 2022. Advanced discussions on the alignment of the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme with the UNDP GoAL Water programme CoP for CWP's did not materialise but has been incorporated into the broader StRONG programme for implementation in 2020 GWP 2020-2022 Business Plan and work programme for the global agenda successfully developed
<p><i>Technical Committee</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce knowledge products that address IWRM approaches to support SDG implementation (Water Sharing, Water Stewardship, Multipurpose infrastructure financing are some of them) Engage with RWPs in line with the GWP knowledge and learning strategy (training – Collaborative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Sharing Perspectives Paper produced. Others postponed due to transition.

<p>modelling, Water Sharing – depending on the request and interest of RWPs, online webinars)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide technical advice and participation at global debates on water issues (i.a. respective HLPs, Water Week in Stockholm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transition period examining role of TEC left less room for interaction with RWPs except for during Regional Days• Done.
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>TO BE ADDED</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>TO BE ADDED</p>

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2019 workplan targets	2019 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
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>		
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		1
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.		4
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		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.		
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 A – Cap-Net progress report summary 2019



**International Network for Capacity Development
in Sustainable Water Management**

Cap-Net progress report summary 2019

Introduction

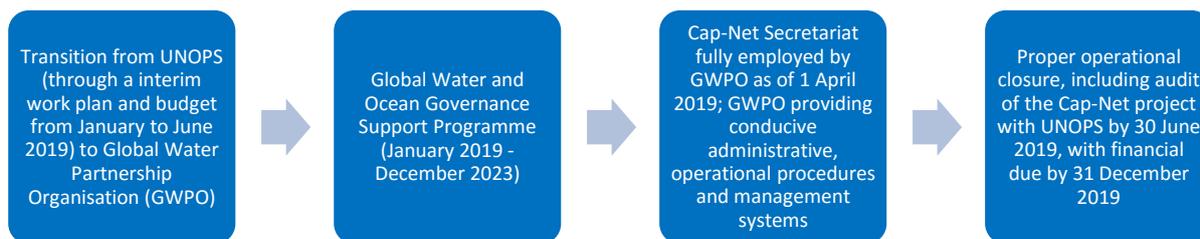
With 17 successful years of making an impact in IWRM as an agent of change, Cap-Net, the global network for capacity development in sustainable water management, effectively delivered once again in 2019. Cap-Net is the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) delivery mechanism within the Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) and continues to contribute to the realisation of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-20235. The aim is to respond to a changing development landscape and the evolving needs of our partners. Building on our experience to date, Cap-Net will continue to support countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals and related agreements. Cap-Net is poised to bridge the knowledge gap in the application of sustainable integrated water resources management. Our delivery of capacity development is considered the first mile, aiming to respond directly to on the ground demands, and bringing critical expertise to water professionals across the developing. We also aim to take our capacity development initiatives through to the last mile, with the objective of institutionalizing this knowledge and making it more sustainable, beyond once off trainings.

A year of transition

2019 was a year of transition programmatically as well as administratively for Cap-Net. On the programmatic front, immediate objectives and indicators based on a blended results framework the extended old project Water and Ocean Governance Programme (2014-2017), and contribution to realizing the UNDP Strategic Plan 2014-2017, as well as for the new Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme, Cap-Net continued to strengthened capacity for sustainable water management. Adjustments have been made in output areas to reflect the activities that can be expected to be implemented during this year.

Administratively, below provides a summary of the transition:

³⁵ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, 28 November 2017, New York



Delivery snapshot

Objectives have largely been met across strategic outputs. Prioritizing networking and fundraising led to decreased support of delivery in comparison to previous years. As a result, available funds were equally distributed among partner networks to the extent possible, with prioritization given to vulnerable networks and those with potentially the largest leverage effect. Furthermore, to ensure sufficient delivery of capacity development activities within the budget limits, 2019 placed larger focus on delivery conducted through the [Virtual Campus](#). After 5 years of operation, plans are underway to revamp the Virtual Campus, as currently it is experiencing technical and operational limitations which require a new platform. Technologies in the field of online learning have evolved rapidly. New and more efficient options are now available which result in an increased outreach capacity (more courses, more participants), through a more efficient course management (less staff time requirements).

Continuing to position itself as an ‘agent of change’, Cap-Net further aligned itself with transformation of strategies to their implementation into 2020, through core strategic and thematic areas. Figure 1 provides a snapshot of Cap-Net’s impact throughout 2019 in terms of outreach and investment.



Figure 1: Delivery snapshot 2019

Cap-Net is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional and national institutions and networks committed to capacity development in the water sector and have accumulated a significant number of years of experience of capacity development. Cap-Net is UNDP’s global network to strengthen capacity development at the local level towards sustainable management and development of water resources and improved access to water supply and sanitation.

In 2019, **47** trainings reaching **2,300+** water stakeholders globally representing a total investment of **US\$1.2 million**³⁶. This financing combined with an additional **US\$3.0 million** in co-financing, represents close to **US\$4.2 million** invested in developing capacity in sustainable water management, bringing us closer to the achievements of the SDGs, and development priorities across **100** countries.

Output 3.1 Capacity is developed through 56 trainings to improve water and coastal management practice, climate resilient access to water and sanitation, the protection of transboundary and groundwaters, as well as cross-cutting areas such as gender mainstreaming, water integrity, water footprint and water in schools.

No.	Activity	Targets in work plan 2019	Achievement 2019**	Achievement %
3.1	Capacity Development	56 trainings delivered*	32 activities delivered; 2,300+ professionals trained (15 courses in progress)	90%
3.1.1	Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management	18 trainings delivered	12 trainings delivered; 5 in progress	94%
3.1.2	Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation	10 trainings delivered	8 trainings delivered; 2 in progress	100%
3.1.3	Protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate	10 trainings delivered	6 trainings delivered; 2 in progress	80%
3.1.4	Cross-cutting areas	18 trainings delivered	6 trainings delivered; 6 in progress	67%

Figure 2: Overview of Output 3.1 planned versus delivery

Output 3.3 Strengthening partnerships by using effective networks of capacity developers to impact on the ground, and developing partnerships with international agencies and private sector organizations to improve their outreach and collaboration on capacity developing

No.	Activity	Targets in work plan 2019	Achievement 2019*	Achievement %
3.3 Strengthening partnerships				
3.3.2	Network management	20 networks receive support, and network managers and partners meeting planned for Stockholm WWW	19 networks receive support, and network managers and partners meeting taking place in Stockholm WWW	95% 100%
3.3.3	Partnership development	Build and maintain the partnership with key international agencies and World water week seminar supported	Build and maintain the partnership with key international agencies and World water week seminar supported	100%

Figure 3: Overview of Output 3.3 planned versus delivery

Output 3.4 Knowledge management to develop and implement knowledge management systems in response that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge for all, measuring

³⁶ Financial expenditures reported in November 2019. Final figures to be confirmed in January of 2020. This includes the transitional budget of US\$365,940 under UNOPS execution.

effectiveness of capacity development services, and reviewing indicators and monitoring systems.

No.	Activity	Targets in work plan 2019	Achievement 2019*	Achievement %
3.4	Knowledge Management			
3.4.1	Development of training materials	2 training packages developed, 2 packages reviewed	1 national material developed; 2 packages revisions to be completed	75% ●
3.4.2	Information dissemination, communication and case studies	Website is operational in English and Spanish; improved communication; 5 case studies supported	Website is operational in English and Spanish; improved communication; 1 case studies supported	Website is operational in English and Spanish 100% ● 1 case study supported 25% ●
3.4.3	Monitoring and learning plan implementation	20 MELP reports submitted, 1 intern supported	Ongoing; 1 intern supported; 2 network attachments	100% ●

Figure 4: Overview of Output 3.4 planned versus delivery

Considering budget reduction within an already financially restricted situation, Cap-Net managed to successfully adapt its planned budget with implementation, aligning expenditure seamlessly with its budget, while simultaneously meeting expectations. The total realized expenditure amounted to USD 1.15 million versus the planned revised budget of USD1.15 million.

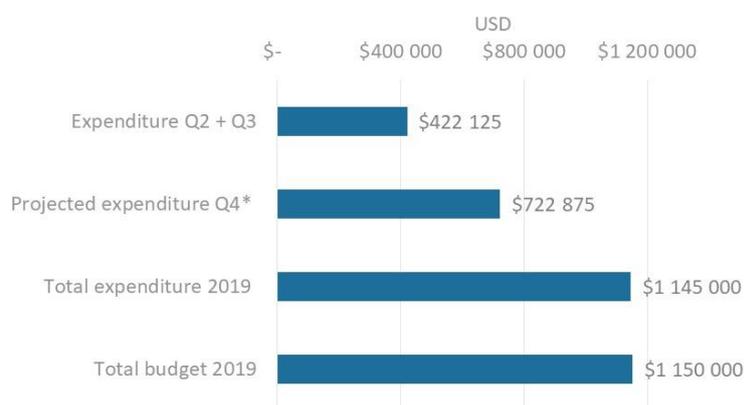


Figure 5: Budget versus expenditure 2019

Networks and partnerships remain the immeasurable strength of the global Cap-Net network, and vehicles to ensure monitoring of impact through effective implementation, by addressing demands for knowledge on the ground towards achieving water-related SDGs and targets. Imperative use of innovative technologies in networking and effective delivery of capacity development within water management required the global network to adapt accordingly, to become more efficient in responding to growing capacity needs and addressing knowledge gaps. Considerable efforts have been put in place to focus on resource mobilization for coming years and continued partnerships to ensure successful SDG implementation, allowing Cap-Net to continue as an agent of change and thrive in the years to come.

Project management and administration

The project governance and management arrangements are described in the project document and in the agreement between UNDP and Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO). This global project is implemented by UNDP through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). UNDP’s Bureau for Policy and Project Support (BPPS) will be responsible for the overall project, with partner responsible parties implementing specific components. Within the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme,

Output/component 3³⁷ contains the endeavours of the international network for capacity development in sustainable water management, Cap-Net UNDP. These endeavours will be implemented through the GWPO. Financial planning, management and reporting will be done in accordance with GWPO procedures as guided by the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP).

The box below sets out and summarizes the general guiding principles, targets and progress to date on project management of Cap-Net with GWPO as the responsible party.

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<p>Human Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts; until 31 Dec 2019 with a possibility for annual renewal – GWPO will use its template. All contracts will be staff contracts. • To be noted; notice period GWPO is 4 months, from the employee 3 months’ notice. • GWPO to will align current posts with own classification, categories and description and by using the latest updated salary calculation table determine staff salaries. • Regarding working hours, normal 40 hours per week is deemed reasonable with staff not eligible to claim overtime and day off in the event of travel during weekends • Payments of salaries will be made to ensure payment latest 25th of the month. Salaries paid in USD. • Insurances; Generali covers the below at a fee of 1.92% of the annual salary (excluding benefits and pension). Insurance Policy can be found as an annex to GWPO Staff Rules and Regulations • Health Care; Compulsory for GWPO staff. Local insurance signed by the employee or insurance through the GWPO supplier; BUPA. For comparison; fee for single person in North Africa USD 3,500/year. • Presumably only local health care insurance is needed, as the travel insurance will cover emergency health care during official travel. • Pension contributions; compulsory 2 months’ salary/year set aside. When staff member leaves the organisation the full amount is accessible. GWPO uses a bank in Luxembourg, AMFIE, where individual accounts are set up. The staff member may invest within the options provided by AMFIE, but not withdraw funds until staff leaves GWPO. • HR software Bamboo (license approx. USD100/employee/year) keeps all staff information (nationality, date of birth, next of kin etc). • All leave request and travel time are approved through Bamboo software (includes an easy to use application) This provides overview of all staff movement (integrated with GWPO or separate) • HR related policies/guidelines; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff Rules and Regulations Annex 2 2. Administrative Instructions Annex 3 3. Recruitment Policy Annex 4 4. Salary Policy Annex 5 5. Human Resources Policy Annex 6 6. Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy (annual declarations) Annex 7 and 8 7. Templates for Performance Development Dialogues (semi-annual) under revision. 8. Travel Policy Annex 9 9. Travel Claim Template and per diem rates Annex 10 <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per diem; set by the Travel Policy (Annex 9). Per diem based on UN rates (UN rates minus 30%), no reductions for meals provided, applies from date of arrival at final destination until date of departure. Accommodation paid at actual rate, with the UN rate as a ceiling. The ceiling can be exceeded due to special circumstances (sky rocketing prices during events). 	 

³⁷ Output 3: Enhanced Individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management (Cap-Net).

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight class economy unless the travel time (airport – to final arrival airport) exceeds 10 hours, then economy premium is applicable. Travel insurance through the GWPO insurance -> Coverage during official travel and 14 days of private travel in direct connection with official travel. Annex 11. <p>Procurements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threshold for quotations Euro 20k Evaluation Team > Euro 20k (How to set up the Evaluation Team) Most Cap-Net procurements will be below Euro 20k. Consultancies related to publications could go under the GWPO procured suppliers (Green Ink, Scriptoria etc) <p>Currencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> USD ingoing and outgoing. Set a fixed conversion rate for 2019 (as several policies/guidelines are in Euro) Suggested 0.87 Euro for a USD. Funds to be received in USD to a Cap-Net bank account. The accounting currency as well as reporting currency is USD. Staff salaries as well as Partner disbursements in USD <p>Cash</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge; late disbursement by UNDP. How to cover the need for cash? Apply for a credit facility – probably limited to 50% of the agreed upcoming disbursement. Bank charges 0.75% of the credit facility plus approx. 1.5% of the used facility. Cash flow forecast needs to be prepared to ensure sufficient funds are available. <p>Accounting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounts kept in MS Navision, in USD. Cap-Net to prepare a coding structure that fits Cap-Net (account, category, employee, region, etc) Account plus 5 dimensions possible. Preferably use the same account numbers as GWPO and check with UNDP, but full freedom to choose the set-up of the other dimensions. Any additional levels that would be useful when coding the expenses. The four activities/outputs of component (3) of the Global Water Governance Support Programme (strengthened capacity for sustainable water management) is one level, the expense code a second level. The partners networks could be tracked through the accounting software if useful. Monthly reconciliations and financial reports (introducing Power BI 2019, which will enable real time reporting). Financial and narrative reports requested by UNDP, basically every quarter. Ensure set up of the coding structure to meet the reporting layout. The reporting is made quarterly (narrative, financial, and risk assessment). Tight reporting should be with UNDP on the 15th following the end of the quarter. Note; the financial report as prepared by GWPO needs to go for quality check to the Cap-Net Director/Head of Section, once cleared to UNDP Senior Water Advisor. To be signed as delegated by the GWPO Executive Secretary and CEO. The quarterly reporting is as well the request for disbursement for the “following” quarter. In reality 1/3 of the quarter has already passed when the funds are received. GWPO accounting policy is based on accrued accounting. As such all activities performed are costed and reported as expenditure, regardless of actual payment. Need to ensure that this complies with the UNDP reporting requirements (being actual payments plus commitments). Accrued accounting should be used, that is reporting only on activities actually carried out/services actually received. Challenge; advance payments to partners cannot be reported as expenditures until e.g. a training workshop has been done concluded. Advance payments to partners are a requirement. Cap-Net will pay for sender’s bank charges. Receivers bank fees will be charged to the respective activity line i.e. the amounts set by partners will as such be slightly lower. Bank charges differ between banks and countries. The partners will have to submit an expenditure report including soft copies of supporting documents (receipts, invoices etc). The soft copy requirement is set by UNDP (see Spot Checks below). A bit of administrative challenge both for the Partner and GWPO, however this procedure would mitigate the lack of audit requirement (GWPO rules; if the entity receives > Euro 10k/year). Clearance from the GWPO auditor will be requested. The Partner report has to include a sufficiently detailed in-kind report. Cap-Net personnel and GWPO will prepare a template based on the current reporting template. Aim; as little change for the Partner as possible. Annual audit to be included in the budget, and the audit to be done by the GWPO auditor (currently PwC). Reasonable audit fee in the area of USD5,000. 	       <p><i>A more comprehensive expenditure report by activity output would be useful for reporting</i></p>    

General guiding principles targets and progress to date on project management with GWPO as the responsible party for Cap-Net	Progress Ratings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to the annual audit, UNDP will carry out annual Spot Checks and a UNDP commissioned full audit every 3-4 years. <p>Supplier invoices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital registration of invoices (invoicesCN@gwp.org) through software Ascendo invoicing Approval flow to be decided by Cap-Net – final payment authorisations by GWPO. <p>Commitments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitments through a process “Decisions Archive”. All commitments (purchase, travel, contracts etc) must be approved by Cap-Net Director/Head of section and through a financial approval (GWPO). Assigned decision number will follow the transactions through the system. <p>Budget and Workplan preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual budget and workplan will be based on the approved Project document (cover 5 years). Ready by end of February. The Management Fee is part of the “normal” UNDP quarterly Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) report <p>Partner contracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP preferred partners list; is attached to the agreement. This is to avoid any risk of be seen as violating the procurement rules. Approximately 20 receivers will have transfers above Euro 10k. Ranging from USD 20k-30k. Above 10k/year requires local audit, unless another mechanism can be found that will satisfy the GWPO auditor. Cap-Net concerns; will give the Partners additional administration and increase the administration costs (20 partners – 4k audit costs -> 80k in audits only). GWPO to discuss with PwC, how to ensure the fiduciary responsibility while not adding too much administration/costs Partner contracts; as used 2018 should preferably be used 2019, with as little change as possible. GWPO to review the 2018 service contract template and to jointly decide on the format. Partners contract preparation; is done by Cap-Net personnel and initiating payments. Payments are made in tranches, based on provided information (milestones and deliverables) and training schedules. The disbursement to the Partner is made as core support as well as based on an approved workshop activity Programmatic execution; Cap-Net personnel provides guidelines to partner networks, templates and guidance documents for the trainings, monitoring and evaluation. Participants’ evaluations are submitted together with the execution report. 	         <p>GWPO shall execute payments to the Contractor within thirty (30) calendar days of the date of receipt of the relevant original invoice. This has proven challenging in situations where swift release of funds is necessary.</p>

Legend:

-  not working
-  working with challenges
-  working well

Annex B – Global publications and campaigns 2019

GLOBAL PUBLICATIONS 2019

FORTHCOMING (December): [Synthesis Report: The Untold Story of Water in Climate Action \(Part 2\)](#)

[Mobilising Change Makers: The Water, Climate and Development Programme](#)

Ten stories of impact made by people instigating changes to improve climate resilience.

[GWP Technical Committee Perspectives Paper – Sharing Water](#)

The role of robust water-sharing arrangements in integrated water resources management.

[GWP Strategy 2020-2025 \(SUMMARY\)](#)

[GWP Strategy 2020-2025: Mobilising for a water secure world.](#)

Available in Spanish, French, Russian, and Chinese (in progress)

See list of launch events below.

[Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans](#)

Water supplement to the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines (Also available in [Spanish](#)).

[Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans \(BRIEFING NOTE\)](#)

Briefing Note on the water supplement to the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines.

[GWP Annual Report 2018](#)

Highlights from GWP's activities carried out throughout the network in 2018.

GLOBAL CAMPAIGNS 2019

[International Women's Day and World Water Day 2019](#)

GWP ran a multi-week campaign, combining IWD (March 8) and WWD (March 22), by joining the global campaign [#BalanceforBetter](#), about building a gender-balanced world, with the GWP theme around water management. Over 400 GWP-linked people from 44 countries were featured. The photos – 131 – are collected in GWP's new [Instagram account](#) and featured on GWP's [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#) channels. All 13 Regional Water Partnerships participated. The GWP Executive Secretary also wrote an [Op-Ed for Inter Press Service](#) for World Water Day.

Facebook + Twitter:

March 2019

- Impressions: **273.5 K**
- Engagements: **20.5 K**
- Link clicks: **588**
- New followers: **445**

Instagram (new)

Week of International Women's Day

- Followers: **175**
- Profile visits: **490**
- Impressions: **9,882**

Running Dry

GWP, including the RWPs, joined Mina Guli's 2018-2019 #RunningDry campaign (which became a movement when she could no longer run) through social media and by mobilizing, where possible, local support from Regional or Country Water Partnerships.

LAUNCHES OF GWP STRATEGY 2020-2025

When	Event/Location
July	UN Audience, High Level Political Forum, New York
August	World Water Week in Stockholm, Dutch Embassy and World Bank booth
August	Southeast Asia: World Irrigation Forum, Bali
September	UNCCD COP 14, New Delhi – Side Event
September	South Asia: India Water Week
September	West Africa: Partners Regional Dialogue, Burkina Faso
September	CAM, SAM, CAR: GCF training workshop for LAC in Panama https://twitter.com/GWPCaribbean/status/1169270495398830080 https://twitter.com/GWPCAM/status/1169274267567054855 https://twitter.com/GWP_Sam/status/1169261581080977408
September	Central America: GWP Guatemala
September	South America: Regional Assembly, Bogota, Colombia
October	Central & Eastern Europe: Budapest Water Summit
October	Mediterranean: 3rd Regional Nexus Roundtable, Tirana, Albania
October	Mediterranean: EU-UFM Water Governance & Business Forum, Cairo Water Week
October	Eastern Africa: Regional Steering Committee meeting, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with external representatives
November	Central Africa: 6th General Assembly, Douala, Cameroon
November	Southern Africa: Partners Meeting
November	CACENA: International Conference on Water Resources, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
November	China: Partners Meeting-General Assembly - TBC

Annex C – GWP Results Framework

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*³⁸, 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*³⁹ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of outcomes⁴⁰ 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*⁴¹ 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.

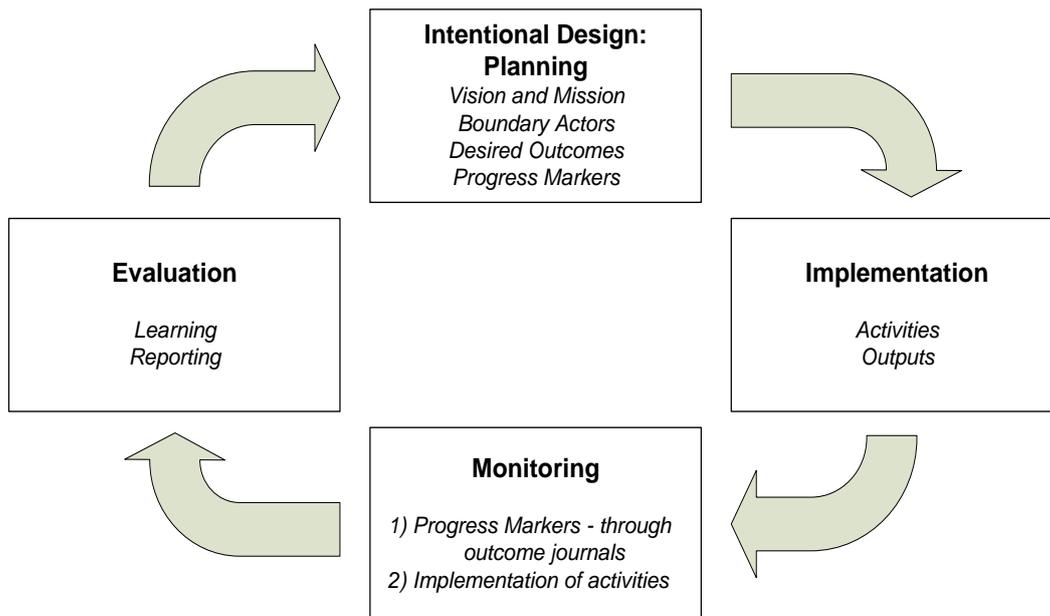
GWP's Programme Management Cycle is summarised in the following figure.

³⁸ 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*.

³⁹ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

⁴⁰ *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).

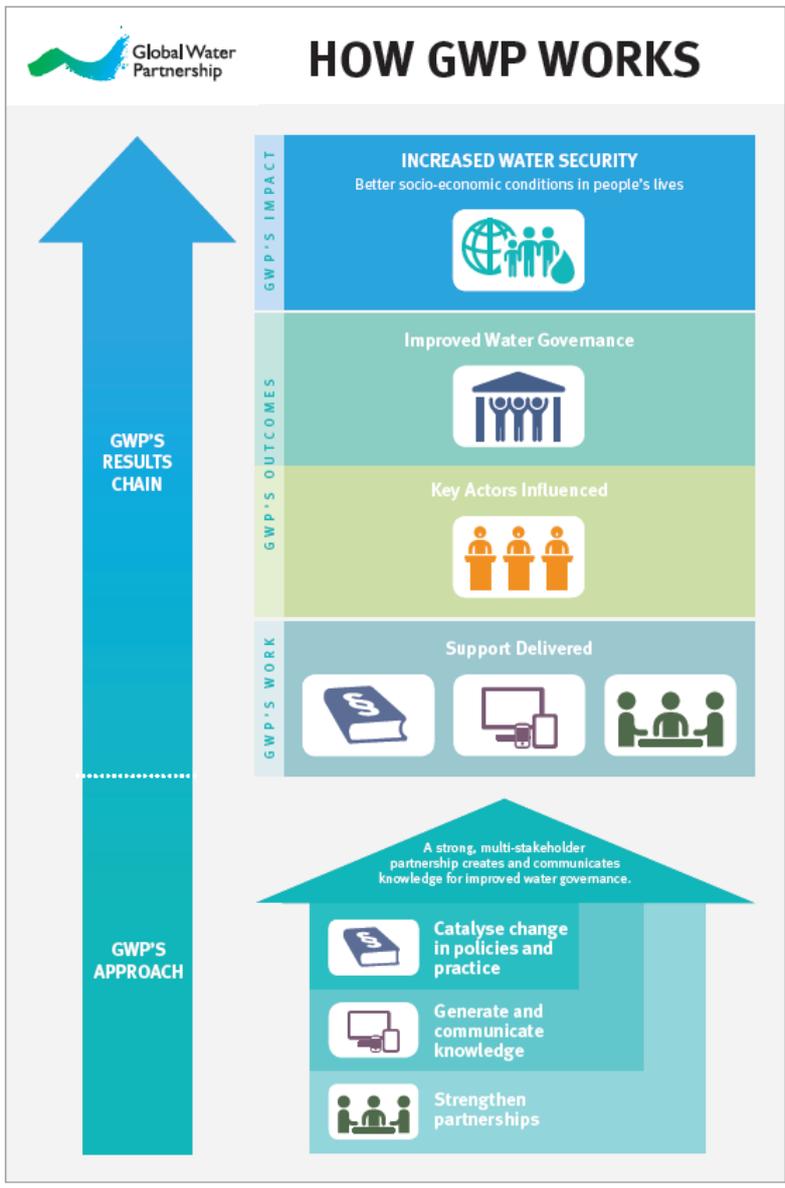
⁴¹ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities.



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).

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.



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,	Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits accrued to people from improved water

		transboundary basins and economic regions	resources governance and management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value of investment influenced which contributes to water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> through improved WRM & water services
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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

- 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>
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
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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>
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

Output indicators followed at GWPO level	
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 D – 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)		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					
	Cumulative GWP	Total	The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports.			
		Total				
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2014-to date 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)	2014-to date 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)		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 E – Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

Term	Definition
Progress Markers	Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy
Resilience – in the context of climate change	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)
Result	The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative)
Results-Based-Management (RBM)	A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.
IWRM Tools	<p>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	“...the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water 2013)

The **Global Water Partnership's vision** is for a water secure world.

Our **mission** is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

Our **Strategy 2020-2025:**

**MOBILISING FOR A
WATER SECURE WORLD**

