

Volume 1 - SUMMARY

Workplan 2017

Implementing the Strategy

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Introduction

The 2017 GWP Annual Workplan was developed through a process of consultation within the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and the GWPO.

This workplan is based on the results framework underlying the GWP Strategy 2014-2019: *Towards 2020*. The annual workplan is situated in the context of the new 3-year Work Programme 2017-2019 which forms the second phase of the Strategy. Further information on the strategic context within which the workplan has been developed can be found in Annex C.

The scope of work contained in the 2017 workplan describes the activities and the results executed by the various entities in the GWP Network, carried out through routine support activities and functions, as well as specific projects and programmes. The required human and financial resources are also defined.

Guiding the process is a *Work Programme Management Manual* – first drafted in 2012 and further developed in 2016 to support the evolving programme management requirements. The *Manual* summarises all planning and reporting requirements identifying synergies and simplifications where possible and has been positively received across the Network.

The 2017 Workplan is presented in 3 volumes:

- Volume 1: Summary (this document) which is supported by two companion documents:
- Volume 2: GWPO workplan and budget 2017 (detailed workplan for GWPO secretariat and Technical Committee and related budgets)
- Volume 3: GWP Regions Workplan 2017 (13 summaries)

An *Annual Progress Review for 2016* has been prepared and issued as a separate document available in parallel and providing the background context.

This document contains Volume 1 of the 2017 Workplan. It is structured as follows:

- Section 1 is an **overview** of the 2017 Workplan. It gives pointers on the different agendas to be addressed in 2017 including key highlights under each strategic goal for the coming year and an estimate of the overall budget required.
- Section 2 summarises the sets of activities planned under the **thematic** and **cross-cutting areas** identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 as well the relationship with the SDGs.
- Section 3 presents a detailed description of the 2017 workplan **budget**.
- Section 4 provides the **quantified targets for 2017** set by the organisation as a whole against the indicators in the GWP logframe.

1 Overview

1.1 Key pointers

The 2014-2019 GWP Strategy: *Towards 2020* and its corresponding 3-year Work Programme (2017-2019) provide the reference framework according to which the 2017 Workplan has been designed. The workplan addresses GWP's aspirations for delivering change in 2017 according to the organisation's global and regional agendas, agreed thematic and cross-cutting areas, cutting-edge knowledge management and the strengthening and support of the network as a whole.

The ever evolving global development landscape provides the overarching context for the implementation of the workplan. The adaptation related commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement, formulated as (Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions, offers a new dimension to GWP's ongoing support to National Adaptation Plan (NAP) processes, south-south cooperation and climate financing, whilst the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction provides a formal global link for GWP's work on integrated drought and flood management. GWP will also continue to work with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) particularly in the context of the NAP Global Support Programme, the Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme and other bodies related to water and adaptation.

Away from the climate theme, GWP's work on food security and the water, food, energy, ecosystems (WFEE) nexus is increasingly integrated into existing processes such as the Committee on world Food Security (CFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) global framework for action in a changing climate. In transboundary water management, the recent universal availability of the UNECE Water Convention as a legal instrument for cross-border cooperation provides a tangible link between an established global framework and GWP's support on cross-border collaboration to governments and river basin organisations on the ground. Finally, the adoption of the New Urban Agenda at the United Nations HABITAT III Conference in October 2016 reiterates the role and importance of water as a priority for sustainable urban development.

Encompassing all of the above, the 2030 agenda for sustainable development will drive development actions for the next 15 years with a strong focus on Implementation. The associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are closely aligned with the GWP Strategy and the organisation's 13 regional and more than 80 country water partnerships are unique assets through which to support successful application. In particular, the renewed focus on IWRM through SDG target 6.5 combined with the means of implementation set out under SDG 17 and the numerous linkages that water provides to the other goals, entails that GWP is well-positioned to contribute substantially in the favourable landscape for IWRM that the SDG framework provides.

2016 lessons learned

Lessons learned through the implementation of the first half¹ of the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 along with the upcoming opportunities identified for the coming year have provided the basis for preparing the 2017 workplan.

¹ See GWP Progress Review 2016

Key areas include:

- **Global positioning:**
 - Strong country and regional level performance within the network should form the basis to increasingly influence global level policy and development agendas, and, vice versa, demonstrate the ability of the organisation to directly support the implementation of such agendas at regional and, particularly, national levels.
 - The inclusion of IWRM in SDG 6 and the natural alignment of SDG 17 with GWP's own strategic approach can be used to market and position the organisation as a key global actor for enabling SDG implementation and inclusive development through improved water governance.
- **Thematic engagement:**
 - The strong links between all GWP themes and the SDGs offer opportunities to further anchor thematic work and approaches to global, regional and national frameworks. This should be combined with the clear placement of the thematic work in the context of water governance and IWRM to reflect that GWP is adding value beyond a particular focus area.
 - In relation to the above and in the context of the GWP Change Agenda (see Section 2.3), a renewed focus on thematic engagement at the country level provides an opportunity to further develop the portfolio for each theme. This is already occurring through WACDEP/IDMP and the #WFEE initiative in Sub-Saharan Africa, and there is great potential to further encourage country engagement through, for example the SDG-PF, the Learning Deltas initiative, IUWM, etc.
 - Gender and water remains a key priority for GWP and requires the allocation of adequate resources to address the topic. As such GWPO needs to strengthen internal capacity and coordination of its approach to gender, as well as tackling it from a more strategic and less reactive perspective.
- **Knowledge management and capacity building:**
 - Improved coordination when planning the development of knowledge products will lead to a better understanding of genuine demand and key target audiences. More robust methodologies for knowledge product evaluation, applied consistently across GWP entities, are necessary to further strengthen the knowledge development function in the organisation.
 - Greater collaboration with partners should also be pursued in order to improve efficiency, product quality and avoidance of duplication of existing material. The involvement of partners will, in addition, increase the credibility of the work, expand outreach and lead to the pooling of resources.
- **Strengthening the network:**
 - The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an opportunity to strengthen GWP country level capacities and activities, particularly through the mobilisation of the Partners base. GWPO can provide direct support to performing RWPs and CWPs to take advantage of these opportunities such as through the allocation of seed funding for project development and the tailoring of globally developed resources (e.g. knowledge products) to country level needs.

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- The lack of capacity, particularly at country level, to raise funds locally is a clear stumbling block to achieving financial sustainability within the network and reduce the reliance on globally sourced funding. GWPO needs to strengthen decentralised resource mobilisation (and financial management) capacity through the allocation of time and resources to directly support RWP and CWP staff to locate potential funding opportunities, mobilise partners and develop and submit high quality proposals.
- While there is considerable flexibility in responding to regional needs and realities, there are key institutional commitments connecting GWP entities such as the *Conditions for Accreditation*, *Policy on Partners*, etc. GWPO should gradually build up a mechanism for annual assessment of compliance to ensure that the evaluation of institutional performance is closely tied to sound governance structures, a representative partnership base and accountability.

From 2016 to 2017

In the context of the lessons learned at the midway point of strategy implementation and the emerging global development context, the 2017 workplan has a strong focus on building on the work initiated and pursued during the first half of the strategy period whilst enhancing the focus on national level priorities for achieving the SDGs.

A renewed focus on IWRM, as evidenced through inclusion of the concept as an SDG target coupled with the attention devoted to the topic through the World Water Forum process and OECD Water Governance Initiative, provides further justification for, and relevance of, the organisation's original raison d'être. When combined with the close alignment between the means of implementation outlined under SDG 17 and GWP's modus operandi, it is clear that GWP has a significant role to play in the evolving development agenda. This is reflected in the workplan's prominent emphasis on IWRM and holistic water governance as a means of achieving the SDGs and water security.

Finally, the four key areas of the GWP Change Agenda (see Section 2.3) have been deeply embedded throughout the workplan as the clearly defined pathways through which GWP will position and prepare itself operationally to adapt to identified challenges and take advantage of new opportunities.

a) Key parameters

- **Proactively contribute to the SDG landscape** – GWP needs to present a coherent voice and messages on water related SDG implementation in the context of the means of implementation outlined in SDG 17 as well as explore relations with non-water SDG groups to ensure water is on their agenda. The SDG-Water Preparedness Facility will further help to position GWP as a leading player for SDG implementation (rather than continued lobbying for political awareness) as will the provision of strong support to the roll-out of the GEMI SDG 6 integrated monitoring framework.
- **Consolidate the global promotion of IWRM** – The newfound attention, focus and potential allocation of resources on IWRM that are materialising following the inclusion of the subject as a target under SDG 6 will be exploited to promote and implement IWRM as well as to strengthen GWP's position as the leading organisation on all matters related to

the subject. This includes raising the profile of IWRM in general through the promotion of best practice (such as the development of *GWP Impact Stories*) as well as coordinated involvement in key global processes such as the World Water Council Task Force on IWRM and associated implementation roadmap, the OECD Water Governance Initiative and the monitoring of IWRM progress in the context of SDG target 6.5.

- **Play a key role in facilitating wider development debates on the gender and water nexus** – There is a need to analyse key gaps in the mainstreaming of water in the gender agenda (both in GWP’s own programmes and those of other stakeholders). This includes the identification of opportunities for GWP to capitalise upon its Network and increase its ability to convene and influence leading thinkers and practitioners to add value to the broader sustainable development debate and strengthen the inclusion of gender issues in water related policies and investment programmes.
- **Build on the momentum gained through the mobilisation of water and youth networks** – Among the lessons learned from GWP’s engagement with youth over the last two years is that youth have an enormous potential to contribute innovative inputs to the global efforts to achieve water security and climate resilience. In addition, it is clear that, despite limited resources, youth networks are able to achieve a lot if empowered accordingly. GWP will continue to support such efforts across all regions by facilitating the involvement of water and youth networks in national, regional and global processes such as the SADC Water Weeks and UNFCCC COP meetings, and mobilising funding to support youth-led initiatives and projects including financially supporting the best proposals received through the ongoing Global Competition for Youth Led Projects.
- **Engage with countries on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and climate financing** – Direct support will be provided to countries for the formulation of NDC implementation roadmaps for water at the national and subsector level, building on existing and planned adaptation activities, NAPs and water related strategies. This includes estimating the finance and investment requirements, sources of finance, absorption and financial management capacity and potential to mobilise private investments. Support to project preparation to implement NDC investment plans will also be provided to mandated institutions in order to develop proposals for submission to international climate funds such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), innovative finance insurance mechanisms and others.
- **Strengthen the planning and implementation of knowledge generation and use** – The identification of knowledge needs as well as target audiences (defining what and who we want to influence or change) will be strengthened to ensure that GWP produced knowledge is demand driven, relevant for key stakeholders and contributes discernibly to strategy achievement. A robust process to facilitate such improved planning will be further developed and applied including improved mechanisms to facilitate knowledge creation (content quality) and delivery (on time and on budget) in order to monitor effectiveness and efficiency of the work.
- **Ensuring GWP is fit for purpose** – There is a need to evolve and strengthen the network in order to maintain GWP’s relevance and respond to the 2030 Development Agenda. The GWP Change Agenda (see Section 2.3) will be initially implemented through a wide-reaching network assessment to determine the current status and consequent level of ambition that can realistically be achieved. Increased emphasis and resources will also be invested in the key issues identified in the Change Agenda based on increased learning, adaptive management of the organisation and strategic planning.

b) Managing externalities

A complex set of externalities needs to be pro-actively managed by GWP not only during 2017 but for years to come. These include:

- **The post-2015 development agenda** – Two milestones were reached in 2015: i) the SDGs adopted by 193 countries (Agenda 2030) and ii) the Paris Climate Agreement. GWP, to stay relevant, needs to respond to these landmark agreements which will inform the development agenda for years to come. How water will be handled among the various global institutions is not yet resolved; GWP has to be ready to respond to whatever ‘water landscape’ develops.
- **A changing donor landscape** – Contributions to GWP’s core budget are unpredictable. Donors regularly expressed reservations about the future availability of funds for GWP and may be less interested in supporting ‘global core’ and more interested in ‘earmarking’ which has implications for how the network is funded. GWP needs to further diversify its basket of donors to mitigate this risk which includes attracting a broader range of funders from the private sector, foundations and global financial institutions as well as increasing the range of contributing national development donors.
- **Changes in regional and national political landscapes and priorities** – GWP’s ability to induce the kind of water governance change necessary to progress towards the goal of water security is often dependent on political commitment and buy-in. Significant investments in building political ownership of GWP’s programmes can be undermined due to a change in political regime, social unrest and natural disaster all of which can shift priorities and resources elsewhere. Positioning GWP in a way that the organisation’s work neutrally supports, rather than being rigidly attached to, processes vulnerable to a changing political landscape as well as being fully aware and having the flexibility to respond to such changes helps to mitigate this threat.

Budget for the 2017 Workplan

The 2017 GWPO budget comprises a basket funding of approximately **11.7M**. A detailed view of this budget per expenditures is provided further below.

In addition to the 11.7M basket funding, 2.8M of designated programmes are being managed from GWPO (e.g. Drin, Mekrou, Nexus SAF projects), giving a total of approximately **14.5M**.

The total budget of the GWP system includes Locally Raised Funds which are managed via RWPs and CWPs. The overall proposed budget for the GWP system in 2017 is **20M** (see 3 year WorkProgramme).

1.2 Selected 2017 Expected Results

The 2017 GWP workplan is 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

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High level activities have been further defined under these goals by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in their 3-year Work Programmes for 2014-2016 which form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels.

This section provides a summary of the main groups of activities and initiatives budgeted for by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the 2017 workplan by strategic goal. The full GWPO 2017 workplan can be found in *Volume 2* and a summary of all regional workplans is compiled in *Volume 3*.

1.2.1 Outcomes: mid- to long-term achievements

GWP posits that the achievement of water security is dependent on an integrated approach to water management best achieved through good governance. The GWP theory of change is constructed according to the notion that improved governance relies on changing the behaviour of key stakeholders, also known as boundary actors. These boundary actors are gradually influenced through the convening of strong partnerships (Goal 3) who facilitate the generation and sharing of knowledge (Goal 2) which in turn provides the means to catalyse a change in policies and practice (Goal 1).

The implementation of activities and outputs across the three goals are targeted at specific boundary actors who are in a position to exert influence over the development of governance outcomes such as national policies, new legislation, development strategies, investment plans, institutional reform, etc. These are the high-level results which will lead to tangible progress towards the achievement of water security (impact).

A number of key water governance outcomes to which GWP's work contributed are expected to materialise in 2017. These include the following:

At the regional level:

- Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan
- Limpopo River Basin IWRM Plan (2016-2020)

At the national level:

- Water Law in Guatemala
- National Water Policy for Cameroon

At the sub-national level:

- 2030 Urban Resilience Strategy in Thessaloniki, Greece
- IWRM Plan for the Santa Eulalia sub-basin in Peru

It should be noted that the anticipated outcomes are typically the result of medium- to long-term processes which GWP may have been supporting for several years. As such it would be incorrect to conclude that the 2017 workplan is designed to achieve the anticipated outcomes listed above (although for certain activities this may be the case). The reality is that the workplan content is contributing to processes which are not expected to come to fruition as tangible governance outcomes until 2017 and beyond.

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities & outputs under 3 Goals

As described above, the governance change sought through GWP's work and particularly the impact that this ultimately achieves is a long-term process that may take several years to develop and come to fruition. The 3-year Work Programmes for 2017-2019 developed by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO form the implementation framework for the development of annual workplans for each GWP entity at the global, regional and national levels. The detailed activities defined in the 2017 workplan have been identified in the context of this medium-term planning framework.

Illustrations – 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. The 2017 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Lebanon:**

Key activities: Review of the regulatory framework for private sector participation in water services in Lebanon and establishment of an agenda on the role of banks in financing water infrastructure

Purpose: To better understand the practicalities and necessary enabling conditions for the sustainable financing of water services including through private sector participation

- **Guatemala:**

Key activities: Organisation of a conference for national legislators in collaboration with PARLACEN (the Central American Parliament)

Purpose: To support the discussion and approval of the Water Law in Guatemala

- **Southern Africa:**

Key activity: Support to SADC, River Basin Organisations and other partners in the implementation of the fourth SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) in the key areas of project preparation, SDGs, the nexus and economic accounting of water use

Purpose: To implement the RSAP IV through the promotion of investments in water management and development.

Illustrations – Goal 2

Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge – focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture. The 2017 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Latin America:**

Key activities: Organise and facilitate the participation of key actors from the region in the Latin America International Water Law (IWL) training programme

Purpose: To strengthen capacities of legislators and other relevant actors for the preparation and approval of transboundary water laws

- **Thailand:**
Key activities: Development of a Manual on Disaster Risk Reduction to support community, sub-district and district level action planning.
Purpose: To strengthen local resilience to floods
- **Nepal:**
Key activities: Conduct a study on the impacts of the 2015 earthquake on the status of water resources in the worst hit areas
Purpose: To inform decision-makers and provide input to key governance processes related to greater resilience to natural disasters
- **West Africa:**
Key activities: Organisation of a regional dialogue and workshop on the Joint Management of Groundwater taking into account climate change in West Africa in collaboration with ECOWAS WRCC
Purpose: To increase knowledge on shared groundwater resources and management in West Africa
- **GWP Technical Committee (TEC):**
Key activities: Development of a Position Paper addressing insurance in the water sector in the context of the 2015 Paris Agreement
Purpose: To analyse the role that insurance can play in disaster risk reduction

Illustrations – 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 2017 workplan includes the following groups of activities and large scale initiatives under this goal:

- **Global:**
Key activities: Provision of global support, via the regions, to CWPs through the implementation of the second phase of WACDEP, SDG-PF projects and the Water, Food, Energy, Ecosystem Nexus initiative
Purpose: To facilitate project development among GWP’s Country Water Partnerships (CWPs)
- **Global:**
Key activities: Analysis at all levels of GWP functions and related options for organisational adaption followed by a proposal for implementing the identified adaptive solutions
Purpose: To assess the network in the context of the GWP Change Agenda
- **West Africa:**
Key activities: Development of a fundraising strategy for the implementation of the 2017-2019 work programme in West Africa and set up a Fundraising Committee to facilitate its implementation
Purpose: Increase locally raised funding in West Africa
- **Southern Africa:**
Key activities: Support provided by the Southern Africa RWP and the Pan-Africa Coordination Unit to countries in identifying national priority needs that the GWP

partners at country level can follow up on and develop a project concept in the context of current funding opportunities at national or international level

Purpose: To mobilise funding for project implementation at the country level

2 GWP Workplan in 2017

2.1 SDGs, Water Security and IWRM

GWP's capability to translate global initiatives, goals and targets down the national level places it in a unique position to facilitate the engagement on the implementation of the SDGs. This not only comes from its technical capacity, but also because the CWPs in reality take on the form of multi-stakeholder partnerships. At the country level, GWP utilises a platform existing of a variety of different actors to implement a broad strategy wholly aligned with the SDGs related to water.

GWP's additional added value for SDG implementation is that it is extremely coherent on the targets under SDG 17, which is meant to "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development". The means of implementation SDG focuses on financing, policy and institutions, monitoring, knowledge and capacity and strengthening partnerships. In order to implement all the SDGs, including the water-related targets, SDG 17 must be enacted. GWP's three Strategic Goals line up directly with the means laid out in the goal.

The SDG Preparedness Facility

To utilise GWP's strengths and Regional and Country Water Partnerships to help with the implementation of the SDGs, GWP launched in 2015 the SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF), which aims to help countries prepare for the implementation of the water-related SDGs. A first cohort of 16 countries spread throughout 10 out of GWP's 13 regions, will aim to commence fundraising and implementation of their SDG-PF projects in 2017 with a second cohort of countries initiating their own design phase process to map out how they will facilitate the engagement of their partnerships to help national governments implement the water-related SDGs over the next three years. Seed funding has been allocated from the global core budget to support the initial implementation of the most promising project proposals.

The IWRM Global Track

IWRM has been thrust in the spotlight again due to the fact that the under the SDG on water (SDG 6), there is a target specific to IWRM: *"By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate"*. This will place newfound attention, focus and resources on the implementation of a subject that GWP is in a unique position to support.

GWP has a long history involved in promoting, analysing, monitoring and helping to implement IWRM worldwide. In 2017 GWP will seek to document the best cases where IWRM has been applied around the world with the aim of further raising the profile of the concept (and GWP's contribution to it) through a proposed high-level event at the 8th World Water Forum, and give renewed impetus to the implementation of IWRM, which is critical given it is the focus of SDG 6.5.

2.2 Addressing thematic issues

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 perspective²

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

- Gender
- Youth

This programme approach is a major thrust of the GWP Strategy. Each of these thematic and cross-cutting focus areas offers opportunities to develop and implement programmes and projects depending on GWP's strengths as exhibited in the various part of the Network, and the opportunities enabled through available financing and synergies with other initiatives.

In the context of this workplan, a thematic programme is a set of activities addressing a clearly defined thematic focus area and packaged in global and/or regional projects managed in a coordinated manner.

2.2.1 Climate Resilience

GWP is gearing up for its continued support to countries on climate change adaptation, leading towards the implementation of the Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. GWP activities under the Global Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), and complementary GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), aim to strengthen the resilience of countries to climate change, and more specifically support countries to implement adaptation related commitments in the Paris Agreement.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the climate theme.

2017 workplan highlights under the different programme components of the climate theme are provided below:

WACDEP Global

The global level work of WACDEP involves close collaboration with global partners active in the field of climate change adaptation. This includes continued work with UNFCCC particularly in the context of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Support Programme which will be used by GWP as a framework to support a number of countries to develop NAPs, as well as support to

² Presented in the GWP Strategy as three separate themes but consolidated as a nexus within the 2016 workplan to better reflect the close interlinkages in GWP's work within these sectors

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the Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme and other bodies related to water and adaptation.

Additional 2017 highlights include:

- **Global:**

Key activity: Follow outcomes of the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, Nairobi Work Programme, and Executive Committee of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage, and prepare submissions on GWP work as per the respective mandates.

Purpose: To promote the prominent inclusion of water in the UNFCCC COP process and the work of the Adaptation Committee, Nairobi Work Programme and the Loss & Damage Executive Committee

- **Global:**

Key activity: Continued support to NAPs implementation through collaboration with the UNFCCC and through the NAP-Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP)

Purpose: To support countries on NAP development through the NAP-GSP

WACDEP Africa

WACDEP Africa continues to be endorsed by the African Union's African Ministers' Council for Water (AMCOW) and remains the foundation of Theme 4 on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management of the AMCOW Implementation Plan. As per the Implementation Plan, the second phase of WACDEP Africa will be expanded to include 10 new countries from across the continent.

Additional 2017 highlights include:

- **Pan-Africa:**

Key activity: Support to AMCOW in developing project and programme documents for fundraising purposes in relation to the AMCOW Water Resources Management Priority Action Plan (WRM PAP)

Purpose: To support implementation of the AMCOW WRM PAP

- **Central Africa:**

Key activity: Support to ECCAS to establish a task force through which institutional focal points will be formally appointed as part of the development and implementation of the regional hydro-meteorological services strategy

Purpose: To develop and oversee approval of a regional hydro-meteorological strategy for enhancing basin water security and climate resilience

- **Kenya:**

Key activity: Organisation of a national workshop in Kenya and preparation of document highlighting the importance of integrating water security and climate resilience into development plans

Purpose: To influence the Kenya Medium Term Expenditure Framework and promote the need to update the National IWRM Plan

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- **Tunisia:**

Key activity: Support to the Ministry of Agriculture in Tunisia to develop a terms of reference for the preparation of a National Adaptation Plan

Purpose: To support the development of a National Adaptation Plan in Tunisia

WACDEP Asia

2017 highlights include:

- **Southeast Asia:**

Key activity: Country reports on integrated flood and drought management prepared for Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam

Purpose: To develop a short list of potential projects based on national priorities through which to mobilise funds for implementation

- **China:**

Key activity: Provide professional references and strategic recommendations to the Ministry of Water Resources and other stakeholders in the context of the national strategy development process of the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)

Purpose: To promote the incorporation of water security and climate resilience in the implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020)

- **Nepal:**

Key activity: Documentation of climate change adaptation practices from 2-3 Local Adaptation Plan for Action (LAPA) project areas/sites in order to promote and support activities in meeting climate change adaptation challenges at the community and household level

Purpose: To support the implementation of LAPAs in Nepal

WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean

2017 highlights include:

- **Peru:**

Key activity: Management and coordination of the formal WACDEP Specialised Working Group made up of key governmental, non-governmental, academic and community institutions

Purpose: To develop a strategy for the implementation of IWRM in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin and further incorporation into the IWRM plan of the Rimac Lurin Chillón Basin

- **Central America:**

Key activity: Economic analysis of the impacts of droughts and the benefits of the implementation of integrated drought management measures, including the production of a document describing best practices in drought management and their potential as investment opportunities

Purpose: To increase the capacity among national level stakeholders in Central America for the integrated management of droughts

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WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

The IDMP is a joint initiative of the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and GWP focusing on enhancing drought resilience and aiming to promote better scientific understanding and inputs for drought management, drought risk assessment, monitoring, prediction and early warning, policy and planning for drought preparedness, and mitigation across sectors. Regional IDMPs have been developed in Central and Eastern Europe, the Horn of Africa and West Africa. Regional initiatives are being developed in South Asia, Central America and South America. This is done in close alignment to seek synergies with the work of WACDEP. A support function exists through a joint WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit in Geneva, which is working to establish a HelpDesk on Integrated Drought Management, making use of the expertise of 31 expert institutions, which have committed to partner with the IDMP.

Additional 2017 highlights include:

- **Central and Eastern Europe:**

Key activity: Development of an interactive Drought User Service which integrates all available data, including a large volume of the most recent remote sensing products

Purpose: To increase the ability of national authorities to monitor, forecast, evaluate and respond during drought development

- **Horn of Africa:**

Key activity: Support partners at the national level to identify and implement priority actions in innovative drought resilience actions at the local level with multiplier potential

Purpose: To strengthen drought resilience at the local level by scaling up and strengthening drought resilience in existing and innovative, small scale initiatives in the target countries

WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)

The APFM is a joint initiative of the WMO and GWP. Its objective is to support countries in the implementation of Integrated Flood Management within the framework of Integrated Water Resources Management to maximise net benefits from the use of their floodplains and minimise loss of life. The HelpDesk on Integrated Flood Management has been operational for 6 years providing guidance on flood management policy, strategy and institutional development, as a demand driven facility, managed by a joint WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit, drawing on 30 expert institutions, committed to support the operations of the HelpDesk. Following a review of the APFM in 2016, greater emphasis on project preparation, synergies with the IDMP and flood early warning systems were identified to increase the programme's relevance.

Additional 2017 highlights include:

- **Volta Basin:**

Planned activity: Following a GWP-led needs assessment in the riparian countries of the Volta basin in 2016, GWP, WMO and ANBO will provide support to the Volta Basin Authority and the riparian countries, to prepare in 2017 "bankable" projects on Integrated Flood Management in the basin

Purpose: To establish and attract funding for an Integrated Flood Management Project in the Volta Basin

2.2.2 Transboundary Waters

Through support to River Basin Organisations, Regional Economic Communities, International Legal Instruments (e.g. 1997 UN Water Convention, 1992 UNECE Water Convention) and other cross-border institutions, GWP promotes transboundary cooperation in river basin management.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the transboundary theme.

Specific highlights for 2017 include:

- **Mediterranean:**

Key activity: Collaboration with UNECE to support countries, including Lebanon and Tunisia, to engage with the ratification process for the UNECE Water Convention through two sub-regional capacity building events and development of materials tailor-made for the MENA countries on transboundary water cooperation and the Convention

Purpose: To increase awareness and capacity of transboundary water cooperation and support countries in their potential ratification of the UNECE Water Convention

- **Zambezi River Basin:**

Key activity: Following the institutional development of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), GWP has signed an MoU to provide support to the development of the ZAMCOM Strategic Plan for the basin, including facilitating the involvement of key basin stakeholders.

Purpose: Support to the development of the ZAMCOM Strategic Plan

- **Limpopo River Basin:**

Key activities: Organisation of a workshop through which the components of the updated IWRM plan for the Limpopo basin will be outlined followed by the provision of direct support to the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) in the finalisation of the plan and mobilisation of funding for plan implementation.

Purpose: To facilitate the development of the LIMCOM IWRM Plan 2016-2020

- **Tisza River Basin:**

Key activity: Work with the Danube Strategy Task Force to implement the JoinTisza project "Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin", particularly on the compilation of the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan (TRBMP)

Purpose: To develop the TRBMP that integrates water security for climate resilience

- **Global:**

Key activity: Regional training workshops on International Water Law will be implemented in Latin America, Africa and South Asia in cooperation with external partners, including UNECE, UNIGE and UNDP-CapNet

Purpose: To strengthen capacities of water experts in addressing issues related to transboundary water resources management and resolving transboundary water disputes

Deltas Climate Resilience Programme

- **The Initiative:** The initiative builds on the collaborative "Enabling Delta Life" proposal developed between GWP and the Delta Alliance, supported by the Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation, and aims to stimulate increased knowledge exchange between delta experts/those involved in the governance of deltas in Asia, to enhance the climate resilience of communities, including in transboundary areas, in deltaic, low-lying coastal areas.

2.2.3 Urbanisation and water security

GWP promotes and supports an integrated approach to water management at the urban level and is active in many countries where rapid urbanisation is resulting in increasingly unsustainable use of water resources.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the urbanisation theme.

Specific highlights for 2017 include:

- **Pan-Africa:**

Key activity: Collaboration with the African Water Facility of the African Development Bank to develop the Africa Urban Water Security Programme targeting 12 countries in Africa including DR Congo, Seychelles, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Purpose: To mobilise funding to initiate the wide scale implementation of IUWM through the Africa Urban Water Security Programme

- **India:**

Key activity: Development of IUWM Action Plans in three cities in Rajasthan (Bundi, Makrana and Kota), including capacity building activities for municipal officials and other key stakeholders, facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogue and development of a vision, goals and objectives upon which the action plans will be based

Purpose: To strengthen water management and urban planning in water scarce cities in Rajasthan

- **Greece:**

Key activity: Implementation of the "Water for the City" project in northern Greece to produce innovative capacity building tools, based on IUWM principles, as well as community engagement, awareness raising and the development of a 2030 Urban Resilience Strategy for the city of Thessaloniki

2.2.4 Food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

Due to the close linkages with water resources management, GWP reaches out to a range of agricultural, environmental and energy partners through a number of cross-sectoral projects and initiatives. With an increasing emphasis on addressing the three areas, together with water, through a nexus approach, GWP will be further exploring and understanding the linkages and conflicts between the three themes. Inevitably many of the stakeholders addressed and processes contributed to by GWP will be associated predominantly with either food, energy, or ecosystems. In all cases however, GWP will aim to highlight and better understand the interconnectivity between the three areas.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the food, energy, ecosystems nexus theme.

Specific highlights for 2017 include:

- **Southeast Europe:**

Key activity: Provision of technical assistance to the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the participating Southeast European (SEE) countries through a regional nexus assessment, policy dialogue and multi-stakeholder consultation process

Purpose: To implement the water-related and nexus-related provisions of the "SEE Strategy 2020: Towards European Integration" through the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus

- **Southern Africa:**

Key activity: Initiation of the SADC programme on the water-food-land-energy nexus in support of the implementation of the fourth SADC Regional Strategic Action Programme (RSAP IV)

Purpose: To support the development of a SADC regional nexus framework

- **Peru:**

Key activity: Carry out a full assessment of the nexus in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin with support of key government agencies and other stakeholders incorporating input from the key sectors (i.e. energy, environment, agriculture) represented in the WACDEP Santa Eulalia Coordination Committee.

Purpose: To provide the basis for the inclusion of nexus analysis into IWRM and development plans of the Santa Eulalia sub-basin

- **North Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS):**

Key activity: Collaboration with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and UNECE to organise a Nexus Policy Dialogue encompassing a Nexus Assessment and a multi-stakeholder consultation process

Purpose: To assist NWSAS countries to improve management of the transboundary underground water body, including by exploring advanced institutional settings.

2.2.5 Cross-cutting Areas

Gender

GWP's dedicated gender strategy, aligned with the GWP 2014–2019 Strategy: *Towards 2020*, addresses diversity, inclusion, social equity, and women's role in the integrated and sustainable management of water resources. Achieving water security means adopting inclusive and participatory approaches. In treating gender equality as a global priority, GWP seeks to take a comprehensive approach that addresses the structural drivers as well as the complexity of gender inequalities.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the cross-cutting area of gender and water.

Specific highlights for 2017 include:

- **Central America:**

Key activity: Training for women in the implementation, management and maintenance of rainwater harvesting systems in rural areas.

Purpose: To increase female access to water supply, thereby removing a barrier to gender equality by reducing women's vulnerability to climate change and enabling a diversification of their economic activities.

- **Central & Eastern Europe:**

Key activity: Organisation of an International workshop on gender in the Visegrad 4 countries (Slovakia, Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary)

Purpose: To raise awareness in the region on gender and water issues

- **Global:**

Key activity: Conduct a scoping study and convene an expert group meeting with key global actors to explore the key barriers and opportunities to improve gender-water outcomes at a range of scales.

Purpose: To identify practical measures and opportunities to strengthen the integration of gender dimensions across water programmes among key global stakeholders.

Youth

Since the launch of the GWP Youth Strategy, the network has established a widespread and highly motivated organisational base willing to work across regions and promote youth involvement at all levels of engagement. Along with the mobilisation of this base for youth representative input to key global events such as the UNFCCC COP meetings and the global summit, Climate Chance, the many water and youth networks supported by GWP at national and regional level are now in a position to contribute to key water management governance processes.

See the *GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 Volume 1 – Summary* for more details on GWP's overall approach to the cross-cutting area of youth and water.

Specific highlights for 2017 include:

- **Mediterranean:**

Key activity: A regional long-term initiative on Water Security-Migration-Youth Employment will be fully designed and launched, building on demand by countries and synergies with regional and national partners.

Purpose: To develop and raise funds for a multi-activity Programme proposal to address Water Security-Migration-Youth Employment challenges in origin, transit and destination countries.

- **Central and Eastern Europe:**

Key activity: Organisation of national level events, public awareness campaigns and competitions involving youth centres and different school levels, such as a conference for young water professionals in Slovakia, the Danube Art Master competition, the Junior Water Prize in Hungary, and the involvement of youth in round tables on drought management and development of up to date curriculum on drought in the region.

Purpose: To facilitate youth involvement in water management in the region

2.3 The GWP Change Agenda

Adopted in 2016 as the main vehicle through which to maintain GWP's relevance and best position the organisation in response to the 2030 development agenda, the GWP Change Agenda is designed to provide overarching structure and guidance to the ongoing evolution of the network. At the highest level, the Change Agenda is about making GWP more responsive at country level to the all-of-society, globally agreed water-related SDGs. To do that, GWP needs to ensure that its multi-stakeholder network remains the main asset for impact and that the organisation remains attractive to strategic allies and finance partners.

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

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

None of these issues are new and each has been addressed to varying degrees on a continuous basis throughout GWP's recent past. However, in the context of the emerging development environment, a changing donor landscape, and the recommendations arising from two major reviews³ of GWP, the organisation is now faced with a new set of challenges and opportunities which has placed greater emphasis on targeting the above issues through a more structured and dedicated approach.

The Change Agenda is embedded into the GWP 3-year Work Programme 2017-2019 and will be addressed as part of the 2017 workplan. This is reflected in the activities planned across all GWP entities, particularly under Goal 3 (where the activities targeting issues 1, 2 and 4 are primarily placed) and Goal 2 (under which issue #3 will be addressed). The main activity clusters planned for 2017 against the four Change Agenda issues are summarised as follows:

³ The Dalberg Governance Review (2014) and the PEM Knowledge Management Review (2015)

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- **In the context of strengthening the country level (issue #1)** – Widespread support to GWP CWPs through the allocation of seed funding to participate in globally coordinated programmes (e.g. WACDEP, SDG-PF and #WFEE) in countries that have the capacity and administrative structure to receive funds and manage projects, and the provision of capacity building support to CWPs where this is lacking delivered by both the associated region and GWPO
- **In the context of improving sustainability of financing (issue #2)** – Development of RWP and CWP capacity for fund raising through GWPO support, cross-regional exchange and improved coordination of financing opportunities. The issue will be addressed at all levels of the organisation, with GWPO seeking to broaden and diversify its basket of core donors whilst regions will increasingly invest time and resources in identifying and exploiting local opportunities, including a strong focus on national level activities together with CWPs (particularly in the context of the SDG-PF)
- **In the context of improving corporate knowledge management (issue #3)** – Strengthening the knowledge management function includes setting up a more robust process to ensure that knowledge development is according to genuine demand and that sufficient follow-up mechanisms are in place to evaluate the extent to which this demand was met. This will be applied across the network, including in relation to the GWP Technical Committee's work which will be increasingly embedded within the GWP work programme and involve collaboration with regional experts and other strategic allies.
- **In the context of increasing institutional performance (issue #4)** – Continuing the work started in 2016, GWP will further ensure that all entities are in compliance with the key institutional requirements such as the *Conditions of Accreditation* and *Policy on Partners*. This will be backed up by the organisation of training activities on applying the financial guidelines and M&E, as well as regional financial and governance reviews carried out by GWPO to identify weaknesses in the system and areas that require strengthening.

3 GWP 2017 Budget

3.1 Workplan 2017 Budget

EXPENDITURE BUDGET 2017				
BASKET FUNDING CORE	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	BUDGET 2017
Secretariat				
Staff	1 586 977	1 462 248	1 533 219	1 735 000
Travel	98 437	45 815	63 581	98 000
Office	533 174	371 637	371 357	380 000
Audit/Legal	71 781	35 295	57 207	35 000
IT/Communications	220 390	210 190	295 480	277 000
Financial costs/revenues	(29 597)	(30 552)	(108 466)	30 000
Total Secretariat	2 481 162	2 094 632	2 212 378	2 555 000
Governing bodies and reviews				
Steering committee	173 996	188 132	221 114	215 000
Reviews /20th Anniversary	74 885	19 335	16 112	40 000
EC Pillar Assessment	-	-	21 919	-
Network meeting (CP)/FPG Meeting	63 915	6 444	4 036	23 000
Total Governing bodies	312 796	213 910	263 181	278 000
GWP Technical Committee	413 973	303 836	254 495	310 000
Progr. Development Support	84 353	57 463	28 934	72 000
Total Global	811 122	575 210	546 610	660 000
Regional Support				
Network Operations	991 492	867 411	961 649	1 047 000
Regional and Thematic Support	50 582	19 683	107 951	228 000
Network institutional strengthening	13 012	1 196	39 342	81 000
Annual Regional Meeting	30 588	44 280	42 386	40 000
Total regional support	1 085 674	932 570	1 151 328	1 396 000
Programmes managed by GWPO				
Water Security - SDGs	729 150	436 545	-	384 000
Global debates - WWF	-	22 015	-	100 000
Knowledge Management	242 449	188 200	219 110	300 000
Climate Global WACDEP	106 186	105 663	123 879	200 000
Climate Africa Global WACDEP	349 033	280 645	139 303	102 000
Climate UNICEF WACDEP	100 811	3 842	143 398	93 000
Deltas Management	36 630	-	2 473	80 000
Drought WMO IDMP	148 043	79 161	92 157	100 000
Flood WMO APFM	29 044	30 118	40 902	50 000
Integrated UWM	119 466	135 422	-	100 000
Food/Nexus	-	-	51 231	160 000
Transboundary	-	-	-	180 000
Total programmes managed by GWPO	1 860 812	1 281 611	812 453	1 849 000
Programmes managed by RWPs				
SDG Water Security	-	-	177 859	-
WACDEP Africa	2 591 380	1 855 053	1 921 526	1 630 000
WACDEP Other regions	2 607 114	1 379 303	1 070 458	850 000
IDMP regions	574 700	517 500	433 041	200 000
Transboundary	95 112	59 107	45 902	-
Total programmes RWPs	5 868 306	3 810 963	3 648 786	2 680 000
Regional core	3 286 093	2 837 384	2 721 869	2 622 000
Total Programmes	11 015 211	7 929 959	7 183 108	7 151 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	15 393 169	11 532 371	11 093 424	11 762 000

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COMPLEMENTARY FUNDING	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	Actual 2016	BUDGET 2017
EC AfriAlliance	-	-	13 083	-
EC SITWA	804 503	753 251	593 317	-
EC Mekrou	299 607	447 499	486 531	560 000
EC Nexus SAF	-	-	-	218 000
Finland	-	15 000	-	-
ICA, EUWI FWG for SITWA	98 388	-	-	-
Japan Water Forum	-	45 400	-	-
Korea Water Resources Corp.	-	79 267	-	-
UNDP DRIN	-	52 275	535 705	2 000 000
World Bank Urban WS	-	9 966	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1 202 498	1 402 658	1 628 636	2 778 000

3.2 Revenues

The 2017 revenues are put in the context of GWP multi-year programming (see 3 year WorkProgramme for reference)

1) View on the basket funding: core investors (institutional & programmes) – ambition to stabilize this revenue stream on a mid/long term horizon

 GLOBALLY RAISED INCOME						
FINANCING PARTNER	TEUR ACTUAL 2014	TEUR ACTUAL 2015	TEUR ACTUAL 2016	TEUR BUDGET 2017	TEUR ESTIMATE 2018	TEUR ESTIMATE 2019
Basket funding core						
China	32	35	44	-	-	-
Denmark	1 593	1 608	1 597	1 600	1 600	-
France	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment	Secondment
Germany	400	400	300	380	400	400
Netherlands	500	1 000	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Netherlands additional	500	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	-	-	-	540	270	-
Sweden	1 658	1 602	1 555	2 100	2 100	2 100
Switzerland	811	952	920	300	300	300
UK	6 704	2 177	3 015	3 851	2 473	900
UK	-	655	-	-	-	-
France Food Security	-	30	28	-	-	-
UNICEF	62	-	99	91	-	-
EC SITWA, adm fee	56	53	42	-	-	-
EC Mekrou, adm fee	20	31	34	30	-	-
EC Nexus, adm fee	-	-	-	15	15	15
UNDP DRIN, adm fee	-	1	10	40	22	-
Other	46	8	3	-	-	-
Basket funding designated						
Austria WACDEP	412	1 000	445	-	-	-
Austria WACDEP II	-	-	300	500	500	500
Denmark Global Dialogue Prjct	844	437	-	-	-	-
Denmark WACDEP	1 000	710	481	-	-	-
Sweden MfFA (rent & taxes)	732	784	848	800	800	800
Total Basket funding	15 370	11 483	11 221	11 747	9 980	6 515

2) View on designated funding: complementary projects (subject to evolution)

GLOBALY RAISED INCOME 		TEUR	TEUR	UR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
FINANCING PARTNER	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	BUDGET 2017	ESTIMATE 2018	ESTIMATE 2019		
Complementary Funding								
EC AfriAlliance	-	-	13					
EC SITWA	805	753	593	-	-	-		
EC Mekrou	300	448	487	560	-	-		
EC Nexus SAF	-	-	-	218	219	218		
Finland	-	15	-	-	-	-		
ICA, EUWI FWG for SITWA	98	-	-	-	-	-		
Japan Water Forum	-	45	-	-	-	-		
Korea Water Resources Corp.	-	79	-	-	-	-		
UNDP DRIN	-	52	536	2 000	1 100	-		
World Bank Urban WS	-	10	-	-	-	-		
Total complementary funding	1 203	1 402	1 629	2 778	1 319	218		

3) Overall Summary (Revenues GWPO)

GLOBALY RAISED INCOME 		TEUR	TEUR	UR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR	TEUR
FINANCING PARTNER	ACTUAL 2014	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	BUDGET 2017	ESTIMATE 2018	ESTIMATE 2019		
TOTAL INCOME	16 573	12 885	12 850	14 525	11 299	6 733		
EXPENDITURES	16 596	12 935	12 722	14 540				
<i>Not confirmed</i>				1 800	2 200	2 200		
Confirmed				12 725	9 099	4 533		
ANTICIPATED				14 525	11 299	6 733		

4 Logframe targets 2017⁴

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets	Illustrative examples of targets
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	TBD	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	€557M	Drin Basin: Donor investments in soft activities and infrastructure in the Drin Basin
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	22	Honduras: National Water, Forest and Soil Plan
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	10	Tunisia: National Adaptation Plan
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5	China: 2017 National Plan of Water Resources fee projects
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	9	Tisza Basin: Agreement in the context of the Integrated Tisza RBM Plan
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	7	India: Community owned water investment & advocacy plan
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	11	Palestine: Public-Private Partnership by-law
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	20	Hungary: Youth organisations and networks involved at the Budapest Water Summit
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	14	Global: Contribution to the OECD Water Governance Initiative
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>	26	Lake Chad Basin: The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
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>	60	Lebanon: Ministry of Energy and Water
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	11	Uganda: Awoja, Maziba and Aswa Water Management Zones
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>	33	Mauritania: Ministry of Hydraulics
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	31	Sao Tome and Principe
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	29	Guatemala: The implementation of a pilot project on Rainwater Harvesting
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	40	Mediterranean: Individual Action Plans on water integrity
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	18	West Africa: Documentation of demo projects implemented under the IDMP
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	190 000	India: Solid Waste Management Demonstration projects
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	200+	Nepal: Local authorities
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	23	Viet Nam: GWP Tool box workshop for the young water professionals
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	9	Middle East: Learning Summit on Water Integrity in the MENA
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.	150+	China: Article published in the China Water Resources and Hydropower Press
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	46	Bhutan: Assessment of the impact on high altitude lakes of pollution due to trekking
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	17	Central America: A case study in the role of women in water management
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	Global: User satisfaction survey of ToolBox trainings
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.	5	Pan-Africa: IUWM training programme
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.	TBD	

⁴ Note that some regions have yet to submit final targets for 2016. The figures included in this table are therefore likely to increase once the outstanding information has been received.

Annex A – Global and regional synoptic

The following section provides a more detailed summary of the contents of the individual global and regional 3-year Work Programmes. The highlighted text (*italic blue*) shows the aspects of the 3-year Work Programme that will be targeted within the 2017 workplan. The non-italicised text therefore reflects the Work Programme activities that will be addressed through future detailed annual workplans. More detailed summaries of the global and regional workplans can be found in Volumes 2 and 3 respectively.

Note: The tables provided below have been compiled through an initial screening of the individual global and regional 3-year Work Programmes and are not complete. A more thorough analysis of the work programmes themselves, as well as associated planning documents, is currently ongoing following which the tables will be updated in the GWP 3-year Work Programme 2017-2019 – Volume 1: Summary.

Global agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Global processes which GWP aims to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the implementation of the water-related SDGs at the country level through its Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). Contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Contribution to the UN Water Task Force on SDG Implementation <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate objective analysis, evidence based arguments and innovative ideas to influence policy debates to achieve the SDGs as well as facilitate new ways of producing, customising, and communicating useful knowledge to a wide range of stakeholders <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP will make use of the network’s experience with global, regional and national coordination platforms and ensure linkages, including the reinforcement of linkages to non-water organizations and participation of multi-sectoral partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Water; UN agencies; Donor agencies; Regional development banks; African Ministerial Council for Water; WWC; OECD; ASEAN; IWMI; EU FWG; GCF; GEF; CFS Chairs; CGIAR; IW Learn; JRC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-2015 Development Framework and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC UNDP Supporting LDCs to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process 8th World Water Forum OECD Water Governance Initiative Global High Level Panel on Water and Peace UN High Level Political Forum on SDGs

<p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the SDGs implementation through SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF) • GWP will collaborate with UN-Water on monitoring of selected SDGs including regular country surveys following the Rio+20 IWRM Status Report • Promote and monitor the commitments of Implementation Roadmap 3.4 of 7th World Water Forum on “Smart Implementation of IWRM” with UNESCO • Implement the WACDEP Phase II and Paris Climate Agreement • Collaboration with WMO on the joint Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) • Support the food security and water initiative in Sub Saharan Africa as a flagship project • IUWM Programme for Africa with AfDB and creation of Urban Hub • Support implementation of Youth White Paper Recommendation to Paris agreement through Youth for Water and Climate Initiative 		
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); Paris Climate Agreement; National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP); Delta management; Integrated drought management; Integrated flood management</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: International Water Law</i></p> <p><i>Nexus: Food Security and Water Initiative</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: IUWM Africa Programme, Urban Hub</i></p> <p><i>Youth: Youth for Water and Climate Initiative</i></p> <p><i>Gender: Implementation of the GWP Gender Strategy</i></p>		

Regional agendas

AFRICA

Pan African Agenda

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by GWP entities	Targeted boundary actors	Pan African processes which GWP aims to influence
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<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), Regional Economic Commissions and River Basin Organisations to advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water courses for regional and economic development • Support the implementation of AMCOW Water Resource Management Priority Action Plan <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of pan African training material to drive capacity development on water security and climate resilience in the region <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up and support regional and country structures to effectively implement projects across Africa <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the SITWA (Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Management in Africa) project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union (AU), African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), African Development Bank (AfDB), UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA); ANBO; INBO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AMCOW Agenda
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Capacity building for climate resilient development in Africa</i> <i>Transboundary: Institutional framework for transboundary water management in Africa</i></p>		

Central Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct involvement in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Climate Change agenda especially the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). • Support to States of Central Africa for SDG implementation and its inclusion in national water policies, national plans for adaptation to climate change and national development plans and ECCAS Water Policy <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS); Banque de Développement d'Etats d'Afrique Central (BDEAC); Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC); International Commission for Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS) • National: Ministries of water and environment in Cameroon, CAR and Sao Tome and Principe; University of Bangui 	<p>National:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon: National Water Policy • Sao Tome Principe: National Water Policy • Central African Republic: National Water Policy • Cameroon: Investment Plan for the Cameroon National Adaptation Plan • Gabon: Establishment of the Ogoue–Ntem River Basin Organisation and developing its water development and management master plan <p>Regional:</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A system for monitoring and reporting on water security and water resources agreed between the States, Regional and the Transboundary River Basin Organizations is operational <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of a mentoring program for youth through the establishment of a framework for dialogue with youth platforms in the region</i> • <i>A fundraising strategy is developed and operationalised by GWP-CAf</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cameroon, Sao Tome Principe, the Central African Republic and the Lake Chad River Basin.</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) regional water policy</i> • <i>ECCAS Hydrometeorological Strategy</i> • <i>Lake Chad Basin Early Warning System</i> • <i>Lake Chad basin IWRM Plan</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Management of floods and drought</i></p> <p><i>Transboundary: Development of an Early Warning System in the Lake Chad Basin; Development of a hydrometeorological strategy for Central Africa</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Promotion of an integrated approach to urban water management in collaboration with water utilities and municipalities</i></p>		

East Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>GWP EA to support IGAD and NELSAP/LVBC in developing investment program for joint implementation</i> • <i>IGAD adopted integrated drought management approach to build drought resilience, and facilitate regional integration and economic development.</i> • <i>Ministries of Water and Finance in the countries of the region improved efficiency in project preparation for leveraging funding from traditional sources and climate funds</i> • <i>Collaboration with African water facility (AWF) to provide financial support for IUWM implementation.</i> <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>National: Ministries of Water, Agriculture, Finance, Energy and Infrastructure in countries in the region</i> • <i>Region: East African Community (EAC); Nile Basin Initiative (NBI); Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), IWMI, FAO</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Uganda: Catchment Management Planning</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP)</i> • <i>IGAD, EAC/LVBC and NELSAP/NBI work programmes</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cases from the programs/activities of GWPEA partner organizations on climate resilience and water security documented, and work expanded to include innovative approaches to facilitate learning and influence policy/practice</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support establishment of new CWPs in the Region (S. Sudan, Djibouti, Seychelles, Comoros) • Strengthen existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the <i>Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)</i> • Implement <i>Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)</i> in the greater horn of Africa • IUWM projects together with Urban Centres in the region • Implementing <i>SDG PF</i> in Uganda and Kenya 		
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Strengthened regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in shared water resources; Integration of climate resilience into sectoral development planning in Uganda and Kenya; Facilitate the implementation strategy developed between GWPEA and IGAD within the IDDRSI framework</i> <i>Urbanisation: Development of IUWM projects</i></p>		

Southern Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supporting the development and implementation of programmes and projects to implement basin plans for ORASECOM, LIMCOM & ZAMCOM</i> • <i>Supporting the integration of water security and climate change resilience into national development planning and decision making processes</i> <p>Goal 2:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>National water, environment, meteorology, disaster management units, economic planning & finance, agriculture & land ministries, MMEWD (Zambia) and MWID (Tanzania)</i> • Region: <i>Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM); Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM); Limpopo River Basin Commission (LIMCOM); The Southern African Development Community (SADC); GCF; UNDP; AWF/AFDB</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAP-GSP in Zambia and Lesotho <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) IWRM Plan</i> • <i>Limpopo River Basin IWRM Plan</i> • <i>The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Adaptation strategy for the Water sector (CCWAS)</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Capacity building and the provision of knowledge to influence development planning processes and investments</i> • <i>Institutionalization of knowledge sharing as a key crosscutting dimension of the GWPSA network</i> • <i>Develop Monitoring and Evaluation tools that ensure systematic knowledge sharing activities</i> • <i>Conducting needs/gaps analyses on what specific knowledge is needed in the region across priority thematic areas</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support select GWP-SA CWPs to establish fully functional country level secretariats</i> • <i>Develop capacity among CWPs for fundraising</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Tanzania and Zambia</i> • <i>Support implementation of SADC RSAP IV with the EU Nexus dialogue initiative</i> • <i>SDG PF implementation in Tanzania and Zambia</i> • <i>WACDEP Africa CU will raise funds to pursue the implementation of the Africa Urban Water Security Programme targeting 12 countries and 12 cities in Africa including Kinshasa-DRC, Seychelles, Mozambique, Zimbabwe</i> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on IWRM (RSAP IV)</i> • <i>LIMCOM Disaster Risk Reduction Plan</i> • <i>ZAMCOM Strategic Plan</i>
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate: Advancement of regional (SADC) and river basin organisation (LIMCOM, ZAMCOM and ORASECOM) cooperation in climate change adaptation; Integration of climate change resilience into national development planning</i></p> <p><i>Food/energy: The water-energy-food nexus through EU SADC Nexus dialogues</i></p> <p><i>Urbanisation: Water pollution control in urban settings; Funding for water and sanitation infrastructure; Equitable access to water and sanitation</i></p>		

West Africa

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Support to countries in their National Adaptation Planning and implementation processes so that CWPs'</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Ministries in charge of water resources, energy, agriculture 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>IWRM Plans to be developed as required</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p>

<p><i>involvement will help enhancing water security issues in the development of National Adaption Plans and the implementation of INDCs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dialogue to engage or support the development process of IWRM plans in the countries where they do not exist when required: Guinea, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau, Gambia, and Liberia • <i>Supporting the implementation of existing IWRM plans- Mali, Senegal, Benin, Cape Verde, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire</i> <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>GWP/WA network brings appropriate knowledge to specific regional audiences to help in decision making and behavior change on emerging issues</i> <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implement the fundraising strategy so that GWP/WA and the CWP in West Africa are able to mobilize funds for IWRM's operationalization</i> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the programme Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin (Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger)</i> • <i>Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)</i> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) Phase II – Mali and Benin</i> • <i>APFM project in the Volta Basin</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: <i>Volta Basin Authority (VBA); Niger Basin Authority (NBA); ECOWAS/WRCC; 2IE; West African Economic and Monetary union (WAEMU); Regional Center of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS/AGRHYMET); African Center of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD-Niger); Liptako-Gourma Authority (ALG), WSA (EX CREPA), CILSS, FAO, Association of water Utilities, the Regional Association for Irrigation and drainage (RAID), Water Users Associations including the regional and National Coordination of the water Users in Niger basin, national water companies and the African Water Association, and Industrialists;</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Action Plan of West Africa Regional Policy on Water Resources of the ECOWAS</i> • <i>implementation of the Strategic Action Plan of VBA</i> • <i>Basin development plan for Mekrou river</i> • <i>AMCOW Youth Water and Sanitation Strategy</i>
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Drought management; Strengthening resilience to climate change through the development of water sector; Development of National Adaptation Plans</i> <i>Transboundary: Poverty reduction in the Mekrou transboundary river basin;</i> <i>Food: Drought resilient agriculture</i> <i>Urbanisation: Incorporation of water security into Municipal Development Plans</i></p>		

ASIA

Caucasus and Central Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist regional countries to formulate their National Water Development Strategies aiming to create water security and facilitate wider IWRM implementation as a part of those strategies Support countries in implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), coordinated with other related initiatives such as the NAP Global Support Programme led by UNDP and UNEP in collaboration with FAO, IFAD, WHO, UNITAR, GiZ and others. <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of awareness raising campaign for water management planning and its application in all CACENA countries <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening partnerships for SDG 6 (and interlinked SDGs) implementation <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) - Support countries in implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), coordinated with UNFCCC National Focal Points. The SDG & Water Preparedness Facility component's goal is to support specific efforts on understanding, monitoring and financing the implications of the new SDG framework in a selected set of countries during the period 2016-2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National: CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities, Water-management organizations, water users and local authorities, National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in countries, International organizations and donors, CWPs Region: Regional organizations and Universities 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> INDC's through WACDEP and SDG-PF
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: The use of IWRM as a practical approach to enhance climate change adaptation</i></p>		

China

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	Sub-national and national processes which the RWP/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote integration of SDG6 to be adapted into Shaanxi & Hunan Provincial policies, strategies and plans • Professional references and strategic recommendations to the decision-makers for the further national strategy/policy decisions • IWRM concepts combined into the draft of the Yangtze River Law and its legislation • Organize and support Water Think Tanks <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the South-South Cooperation • Strengthen capacity of institutions and professionals in implementing IWRM through dissemination, knowledge management and training • Develop more international water resources programmes and support international sustainable strategies; • Establish consulting experts group of water security and climate resilience <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linking with civil society for advocacy and dissemination and new partnerships • Building capacity of existing and new provincial and river basin partnerships • Strengthen capacity building of GWP China's internal work system <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial: Department of Water Resources, River Basin Commissions, Yangtze River Conservancy Commission • National: Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Health; National Development and Reform Commission, Universities, Potential Donors 	<p><i>Sub-national:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangtze River Law and its legislation • Hebei, Shaanxi, Hunan and Fujian – Provincial Socio-Economic Development Plans and Water Sector Plans <p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National development strategy, namely, the 13th Five-Year Plan • National Water Development Plan • National economic development plan at the central government level
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Integration of water security and climate resilience into national and provincial economic development and water development plans</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Yangtze River Law</p> <p><i>Nexus:</i> Water and the ecosystem management in river basins</p>		

South Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs/AWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs/AWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance regional/south-south cooperation in climate change adaptation (including disaster risk management), water food and energy security, and transboundary water management. • <i>Policies, strategies, guidelines and institutional frameworks are in place and experiences shared to incorporate IWRM principles and CCA processes</i> <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Youth & gender capacities enhanced to understand and promote water resources conservation, water sanitation and best practices, new technologies, cultivation and cropping options, indigenous and non-conventional technologies to cope with water security and climate change</i> • <i>Integrated communication interventions including media tours, roadshows, street dramas, publications, TV& radio shows including media as a partner in promotion of IWRM and related water issues.</i> • <i>Integration of IWRM as part of curricula in school and other training programmes.</i> <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regional and Country Partnerships and collaborating partners have enhanced capacity, competence in fund raising, promotion of IWRM, coordination, and practice good governance</i> <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Resilience Programme (WACREP) in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka</i> • <i>South Asia climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) and organizing the CSUF for the Water Sector annually</i> • <i>IDMP: South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) Phase III activities</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>National, State/Provincial, District, Local and River Basin level government, Area Water Partnerships, CBOs</i> • Region: <i>South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC); Network of Asian River Basin Organizations (NARBO); Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN); South Asian Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP); Indus River System Authority,</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal: <i>Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA)</i> <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>South Asia climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF) and organizing the CSUF for the Water Sector annually</i> • <i>3rd Asia Pacific Water Summit 2017</i> • <i>8th World Water Forum 2018</i>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IUWM Capacity Building Program for South Asia • Pan Asia Community Based Flood Management 		
Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: WACREP Phase II including IDMP</i> <i>Urbanisation: Capacity Building Programme</i>		

Southeast Asia

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize dialogues for review and assessment of water related issues and integrate in national food and agriculture policies by CWPs of Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam • Myanmar WP will support key stakeholders to identify pilot study areas and organize dialogues for flood and drought management • By 2020, at least 3 countries supported by GWP –SEA through its partners to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management and mainstream in CWPs work • facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin). • Indonesia: Performance evaluation of Completed Irrigation Rehabilitation & Development and Effectiveness and Efficiency of Flood & Drainage Measures <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWPs to organize discussions and consultations for development and strengthening of monitoring and reporting for water resources management with UN Water <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Line ministries, government institutions, water development agencies, NGOs, • Lao PDR - Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) & Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Lao Youth’s Union, Lao Women’s Union, Universities, • Malaysia - National Water Resources Council, Academy of Sciences Malaysia (ASM), ASEAN Working Group on Water Management and Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID), National Water Services Commission, Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, University Putra, Institute for Environment and Development • Myanmar: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Yangon Technological University • Indonesia: DG. Water Resources Management and DG. of Human Settlement, Ministry of Public Works) • Region: Association of Southeast Asian Network (ASEAN); Mekong River Commission (MRC), River Basin Commissions 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia: National Energy Policy • Lao PDR: 8th National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) 2016-2020 • Malaysia: National Water Resources Policy (NWRP), Malaysia River Environment Improvement Programme, Non-Revenue Water (NRW) Action Plan, National Agro-Food Policy • Philippines: Philippine Development Plan (MTPDP) • Myanmar: National Agriculture Policy <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mekong River Commission (MRC) Basin Development Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 young people under age 25, of which at least 50% are women, supported through the WaY leadership programme (Water and Youth). • RWP and CWPs access new and diverse funding sources and increase overall funding to double that provided through GWPO • RWP/CWP network to establish a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes • InaWP will conduct: a national stakeholders dialogue to identify required measures to strengthen GWP,-GWP-SEA, and InaWP networking <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam</i> 		
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Integrated management for the deltas of Mekong, Disaster risk management</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Mekong and Golok river basins among the riparian states, Ayeyarwady delta in Myanmar</p> <p><i>Energy:</i> Integration of water security into national energy policy in Indonesia</p> <p><i>Food:</i> Integration of water security into national policies on food/agriculture across the region</p>		

LAC

Caribbean

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish regional cooperation frameworks, e.g. association of Ministers with responsibility for water, agencies, technicians, etc. Intra-regional training workshops; Joint research programmes. • Develop and promote the use of templates and models for integrating water security into national development plans and sectoral plans; and for valuation and factoring natural capital and restoration efforts (water energy, environment) into national economic decision making including annual budgeting <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and operationalize Regional Technical Committee • Create the framework for knowledge transfer • Creation and strengthening of the linkages between research, technology and information dissemination and application <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen GWP capacity for project preparation and financing • Proportional representation applied within the region in terms of gender, youth, indigenous peoples. <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) • Development and implementation of programme on IUWM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Caribbean Community (CARICOM); Caribbean Water & Sewerage Association (CAWASA); Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC); Caribbean Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA); Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS); Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH); Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> Cooperation among Caribbean states on addressing climate change in the context of sustainable growth and economic development</p> <p><i>Urbanisation:</i> Integrated approach to the management of urban water and wastewater</p>		

Central America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of recommendation for the sustainable management of transboundary basins in the region • Promote meaningful participation of women and youth (especially from vulnerable sectors) in dialogue and policy development processes on water management • Promote the incorporation of the water, food, and energy nexus, in policies, strategies, national adaptation plans, SDGs’ implementation and INDCs implementation paths • Strengthen capacities of legislators and other relevant actors in topics related to water resources and climate <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a communications strategy • Strengthen capacities on the establishment of indicators to monitor NAP and INDCs implementation • Systematize experiences about the use of technologies in pilot projects for efficient water use and dissemination of results <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build fundraising capacity among the CWPs through the provision of support of WACDEP • Increase country-level partners, mainly among those types of organizations that are not adequately represented in the network. <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: <i>Water Ministries, Universities/Training Centers, Legislators</i> • Region: <i>The Central American Integration System (SICA); Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD); El Centro de Integración Meteorológica Hidrológica de América Central (CIMHAC); Regional Water Resources Committee (CRRH), WMO, Ministries of Foreign Affairs</i> 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INDC implementation in countries
<p>Thematic priorities: <i>Climate: Incorporation of climate change adaptation into the management plans of transboundary basins in the region; Development of climate variability scenarios</i></p>		

Urbanisation: IUWM planning in the major cities of the region
Transboundary: [International Water Law](#)

South America

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate/support processes for the inclusion of water security, nexus and climate change in policies, strategies, national adaptation plans and INDCs implementation paths • Support the development of recommendations for the sustainable management of transboundary basins in the region and share them with legislators through International Water Law Programme • Adapt to SAM - GWP CAM’s guidelines for the inclusion of risk with focus on water resources in Municipal Development Plans • <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of dialogue/training workshops within the framework of the Latin American training programme on International Water Law • Promotion of the use and application of training modules on Integrated Urban Waters Management in four cities (Caracas, Santiago, BsAs, Lima and Asunción) <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen RWP and CWPs governance and improved their overall performance and capacity to work effectively in fundraising • Engage new GWP partners in the region and has established new CWPs. • Young professionals are increasingly involved in and cooperating with GWP SAM initiatives <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Peru 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: Legislators, Ministries of Environment, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Finance, Water authorities, National water and climate authorities, Municipalities, Youth Organizations, Women Organizations and Ministries, Journalists • Regional: Iberoamerican Union of Municipalists (UIM), UNESCO/IHP-LAC, UNASUR, Mercosur, International Co-operation Agencies, 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Development Plans • National Adaptation Plans

Thematic priorities:

Climate: Incorporation of climate change considerations in the strategies, policies and development plans at national and regional level

Urbanisation: Capacity building on integrated management of urban water in the American Continent

Transboundary: Increased capacity among governmental officials from Latin America on international water laws

EUROPE

Central and Eastern Europe

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP/CWPs	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP/CWPs aim to influence
<p><i>Goal 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in the region facilitated stakeholders dialogue to adopt updated river basin management plans and flood risk management plans according to EU Water Framework Directive and Floods Directive • National Consultations on present status of Significant Water Management issues (2019) and the very first draft of 3rd on River Basin Management Plans and 2nd FRMPs (2019) <p><i>Goal 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to development of tools and methodologies and their testing within the framework of projects – EOP Danube, PROLINE-CE, DriDanube, JoinTisza, WaterInnEU, Danube Sediment, and others <p><i>Goal 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundraising capacity of the region and countries and develop and Resource Mobilization Strategy • Establishment of Reserve Fund at Regional Level • IDMP CEE Strategic Advisory Group <p><i>Projects:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) • Hungary and Moldova to implement SDG-Preparedness Facility and supported their respective governments in SDG-6 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National: National public authorities (such as NHMS, emergency authorities), National sectoral agencies (agricultural agencies, water managers, etc.), Water authorities in institutions dealing with planning, RBMP, water management, River Basin Management authorities in the countries, Schools and Youth organizations in Central and Eastern Europe, Media (journalist, TV reporters) • Region: International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR); International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC); International Commission for the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), DMCSEE 	<p><i>National:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Drought Management Decision-Making process <p><i>Regional:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danube Economic Strategy Task Force • Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan • Water Framework Directive revision • Drought Risk Assessments, under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism • Regional Drought Management Decision-making scheme • European Union Strategy for the Danube Region
<p>Thematic priorities:</p> <p><i>Climate:</i> National and Regional Drought Decision Making Processes under EU Drought and Floods Directives</p> <p><i>Urbanisation:</i> Promotion of sustainable sanitation in less developed communities</p> <p><i>Transboundary:</i> Danube Economic Strategy</p>		

Mediterranean (Also to be considered in Africa)

Selected high level sets of activities to be implemented by RWP	Targeted boundary actors	National and regional processes which the RWP aim to influence
<p>Goal 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate Policy dialogue and catalytic actions and implement demo applications for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local/ river basin level • Facilitate Regional and national policy dialogue, build capacity and implement solutions on climate change adaptation and Transboundary IWRM • Implement Local pilot applications and local and promote regional dialogue on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management, and the Urban Water Resources Management agenda advances through city-level interventions • Networking, policy planning, and local pilot applications for addressing Migration challenges related to water security are promoted and disaster risk reduction. <p>Goal 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share Knowledge and raise awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean • Assist Parliamentarians and Media in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power • Promote Education for IWRM through the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability <p>Goal 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Country and local water partnerships are explored and established • Explore and enhance collaborations and action with Gulf countries governments, stakeholders and GCC regional institutions aiming at promoting GWP objectives in the area, and an operational agenda is established and advance • Engage Regional partners to contribute to the design and advancement of recent GWP-Med focus themes reflecting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: UfM Water Expert Group, League of Arab States (LAS), Regional Cooperation Council (RCC), African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW), UNECE Water Convention (1992), Barcelona Convention (1974), Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD), GCC regional institutions, Gulf countries governments 	<p>National:</p> <p>Regional:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU Water Framework Directive and the extended EU acquis • 5+5 Initiative for the Western Mediterranean, including its Water Strategy (2015) • Arab Water Security Strategy (2011) • Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (2015)

<p><i>priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020, including on Gender and on Youth, also with emphasis on Employment</i></p> <p>Projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project (2016-2018, GWP-Med/Sida)</i> • <i>Water, Climate and Development II' Project (2017-2019, GWP)</i> • <i>Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' Programme (2014-2017, GWP-Med/Sida)</i> • <i>GWP SDGs Preparedness Facility (2017 on</i> • <i>SWIM/H2020 II Project (2016-2019, LDK/EU)</i> • <i>Water Integrity in the MENA' Project (2015-2017, SIWI/Sida)</i> • <i>MedProgramme (2017-2020, UNEP-MAP/GEF)</i> • <i>Nexus in SEE' Project (2017-2019, ADA)</i> • <i>IW:LEARN 4 (2016-2019, UNESCO/GEF)</i> • <i>Drin Project (2015-2019, UNDP/GEF)</i> • <i>Non-Conventional Water Resources Management' Programme (2014-2018, Coca-Cola)</i> • <i>Water for the City' Project (2016-2018, Coca-Cola)</i> 		
<p>Thematic priorities: Climate Change IUWM Gender/Youth Transboundary Cooperation</p>		

Annex B – Technical Committee Publications 2017

In 2017, the activities of the TEC will continue in line with the GWP 2014-2019 Strategy. These include

- global messaging and promotion of implementation of SDGs with a focus on SDG6.5, and
- demand driven support to regional GWPs in thematic areas as stipulated in regional GWPs workplans

TEC members are selected based on their specific knowledge on IWRM and related subjects. In a situation where a certain knowledge need is expressed and we as TEC don't have the specific required expertise, TEC can make use of external persons and institutes (knowledge partners). Also, TEC will be proactive to invite strategic knowledge and policy partners to engage with GWP on knowledge production. These include World Bank, OECD, regional banks (ADB, AfDB, CAF), UN-Water, UNDP, FAO, WMO, UNECE, and some research oriented organizations such as UNESCO-IHE, IANAS, IIAS, IWR – USCE, IWMI. A close cooperation with the GWPO Network Operations and Communication unit is required to have impact of TEC interventions.

1. Producing TEC knowledge products

The printed TEC materials are traditional GWP knowledge products. They include perspectives papers (PP), background papers (BP), technical focus papers (TFP), technical briefs, policy briefs and occasional reports. The publication process involves the development of the Publication Proposal to be agreed by GWPO Management Team and TEC members prior to the development of the paper. The Publication proposals are also subject to an online consultation on the GWP website, including an invitation to contribute with case studies, comments and suggestions. The following table provides the overview of planned knowledge products for 2017 and their purpose.

Title of publication (working)	Purpose	Type
How can Insurance contribute to water-related risk management?	<p>Paper will discuss the role of climate risk insurance as a water management strategy and the contribution that better IWRM can make to the development of climate risk insurance products and strategies, and thus to development. Key questions addressed in the paper are: Can insurance products contribute to the management of current and future water related risks in developing countries? How can insurance instruments be incorporated and supported through IWRM and thus lead to development? How or can insurance contribute to development of poor countries?</p> <p>External knowledge partners: Re Munich Target audience: TEC regions and countries and broader water resources and development communities</p>	PP
Collaborative modelling for IWRM; a mechanism for achieving water security	<p>Collaborative modelling approaches aim to strengthen stakeholder ownership of decision support systems and modelling tools by integrating stakeholders into the actual modelling process. By doing so it increasing ownership in algorithms used to identified trade-offs and to help stakeholders negotiate among such trade-offs. The paper will guide reader to understand the concept of CM and will who how to apply it during their day-to-day professional life. This will increase local capacity to work with quantitative / modelling tools in combination with visualization and communication tools.</p> <p>External knowledge partners: Deltares, IWR USACE</p>	

Title of publication (working)	Purpose	Type
	Target audience: all regional and country GWPs	
Measuring Transboundary Cooperation and the SDGs	<p>The paper will focus on SDG Indicator 6.5.2, specifically on the limitations and advantages of various methods for defining “operational” transboundary agreements. Three country examples will compare three methods and definitions on how operational transboundary agreement coverage can be measured and evaluate the consistency and effectiveness of the resultant value through comparison with narrative histories of the countries’ transboundary cooperation. The paper will be used for GWP IWL training in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>External knowledge partners: Oregon State University Target Audience: GWP partners, UNECE, UN-Water, GEMI, SIWI, regional transboundary committees</p>	PP (BP resp)
Coordinated land and water governance for food security; Equity, gender and efficiency considerations	<p>The paper will document that a coordinated approach to land and water governance is means of putting in practice a two key dimension of IWRM: economic efficiency and sustainable resource use. The paper will also argue that the equity and gender concerns cannot be materialised in the agriculture sector without addressing prevailing inequities in access to and control over agricultural land. Referenced SDG Goals: 1,2 5, 6, 10 and 15</p> <p>External knowledge partners: IFAD, IWMI, ILC Target audience: Water – Food programs, Gender focused programs, IWMI, ILC</p>	BP
Cost Benefit Analysis for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mega Cities	<p>The paper will examine the types of DRR investments used for water related disasters and their cost and benefits (BCA) with special attention to large cities in developing countries. . It will also offer directions on how such BCA can be done and what types of date are needed to engage in BCA for DRR in mega cities.</p> <p>External knowledge partners: AgroParisTech – ENGREF, UN SG’s HELP panel on water related disasters, Singapore University policy Target audience: SGS, GWP regions and countries and broader water resources community</p>	BP
Water Governance, IWRM for Water Security	<p>Water governance, IWRM and security stem from similar value bases and overlap. The critical issue in each is allocating and reallocating or sharing of water in changing times. The purpose is to help clarify similarities and differences in these terms.</p> <p>External knowledge partners: OECD, WWC. Target audience: GWP regional and countries</p>	PP

2. Engagement with RWPs

Significant improvements were made in the past 2-3 years to support RWPs in the development of technical focus papers that documented IWRM implementation. This cooperation will continue in 2017. In addition, a concrete demand was articulated by some thematic programmes. The following table provide the overview of cooperation of TEC with RWPs and thematic programs.

TEC support requested (demand driven)	Beneficiary
International Water Law Training in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Support to the training and peer review of Handbook for IWL training	GWP Partners in Africa, Asia, Latin America
Collaborative Modelling Training. TEC will organize training	GWP West Africa and selected organizations, agencies to implement collaborative modelling tools in planning for IWRM
Water – Food – Ecosystem Nexus Programme. Support to develop thematic programme in Sub-Sahara countries	Selected GWP partners and strategic partners in Sub-Sahara in development of thematic programme
Technical Focus Paper IWRM in Central America; Challenge of Transboundary Water Management. The paper was developed by GWP CAM in 2016, TEC is requested to provide content editing, peer review	GWP Central America
Benefit of Action and Cost of Inaction – a knowledge product developed by IDMP programme in cooperation with WMO; TEC is requested to provide a peer review	All GWP partners engaged in IDMP programmes
Technical Focus Paper IWRM and Ecosystem in South America. TEC is requested to provide a peer review	GWP South America
IWRM GWP ToolBox; TEC is requested to provide a technical expertise for a new ToolBox structure, identification of case studies	All GWP partners and online users of ToolBox

Annex C – Workplan Context – GWP’s Strategy “Towards 2020”

The GWP – A Global Action Network

The GWP is a Global Action Network (GAN)⁵ of more than 3,000 diverse Partner organisations united by a joint vision of water security – managing water sustainably for people, economies and the environment. GANs are increasingly recognised as prominent features of the evolving development and humanitarian landscape⁶. Networks such as the GWP, are distinct from more formally constituted hierarchically-based organisational entities. Effective workplanning and monitoring of networked organisations is no small challenge.

Since its inception, the GWP Network has evolved to be a complex group of independent Partner organizations aligned in most cases in semi-autonomous Country and Regional Water Partnerships, supported by a Global Secretariat (an inter-governmental organisation called the GWPO, including the Technical Committee) based in Stockholm. The ‘glue’ that holds the Network together is its shared vision, mission and goals as outlined in the current Strategy. The Regional and Country Water Partnerships are required to adhere to certain conditions of accreditation, in order to use the GWP name and logo, and to be linked in to the GWP family. Workplanning is not done in isolation, but rather each entity within the Network seeks to “blend” within the overall workplan to link coherently with the workplans of the other entities.

A results chain across 3 strategic goals – GWP’s “theory of change”

The GWP Strategy for the period 2014 to 2019 has been developed on the basis of a *theory of change* with a new mission and three well-defined goals developed in consultation with stakeholders across the GWP Network. The Strategy is summarised in the diagram following.

⁵ Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Wadell, Steve. 2011. Global action networks: creating our future together. Bocconi University Press).

⁶ Ramalingam, Ben. 2011. Mind the network gaps. Overseas Development Institute. London, UK. 16pp. <http://www.odi.org.uk/resources/download/5736.pdf>



Figure: GWP Strategy – Towards 2020

The *results* from goals 2 and 1 are achievable in a sustainable and cost-effective manner only through strong partnerships – Goal 3.

GWP’s broad multi-stakeholder network enables knowledge to be generated and shared globally, regionally, and at country level through Goal 2, empowering the GWP partner organizations and key actors and allies in other sectors.

Available human and financial resources are deployed through the Network, to help countries and regions develop and implement their strategies and plans as a basis for investments - Goal 1.

These three strategic action goals are mutually reinforcing, in supporting the changes taking place in the behaviour of the key actors that GWP works to support and influence, to advance

an integrated approach to good water governance and sustainable management and development.

The corresponding *Results Chain* is summarised in the table below.

Table: GWP results framework – the Theory of Change

Description of outcome challenges by goals		Value added at different stages leading to real impact
Goal 3	Actors build partnerships within a network mode, at all levels.	Contribution of networking arrangements to lead to Impact (via Goal 2 and Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 2	Actors are empowered by advocacy, knowledge sharing and capacity building activities on IWRM, through the Knowledge Chain (working in one or several ' thematic focus areas ').	Contribution of advocacy, capacity building and knowledge sharing activities on IWRM to lead to Impact (via Goal 1 mostly)
Goal 1	Actors reform their water governance system towards IWRM with strong intersectoral linkages (working in one or several ' thematic focus areas ').	Contribution of IWRM oriented water governance to lead to Impact
Impact	Actors work within the governance system to address concrete water-related problems affecting beneficiaries directly, leading to sustainable development.	Real Impact on the lives and well-being of beneficiaries

The links between the various elements contributing to delivering results envisioned in the Strategy are reflected in the GWP logical framework which is presented in detail in Annex A of the *GWP Annual Progress Review for 2016*.

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
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

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
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
SEA	South East Asia
SICA	Central American Integration System
SITWA	Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire Oeust-africaine
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Water	United Nations Water Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
W&S	Water & Sanitation
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Programme
WAF	West Africa
WB	World Bank
WCDP	World Community Development Programme
WCPs	Water and Climate Programmes of the GWP
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	UN World Meteorological Organisation
WPP	Water Partnership Programme of the World Bank
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
YR	Yellow River

Annex D – Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Activities	The actions performed to produce specific outputs (by mobilising the intervention's inputs)
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.
Boundary actors	The parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities
Global Action Networks	Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Waddell 2011)
Impact	The long-term effect produced by an intervention (intended or unintended, directly or indirectly related to the intervention, positive or negative)
Income from GWP's Financial Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Income: Income that can be used for any agreed activities in GWPO or the GWP Network in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present core funding by SIDA, Danida, the Netherlands, DFID, etc. • Designated Income: Income that is used and accounted for separately for a specific programme, project or activity as stipulated by the donor. Examples include present designated funding by the EC for the SITWA Project. • Earmarked Income: Income that comes in as Core but where the donor explicitly or implicitly wants the funds to be used and accounted for primarily for a specific programme, project or activity in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present earmarked funding for WACDEP in Africa provided by Austria.
Inception phase	The first period of project implementation from start-up until the writing of the inception report, often two to three months. The Inception Report is usually the first report produced at the end of the inception period, which updates the project design document and/or the terms of reference and sets the implementation work plan for the rest of the project.
Inputs	The resources (human, financial and material) used for a development intervention
Logical Framework (Logframe)	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.
Outcome	The short-and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD, 202) Changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).
Outcome Mapping	<p>An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct <i>attribution</i> of results to indirect outcomes is not possible in policy and advocacy organisations such as the GWP. Monitoring and reporting on the work of the organisation is being done through Outcome Mapping methodologies which seek to identify and report on the <i>plausible linkages</i> between outputs and outcomes across the <i>attribution gap</i>.</p> <p>Following an <i>outcome mapping</i> approach, <i>results</i> are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the <i>influence</i> on the <i>boundary actors</i> with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.</p>
Outputs	The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities

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	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	<i>“...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”</i> (UN Water 2013)