

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2020

Monitoring and Reporting progress

December 2020



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Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2020* summarises the monitoring, learning and reporting within the Global Water Partnership's (GWP) Work Programme Cycle (see Annex C). The Review draws on the regular monitoring data and information being collected. First and foremost, the report informs the Steering Committee in seeking their approval of the *Annual Progress Review for 2020*. It is also used for dialogue with the Financing Partners Group. This report is a tool for the GWPO and the 13 Regional Water Partnerships to identify challenges to be addressed in order to refine the delivery of the 6-year Strategy and to prepare their future workplans.

This *Progress Review* uses the full range of GWP's Outcome Mapping monitoring and reporting tools, as well as other reporting sources, in order to review progress in implementing the 6-year GWP Strategy. It is intended to complement the Annual Workplan 2021 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*. A full financial report for 2020 is presented elsewhere.

In the context of the current GWP Strategy period (2020-2025), this is the first report in a cycle of six.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an overall review of progress in implementing the Strategy, including the highlights and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities.
- Section 2 contains the consolidated results, including the assessment of outcome challenges and progress markers, a quantification and classification of the key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP, and the review of target achievement against the results-based management logical framework indicators.
- Section 3 documents results according to GWP entity, presented through detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2020 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

1. Overall review of progress

1.1 2020 Overall Assessment

As the first year of the new Global Strategy 2020-2025, GWP entered 2020 with a highly ambitious workplan. This included the launch of several new initiatives in areas such as gender and network strengthening, together with the aim of building on and accelerating ongoing programmes related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), transboundary water management and youth engagement. With the onset of the global COVID-19 health pandemic, it became apparent that the detailed workplan would have to be revisited and adapted according to the unprecedented circumstances. An adjustment to GWP's overall approach was needed through the rapid development of the organisational capacity, skills, and tools to operate in virtual environments in order to deliver on its 2020 commitments to the largest extent possible.

As demonstrated in this annual progress review, these efforts have been very successful with most planned activities able to continue and substantial results achieved despite of the circumstances. The effort and commitment to exploring alternative means of supporting key stakeholders, facilitating consultations, delivering workshops and engaging the partnership have not only ensured that the 2020 workplan has been largely implemented, but has also laid the foundations for alternative ways of working that will in the post-pandemic world reduce travel and convening costs along with the carbon footprint of the organisation.

In light of the above, one of the main achievements in 2020 relates to an activity that was neither planned nor budgeted for in the annual workplan, namely the Working in Virtual Environments (WiVE) initiative. Launched by GWP as soon as the pandemic restrictions became apparent, WiVE has sought to rapidly build capacity across the GWP network to organise and facilitate workshops, meetings and consultations virtually, thereby mitigating the effects of the global crisis on the delivery of global and regional activities and events.

Below is a summary of some of the high-level global and regional activities and events that were successfully adapted to the virtual environment in 2020:

- GWP assisted the governments of 61 countries through the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme to organise multi-stakeholder consultation workshops to update the national evaluation of SDG indicator 6.5.1, the degree of implementation of IWRM, as part of the formal SDG reporting requirements (see Section 1.3.1). More than half of these events were conducted entirely virtually with a further 40% utilising a mix of online and face-to-face stakeholder engagement. The workshop facilitators also benefitted from a bespoke trilingual (English, French and Spanish) facilitators training course prior to the events which was delivered entirely online.
- Faced with a wide range of planned activities and events in the implementation of their 2020 workplans, the GWP Regional Water Partnerships had to quickly embrace the use of virtual environments. A wide range of external events have been organised by regions since the start of the pandemic, many benefiting from backstopping support from the GWPO WiVE team. These include a project launch in Eastern Africa, negotiations on the transboundary Save river basin in Southern Africa, a Pan-Asian SDG 6.5.2 consultation, and a series of webinars on Financing National Climate and Water Policy Frameworks. In addition, a number of partners

and strategic allies, including WMO and UNECE, have reached out with requests for support for their own events in recognition of the effectiveness of GWP's approach.

- Although planned for prior to 2020 and the global pandemic, the launch of the GWP-GEF IW:LEARN Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on "Governance for Transboundary Freshwater Security" was ideally timed to take advantage of GWP's new commitment and investment in online engagement tools, and the general global embrace of online working and learning that has occurred in the last six months. With more than 1,400 participants having already engaged through the MOOC and more than 100 taking part in a specific online engagement session in October, the initiative is advancing on its objective to make use of virtual engagement to develop the skills of key actors to cooperate in the management of shared water resources.
- The annual GWP Regional Days meeting, which convenes the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO, was for the first time ever organised entirely online in early June. This presented the network with new opportunities to engage more deeply with virtual learning modalities and learn how to better lead others to engage in virtual formats. The event made use of participatory online platforms designed to ensure maximum participant engagement with the aim of enhancing personal interactions and the harvesting of diverse views. It also became a living pilot of ways to collaborate in virtual environments and has enhanced the capacity of the network to take these techniques and tools forward into other activities.

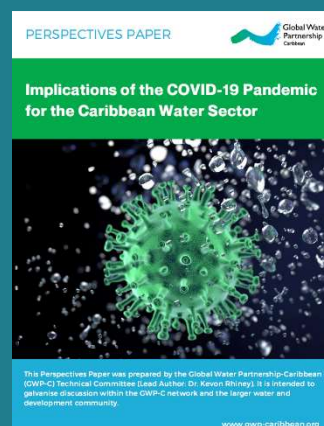
Despite the successful adaptation to the difficulties and uncertainties brought about by the global health pandemic, there is little doubt that the current circumstances have created substantial challenges for the organisation. Whereas at the global level it has been possible to either postpone or complete through virtual means the vast majority of workplan activities, at the regional and country levels the implications have been more significant. This is due to a higher reliance on travel and in-person activities to deliver results as well as greater challenges in shifting such tasks to a virtual environment, including poor online connectivity. This impact becomes apparent when viewing the achievement of workplan targets which have not met the expectations for the year, particularly impact and outcome level results where the dependency on processes and decisions resting with external actors have been particularly vulnerable to delays and postponements (see Section 2.4).

Regular conference calls with Regional Coordinators have been organised by GWPO since the start of the crisis as the network came together to discuss the most pressing needs and potential collective responses to the crisis, including the allocation of surplus core funding for network strengthening activities (see Box 1).

Box 1: GWP's response to COVID-19

GWP's initial response to the COVID-19 global pandemic was twofold. On the one hand a concerted effort was made to better understand the implications of the situation on the network and its partners, and to position the organisation in a way that it is available to support key institutions in the regions as they struggled to respond to the extraordinary circumstances. On the other hand, a major effort was made to put in place to launch the Working in Virtual Environments (WiVE) initiative which has provided training and support for global, regional and country level staff to organise virtual events thereby ensuring that work, particularly around the facilitation of online consultations and organisation of events, has continued roughly as planned – skills that stand the organisation in good stead for becoming a more cost-effective and less travel dependent as the world adapts to a new normal. Additional tangible pandemic response actions by the network include:

- Paper on *GWP Positioning in a COVID-19 World*, including guidance to the network on where attention should be focused under the rapidly changing circumstances. In addition, a dedicated web page was created to showcase GWP's global, regional, and country response to the pandemic.
- Regular conference calls between GWPO and Regional Coordinators to discuss the most pressing needs and collective responses to the crisis
- Organisation of a series of four learning sessions targeted at all GWP staff across regions and GWPO to strengthen skills of hosting and facilitating meaningful and effective virtual/online engagement processes.
- Support provided to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in the development of a regional assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on the water sector in the SADC region, including the consideration of climate and gender issues
- Publication of a Perspectives Paper the Regional GWP Technical Committee in the Caribbean on "Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic for the Caribbean Water Sector"
- Reallocation of GWPO travel budget savings for network strengthening activities that increase capacity to cope with the impacts of the global health crisis and to enhance the regional and country entities more generally



1.1.1 Outcomes remain significant

As described in detail in this document, the key level of GWP results reporting relates to the manifestation of water governance outcomes fostered through the application of an IWRM approach. These outcomes represent the governance and management change deemed necessary to enable more sustainable use of water resources. Whereas the subsequent impact that such change achieves is the ultimate test of the theory of change guiding GWP's approach, it is at the outcome level – the achievement of GWP's mission – where the work of the organisation is most transparently and demonstrably assessed. In 2020, 42 tangible water governance outcomes influenced by GWP have been recorded along with a substantial number of ongoing governance processes that are benefitting from GWP support. Some of the key areas across which these achievements have occurred include:

- **Climate adaptation planning under global frameworks:** As in the previous strategy period, GWP continues to implement its water and climate programme in close alignment with global frameworks and national commitments under the Paris Agreement. GWP has supported the organisation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Facility to accelerate support to countries in their NAP processes, including operationalising the GWP developed NAP Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines. In 2020 direct support to NAP processes was provided in several countries. GWP is also collaborating with the NDC Partnership through the provision of support to Ecuador, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Somalia and Sudan to enhance their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) via the water-entry point. Additionally, GWP is supporting the finalization of policy briefs in 15 countries – which take an analytical approach to outlining why integrated approaches to managing water are essential for climate resilient development, what foundations exist in the country, and what key levers exist for mandated institutions to coherently deliver on commitments under the Paris Agreement and achieve SDG targets.
- **Accessing climate finance:** As a key channel through which to access funding to respond to climate change, GWP continues to provide extensive support to countries to apply for financial support through the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Building on the continental and regional Project Preparation Partnerships established in Africa, MENA, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean in 2018-2019, GWP has to date received formal requests for proposal development support from GCF National Designated Authorities in eight countries. One of these proposals (Zambia) was approved in 2020 with a further two proposals currently under formal GCF review (Sri Lanka, Somalia) and the remaining five at the development stage (eSwatini, Burundi, Sudan, Montenegro, Libya). In addition, a proposal is also under development on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) encompassing 14 countries from the region. The total value of GCF projects currently in the pipeline exceeds €25 million.
- **SDG implementation:** Based on formal requests by the SDG indicator 6.5.1 national focal points, GWP has supported 61 countries to organise multi-stakeholder consultation workshops to update the national IWRM progress score as per the official reporting timeline. The updated indicator scores form the basis for countries to initiate a targeted IWRM planning exercise that GWP in 2020 has been actively supporting in five countries (Argentina, Cameroon, Congo-Brazzaville, Kenya, and Sao Tomé and Príncipe). Targeted actions that support progress based on this action planning were implemented in Armenia, Ghana, Grenada and Somalia, the former with external support from UNDP, and the latter with funding from UNEP. The work is being

carried out under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme implemented in partnership with UNEP-DHI. It is expected to lead to the implementation of IWRM solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals, including the mobilisation of funding.

- **Gender transformative approaches:** 2020 has seen the launch of the Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G), the latest initiative under the GWP Water and Climate portfolio with a strong focus on advancing gender equality. Implementation is initially taking place in five African countries (Benin, Cameroon, Zambia, Tunisia and Uganda). A comprehensive gender analysis has been carried out in each of the countries with the main objective of identifying gender inequality issues, gender gaps, associated root causes and entry points for program intervention in responding to the gender gaps. Meanwhile under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme a study has been commissioned to better understand and advance gender-sensitive responses to Integrated Water Resources Management. This is being carried out in the context of SDG indicator 6.5.1. which is being complemented by an assessment of the state of integration of gender in water as well as climate-related policies, regulations and planning in eight Latin American countries. The knowledge base generated by these and similar initiatives currently under development is providing the foundations upon which GWP is building its ambitious approach to gender transformative approaches to water management as outlined in the new strategy.

1.1.2 Launch of a Network Strengthening initiative

A crucial prerequisite for GWP to achieve the new strategy's ambitious goals is the ability of GWP's regional and country entities to effectively mobilize capacity, relationships and human and financial resources for enhanced programme implementation. The GWP Strengthening Regional Operational Network Growth (StRONG) programme was designed during 2019 in conjunction with the new GWP Strategy 2020-2025 and GWP Business Plan 2020-2022. It builds on several initiatives from the previous strategy period with the overall aim of enhancing the capacity of Regional and Country Water Partnerships in order to deliver the targets set out by the new strategy in a consistent, reliable, and agile way. It is structured according to the following three pillars:

- **Leadership and Skills** – Unlocking personal barriers to delivery through enhancement of skills and capacity of Regional and Country Water Partnerships
- **Institutional Set-up** – Unlocking financial, institutional, and administrative barriers to delivery
- **Network Effects** – Unlocking barriers to exchanging experience and leveraging brand name and connections cross countries and regions

Delivery of StRONG in 2020 has reflected a combination of designing implementation frameworks for the different aspects of the programme along with the initiation of a range of tangible activities structured by the three programmatic pillars. Examples include:

- Leadership and skills:
 - Framework developed to design and implement country strengthening initiatives, structured according to i) assessment and analysis of country level capacity and track record, ii) peer-to-peer review and knowledge exchange between country entities, and iii) capacity building through global programmes.
 - Series of online trainings to build skills within the network on working in virtual environments targeted at the Regional and Country Water Partnerships

- Institutional strengthening:
 - Organisation of the GWP Finance Virtual Workshop targeted at all GWP Finance Officers from GWPO and the Regional Water Partnerships.
 - Organisation of the annual GWP Communications Officers Training Workshop covering website training, digital communications, and gender-transformative communications.
 - Review and updating of the Annual Regional Assessment Grid (ARAG) process aimed at appraising overall Regional Water Partnership performance according to selected data markers around programmatic and financial management, resource mobilisation and overall governance.
- Network effects:
 - Ongoing development of a revamped and revitalised GWP ToolBox, including an extensive consultation process involving the GWP Regional Water Partnerships, the GWP Technical Committee, and UNDP Cap-Net (see Box 4).
 - Launch and implementation of the GWP Water Changemakers Awards resulting in the submission of more than 300 stories from across the globe describing change journeys that have led to improved water management and climate resilience (see Box 5).
 - Cross sharing of “GCF Readiness proposal development and implementation: early experiences and lessons” across GWP Regions, with the view to build internal GWP stakeholder mobilization and programme development capacity – via quarterly webinars with presenters from RWPs, CWPs, Global Climate Team; GWP network members at country, regional, global levels engage as discussants and participants; interpretation to French, Spanish, Arabic provided.

Box 2: GWP – A learning organisation

Cutting across the three programmatic pillars of StRONG, the advancement of GWP as a learning organisation* is a prominent ambition for the new strategy period. With the overall objective to embed learning into how GWP operates and build a culture of learning in the network, the first step is to better harness the wealth of tacit and explicit knowledge that exists throughout the network through the promotion of an environment that is conducive to learning. This will include the allocation of time for reflection and analysis, strategic thinking, assessment of current systems, and experimentation with innovation and new approaches. More specifically the new knowledge and learning agenda will:

- Make learning accessible
- Integrate it into the flow of work
- Share, welcome and celebrate learning

The organisational learning processes are being structured according to three interlinked categories, namely:

- *Knowledge creation*: typically occurring when a unit generates knowledge that is new to it
- *Knowledge transfer*: typically occurring across a boundary, such as thematic programmes, organisational units or geographic areas.
- *Knowledge retention*: focusing on both the stock and flow of knowledge in the organization's memory with the aim of "not forgetting" the knowledge and "re-using" it.

The benefits of the new approaches and tools are expected to be seen on the cognitive, behavioural and performance side with staff members being exposed to new ideas, expanding their knowledge and internalizing new insights.

** Interpreted as an organization skilled at creating, acquiring, and transferring knowledge, and at modifying its behaviour to reflect new knowledge and insights.*

1.2 GWP at work – Selected 2020 Results

This section illustrates the main achievements of the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2020 workplan, structured according to the GWP Theory of Change. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex B). Specific progress and results reported on the thematic anchor and cross-cutting areas outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-2025 is provided in sections 1.3 to 1.6. Results reported include those achieved with funding raised by GWPO as well as with funding raised by regional and country water partnerships separately or jointly.

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

GWP works towards its mission and vision according to a chain of results. Activities and outputs are implemented with the aim of influencing targeted stakeholders, also known as boundary actors, who have a mandate for water governance. These actors exert influence when shaping key water governance outcomes, such as policies, legislation, action plans, strategies and institutional reform. These governance improvements, in turn, lead to increased investments in sustainable water management and socio-economic improvements in people's lives. The GWP M&E system documents this process and analyses how the organisation's work has contributed to governance change across the attribution gap.

The top level of the results chain relates to **impact**, i.e. the supposition that water governance reform at the outcome level will lead to sustainable socio-economic benefits among the target populations through increased *investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups and more sustainable use of resources*. All water governance outcomes to which GWP has contributed are assumed to in one way or another result in increased water security. This is reflected explicitly in GWP's approach to the SDGs (and within the conceptual framework for SDG 6 more generally) whereby the implementation of IWRM (SDG target 6.5) is viewed not as a goal in itself but as a prerequisite for advancing on the other SDG 6 targets and broader water-related SDGs.

However, the attribution of quantified impact (e.g. investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) is difficult to do. A key factor is the inevitable time lag between the appearance of an outcome and the resulting impact on the ground. For example, the development of a National Adaptation Plan in 2020 will only result in increased investment and improvements in people's lives once the plan is under implementation, perhaps 1-3 years following approval. In the case of a new water policy the resulting impact is likely to take even longer.

Increasingly, GWP is documenting such impact, particularly with regard to investments. In 2020 it is estimated that **investments worth around €126 million** can be linked to GWP's work either indirectly, e.g. by making the connection between a GWP outcome and the subsequent investment that was mobilised to implement it, or directly, e.g. successful support to institutions to access sources of development finance.

Results related to direct investments are relatively easy to monitor on an annual basis due to the clear relationship and short time period between GWP's contribution and the manifestation of the result. **Approximately €17.5 million** was mobilised in 2020 to support processes such as NAP development in Zambia, transboundary water management between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, nexus initiatives in the Mediterranean, and NDC enhancement in Somalia, Sudan, Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Ecuador.

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

Whereas the achievement of impact is ultimately the sole justification for GWP's approach, it is the outcome level results, i.e. the tangible IWRM oriented water governance changes delivered by mandated actors, that arguably best reflects progress in work programme implementation.

In 2020 **42 key water governance outcomes**¹ were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These included:

- 14 new national, local, regional and river basin policies, plans and strategies, including the national water and sanitation policy and strategy in the Central African Republic, local level integrity action plans in Benin, and a Drought Management Plan for Ukraine.
- 17 investment plans, strategies and budget commitments, including to support the implementation of the National Action Plan for IWRM in Niger, the National Adaptation Plan process in Zambia, and NDC Partnership funding for five countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 5 river basin agreements and management frameworks, including water distribution plans in cross-provincial river basins in China, agreement on objectives and principles for transboundary water management in Central America, and a Drought Strategy for the Danube basin.
- Several new institutional arrangements and stakeholder platforms established to facilitate more integrated and participatory water resources planning, including policy harmonisation in Lesotho, and the use of national and regional fora as a mechanism to strengthen IWRM in Costa Rica

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

As described in more detail under Section 2.1, all recorded outcomes are labelled as per GWP's understanding of water governance and IWRM (GWP ToolBox categories), as well as according to the methodology for monitoring the SDG 6 indicator on IWRM implementation (6.5.1)².

The relationship between GWP's recorded governance outcomes and the SDG target 6.5 on IWRM is an important one. SDG indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of IWRM implementation for individual countries on a scale of zero to 100, with 100 taken as a proxy for full implementation of IWRM. The score is derived through 33 questions in a self-assessed country questionnaire, organised into the four main dimensions of IWRM. These questionnaires were completed by over 170 countries in 2017 and

¹ Note that some of the reported outcomes are still in the process of being verified and the total number is subject to change. This also applies to the figures provided in the breakdown.

² GWP's long-term involvement in the definition and structuring of an IWRM approach to water governance, including the development of the monitoring framework for SDG 6.5.1, naturally resulted in a close alignment between the SDG IWRM indicators and the GWP ToolBox categories.

2018 to establish a baseline for 6.5.1. This baseline is being updated with GWP support in 2020 (see Section 1.3.1).

As mentioned above and described in Section 2.1, the structuring of the 6.5.1 questionnaire is closely aligned with GWP’s own classification of IWRM and the categorisation of water governance outcome results influenced by the organisation since its inception. As such, GWP can demonstrate how its work is contributing to the achievement of SDG target 6.5 by linking its results to indicator 6.5.1. In effect, the 42 outcomes supported by GWP in 2020 are likely to contribute either directly or indirectly to one of the four IWRM dimensions monitored by indicator 6.5.1 and thus will be reflected in a country’s overall IWRM implementation score.

Figure 1 below gives an overview of the distribution of outcomes recorded by GWP in 2020 across the four main dimensions of IWRM measured by indicator 6.5.1, namely the *enabling environment*, *institutions*, *management instruments* and *financing*.

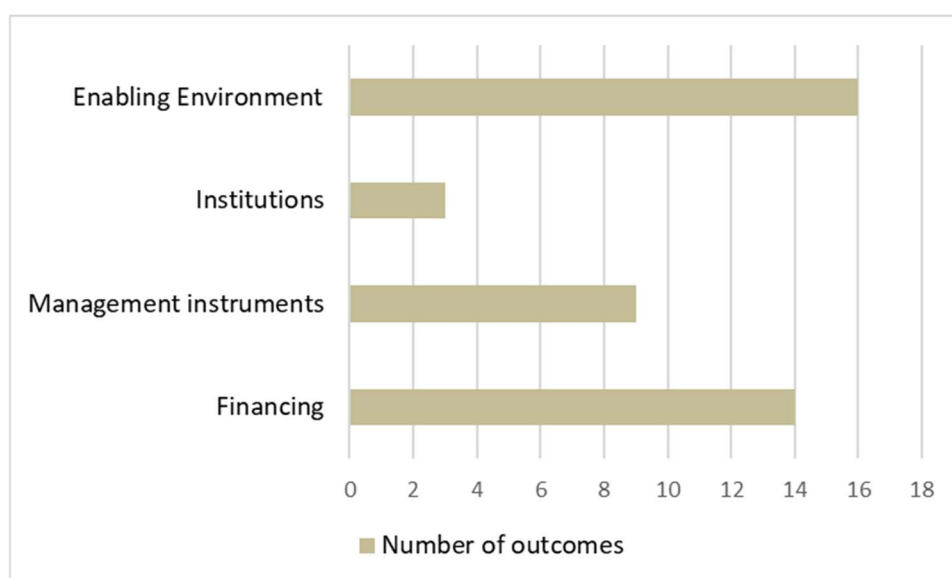


Figure 1: GWP 2020 outcomes categorised by the SDG 6.5.1 elements

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under three dimensions

The 2020 GWP workplan was structured according to the three dimensions according to which GWP organises its work as outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-25. These are:

We Mobilise: *Key actors within and beyond the water sector engaged and multi-stakeholder platforms established*

We Learn: *Learning processes, products and platforms introduced in forms that are easily available, attractive, social, and timely*

We Act: *Interventions delivered to foster and demonstrate integrated practice for water resources management*

Simply put, a strong network (*We Mobilise*) reinforces knowledge sharing and communications (*We Learn*), which in turn enables the facilitation of specific water governance processes (*We Act*). It is according to this logic that GWP currently plans and implements its work.

This section provides an illustration of the type of activities and outputs carried out by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2020 workplan by the three dimensions. Some of these activities and outputs, and the interrelationship between them, contributed to the high-level water governance outcomes described in Section 1.2.1. Others are contributing to processes that are expected to lead to outcomes in 2021 and beyond.

Illustrative highlights – We Act

We Act focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. These efforts are typically implemented through i) global advocacy, ii) support to transboundary and regional organisations, iii) support to national governments, and iv) the facilitation of multi-stakeholder processes. Illustrations from 2020 include:

- **Global advocacy:** The unique position of GWP of having a seat at the table at the global level, yet with the means to reach the national level provides a service to the water and sustainable development communities that does not exist elsewhere. Although disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic which caused the cancellation or downscaling of several high-profile global events, engagement with global processes in 2020 nevertheless advanced satisfactorily, particularly in the climate arena. Under the UNFCCC umbrella, GWP is supporting the organisation of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Facility to help advance on the UNFCCC target for all countries to develop NAPs. Under the SDGs, GWP is part of a task force led by UNEP-DHI to review the next edition of the SDG 6.5.1 indicator global report due to be finalised in 2021. GWP is also working with DHI to develop specific guidelines to improve the reporting and progress on the gender-related and private sector questions under the SDG 6.5.1 survey. GWP continues to provide significant contributions to the annual *UN World Water Development Report* based on practical experience from throughout the network, including a chapter on water and climate change from the 2020 edition, co-authored the chapter on water governance for the 2021 edition, and is involved in the design process of the 2022 edition.
- **Support to transboundary and regional organisations:** The regional and/or cross-border river basin governance level remains a crucial entry point for GWP to guide multinational policy, planning frameworks and investments. 6 regional organisations and 12 transboundary water management institutions have been supported in 2020. Examples of supported regional organisations include the Southern African Development Community (SADC), in relation to the development of fifth SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP V), and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), in the advancement of the CCAD Water Agenda. Support for transboundary water management organisations on a range of governance aspects has been most prominent in the Mediterranean, Southern Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia. Further details on the transboundary work implemented in 2020 can be found in Section 1.5.

- **Support to national governments:** The close connection between the decentralised GWP entities and workplans and the mandated institutions at national and subnational levels greatly increases the chances that the work contributes to, and is in full synergy with, ongoing national processes and consequently is more likely to be implemented and yield the intended benefits at large scale. In 2020, more than 60 national institutions benefitted from GWP's support across the water governance spectrum. Supported processes included the formal reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM, accessing climate finance through the GCF Readiness Programme, along with a range of other policy making, investment planning, gender equality, capacity building and stakeholder engagement processes. The support naturally varies in the level of formality, scope and duration ranging from short-term engagements to providing specific input to long-term collaboration covering several governance processes related to an institution's mandate.
- **Multi-stakeholder processes:** Serving as a neutral body to facilitate genuine multi-stakeholder input and establish collective ownership and buy-in to governance processes and change is GWP's niche. This is achieved through its ability to bring together a broad group of actors through its national, sub-national and regional platforms. Almost 80 formal multi-stakeholder participation processes were facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution in 2020, including 61 stakeholder workshops in support of national reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1, and consultations on water regulation and legislation in Honduras and China.

Illustrative highlights – We Learn

We Learn focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture through i) capacity building, ii) peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange, iii) publications, and iv) social media. Illustrations from 2020 include:

- **Capacity building:** Building capacity is one of the main pillars of GWP's approach to knowledge and learning on the basis that a lack of capacity within institutions with mandates that influence water management remains a significant barrier to the application of an IWRM approach and increased water security. GWP's capacity building activities are mostly region or country specific as they are designed and conducted in the context of tangible governance and financing processes. However, broader, globally coordinated training activities also have a role to play, particularly when the focus is on global processes, such as the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement, or if a key objective is cross-regional knowledge exchange (see next bullet). Example results from 2020 include:
 - Organisation of trilingual online training targeted at the country facilitators appointed to facilitate the SDG indicator 6.5.1 workshops and national focal points, in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net (formally affiliated with GWP since 2019)
 - Organisation, as part of the GWP-UNICEF collaboration on climate resilient WASH and with support from UNDP Cap-Net, of an online course to build the capacity of WASH sector professionals to improve existing WASH programmes, making them more sustainable and climate-resilient (see Box 8)

- Series of IWRM training workshops targeted at Caribbean nations with an initial focus on groundwater and hydro-climatic disasters, including the facilitation of cross-regional knowledge exchange with the Cape Verde Islands through a representative from GWP West Africa
- Organisation of an online training on Integrated Drought Management for representatives of the four Drin basin countries (Albania, Kosovo, Montenegro and North Macedonia) with the goal of enhancing the capacity for integrated, proactive approach to drought planning, adaptation and management building on lessons from Central and Eastern Europe.
- Organisation of a training for specialists on the application of an Irrigation Management Information System and database for the Nizhny Kafirnigan river basin in Tajikistan
- Development in collaboration with GEF IW:LEARN of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on *Governance for Transboundary Freshwater Security* hosted on the SDG Academy platform

Several of the above trainings have been organised in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net (formally affiliated with GWP since 2019) and these demonstrate how this partnership is presenting opportunities to benefit from pooled resources and expertise across the two networks at both the global and regional levels. (See under 'We Mobilise' below for more information on the partnership with Cap-Net.)

- **Peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange:** The GWP Learning Agenda (see Box 2) places a large emphasis on peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange as a means of building capacity and fostering learning. Typically designed as activities relying on face-to-face contact, the large number of activities planned for 2020 required a significant rethink when the pandemic struck early in the year. Despite these restrictions, more than 20 exchange activities were nevertheless successfully implemented in 2020, largely due to the ability of the organisation to rapidly adjust to working virtually. Example results include:
 - Organisation of a virtual Pan-Asia consultation with over 100 participants on behalf of the High Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) to gain insights on how to practically implement key suggestions in the 'HELP Principles for Water-related DRR under the COVID-19 Pandemic' and foster exchange among decision-makers, experts and practitioners across Asia.
 - Organisation of a webinar series on *coordinating, implementing, and financing national climate and water policy frameworks*, in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net, SIWI, AGWA, and UNDP Water Governance Facility, to provide experiences and lessons from country-level implementation of NAPs, NDCs, and other national and sub-national climate strategies
 - Collaboration between GWP Central Africa and GWP South America to implement a training on the IWRM ToolBox in Portuguese targeting the GWP Partners in Sao Tome and Principe, facilitated by experts from GWP South America.

- Organisation of a special session at the WaterNet/WARFSA/GWPSA Symposium to facilitate learning on integrated catchment management from Lesotho to the Southern Africa region.
- Development of the Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub in collaboration with Delta Coalition members with pilot activities planned in Viet Nam and Indonesia

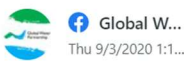

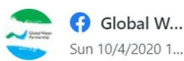



Last but not least, the revitalisation of the GWP ToolBox is expected to provide substantial scope for knowledge exchange across the network and beyond (see Box 4)

- **Publications:** GWP produced throughout 2020 almost 60 publications at all levels of the organisation. At the global level, high-profile publications include NDC country reports and a flagship report on the GWP Water and Climate Programme.
- **Social media:** Covid-19 has resulted in that people are online more than ever, and there has been a rise in the use of social media, a trend that GWP has followed. By making significant use of social media, with strategic planning, organising, and monitoring social media efforts in 2020 – targeting relevant people and organisations, using the hashtags that maximize visibility, and showcasing and linking to quality content – GWP has increased its engagement with other organisations and stakeholders. This makes GWP visible in relevant contexts and helps us secure a measurable outreach to target audiences (including high-level individuals) that would be difficult to connect with otherwise. Some examples of the statistics reflecting the engagement of GWP in social media include:

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

- **3,194,383** impressions (number of times content was served to users – **101%** increase since same period in 2019)
- **103,986** engagements (likes, shares, replies etc. – **56.7%** increase since same period in 2019)
- **25,626** link clicks (number of clicks on links within our content on Twitter and Facebook, e.g. publications and videos – **261%** increase since same period in 2019)
- **19,3K** followers on Twitter (net increase of **19.9%** since 2019)
- **52,011** fans on Facebook (with an increase of **7.8%** since 2019)


Top Facebook Posts

 <p>Our Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Governance for</p>  <p>Total Engag... 22,003</p>	 <p>Calling all GWP Partners: You are invited to the annual GWP Network</p>  <p>Total Engag... 19,852</p>	 <p>Press play to begin your step-by-step submission journey and</p>  <p>Total Engage... 4,617</p>
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Top Twitter Posts

GWPnews
Thu 8/27/2020 3:...


Ready to learn the fundamentals of transboundary water



Total Engagem... 226

GWPnews
Thu 10/1/2020 1...


Get energised by #WaterChangeMakers stories from around the



Total Engagem... 225

GWPnews
Mon 8/10/2020 ...

Demystifying the role of #women in #WaterDiplomacy +



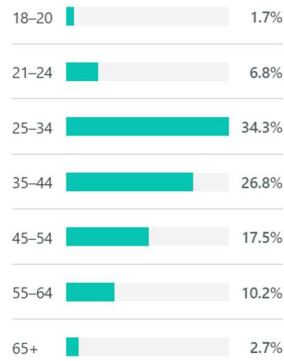
Total Engagem... 215

Top Instagram post 770 impressions

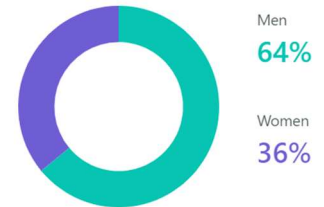


Twitter audience demographics

Audience by Age

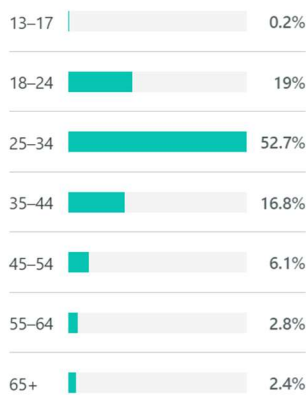


Audience by Gender

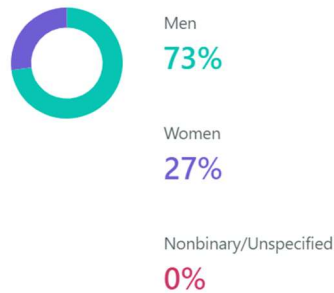


Facebook Page Fan Demographics






Audience by Age



Audience by Gender



People Engaged Top Countries

-  Bangladesh
-  Pakistan
-  Myanmar
-  Nepal
-  India

Box 4: Rebuilding the GWP IWRM ToolBox

The existing GWP IWRM ToolBox is one of the world's first free, online repository hosted by the GWP about IWRM. It is a centralised website that contains tools, references, and case studies that bridge the concepts, theories, knowledge about IWRM with examples and lessons learned from implementation of the tools. The purpose of the IWRM ToolBox is to specifically provide assistance in overcoming what are recognized as some of the largest obstacles to good water governance.

Recognising that the current ToolBox needs to transition from an internet-based static repository of mainly GWP's knowledge on IWRM, to a dynamic, interactive and inclusive platform, GWP is in the process of rebuilding the platform. A wide-ranging consultation process has been conducted in 2020 involving a mix of internal and external actors who have contributed to the design of a new conceptual framework for the redesign. The new online platform will create and support opportunities to engage users directly, to allow and encourage them to interact with each other and with GWP teams, and to offer a greater diversity of decision-support tools, methods, and knowledge products. The "reinvigoration" work is to also extend the current coverage to specific and currently under-represented thematic areas. Including but not limited to gender inclusion, human rights, and water and climate related risks.

The rebuilt ToolBox is scheduled to be launched in 2021.

Illustrative highlights – We Mobilise

We Mobilise focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. The implementation of GWP's current strategy has centred around strengthening the operational and convening capacities of the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and more than 60 Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). The focus has been on the establishment of a robust control environment, strong governance frameworks and a financially viable business model that delivers on corporate targets and commitments. Some of the main groups of activities include i) partner engagement and strategic alliances, ii) strengthening the country level, iii) institutional performance, and iv) locally raised funding. Illustrations from 2020 include:

- **Partner engagement:** GWP launched the Water ChangeMaker Awards in March 2020 which received more than 350 submissions (see Box 5). In addition, the organisation online of the annual GWP Network Meeting, attracted more than 900 participants.
- **Partnerships and strategic alliances:** The ability of GWP to mobilise high quality action with relatively few resources is largely due to its range of strategic relationships with key partners and allies across all levels of entity. At the global level partnerships are instrumental for high-profile initiatives such as the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (e.g. in partnership with UNEP-

DHI), the transboundary water management agenda (e.g. GEF IW:LEARN, UNECE), and the GWP Water and Climate Programmes (e.g. Green Climate Fund, UNFCCC, World Meteorological Organization). The value added that GWP brings to these relationships is the unique access to country level actors through the CWP platforms whilst the collaboration in turn provides GWP with an opportunity to be visibly engaged at the global level, contributing to the sustainable development agenda and the global water community.

- **Strengthening the country level:** Building the capacity of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) has been a longstanding objective for GWP. This is due to the key role that robust, proactive and locally-owned county-level entities can play in representing and mobilising a broad range of stakeholders, particularly in the context of contributing to national processes such as the SDGs and climate adaptation planning. The Leadership and Skills pillar of the GWP StRONG programme is targeting this dimension with the aim of equipping Country Water Partnerships with the necessary resources for successful programme development and delivery. A range of activities contributing to the development of human capacity within GWP's Country Water Partnerships has been initiated in 2020 under the following categories:
 - Targeted training on leadership skills and Country Water Partnership development, including through the Working in a Virtual Environment (WiVe) initiative as a response to the COVID-19 crisis
 - Focused training and knowledge exchange activities in the context of the GWP SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme and GCF Readiness Programme
 - Analysis and exchange of knowledge on CWP strengths and weaknesses, including success factors and barriers

Activities carried out under the above categories seek to leverage the existing knowledge in the network at both the country and regional levels through peer-to-peer knowledge exchange and learning that is globally supported rather than led.

- **Country Water Partnership accreditation:** At the country level, formal accreditation of new CWPs in the Republic of the Congo and Tanzania was achieved in 2020 taking the total number to 69 with several more in the process of achieving accreditation (i.a. Chad, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Azerbaijan). Out of these 44 have successfully demonstrated that they comply with the strict financial capacity criteria that need to be met prior to receipt of globally sourced funding, an essential factor in enabling CWP participation in global programmes such as the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme. A further 10 have minor items to be addressed prior to reaching this status.
- **Institutional performance:** Since 2017, an annual regional assessment grid reflecting numerous performance data markers has been used to assess each GWP Regional Water Partnership. These include amongst others target achievement, financial and programmatic reporting, resource mobilisation and overall governance. In 2020 for the first time these assessments have been converted into an overall health check score for the region as included in the GWP corporate logframe and set of GWPO KPIs. In addition, the GWPO managed Stake in Water

project is assessing the value added of multi-stakeholder platforms in the pursuit of water security through improved governance with a focus on the GWP network.

- **Locally raised funding:** Locally raised funding for 2019 was almost €4.3 million which is the highest amount ever raised by the regions. Whereas the final figures for 2020 will not be available until the annual audit is completed in early 2021, indications suggest that delays in concluding and initiating agreements with funders caused by the COVID-19 pandemic (see Section 1.2.3) is likely to result in a lower total compared to 2019, albeit while remaining at a healthy level.
- **GWP and UNDP Cap-Net collaboration:** In early 2019, GWP and UNDP reached an agreement that Cap-Net, a global network of IWRM capacity building networks implemented by UNDP under the form of a UNDP project, would be managed administratively by GWP. One of the main objectives of the collaboration is to increasingly utilise Cap-Net's capacity building expertise to implement the training components of the GWP regional and country work programmes. This requires close alignment in workplan development and integrated implementation mechanisms across the two decentralised networks, particularly at the regional and national levels. The establishment of this relationship is a gradual process that will need to be nurtured over the coming years as the two organisations seek to move towards greater workplan alignment. Good examples of this collaboration in 2020 include:
 - Joint preparation of a SDG indicator 6.6.1 pilot project on the integration of freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems to be implemented by the Cap-Net networks and GWP Country Water Partnerships in the three participating countries (see Box 7)
 - Joint organisation of a webinar series on *Coordinating, Implementing and Financing National Climate and Water Policy Frameworks* together with the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility, and the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)
 - Development of a training of facilitators course targeted at organisers of the multi-stakeholder consultation processes organised under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme in relation to country reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1
 - Collaboration on the alignment of the M&E systems of the two organisations, including the scheduling of regular meetings between the M&E staff of Cap-Net and GWP and the incorporation of joint activities into the respective 2021 workplans
 - Several joint activities at the regional and country levels, including in Southern Africa, the Caribbean, and China.

See Annex A for the full Cap-Net progress report summary 2020

Box 5: The Water ChangeMaker Awards 2020

GWP launched the Water ChangeMaker Awards in March 2020 as a novel and exciting way to gather stories from organisations in the network and beyond of change processes and innovative approaches that have shaped decisions about water and helped building climate resilience.

In response to the call for stories, more than 350 submissions were received from over 80 countries by the June deadline. Working with a technical jury made up of experts from several global and regional institutions, 78 semi-finalists were announced in September which were further narrowed down to 12 finalists. The winners will be determined by a panel of climate leaders at the Global Adaptation Commission virtual summit on 25 January 2021. The winning stories will also contribute to the UNFCCC’s Resilience Frontiers initiative at CoP26 in Glasgow in November 2021, especially as they pertain to technologies and emerging social trends that can shape a long-term path towards sustainability beyond 2030.

Beyond celebrating the Awardees, GWP is creating a collection of cases and a community of topic-groups to collaborate and learn from each other, around the Awards process. Exemplary experiences will be included in the GWP ToolBox for future reference and a related community of practice is being set up, with associated match-making functions.

Further information on the Water ChangeMakers Awards, including the list of more than 20 contributing partners can be found at: <https://www.gwp.org/en/waterchangemakers/>

Water ChangeMakers
354 submissions
367 drafts
Outreach campaign
11 partner interviews
1 FacebookLive
10 weeks social media campaign
Statistics: 20 March – 14 June
Website: 28,510 page views
FB + Twitter: 1,075,854 impressions
24,321 engagements

1.2.3 Challenges

Undoubtedly the biggest challenge facing the organisation in 2020 is the ongoing global health pandemic. Whereas the network adapted quickly and successfully to the situation by investing in the necessary skills, capacities, and tools to implement many of the workplan activities in virtual environments, there is little doubt that the pandemic has had huge implications on operations. Every region was impacted with many citing common problems in relation to:

- Shifts in the focus of mandated actors, such as government ministries, leading to the delay and potential derailment of targeted governance processes
- Difficulties of convening and communicating with stakeholders in areas with poor internet infrastructure
- Inability to shift activities requiring field visits, community level engagement, pilot project implementation, etc. to virtual formats
- Delays in finalising local funding agreements and project initiation

The pandemic restrictions have also inevitably amplified some of the long-standing challenges associated with many of the mandated national and regional actors that GWP supports, such as institutional restructuring, political interference, and challenging environments within which to operate (e.g. Somalia, Libya, and parts of West Africa).

Internally, GWP has also faced institutional and delivery challenges, typically associated with constraints in the administrative relationships with some regional host institutions and the need for improved skills, resources and capacity at the country level. Whereas none of these is considered at a magnitude of concern that would significantly compromise workplan delivery and organisational reputation, there is nevertheless the need for regional and global efforts to remove inefficiencies in the system and continuously build capacities to overcome constraints and realise potential. These challenges highlight the importance of maintaining continued adherence to the robust governance and administration standards that the organisation has put in place over the years. They also demonstrate why the network has enthusiastically adopted and engaged with the Strengthening Regional Operations and Network Growth (StRONG) programmes introduced in the new strategy period in recognition of the importance of identifying and addressing the institutional and capacity barriers and bottlenecks that periodically emerge in the system.

1.2.4 Regional highlights

(for further details see Section 3.1)

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2020 (underlined text refers to tangible outcomes). A more detailed description of regional level progress, including at country level, can be found in the referenced sections within the diagram.

Mediterranean:

- Drin Basin information management system
- Lake Ohrid Management Plan consultation

Further information in Section 3.1.8

Central and Eastern Europe:

- Danube Drought Strategy
- Launch of Multi-Actor Reference Groups linking national and local level actors focused Natural Small Water Retention Measures

Further information in Section 3.1.4

Central Asia and the Caucasus:

- Water Law in Mongolia
- Assessment of water and land resources in small transboundary river basins of the Amu Darya river basin using remote sensing data

Further information in Section 3.1.5

China:

- Yellow River supervision system and information management platform for plastic pollution control
- Water distribution plans for Jinsha, Xijiang, and Xijiao river basins

Further information in Section 3.1.6

Caribbean:

- Flood risk assessment for NDC strengthening in the Dominican Republic
- Pilot project in Haiti in response to COVID-19

Further information in Section 3.1.1

Central America:

- Final draft of the Regulation of the General Water Law of Honduras
- Methodology to measure IWRM implementation at municipal level.

Further information in Section 3.1.3



South Asia:

- Water Use Master Plan for Dakshinkali Municipality, Nepal
- Draft monitoring framework on SDG 13 for Madhya Pradesh Government, India

Further information in Section 3.1.10

Southeast Asia:

- Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub
- Analysis of the climate change adaptation framework in the water sector in Malaysia

Further information in Section 3.1.11

South America:

- Funding leveraged to support the update of national adaptation goals in Paraguay
- Funding leveraged to integrate gender considerations to Ecuador's climate-related policies

Further information in Section

West Africa:

- 3-year Integrity Action Plans in the water and sanitation sector in five communes in Benin
- Funding leveraged for the implementation of the Niger National Action Plan for IWRM

Further information in Section 3.1.13

Central Africa:

- Central African Republic National Water and Sanitation Policy and Strategy
- Support to SDG 6.5.2 monitoring in Congo and Cameroon

Further information in Section 3.1.2

Southern Africa:

- LIMCOM Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
- GCF funding mobilised for the Zambia National Adaptation Plan

Further information in Section 3.1.12

East Africa:

- Somalia National Anti-Fraud declaration policy
- NDC Partnership funding leveraged for NDC strengthening in Somalia and Sudan

Further information in Section 3.1.7

1.3 Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

The renewed attention that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) give to IWRM in the achievement of water-related goals has provided GWP with an optimal global framework under which to structure and position its own strategic objectives and support to countries, both conceptually and operationally. SDG target 6.5 on implementing IWRM provides the entry point through which GWP engages mandated institutions in sectors that depend upon and/or impact on water resources so as to advance on a range of other water related SDGs, including the goals on gender equality, food, energy, health, sustainable cities and climate, among others.

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

The SDG agenda, and particularly target 6.5, has played an important role in refocusing attention on IWRM and structuring the way that countries plan, implement and report on its progress. GWP is providing direct support to this process through a series of building blocks coordinated under the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme umbrella and the entry points provided by the thematic anchor areas targeted in the GWP strategy.

1.3.1 *The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme*

The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG 6-SP), run by GWP in partnership with UNEP, UNEP-DHI and UNDP Cap-Net, assists governments in designing and implementing country-led responses to SDG indicator 6.5.1—the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)—as an entry point to accelerate progress towards the achievement of water-related SDGs and other development goals, in line with national priorities.

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

Key to exploiting this entry point is the national self-assessment of IWRM implementation conducted by countries every three years as part of their SDG indicator 6.5.1 reporting commitments. The governance shortfalls identified through this reporting process offer substantial scope for further analysis to determine the existing implications for sustainable water management and SDG achievement more broadly. The SDG 6-SP uses these country assessments, many of which have been developed through multi-stakeholder consultation processes supported by GWP (Stage 1 of the programme), to initiate the design and implementation of action plans aimed at overcoming the identified obstacles as a means to addressing broader SDG targets (Stages 2 and 3 of the programme respectively).

The SDG 6-SP is predominantly implemented by the GWP Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) with support from the associated Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs). The work conducted under the SDG6 SP is broadly structured across three stages, namely:

- i) **Stage 1:** Strengthening SDG national monitoring and reporting frameworks, including the establishment of an IWRM score under SDG indicator 6.5.1, with a view to identifying critical areas for attention. 2020 has seen the latest round of indicator 6.5.1 reporting with 61 countries supported by GWP in the completion of this exercise (see Box 6).
- ii) **Stage 2:** Formulating appropriate responses to water resources management challenges, based on their needs and appropriate to their ambitions and capacities, in the context of the baseline for SDG indicator 6.5.1 and the national water resources management priority issues more broadly
- iii) **Stage 3:** Implementing IWRM solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals, including the mobilisation of funding, including through overcoming joint challenges between several countries in a shared learning loop, in line with the broader Water Solutions for the SDGs strategy.

The experience to date of utilizing SDG Target 6.5 on IWRM as a national level entry point has highlighted the importance of country buy-in and ownership from a range of government agencies to ensure that the identified actions are fully embedded in existing mandates and development agendas, thus facilitating alignment with funding streams. In addition, internally within GWP, the engagement with national governments on this topic has emphasized the need for operationally and institutionally robust GWP country entities with oversight of the institutional and development landscape to which the global SDG framework is applied. These lessons have been instrumental in guiding the design and implementation of the SDG 6-SP, as well as the network strengthening agenda more broadly.

Examples of progress in 2020 across the three stages are as follows:

Monitoring and reporting (Stage 1):

- **Global:** Support to the implementation of 61 SDG indicator 6.5.1 national reporting processes through the facilitation of multi-stakeholder consultation workshops and provision of support materials in English, French and Spanish (see Box 6)
- **Central Africa:** Support provided to the governments of Cameroon, Congo, Gabon, Central Africa Republic, Chad, and Sao Tome and Principe aimed at establishing a common understanding for the key activities and outputs necessary to effectively complete the monitoring procedure for SDG indicator 6.5.1.
- **Global:** Development of an online trilingual facilitator training course targeted at organisers of multi-stakeholder consultation process on SDG indicator 6.5.1 to support full understanding of what that indicator is, how it is calculated, as well as both the importance of involving multiple stakeholders and the practical means of involving those stakeholders.

- **Global:** Development of specific guidelines to enhance understanding among responsible institutions on the gender-related question under the SDG 6.5.1 survey and the importance of fully integrating gender considerations into water resources management and empowering women's participation, in the context of SDG 6.5.1 and other related SDG targets.

Planning an IWRM response (Stage 2):

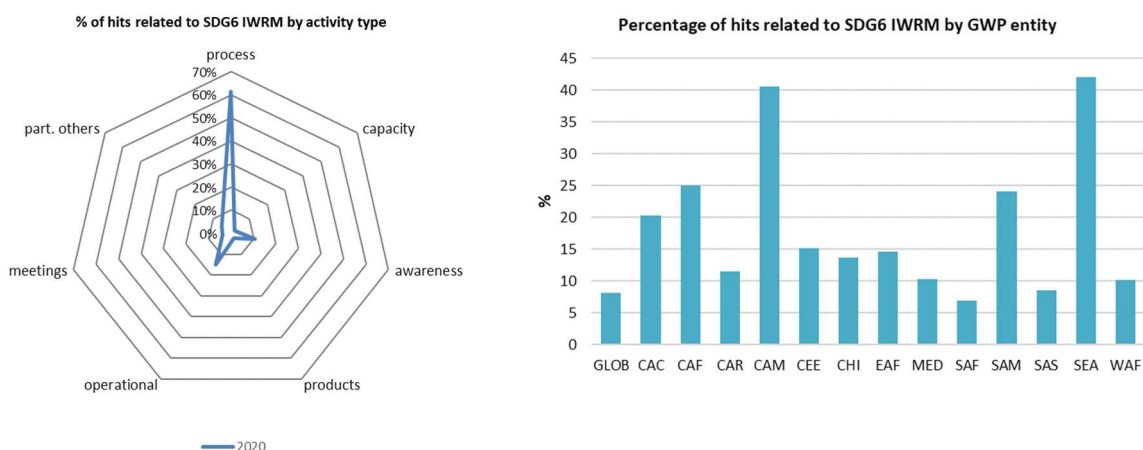
- **Argentina:** Support provided to the Secretariat of Infrastructure and Water Policy and the Federal Council to carry out consultations at national and federal level to follow-up on the SDG 6.5.1 baseline. As a result, twelve strategic lines were identified by stakeholders to strengthen water governance and water use efficiency.
- **Kenya:** Support provided to the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation to implement the Action Plan development. Alongside the IWRM Plan are the climate change strategies that seek to address climate change catastrophes related to the water sector. The result of these stage two activities are 40 implementable actions across the four dimensions of IWRM.
- **Republic of the Congo:** The final outcome has been a series of implementable actions organised in 6 action areas: 1) Finalisation of the adoption of the national water policy; 2) Developing the national IWRM plan; 3) Strengthen hydrological and weather capacity; 4) Linking the contributions of Indicator 6.5 to other SDGs; 5) involving the Focal point for SDG 6.5 in activities of the National SDG Monitoring Committee; and 6) Uptake IWRM in the national SDG process.
- **Cameroon:** Support to the Ministry of Water and Energy of Cameroon with a participatory process to identify and develop priority actions to accelerate the implementation of IWRM in Cameroon by 2030, resulting in 9 IWRM actions based on identified governance and IWRM challenges and opportunities.
- **Sao Tome and Principe:** Identification of 22 IWRM actions including three initial priority actions for urgent implementation, with a recommendation to move directly forward in implementation.

Implementing IWRM solutions (Stage 3):

- **Armenia:** Implementation of the UNDP funded *Localization of SDG-6 in Armenia* project was to support the Government of Armenia in the adaptation of SDG 6 targets to the local level, including the development of an implementation strategy and monitoring mechanisms.
- **Grenada:** Organisation in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands of a national training workshop on *Water Quality Sampling, Testing and Analysis* organised in the context of advancing on SDG 6 in Grenada and in developing and rolling out communication and outreach products on IWRM
- **Ghana:** Developing robust IWRM Plans for two priority basins identified through the stage 2 support, the Pra and the Tano basins, with multi-stakeholder expert input.

- Somalia:** With the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources, and with the support of UNEP, UNEP-DHI Center and the World Bank, organisation of two IWRM Seminars, training 30+ Somali individuals from the national and state governments, civil society, academia and private sector on key aspects of water resources management, based on positive and negative experiences from around the world. The workshop closed with a presentation of the draft Water Resources Strategy, made by the Minister in person.

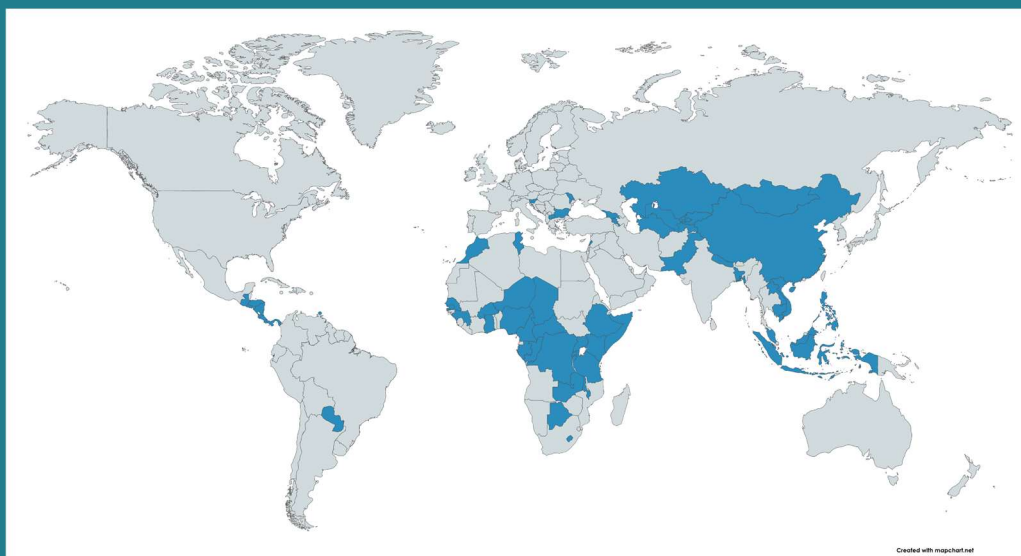
A basic graphical overview of the SDG-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types

**Note: the detailed tracking of SDG related activities was first initiated in 2020

It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

Box 6: Organisation of SDG 6.5 (IWRM) reporting workshops in 61 countries

GWP assisted 61 countries through the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme in monitoring the degree of implementation of IWRM, SDG 6.5.1 (see map). Said assistance was requested by the government focal point in each country. At the time of going to press, 57 of the 61 countries had completed their activities with GWP's assistance, with the remainder on-track to complete in 2020. GWP has also provided further assistance in a number of other countries.

GWP has been invited by UNEP, the custodian agency of SDG 6.5.1, to contribute to global reporting on this indicator, as well as reflecting upon the reporting methodology to propose future improvements.

1.3.2 Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus

Designing and implementing water and related solutions that contribute to SDG targets on agriculture, energy, biodiversity, urban resilience and water quality, among others, serves to highlight water's role in nexus approaches by strengthening cross-sectoral efforts through shared water governance and management approaches. The water, energy, food, and ecosystems (WEFE) nexus perspective is therefore an important lens within the GWP programme that interfaces naturally with IWRM efforts.

GWP contributes to the WEFE nexus agenda in a diverse manner which includes both the design and implementation of specific nexus programmes (including in Southern Africa, Southeast Europe and North Africa), as well as the exploitation of entry points provided by the different sectoral components (including food security in South Asia, ecosystem protection in Central and Eastern Europe, and, at the global level, participation in the steering committee of FAO's Global Framework

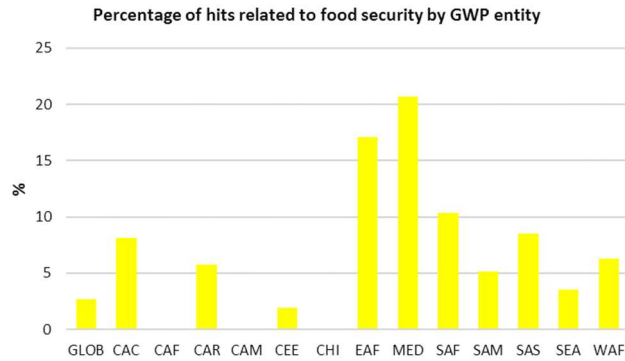
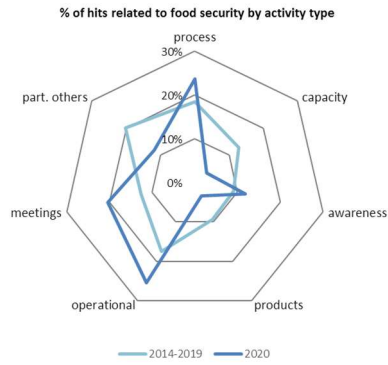
on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG)). While not necessarily presented using the language of the nexus, the latter inevitably involve cross-sectoral engagement that touches upon the equivalent links.

GWP's work on this theme connects to the broader SDG ambitions of the organisation via the establishment of linkages between nexus approaches/different aspects of the nexus and the achievement of the 2030 Development Agenda. The newly launched pilot project on the integration of freshwater data into sector-wide decision in order to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems in three countries is timely in the context of making these connections (see Box 7).

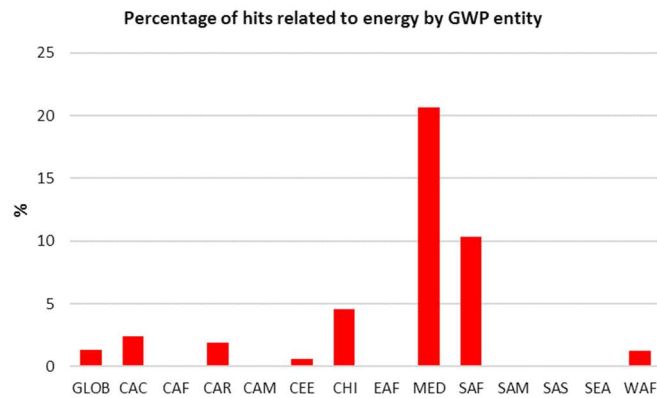
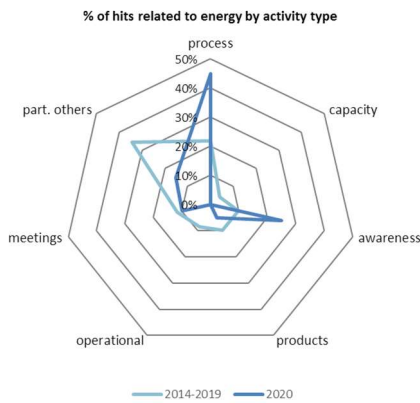
Examples of nexus activities and results implemented in 2020 under the above-mentioned projects as well as a variety of other workstreams from across the network include:

- **Central and Eastern Europe:** Launch of Multi-Actor Reference Groups (MARGs) linking national and local level actors focused on ground-truthing Natural Small Water Retention Measures. MARGs gather decision-makers in both public and private sectors, including agriculture, environment, river basin management bodies as well as individual farmers and other business actors who dependent on ecosystem services.
- **Drina basin:** Launch of the second phase of the nexus assessment for the Drina river basin. The second phase focuses on the future of renewable energy in the basin and the riparian countries overall, and the role of hydropower, as well as the eventual formalization of relevant aspects of flow regulation among countries and sectors based on relevant international experience.
- **Eastern Africa:** Endorsement by the Adaptation Fund of the concept note for the project "Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Fragile Ecosystems to Climate Change in Katonga Catchment (RECOFE)." The RECOFE project is focused on strengthening the resilience of communities and fragile ecosystems to climate change impacts through the promotion of appropriate water infrastructure investments and nature-based solutions. GWP Eastern Africa is the proposed executing entity, in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment.
- **Southern Africa:** Initiation of the second phase of the SADC EU WEF Nexus project including the ambition to further connect across regions through common priorities and collaboration areas
- **Southern Africa:** WEF Nexus governance framework adopted by Water and Energy Ministers from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries

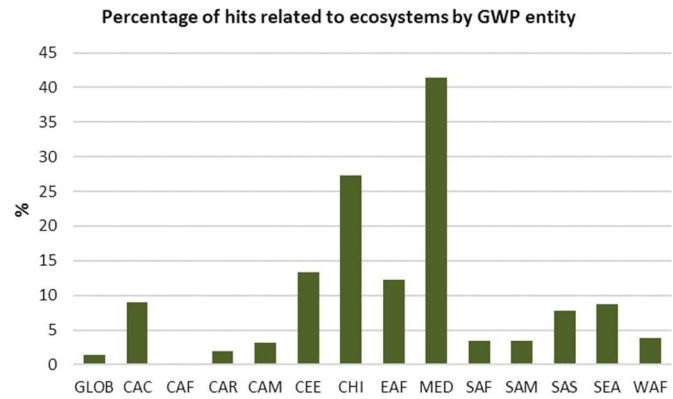
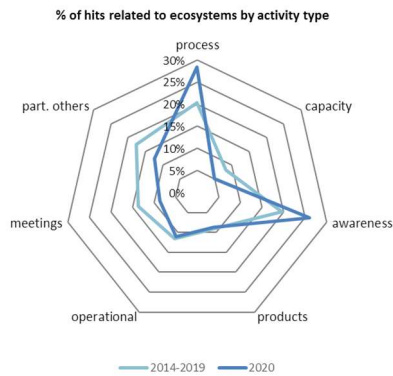
A basic graphical overview of the nexus-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types



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It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

Box 7: Integrating freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems

The inclusion of the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals within the Agenda 2030 framework underscores the integral role the natural environment plays in achieving sustainable development. Well-functioning freshwater ecosystems and the proper management of water resources have a role to play in achieving all 17 of the SDGs, and particularly SDG 6 on water and sanitation. SDG indicator 6.6.1 tracks the extent to which freshwater ecosystems are changing over time. By understanding the extent to which different types of freshwater ecosystems are changing, countries can use this information to plan and implement appropriate strategies to better protect and manage their freshwater ecosystems.

Working jointly with UNDP Cap-Net, and with the support of UNEP and UNDP, GWP is implementing a pilot project in three countries (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Kenya) to encourage and promote the integration of environmental data from satellite-based Earth observations within relevant decision-making processes through multi-stakeholder engagement, with the overall aim of supporting governments to improve their evidence based decision-making and increase actions that protect and restore water-related ecosystems, thus accelerating progress under SDG 6.6.1.

The project is being implemented from October 2020 to September 2021 and will primarily be implemented through GWP and Cap-Net's in-country networks.

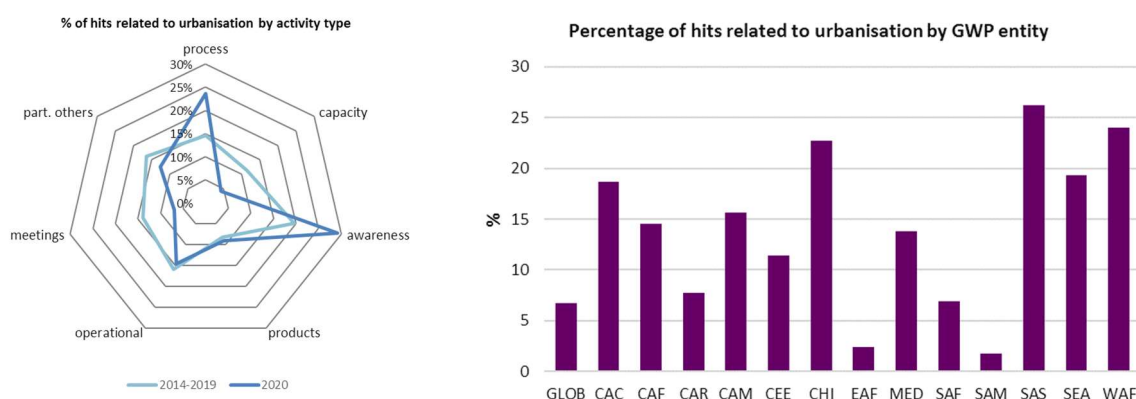
1.3.3 Water Solutions for Urban Resilience

Covering a broad spectrum of sectoral, demographical, geographical and political dimensions – the notion of urban water management being loosely interpreted as sub-national water resources management including WASH – GWP's approach to this topic is largely implemented through the provision of direct regional and country-based support to tangible activities and projects at the local level. Accordingly, GWP's contribution to urban water management in 2020 has been through the implementation of individual local level initiatives developed in the context of the workplan aspects related to the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme, the climate programmes and overall national development priorities. Examples from 2020 are as follows:

- **Botswana:** Collaboration with the World Bank International Finance Corporation (IFC) to support the Botswana Water Utility Corporation in developing communication and engagement strategies on water reuse.
- **Honduras:** Publication on the methodology to measure the level of implementation of IWRM at municipal level, based in the pilot experience implemented in Honduras.
- **Ukraine:** Engagement through a stakeholder working group to draft a chapter on Water Resources as part of the Draft Kyiv City Eco Strategy 2030, including the prioritisation of water related target areas, in alignment with the application of SDG 6 to the Kyiv city level.

- **Benin:** Preparation of a 3-year action plan for the promotion of integrity in the water and sanitation sector in the commune of Ouinhi
- **India:** Capacity Building of Local Urban Bodies in Rajasthan on Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, including the preparation of modules on redefining urban planning from a water-centric perspective

A basic graphical overview of the urbanisation-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types

It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

Box 8: GWP-UNICEF Facilitate Capacity Building Training on WASH Climate Resilient Development

In 2014, GWP and UNICEF established a strategic partnership to work on climate resilience and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH). While the world’s focus is currently on fighting the COVID-19 pandemic and its immediate consequences, the GWP-UNICEF collaboration is preparing for the next phase of this crisis: the support needed once governments begin to rebuild economies and introduce recovery plans to bring renewed, sustainable progress in their countries.

In this context, as part of the GWP-UNICEF collaboration on climate resilient WASH, and with the support of UNDP Cap-Net, an online course has been facilitated to build the capacity of WASH sector professionals to improve existing WASH programmes, making them more climate-resilient.

Covering all aspects of the *GWP-UNICEF Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilience*, inter alia, risk assessment, technology solutions, and options for financing across the WASH climate resilience agenda. 140 participants took part in the first roll-out of the training including selected representatives of national ministries or water/sanitation agencies which are part of National or State Governments.

1.4 Climate resilience through water

GWP has entered the new strategy period with a highly successful water and climate programme that has been instrumental in shaping the organisation's approach to development more broadly. This is true particularly in relation to investment planning and access to finance, where in fact significant results were achieved. Picking up where it left off in 2019, the past year has seen continued advances in the climate resilience space, with notable highlights including the ongoing support provided to countries in pursuit of their commitments under the Paris Agreement – i.a. the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Disaster Risk Reduction Plans, and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – and the striking of agreements with several countries to provide support in the development of projects funded by the Green Climate Fund. These are on track to leverage more than €25 million for climate resilience initiatives in the coming years.

Embedded within the above, but with less of a platform from the previous strategy to build on, is a strong focus on gender equality and the incorporation of gender transformative approaches into national adaptation planning processes and climate investments. The climate agenda is known as a key entry point for GWP to advance on its ambitious gender equality objectives due to the unique opportunities that now exist to embed the topic into the national planning commitments currently under development, offering a rare chance to shape national development agendas with a gender dimension for the next decade or more. It is therefore timely that 2020 saw the launch of the latest phase of the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) with the principal objective of advancing gender equality (see Box 11 below).

The GWP Water and Climate Programme continues to be implemented through a suite of projects coordinated at both global and regional levels. As well as the newly launched WACDEP-G, which will be initially encompassing five country projects in Africa, other prominent programmes include the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), the Associated Flood Management Programme (APFM) and the WASH Climate Resilience programme. In addition, five country projects have been launched in collaboration with the NDC Partnership (see Box 9) and funding has been either secured or is under negotiation for a range of region or country level projects focussing on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Finally, the pipeline of projects developed, or under development, through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Programme in 2020 are ensuring that a substantial portfolio of projects is set to materialise in 2021.

1.4.1 Climate development planning and access to finance

Since 2018 GWP has been working closely with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) National Designated Authorities – usually Ministries of Environment, or Ministries of Planning –, and importantly, bringing them together with the Ministries of Water, to build capacity to develop proposals for resilience-building water projects that can access GCF financing. Mobilization of these national mandated institutions for climate resilience and for water across 77 countries has led to the establishment of continental Project Preparation Partnerships for Climate Resilient Water Projects – in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia, and the Mediterranean. With GWP having been appointed by GCF as a Delivery Partner for countries to access the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, the mobilisation of the entities represented in these partnerships towards the development and submission of project proposals has progressed in 2020 with GWP to date having received formal requests for proposal development support from GCF National Designated Authorities in eight

countries. To note here that GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme makes available up to USD 1 Million per country annually to put in place required technical and institutional capabilities to enable the country to access climate finance at scale. Many countries do not tap into the full available GCF Readiness finance, and as Delivery Partner, GWP is supporting countries to reduce this gap.

The proposal submitted by Zambia was the first, in March 2020, to successfully receive GCF funding of USD 2.2M to support the development of the National Adaptation Plan over 36 months (see Box 3 above). Two proposals are currently under formal GCF review (Sri Lanka, Somalia,), three are at a stage of co-development with guidance from the GCF (eSwatini, Montenegro, Sudan), two are at early draft stage (Burundi, Libya), with a further six projects in the pipeline. In addition, a proposal is also under GCF review on behalf of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) encompassing 14 countries from the region. The total value of GCF projects currently in the pipeline exceeds €25 million.

As in Zambia, the overall goal of these proposals is to further develop and implement national climate resilience commitments such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Along with the UNFCCC Least Developed Countries (LDC) Expert Group, UNFCCC Adaptation Programme, and key global partners, GWP continues to play an important role in supporting countries to accelerate in their NAP processes with water considered a critical entry point in achieving a fully integrated, cross-sectoral NAP. UNFCCC's target of all countries having submitted a complete NAP by the end of 2020 will be missed by some distance, particularly among Least Developed Countries. To date, only four out of 47 have completed the process, demonstrating that there is significant work to be done under this workstream.

The other global framework through which GWP is providing practical support to countries is the NDC Partnership's Climate Action Enhancement Package. The NDC Partnership acknowledges water as a key channel through which countries can enhance ambition in their NDCs and strengthen their NDC implementation. Via the Climate Action Enhancement Package, the NDC Partnership has granted funding of almost €1 million for GWP support to five countries (Somalia, Sudan, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay) in enhancing their NDCs via the water entry point in 2020 and 2021 (see Box 9).

Finally, April saw the launch of the Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G) which has been developed with the aim of ensuring that the preparation, development, governance and management of climate resilient water investments and institutional development strategically advance gender equality. Initially implemented in five African countries (Benin, Uganda, Zambia, Tunisia, Cameroon), the programme is intended to transform gender inequalities at scale through the promotion of gender-transformative planning, decision-making and institutional development for climate resilient water investments in Africa. WACDEP-G is expected to be a 'game changer' across the water sector and beyond, addressing gender inequalities across Africa by taking a gender-transformative approach to development at the water and climate interface.

Examples of high-level results achieved through the above workstreams in 2020 include:

Investment planning and access to finance:

- **Zambia:** Effective collaboration between the Ministry of National Development Planning (the National Designated Authority for the GCF), the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (the Focal Point for Climate), and GWP (the Delivery Partner), in securing a GCF Readiness grant of almost €2 million for the development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Resilience (see also Box 3).
- **Lesotho:** Conducting investment climate analysis in support of the Lesotho Water Security investment plan.
- **Lake Chad basin:** The IWRM and early warning system for climate change resilience in the Lake Chad Basin project developed in collaboration with WMO and the Lake Chad Basin Commission was submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board as a Pre-Concept
- **Global:** Webinar Series on Coordinating, Implementing and Financing National Climate and Water Policy Frameworks organised in collaboration with the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) and Cap-Net.
- **Global:** Instructor-led course on WASH Climate Resilience developed by GWP and UNICEF in collaboration with CAPNET, introducing how to effectively design and implement WASH climate resilience programming, and how to access WASH-climate related financing
- **Uganda:** National training that brought together the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Ministry of Water and Environment, and the National Planning Authority, alongside 40 multi-stakeholder participants (in a combination of in-person and virtual setting), to identify barriers that prevent Uganda from accessing climate finance and to develop a ‘theory of change’ for a GCF Readiness project.

Climate development planning:

- **Southern Africa:** Provision of technical input to the revision of the SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, including contributions to the “water” and “means of implementation” sections of the strategy, as well as a new section on gender equality, and women, youth and vulnerable groups.
- **Pan-Africa:** Completion of gender analyses – including a review of available literature, on-line surveys, consultations with key institutions and focus group discussions – for each of the five WACDEP-G countries with the aim of identifying gender inequality issues, gender gaps, associated root causes and entry points for programme intervention to strategically advance gender equality through the governance and management of climate resilient water investments (see also Box 11).
- **Grenada:** Collaboration with the Government of Grenada and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Center (CCCCC), on the organisation of a consultation to develop a plan of action for the Investment Programme and Water Resources Master Plan for Grenada, in alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Programme of Action, including the prioritisation and validation of actions for implementation, as part of the GCF NAP Proposal for Grenada.
- **Dominican Republic:** Support to the Government of the Dominican Republic to develop estimates of increased risk of flooding and landslides due to rainfall projections under climate change scenarios to inform the preparation of the country’s submission for the second round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (see also Box 9).

- **Global:** Finalization of national policy briefs in 15 countries – that take an analytical approach to outlining why integrated approaches to managing water are essential for climate resilient development, what foundations exist in the particularly country, and what key levers exist for mandated institutions to coherently deliver on commitments under the Paris Agreement and achieve SDG targets. The countries are: Bangladesh, Cameroon, Chile, China, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mauritania, North Macedonia, Tunisia, Ukraine.

Box 9: Funding for enhancing NDCs to the Paris Agreement

The NDC Partnership acknowledges water as a key channel via which countries can enhance ambition in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and strengthen their NDC implementation. As part of their Climate Action Enhancement Package, the NDC Partnership granted funding for a total of 1 million USD for GWP support to Sudan, Somalia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay and Ecuador in enhancing their NDCs via the water-entry point in 2020-2021. Per the 2015 Paris Agreement, all countries agreed to revisit their Nationally Determined Contributions to cut carbon emissions and voluntarily, in the case of developing countries, strengthen adaptation efforts. The 2020-2021 NDC enhancement is the first round of NDC revisions.

- In Sudan, the support to the Government focuses on the preparation of a series of consultative analyses to produce mappings of groups most vulnerable to climate risks and identifying targeted resilience-building measures.
- The request from the Government of Somalia is to establish an adaptation baseline to provide a framework that future actions in the country will be measured against. Beyond the baseline, GWP will develop methodologies for measuring and tracking adaptive capacity which will feed into a structured information and analysis system.
- In the Dominican Republic, a technical analysis on rainfall projections is informing flood and landslide risk assessments. Additionally, GWP is working with the National Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism Council to develop a bankable investment portfolio for financing climate change projects in the country.
- In supporting the second submission of NDCs of Paraguay, GWP is working with the Ministry of Water and Development to formulate and update climate change adaptation goals. The process includes the preparation of a baseline of the progress made in terms of adaptation to climate change in Paraguay from a sectoral and territorial perspective. Special attention will be devoted to ensure the interlinkages with the current country priorities in terms of national policies and international frameworks.
- In Ecuador, GWP is supporting the Ministry of Environment and Water with the generation of technical inputs for the identification, selection and prioritization of information, indicators and useful criteria for carrying out climate risk analysis, focused on priority attention groups and gender considerations as defined in the Climate Change National Strategy. Inputs will also be provided for the inclusion of a

1.4.2 Floods and drought

In tandem with the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is guiding GWP's work on droughts and floods. At the global level, GWP is playing an increasing role in incorporating the topic of water management into the DRR debate. In 2020, in the context of the Covid-19 Pandemic, the High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) developed the Draft Principles to Address Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction under the Covid-19 Pandemic. Building on the support delivered in previous years, GWP provided inputs to these new Principles. Additionally, a Pan-Asia consultation meeting was organised on 30 July 2020 with more than 100 participants. The purpose of the meeting was to gather insights on how to practically implement the Principles. The meeting also offered a platform for exchange among decision-makers, experts and practitioners in Asia on how to enhance preparation for co-occurring water and health disasters.

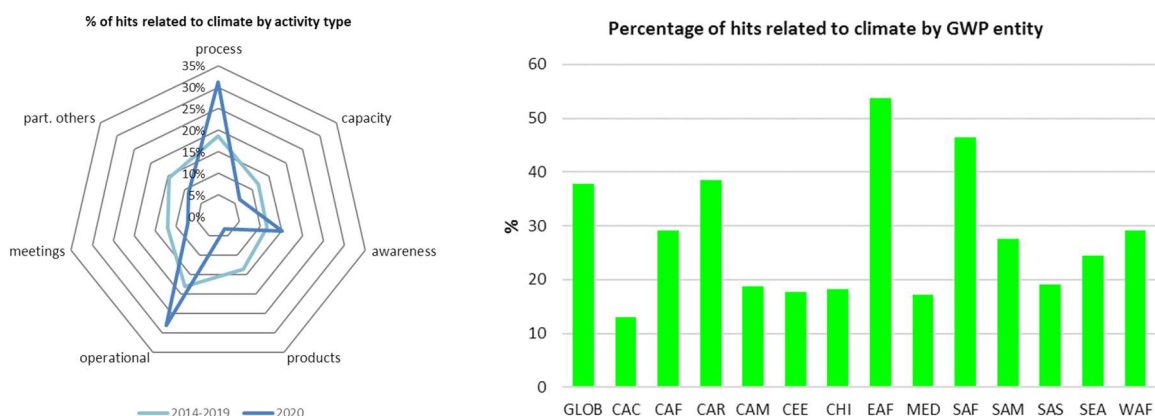
During the past year, partnership strengthening, knowledge development, and resources mobilisation at regional level were the focus of the support provided to countries through the WMO-GWP joint programmes, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). Despite the difficult circumstances during the pandemic, both programmes could gain new support base members. The Helpdesks of APFM and IDMP, which are centrepieces of their activities, have been further aligned and a new website of APFM has been developed and launched successfully. In a spirit of keeping the platform of partners alive in these socially distant times and mutual support, both programmes organised a series of virtual meetings to provide space for their partners to exchange and share knowledge throughout the year. In terms of knowledge development, the IDMP advanced on the preparation of several products including a publication on water scarcity and drought and the Integrated Drought Management (IDM) Framework. The IDMP is also joining forces with strategic partners such as the FAO, who recognise the expertise of the programme to develop a product on Drought Mitigation, Preparedness and Response, while Cap-Net is collaborating on the preparation of a Drought Manual. Additionally, the IDMP provided substantive inputs to the UNDRR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Special Issue on Drought. Both, IDMP and APFM contributed to the World Bank Flood and Drought Policy Engagement Framework which will be launched at the Climate Adaptation Summit in January 2021.

Regarding resource mobilisation efforts, one example is the joint development of a concept note by WMO, GWP Central Africa and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) to be submitted to the Adaptation Fund. This note builds on the success of the Lake Chad Basin project pre-concept, endorsed at the side-lines of the UN General Assembly in 2018 as one of Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI) "Flagship" projects. The project includes elements related to the strengthening of the hydrometric network and reinforcement of early warning systems. Furthermore, a pre-concept note for the Adaptation Fund was also prepared to enhance the climate resilience of Mekong River communities through the strengthening of climate services. The project aims to reduce vulnerability and increase resilience of these communities to climate variability and change by implementing climate-smart decision-making networks for better disaster risk management, agriculture management and hydropower generation.

Examples of results from the network in 2020 targeted specifically at DRR include:

- **Afghanistan:** The Afghanistan Drought Risk Management Strategy (DRMS) was approved in 2020. This result builds on the support provided by the IDMP in 2019, when the programme responded to a request of assistance from FAO for the development and review of the Strategy.
- **Central America:** GWP supported the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) with the facilitation of six national drought trainings in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The purpose of the trainings was to build the capacity of countries for the preparation of drought policies.
- **Eastern Africa:** The Adaptation Fund approved 13 million USD for the project Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region (DRESS-EA). The objective of the project is to establish early warning systems and implement drought adaptation actions to enhance smallholder farmer and pastoralist resilience to climate change in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. GWP supported the Sahara and Sahel Observatory throughout the project development process and will be the regional executing entity.
- **South Asia:** GWP is supporting the integration of the HELP Principles on Investment and Financing for water-related DRR into early-stage project concept notes in Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- **West Africa:** An assessment of needs and capacities in terms of flood and drought forecasting and warning in the Volta Basin was carried out and data is being collected to design and run the VoltAlarm platform.

A basic graphical overview of the climate-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



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1.5 Transboundary water cooperation

The GWP strategic anchor area on transboundary water management and cooperation continues to achieve notable results within targeted cross-border river basins in Africa, the Mediterranean, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southeast Asia. It features a prominent global coordination layer focused on capacity building, knowledge exchange and partner mobilisation. In addition to this existing portfolio of projects and activities, ambitions for the year included using transboundary cooperation for river basin management as an entry point to increase coordination between the fresh and saltwater agendas. Initial work has begun through the conceptual design of a healthy rivers for healthy oceans initiative as well as by identifying potential partnerships from both within the existing Action Platform on “Source to Sea”, of which GWP is a member of the Steering Committee, and beyond to explore where and how transboundary cooperation can help in mobilising action to address oceanic pollution.

2020 has also seen further engagement with the transboundary aspects explicitly targeted in the SDG agenda, most notably the transboundary aspects of SDG target 6.5, including indicator 6.5.2 “Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation”. 6.5.2 regional workshops have been conducted in a number of countries in collaboration with UNECE and UNESCO.

At global level, GWP spearheaded the development of Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Governance for Transboundary Freshwater Security. This MOOC was developed in collaboration with GEF IW:LEARN, and key global partners including the Water Convention Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, and the University of Northumbria. The MOOC opened on 31 August and has attracted over 1,400 learners within the first three months, participating from 138 countries.

Positioned under the GWP Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP), the continental coordination of the agenda is closely tied to the transboundary water investment projects being prepared, financed and implemented under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) as part of an agreement between GWP and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD). The programme aims to accelerate the implementation of priority continental water infrastructure projects.

While recognising the variety of projects and activities across the network, the GWP transboundary water cooperation anchor area is loosely structured by four key components. These are: 1) Regional dialogues on transboundary waters; 2) Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies; 3) The transboundary aspects of SDG target 6.5 on IWRM; and 4) Transboundary water management knowledge and learning. Progress achieved in 2020 across each of these four components is described below.

Regional dialogues on transboundary waters

Regional dialogues constitute a series of events focusing on policy and technical instruments to address transboundary water management. By focusing on solutions, these dialogues can assist in identifying entry points for cooperation. As such, they are suitable for regions where basin and

aquifer-specific interventions have not matured, or where it is sensitive to start working directly with specific transboundary bodies. Experience has shown that regional dialogues can lead to gradual steps towards cooperation at the level of specific basins. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2020 include:

- **Central America:** Organisation of a second regional dialogue on transboundary water in collaboration with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) including securing a high-level panel on transboundary water management with participation of ministers from Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and, remotely, Costa Rica, resulting in an agreement on the need for a broader Multi-Stakeholder Regional Dialogue on the topic

Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies

This component facilitates cooperation at the level of specific transboundary water bodies, supporting improved management and governance. Interventions vary depending on the status of cooperation among riparian countries and stakeholders. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2020 include:

- **Drin Basin:** Building onto the past several years of work on the basin, the riparian countries (Albania, Greece, Kosovo, Montenegro and North Macedonia) have jointly developed and signed the Strategic Action Program for the Drin basin that includes over 100 agreed actions to tackle common challenges and promote sustainable development in the region.
- **Pungwe, Buzi and Save basins:** Successful mobilisation together with IUCN of €5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for a new project on managing competing water uses and associated ecosystems in the Pungwe, Buzi and Save basins shared between Mozambique and Zimbabwe
- **Central Asia:** Active participation in the ongoing process of developing the draft Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on joint management, use and protection of transboundary water bodies
- **Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo river basin:** Collaboration with UNECE, UNESCO and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) to support four riparian countries (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea) to advance transboundary cooperation through the creation of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo river basin organisation.
- **Central Africa:** Support to the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) in the submission of eight transboundary water projects into the PIDA Priority Action Plan 2 project pipeline database, including the Palambo Dam project.

SDG 6.5 targets on transboundary waters

SDG 6.5 is particularly relevant for transboundary water governance, as indicator 6.5.1 focuses on the degree of IWRM implementation at all levels, including the transboundary level. In addition, SDG indicator 6.5.2 focuses on the proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2020 include:

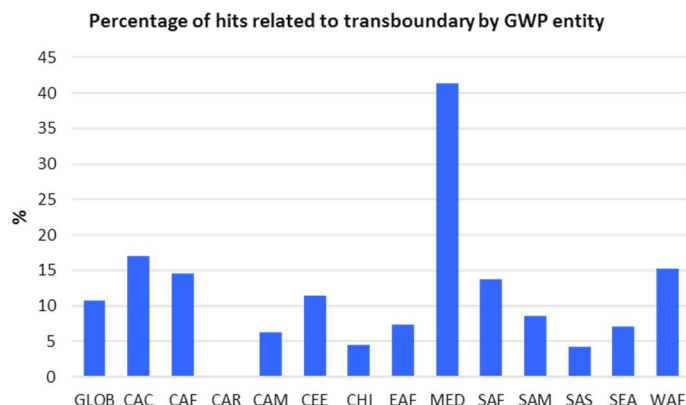
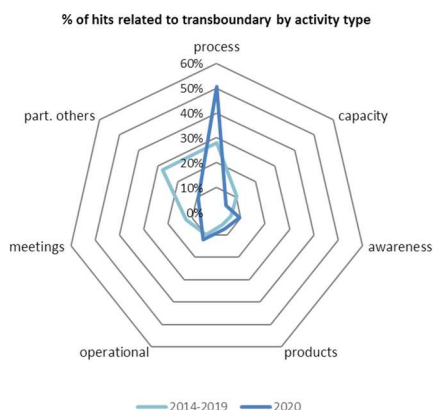
- **Republic of Congo:** Collaboration with UNESCO IHP Congo to support the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics for the Republic of Congo to organise the validation workshop for the national report on SDG 6.5.2
- **Cameroon:** Organisation of a two-day working session on behalf of the SDG 6.5.2 taskforce for Cameroon to propose responses based on research to the country questionnaire ahead of the stakeholder consultation workshop to finalise the national report for SDG 6.5.2
- **Pan-Asia:** Organisation of regional SDG 6.5.2 workshops in collaboration with UN custodian agencies for SDG 6.5.2 (UNECE and UNESCO), targeted at SDG 6.5.2 focal points and GWP's Country Water Partnerships, to discuss SDG achievements towards transboundary water cooperation and provide avenues and opportunities for practitioners in the region to share their progress and challenges, and to explore potential areas of regional cooperation.
- **Southeast Asia:** Support to SDG indicator 6.5.2 focal points on indicator reporting in Lao PDR and Cambodia

Transboundary water management knowledge and learning

GWP has a well-established capacity building programme in Africa, Latin America and Asia developed in collaboration with a wide range of global, regional and national level partners and targeted at practitioners and legislators involved in transboundary water management. The programme focuses on key subjects of international water governance, including international water law, and makes use of a combination of online and face-to-face trainings. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2020 include:

- **Mahakali River Basin:** Assessment of the bilateral treaty between Nepal and India on Mahakali River Basin to determine the underlying causes of the ineffective implementation of the Mahakali Treaty between the two countries, with a focus on data availability and equitable water sharing.
- **Global:** Cooperation with global partners such as GEF IW:LEARN and the UNECE Water Convention Secretariat has continued, with a particular focus on capacity building, including the organisation of a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on *Governance for Transboundary Freshwater Security* (described above), and workshops on transboundary water and climate change, and transboundary water agreements, with the latter resulting in a draft checklist for transboundary water practitioners to use in development of international agreements
- **Pan-Africa:** Based on feedback received from two alumni surveys conducted to participants of the pan-African International Water Law training implemented annually by GWP since 2015, development of a new program on capacity development for transboundary water governance, including a community of practice of alumni and practitioners. (See Box 10)

A basic graphical overview of the transboundary-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types

It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised (the % of hits in a region relates to the relative importance of the given theme within the overall reporting from this region).

Box 10: Transboundary Water Governance Lab: Forward with the International Water Law

Since 2015, GWP and partners have conducted Water Governance and International Water Law trainings at the pan-African level. These trainings have built the capacity of numerous transboundary water practitioners, as demonstrated by a survey which was launched in 2020.

In consultation with partners, GWP has been discussing ways to enhance the impact of these trainings to achieve the African Union Agenda and to catalyse transboundary water cooperation in Africa. GWP has also reached out to all the alumni of the past trainings, to understand what impact the trainings have had, and what next steps each alumni would like to take to boost the possible impacts from the training on the ground. Based on this feedback, GWP now proposes a more structured approach towards capacity building for improved transboundary water cooperation and investment at transboundary water levels through developing a 3 pronged approach to the partnership: training (face to face and online), peer to peer exchanges through communities of practice, and knowledge sharing through a knowledge portal.

In November 2020, GWP organised a Transboundary Water Governance Lab to present the findings of the two surveys conducted to evaluate the impact of the Governance and International Water Law Training, and to discuss and validate the proposed new approach to sustain this initiative in the future.

Organised virtually, the event was attended by more than 50 participants including training target audiences and key partners engaged in the training, such as, Alumna of the IWL trainings, AUDA-NEPAD officials, PIDA Water Project managers, and River Basin Organisations in Africa.

1.6 Cross-cutting areas

Since the launch of dedicated strategies for gender and youth engagement in 2014 and 2015 respectively, GWP has prioritised these two areas, including in the new GWP Strategy 2020-2025 and within the 2020 work plan. Although presented separately from the other programmatic sections of this report, it should be noted that the aspects of gender and youth are fully embedded into the overall GWP work programme in line with the cross-cutting nature of these issues in the context of water resources management. In addition, the 2020-2025 GWP Global Strategy also introduces a third cross-cutting area, namely engagement with the private sector. This reflects the limited involvement to date of this key stakeholder group in GWP projects and programmes and the ambition to mobilise private investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship.

1.6.1 Gender

The GWP Strategy 2020-2025 started with an increased momentum in operationalising the *Action Piece – From Theory to Practice: Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management* developed in 2017. From a programmatic perspective, building on the successful resources mobilisation efforts deployed in 2019, GWP was able to start the AIP-WACDEP-G implementation in Benin, Cameroon, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia (see Box 11), as well as the NDC Partnership project in Ecuador (see Box 9), both projects taking a gender-transformative approach to development at the water and climate interface.

In the context of the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (see section 1.3.1), the preparation of specific guidelines to improving the reporting and progress on the gender-related question under the SDG 6.5.1 survey, which will focus on enhancing countries' common understanding practices in gender mainstreaming in IWRM, allow for knowledge cross-fertilization, transferability of experiences, and possible replication of good practices. This activity was designed building on the results of the SDG 6.5.1 baseline collected in 2020, where countries responses to gender-related questions showed different levels of understanding and a gap in the availability of gender-disaggregated data to support their inputs. The activity was started with a series of interviews with different countries representing a variety of contexts and stages of gender mainstreaming in IWRM.

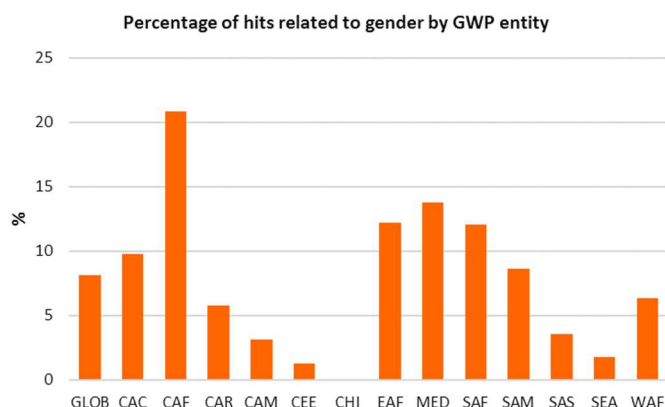
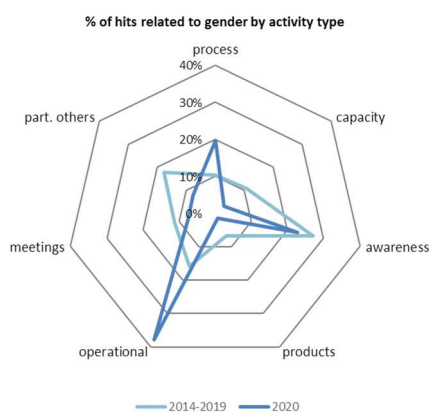
An institutional level, recognising the need to bring gender considerations into all aspects of GWP's work, efforts were made to build internal staff capacity. In this sense, a workshop was organised for GWP Communications Staff, including the global and regional secretariats, to raise awareness of gender transformative approaches in communications, and explore the possibility of developing guiding principles. Additionally, a series of consultative meetings was initiated to enhance the understanding of how each individual can contribute to make GWP a gender transformational organisation. Similarly, a training course was organised for staff members of the GWP Mediterranean office.

Examples of results from the network in 2020 targeted specifically at gender transformation include:

- **Central Asia and Caucasus:** A sub-regional initiative was started in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkmenistan to strengthen the capacity of women representatives of non-governmental organizations in the fields of natural resource management and climate change adaptation through training activities and knowledge.

- **Mediterranean:** Launch of a programme on women and water diplomacy in the Middle East and North Africa, in collaboration with the Geneva Water Hub. The work included the elaboration of a comparative study for Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Morocco, and dedicated capacity building activities were facilitated.
- **South Asia:** All Country Water Partnerships participated in a consultative meeting and provided answers to a questionnaire on gender actions, country capacity and future prospects in the region to identify how GWP can best support gender transformational actions at country level.
- **Southern Africa:** Development of the LIMCOM Gender Action Plan as part of the support to mobilising funding from the Global Environment Facility, and preparation of the overall LIMCOM Gender Strategy.

A basic graphical overview of the gender-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2019 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types

It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

Box 11: Africa water investment support programme to water, climate, development and gender (WACDEP-G)

Gender equality is essential for ensuring water security and building climate resilience to all. However, across the African continent, investment and institution building through water and climate change adaptation programs are typically not gender sensitive, let alone gender transformative. Gender inequality remains and continues unabated despite high level declarations to the contrary at the pan African level. Unless gender equality is specifically targeted at the systemic level, the fast-growing initiatives and investments in water security and climate resilience may not be socially sustainable and may significantly exacerbate gender inequalities. Addressing this challenge – and building sustainable climate resilience for all – requires transforming societies through policies and actions that promote a gender-transformative approach.

AIP WACDEP-G is developed as a programme to trigger the long-term change process with the goal to ensure that the preparation, development, governance and management of climate resilient water investments and institutional development strategically advance gender equality. The programme seeks to address gender inequalities in Africa at three levels in terms of structures, relations and agency as identified by gender analysis carried out in each country where the programme will be implemented.

WACDEP-G aims at providing support to African countries to move from using Gender Sensitive Approach to a truly Gender Transformative Approach in their policies, strategies, programs/projects and related actions in climate resilience building and water security. In doing so, the programme works with a holistic approach, across the scale from individual to systemic change and looking at informal and formal spheres of life, and addressing social norms and barriers that prevent women from fully participating in all aspects of water and climate sector. Particular attention is devoted to intersectionality, examining the ways in which diverse socially and culturally constructed categories interact at different levels to produce different forms of power relations and inequalities.

In 2020, gender studies were carried out in Benin, Cameroon, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia. The main objectives of the studies were to review existing systems, gaps and underlying drivers through a process of root cause (of inequality) analysis. Based on the findings of the review, the study looked into opportunities for addressing the gaps and define priority areas and methods of interventions that will contribute to gender transformative approach for strengthening water security and climate resilience within respective countries.

1.6.2 Water Solutions for Youth Engagement

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

- Advocacy and support to effective youth participation in water management processes
- Support to youth-led projects and initiatives
- Leadership, capacity-building and awareness-raising
- Partnering with and strengthening youth water organisations
- Partnering with senior professionals and organisations on youth engagement
- Inclusion of youth representation in GWP governing bodies

In 2020, GWP kept contributing to youth empowerment and participation in the framework of global events. While most of the in-person events were cancelled, GWP made sure to facilitate that youth representatives took part in the Stockholm Water Week @home with a dedicated session and continued supporting the design around youth engagement in the next World Water Forum. Determined to keep youth platforms alive and foster partnerships, GWP organised youth webinars and contributed to Youth Water Voices articles, which also highlighted the impact of the COVID pandemic on youth and their water related activities.

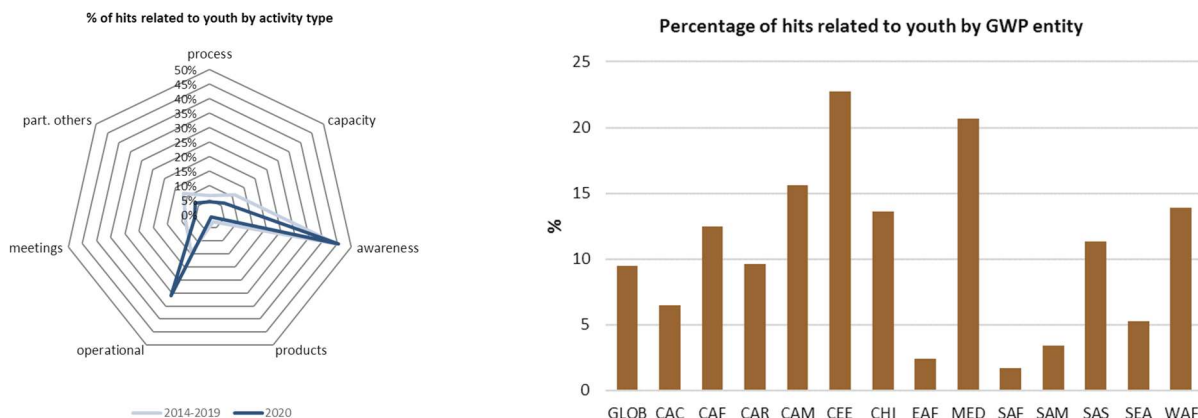
As part of its support to strengthening youth involvement in governing bodies, GWP created a permanent independent youth seat on its Steering Committee (SC) and appointed the first representative for a 3-year term. On the other hand, the Water Youth Network joined the Associated Programme for Flood Management as a Support Base Partner, and in addition to the communications support that the organisation will provide to the programme, it will hereby be part of the Advisory Committee.

In terms of youth participation in water governance processes, this year the Regional Water Partnerships of Central Africa, Central America and Southern Africa included youth representatives in the country workshops organised for the monitoring of SDG 6.5.1 (see section 1.3.1). Their participation was important to contribute to the identification of challenges for IWRM implementation, paving the way for designing meaningful solutions.

Highlights of progress for youth inclusion in water management in 2020 include:

- **Central and Eastern Europe:** funding mobilised through Erasmus+ for a project focused on supporting European youth accessing employment opportunities and building their capacity to prepare bankable projects and develop common and innovative methodologies to leverage effective outreach and impact.
- **India:** fellowship programme organised for master students to integrate a water organisation and work on water smart solutions for a period of 3 months.
- **Lesotho:** support to the Lesotho Integrated Catchment Management facilitation of engagements to link the youth in Lesotho to regional capacity development and knowledge sharing activities.
- **South America:** launch of a capacity building programme for young professional, including training on IWRM and coaching for project design, mobilisation of resources and management.
- **South Asia:** support to develop baseline data on youth engagement in the six countries in the region leading to the development of a Regional Young Professional Network and Platform.
- **Tunisia:** capacity building for 12 young entrepreneurs focused on the development of their green business ideas towards actionable business plans.
- **West Africa:** funding mobilised for a second phase of the project *Ton Futur Ton Climat* (TFTC) with a focus on youth engagement on climate change issues, with an emphasis on gender considerations.

A basic graphical overview of the youth-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types

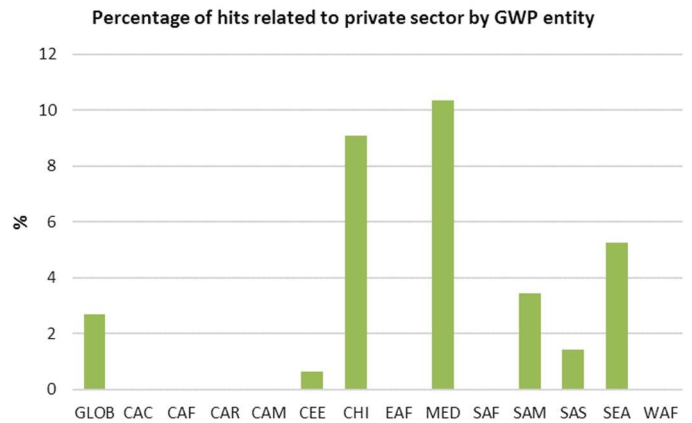
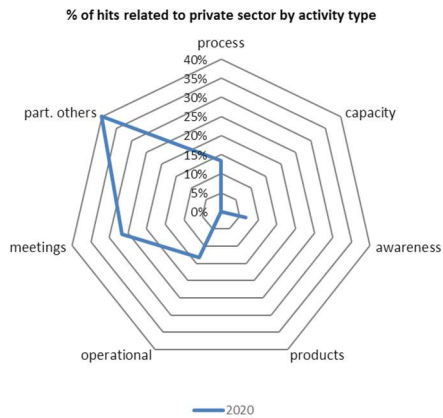
It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

1.6.3 Private sector engagement

In line with the 2020-2025 global GWP Strategy objective to mobilise private sector engagement, the 2020 workplan contained an ambitious set of aspirations to partner with private sector actors whose activities depend upon the quality and quantity of water resources. Whereas globally led initiatives have yet to materialise in line with the strategy ambitions, progress within certain regions has advanced well in 2020. This includes the foundations being laid to promote innovative public private partnership models to unlock private sector investments in water, energy and agriculture under the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP). AIP activities are being designed to harness the expertise of the private sector and work with the public sector to unblock constraints in preparation of priority employment-orientated water investment projects.

The AIP provides a framework to guide private sector engagement across Africa and can also be used as a model for the network as a whole. Complementing the AIP is the recently developed checklist and draft code of conduct to provide guidance to the network and help manage some of the risks that can arise when cooperating with the private sector. The checklist and code of conduct are intended to be finalised by the end of the year and will hopefully prove to be an important step towards a coordinated and low risk approach to private sector engagement across the network as this important area of engagement starts to grow.

A basic graphical overview of the private sector-related activities reported by each GWP entity during 2020 is presented below. The graphics give a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart).



*See Figure 6 below for a description of the activity types
 **Note: the detailed tracking of private sector related activities was initiated in 2020

It should be noted that the graphs come with some caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.

2 GWP Results – Consolidated Metrics

Overall progress in implementing the GWP Strategy 2020-2025 in terms of the full GWP results chain and its metrics is presented in this section. Detailed monitoring data and narrative progress reviews are provided in Section 3, for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO.

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

- 42 tangible **key water governance outcomes** have been recorded in 2020 (see Section 2.1)
- Out of the **434 progress markers** targeted by GWP in the 2020-2022 work programming period (the desired change in boundary actors over a three year period), over 60% were to some extent addressed with 19% of these achieving ‘significant change’) (see Section 2.2)
- The set of **activities / outputs** recorded in 2020 has been profiled according to standard categorisation (incl. process facilitation, capacity development, awareness raising) (see Section 2.3)
- **Logframe indicator** targets were satisfactorily advanced (considering the challenges faced due to the pandemic) in 9 of the 14 outcome indicators in 2020. The equivalent for the measured output indicators was 15 of 20. (see Section 2.4)

In this section monitoring data and information resulting from the various M&E processes prepared by the Network under GWP’s hybrid Outcome-Mapping / Traditional RBM M&E system is summarised. In addition, the overall progress made in implementing the 2020-2025 GWP Strategy following the results-framework summarised in Annex C is assessed. Progress is presented in the following five sections:

1. Section 2.1 summarises the main *changes and water governance outcomes* reported by all GWP entities in 2020.
2. Section 2.2 provides the assessment of Outcome Mapping *progress markers* – i.e. the *goal posts* on the way to achieving major IWRM outcomes.
3. Section 2.3 provides activity-level information on the type and thematic focus of activities undertaken by the GWP network in 2020.
4. Section 2.4 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) logframe results for 2020.
5. Section 2.5 provides the 2020 expenditure report.

Despite the difficult circumstances under which the 2020 workplan has been implemented and the challenges faced (see Section 1.2.3), on the whole, the data presented in the above sub-sections suggests that there is a good basis to conclude that the GWP work can be *plausibly linked* to the delivery of results supporting the achievement of the GWP Strategy.

2.1 Monitored Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP’s main outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements, GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes, occur in “**change areas**” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum.

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

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

As shown in Figure 2, the ToolBox classification structure is closely aligned with the framework formally adopted to monitor SDG 6.5.1 on IWRM. This means that for all intents and purposes each GWP outcome is categorised according to which SDG 6.5.1 sub-indicator it is moving the needle on. This is important as it allows GWP to connect its high-level results to an internationally adopted IWRM framework while maintaining the integrity of its own results classification structure.

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

Figure 2: Match between the GWP ToolBox categories and SDG 6.5.1 indicators³

As shown in the broad scope covered by the GWP ToolBox and SDG 6.5.1 indicators, there is a great diversity of **change areas** and related key water governance outcomes. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

³ Note the two key differences between the frameworks: 1) the SDG 6.5.1 framework includes financing as a separate category in addition to the enabling environment; 2) IWRM plans are categorised as a management instrument within the GWP ToolBox and as part of the enabling environment within SDG 6.5.1

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

- i) 2020 alone (see also Table 2);
- ii) The 2014-2019 Strategy period; and
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

Table 2 provides details of the different outcomes recorded in 2020. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2020*.⁴

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2020	2014-2019 Strategy	Total since 1998
A	Enabling Environment ⁵	21	94	207
B	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	9	68	177
C	Management Instruments ⁶	12	98	229
Total:		42	260	613

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

Figure 3 below shows the Table 1 information for the current strategy period in the framework of SDG 6.5.1, illustrating the close match between the GWP ToolBox classification categories and those used to structure the 6.5.1 indicators. The same information is also presented in Figure 4 in the context of the priority areas identified from the global baseline data for indicator 6.5.1.

⁴ Verification and further documentation of the background details for each of these outcomes is still ongoing.

⁵ Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives.

⁶ For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing mgt. and development.

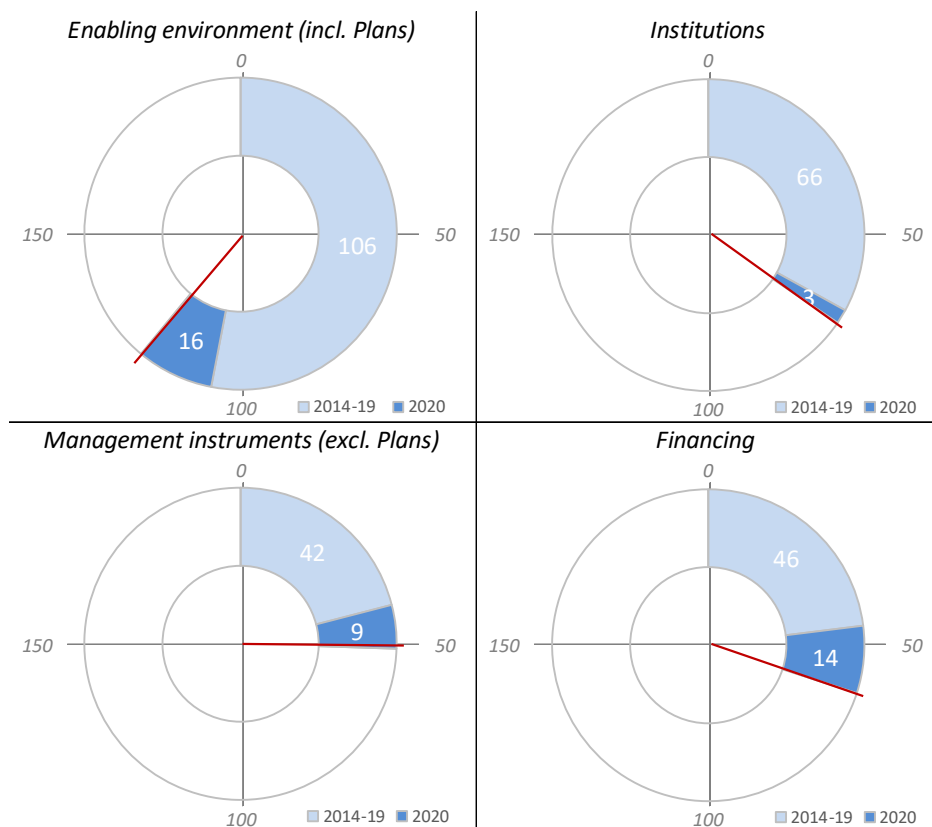


Figure 3: GWP water governance outcomes for the last strategy period (2014-2019) and for 2020 in the context of the SDG 6.5.1 indicator categories (Note: The differences between the charts shown here and the numbers in Table 1 is due to the discrepancies in the two frameworks described in footnote 3)

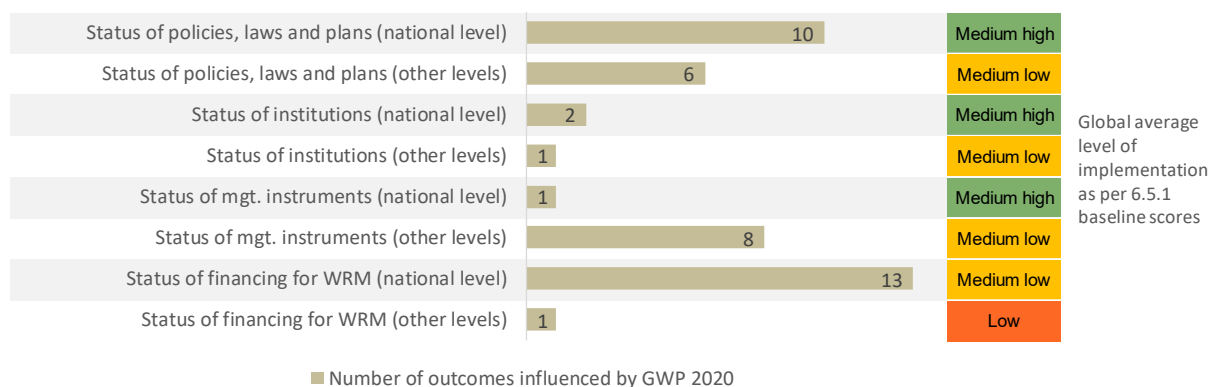


Figure 4: GWP water governance outcomes for 2020 in the context of the priority areas identified from the global baseline data for indicator 6.5.1.

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

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2020

Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
Cauc. & C. Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water law of Mongolia 		
Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National water and sanitation policy and strategy of Central African Republic Draft National water and sanitation policy of the Republic of Congo 		
Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final draft of the Regulation of the General Water Law of Honduras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and regional forum as a mechanism to strengthen IWRM in Costa Rica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 6.5.1 Action Plans for 3 municipalities in Honduras Methodology to measure IWRM implementation at municipal level
Central & Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of sanitary protection zones around drinking sites in Bulgaria 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Kyiv City Eco Strategy 2030, Ukraine Danube Drought Strategy Geographic Information System tools (FroGIS) used in 6 pilot settlements in the region Drought Management Plan for Ukraine
Caribbean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraged funding from the NDC Partnership CAEP for NDC strengthening in the Dominican Republic 		
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellow River supervision system and information management platform for plastic pollution control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Water Management Information System Establishment of one belt, one road lake ecological protection training center jointly with the Yangtze River Water Conservancy Commission's water ecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water distribution plans for Jinsha, Xijiang, and Xijiao river basins
Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraged funding from the NDC Partnership CAEP for NDC strengthening in Sudan Leveraged funding from the NDC Partnership CAEP for NDC strengthening in Somalia Small grant of USD25,000 signed between the Government of Uganda and Adaptation fund 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Anti-Fraud declaration policy for Somalia 	
Mediterranean		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wastewater Management Decision Support Tool (WEMDST) developed for the Drin basin 	
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan Funding agreement with the GCF for Zambia NAP Lesotho ICM Agreement signed with EU-GIZ Transboundary Water Mgt Agreement signed with GIZ Leveraged funding to support RBOs in the region Leveraged funding for transboundary water management in the Bupusa basin shared between Zimbabwe and Mozambique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WEF Nexus governance framework adopted by Water and Energy Ministers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIMCOM Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan
South America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraged funding from the NDC Partnership CAEP for NDC strengthening in Paraguay Leveraged funding from the NDC Partnership CAEP for NDC strengthening in Ecuador 		
South Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JICA funding catalysed for Nepal Government to implement HELP principles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young Water Professional (YWP) network branch in Central Province, Sri Lanka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft monitoring framework on SDG 13 for Madhya Pradesh Government to measure the progress on State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), India
Southeast Asia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub 	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2020

Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leveraged funding from the European Commission to support the implementation of the National Action Plan for IWRM (PANGIRE) of Niger (Mekrou) Leveraged funding from the Government of Quebec for TFTC youth project 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mali IWRM National Programme 2019-2030 – Operational plan 2019-2022 and programme budget per objective Five 3-year Integrity Action Plans for the promotion of integrity in the water and sanitation sector in five communes, Benin
Global		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organisation of 61 SDG 6.5.1 national monitoring processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Afghanistan Drought Risk Management Strategy

Table 2: GWP outcomes reported during 2020 (Note: ToolBox category number with which the outcomes are associated is provided in brackets)

2.2 Monitored Change Processes

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has committed to embed *Outcome Mapping*⁷ as its approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work (see also Annex C). An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct attribution of indirect outcomes is not possible in organisations such as GWP. Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes. *Results* have been planned and are being assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the *influence* on the *boundary actors*⁸ with whom GWP is working to effect change. For GWP, the *boundary actors* are, for example, national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, etc.

The assessment of the Outcome Mapping *progress markers* provides some indication of overall progress as the implementation of the Strategy advances. The progress markers may be considered the *goal posts* along the way to addressing the *Outcome Challenges* identified in the 2020-2022 three-year work programmes. The total number of progress markers monitored during the current work programming period (2020-2022) is currently 434. As part of the review of progress for 2020, GWP global and regional entities have made an analysis of these progress markers according to the following 3 levels:

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

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

Figure 5 presents a summary of the progress markers assessment for the organisation as a whole split by the three strategy dimensions against which GWP organises its work (*We Act, We Learn, We Mobilise*). The results show that 19% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with a further 44% having been assessed as ‘a change process is identified’. The remaining 37% of progress markers are either at the early stage of being addressed (‘some linkage can be reported – 24%) or are yet to be meaningfully engaged with at this stage of strategy implementation (‘No change reported’ – 13%)

⁷ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

⁸ *Boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

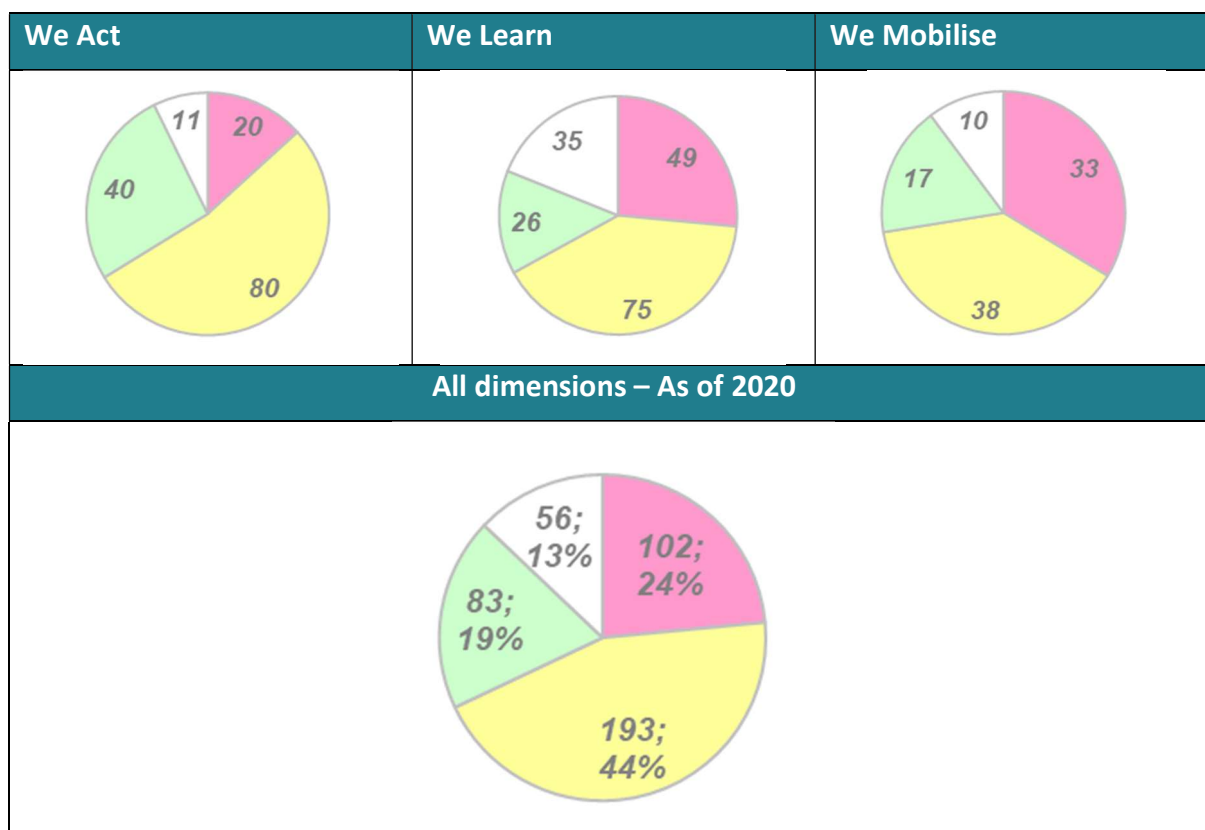


Figure 5: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers

The assessed progress markers constitute a set of medium-term milestones that GWP expects to reach during the GWP 2020-2022 work programme period. Put another way, the progress markers reflect the anticipated change in behaviour among targeted stakeholders deemed necessary to achieve the governance change and outcome level targets described in the 2020-2022 work programme.

2020 is the first year of the 2020-2022 work programme period and as such it is not expected that the majority of progress markers would be significantly addressed at this point. Nevertheless, it is still reassuring to note that despite the difficult operational circumstances caused by the pandemic in 2020 more than half of the progress markers have advanced to a satisfactory degree which is line with expectations.

Whereas the combined progress marker assessment statistics provide an element of quantified assurance that the GWP 2020-2022 work programme is being implemented as planned, the true value of the methodology is the qualitative assessments provided against each of the 400+ progress each year. It is the information contained within these narratives that describes the success factors, barriers, external influences and changing circumstances that regions have faced when implementing their workplans and how this is affecting the achievement of objectives and targets – rich information for organisational learning and future work plan development. The assessment of progress markers therefore merits further global-level analysis beyond what can realistically be provided in this progress review due to the tight timeframe within which the document is developed.

2.3 Monitored Activities and Outputs

The statistics below give an overview of the type of activities and outputs implemented by GWP as well as the proportion of these that relate to the thematic and cross-cutting areas identified in the GWP Strategy⁹. The data is based on the information items reported in the GWP Monthly Reports (i.e. the number of “hits”).

The information is presented in two charts (Figure 6) that show the number/proportion of hits reported by GWP entities on a monthly basis during 2020 that:

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

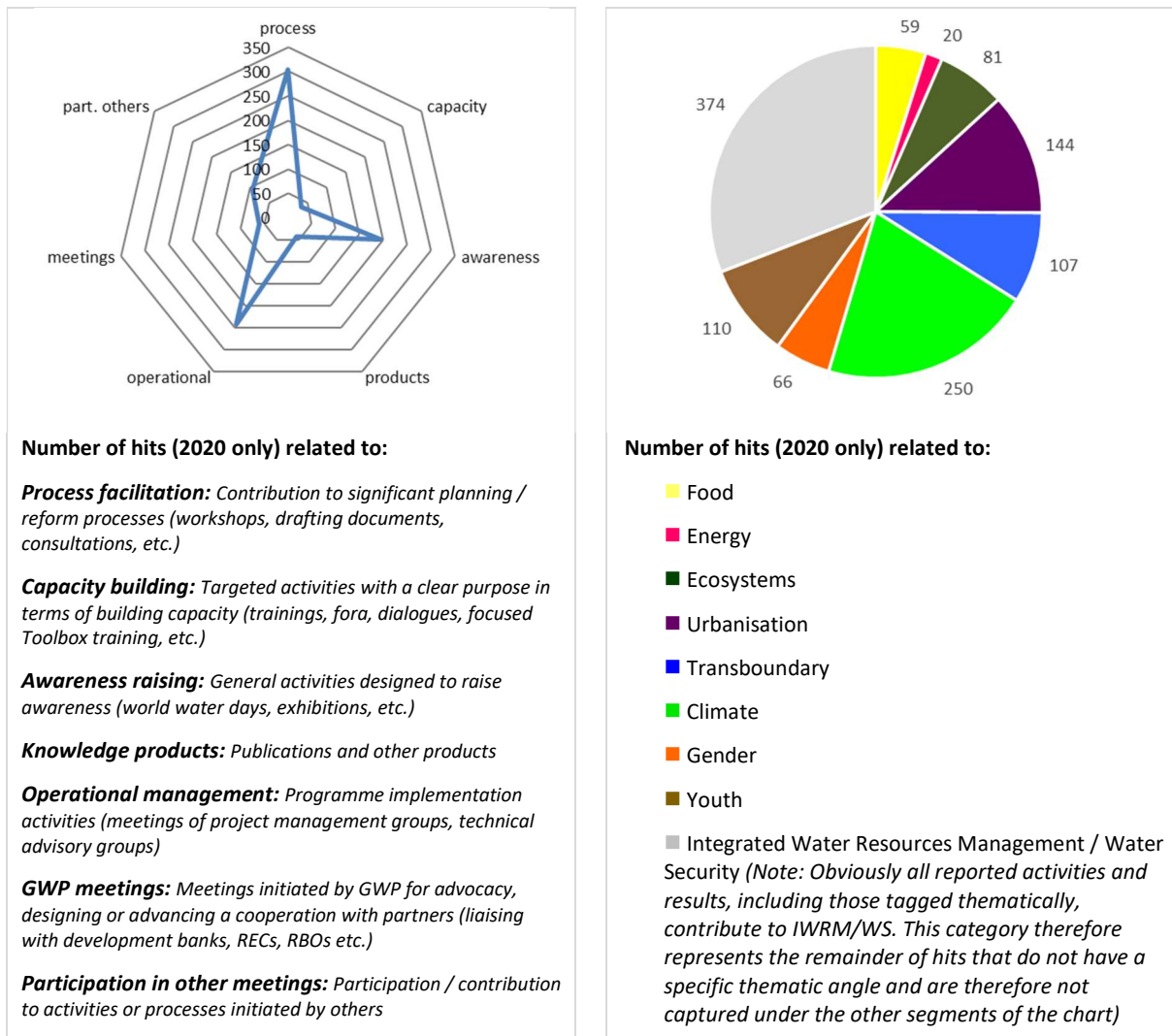


Figure 6: Number and proportion of hits reported by GWP entities by activity type and theme

⁹ These thematic and cross-cutting areas may be addressed directly through theme specific programmes and projects (e.g. climate resilience under WACDEP) or indirectly as an interlinked issue within a broader or separate theme specific programme (e.g. transboundary water management facilitated through WACDEP).

2.4 GWP Logframe: Progress against targets

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

The logical framework consists of a series of impact, outcome and output indicators derived according to the overall ambitions of the organisation and in-line with its theory of change. More specifically the logframe contains the following:

- a) **2 Impact indicators** based upon the GWP vision that measure the socio-economic and environmental benefits derived from better water resources governance and management in the countries and regions where GWP is active. These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* solved.
- b) **14 key water governance outcome indicators** reflecting the GWP mission of advancing governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. The indicators measure the governance improvements introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements occur in “change areas” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum and can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted. It should be noted that the outcome indicators are in direct alignment with the SDG 6.5.1 monitoring framework.
- c) **20 Output indicators** that measure the services and products delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors). There is a great diversity of services and products: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge products and capacity building materials; guidelines and procedures; networking and partnerships tools, etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted. The output indicators reflect the three dimensions according to which GWP designs its activities (*We Act* – indicators OT1.1-OT1.11; *We Learn* – indicators OT2.1-OT2.6; *We Mobilise* – indicators OT3.1-OT3.3)

As part of the planning process for the current Strategy period, targets have been set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels in the GWP regional and global 3-year Work Programmes 2020-2022, which are subsequently reviewed on an annual basis for incorporation into each GWP entity’s annual workplan. Results are monitored against these targets each year as the strategy period proceeds.

The GWP logframe, including the targets and results for 2020, as well overall progress against the three-year targets set in the 2020-2022 GWP work programme, is presented in Table 3 below.

Indicator	2020 workplan targets	2020 Results		Achievement of 3-year work prog. targets (2020-22)
		Target 100% met	Target 50-100% met	
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	400m	Approx. 260m		
I2: Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	430m	Approx. 132m		
O1: No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	23	7		
O2: No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	10	10		
O3: No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	9	6		
O4: No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	43	17		
O5: No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	8	5		
O6: No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	22	79		
O7: No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	13	5		
O8: No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	12	9		
O9: No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	10	3		
O10: No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	8	7		
O11: No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	13	8		
O12: No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	2	1		
O13: No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	9	2		
O14: No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	8	4		
OT1.1: No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	40+	36		
OT1.2: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	50+	66		
OT1.3: No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	18	20		
OT1.4: No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	20	16		
OT1.5: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing investment plans or strategies	27	2		
OT1.6: No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	30	43		
OT1.7: No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	36	72		
OT1.8: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	18	11		
OT1.9: No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	7	0		
OT1.10: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	7	5		
OT1.11: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	500 000	Pending		
OT2.1: No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	70+	81		
OT2.2: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	40+	35		
OT2.3: No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security and climate resilience developed and disseminated	60+	58		
OT2.4: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	11	12		
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products/services produced, managed and disseminated	75%	84% (limited sample)		
OT2.6: No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	24	26		
OT3.1: No. of RWPs with a health check score of 'Good' (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)	13	Pending		
OT3.2: No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	18	15		
OT3.3: No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	14	4		

Table 3: GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2020 (Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change)

The 2020 logframe results listed in the table above illustrate the progress that has been made in reaching the targets set in the 2020 workplan. The level of target achievement reflects the challenging circumstances under which the workplan has been implemented with several shortfalls recorded.

This is particularly the case for the outcome level indicators (indicators O1 to O14) with results for five of the 14 indicators failing to reach 50% of the target and a further seven also falling short, albeit by a narrower margin. As always, the reasons for the discrepancies vary and it is not possible to draw single conclusions from summarised data compiled from 13 regional submissions, which itself summarises information from almost 70 country entities. A more granular assessment is therefore needed to establish the specific reasons why many of the outcomes targeted in the logframe failed to materialise. However, there are some general reasons that likely explain why many of the targets were missed, including:

- **The COVID-19 pandemic:** Despite significant challenges, GWP's Regional Water Partnerships were largely successful in delivering on their workplans in 2020 (as shown by the output target achievement). However, outcome level results are dependent on the completion of governance processes outside of GWP's control. Many of these were delayed or postponed as the priorities of mandated institutions shifted and formal governance procedures could no longer be conducted due to the restrictions.
- **Delays to key projects:** Delays in project implementation in several regions, often as a knock-on effect of the pandemic, has also led to the underachievement of planned results. A prominent example is the launch of Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G) which both started three months late and had to adapt to the pandemic restrictions often in countries lacking the infrastructure to adequately adapt to the circumstances. This has affected target achievement in the five African regions participating in the programme.
- **Overambitious target setting:** 2020 is the first year of the GWP Global Strategy 2020-2025. The new strategy contains ambitious targets which regions have been encouraged to strive towards, potentially leading to the setting of workplan targets that were overambitious. In addition, adaptations to the logframe compared to the indicators used in the previous strategy period – particularly at the outcome level where the indicators have been adapted to ensure full alignment with the SDG indicator 6.5.1 framework on IWRM – may have led to misinterpretations of certain indicators by regional and/or country entities when setting targets.

It should also be noted that the results for one outcome indicator (indicator O6 on formal multi-stakeholder participation processes) surpassed the target by a wide margin. This reflects the more than 60 stakeholder consultation workshops facilitated by GWP in support of the formal national reporting processes for SDG indicator 6.5.1. The available resources, scale and scope of this initiative was not confirmed at the regional level during workplan development and target setting and hence the majority of these processes were not included as targets.

At the output level target achievement was more in line with expectations as the network adapted to the pandemic restrictions by shifting the implementation of activities to the virtual space. However, also here several results fell short of expectations. These typically relate to activities that i) cannot be

completed virtually (such as the implementation of demonstration projects), ii) are reliant on the participation of implementing partners that lack the means of working virtually, and iii) are impacted by delays in project initiation due to the pandemic.

Looking at the three-year regional and global targets for the first half of the strategy period (2020-2022), it is still too early to say what the implications on achievement will be due to the ongoing COVID-19 related challenges. Many of the planned outcome level results that failed to materialise in 2020 are likely to be achieved in 2021 as many relate to long-term processes and previous commitments that are delayed rather than cancelled. However, the knock-on effects of such delays along with the risk that country priorities shift away from water resources management in response to the economic and health impact of the pandemic mean that a review of the three-year targets will need to be done once something approaching normality is returned.

Finally, at the impact level the lack of a robust monitoring methodology continues to restrict the accurate monitoring of the associated indicators, particularly in relation to the number of people benefitting from improved water resources governance and management linked to GWP's work. GWP continues to underreport on its impact level results and is currently not in a strong position to independently verify the indirect impact results that are reported. This issue is an important one in the context of the new strategy ambitions and is currently being addressed via the strengthening of the GWP M&E system.

2.5 Expenditure report 2020

CORE AND EARMARKED FUNDING	BUDGET 2020	FORECAST 2020	DRAFT BUDGET 2021
PROGRAMME			
ANCHOR AREAS			
Water Solutions for SDGs			
SDG 6 Support Programme	510 000	415 000	305 000
Nexus	26 000	18 000	28 000
Total Water Solutions for SDGs	536 000	433 000	333 000
Climate Resilience through Water			
WMO, IDMP and APFM	90 000	54 000	145 000
WACDEP	1 300 000	1 007 000	1 938 000
WACDEP Global	297 000	214 000	238 000
AIP WACDEP-G Africa	953 000	743 000	1 700 000
AIP WACDEP-G AFRICA Global	50 000	50 000	-
Total Climate Resilience through Water	1 390 000	1 061 000	2 083 000
Transboundary Water Cooperation			
Total Transboundary Water Cooperation	115 000	97 000	100 000
Across Anchor Areas			
Engaging the Private Sector	113 000	74 000	110 000
Contributing to Gender Equality	117 000	86 000	146 000
Mobilising Youth for WRM	75 000	67 000	122 000
Contributing to Global processes	91 000	58 000	103 000
Total Across Anchor Areas	396 000	285 000	481 000
TOTAL ANCHOR AREAS	2 437 000	1 876 000	2 997 000
STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND NETWORK GROWTH			
Leadership and Skills			
Network Strengthening Leadership and Skills	57 000	19 000	-
Regional Days	30 000	29 000	50 000
Technical Committee	125 000	90 000	165 000
Total Leadership and Skills	212 000	138 000	215 000
Institutional Set-ups			
Regional Core Programme	2 431 000	2 461 000	2 460 000
Network Strengthening Institutional Set-ups/Leadership and Skills	99 000	40 000	192 000
Network Operations	600 000	570 000	724 000
Communications	216 000	189 000	185 000
Total Institutional Set-ups	3 346 000	3 260 000	3 561 000
Network Effects			
Knowledge Surfacing & Exchange, Capacity Building and Toolbox	490 000	458 000	715 000
Resource Mobilisation	334 000	325 000	385 000
Total Network Effects	824 000	783 000	1 100 000
TOTAL STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS & NETWORK GROWTH	4 382 000	4 181 000	4 876 000
TOTAL PROGRAMME	6 819 000	6 057 000	7 873 000
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE			
25th Anniversary	-	-	90 000
Steering Committee	140 000	75 000	135 000
Network, SP & FPG meetings	30 000	15 000	26 000
TOTAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	170 000	90 000	251 000
GWPO SECRETARIAT			
Staff	736 000	636 000	654 000
Staff learning	50 000	50 000	58 000
Travel	20 000	4 000	23 000
IT	210 000	157 000	231 000
Office	60 000	58 000	68 000
Audit/Legal/HR Consultancies	50 000	41 000	53 000
Financial costs/revenues	10 000	(11 000)	20 000
Designated ; office rent & taxes	700 000	782 000	805 000
TOTAL GWPO SECRETARIAT	1 836 000	1 717 000	1 912 000
GRAND TOTAL CORE BUDGET	8 825 000	7 864 000	10 036 000

3 GWP results (by entity)

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2020 for each entity within the GWP Network:

Regional water partnerships – 13

GWPO Secretariat and Technical Committee

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

- A narrative description of Planned vs. Actual progress consisting of:
 - A summary of activities presented in the 2020 Workplan (column 1 of the table)
 - A summary of the actual progress during the year against the workplan (column 2 of the table)
 - A critical commentary including the most important challenges-faced, lessons-learned and recommendations (final section of the table)
- A datasheet (the “dashboard”) showing the outcomes, progress markers and activities/outputs recorded in 2020 (an explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex D)¹⁰
- Logframe targets and results for 2020

¹⁰ Note that the inputs (2020 budget) in each of the datasheets is currently missing pending the completion of the 2020 financial reports

3.1 By Regions

3.1.1 Caribbean

Progress Report (elements)		Caribbean											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Nevis	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Union Islands		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	199500											
		Antigua & Barbuda, Dominican Republic											
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	199500											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Nevis	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Union Islands		
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Antigua & Barbuda, Dominican Republic											
	A Policies	0	1										
	B Institutional roles	0	0										
	C Management Instruments	0	0										
	Total	0	1										
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		CAR			We Act			We Learn			We Mobilise		
	2020-to date	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)											/
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)											+
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)											++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type						Proportion of hits by theme					
	2020-to date												
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Nevis	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	Union Islands		
	Budget (€):												
		Antigua & Barbuda, Dominican Republic											
	Budget (€):												

CAR	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Hosting the GWP-C inaugural Scientific forum on Water for stakeholders in the water sector in the Caribbean region.</p>	<p>Due to the COVID-19 pandemic the GWP-C inaugural Scientific forum has been rescheduled for March 2021. To date a total of 28 abstracts were received and 19 have been selected to submit their full paper and to present at the scientific forum. A draft agenda has been developed and is currently being discussed. Discussion on logistical arrangements re hosting and facilitation of the forum has commenced. The forum will run over a 3-day period during World Water Week.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Support the development of the first regional readiness project for the water sector in at least 3 Caribbean country.</p>	<p>Unable to proceed with this activity at this time as the World, region and Secretariat we are dealing with the uncertainties that exist and challenges faced by COVID – 19. This activity will be attempted in 2021.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Continue the implementation of the Caribbean Youth Water and Climate Entrepreneur “Shark Tank” Competition in collaboration with strategic stakeholders, development agencies and private sector.</p>	<p>GWP-C is hosting its second “Young Caribbean Water Entrepreneurs Shark Tank Competition” which seeks to once again provide a unique opportunity for young persons from the Caribbean between the ages of 18 to 34 years, to pitch innovative water project ideas for the benefit of the Caribbean water sector (community, national or regional level). The competition provides a platform for participants to pitch their ideas directly to investors (sharks) for a chance to secure seed funding, so that these ideas can become viable business initiatives. One of the aims of the competition is to inspire, empower and promote a youth entrepreneurship mindset in the Caribbean water sector. 8 entries were received by the deadline date including one (1) from Uganda which isn’t eligible according to the guidelines of the competition. The winner will be announced by November 30, 2020.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> <i>Assisting the Dominican Republic with the development of its NDC Implementation Plans or Roadmaps and to broaden the NDC scope to cover more of economy/society specific to objective 1 of the CAEP activity support mapping which addresses the NDC Revision and Raising Ambition.</i></p>	<p>The Government of the Dominican Republic (DR) is receiving support to develop estimates of increased risk of flooding and landslides due to rainfall projections under climate change scenarios. This technical study when completed will inform the preparation of the country’s submission for the second round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and is part of the Climate Action Enhancement Package from the NDC Partnership. The second study to develop a bankable investment portfolio of projects for the DR will be completed in 2020.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> During the period under review, GWP–C exceeded expectations in terms of its implementation of almost all of its planned activities included in the work plan in addition to new activities as we were grappling with the uncertainties and challenges experienced while dealing with COVID-19. One (1) new MOU was signed and another one renewed, new partnership was formed, and existing ones strengthened, and our partnership increased with the welcoming of new partners from at least 5 Caribbean countries. Due to the pandemic, the secretariat had to become innovative, creative, strategic, visionary and flexible with its approach to implement its work plan for 2020 as most of the in – persons activities had to be cancelled. There was still an eagerness and thrust to implement activities in the work plan while keeping our partner base interested and engaged in our vision while at the same time being mindful that the virtual space was becoming overcrowded. The GWP-C TEC was given the opportunity to prepare 3 TEC products and scholarships were awarded to the youths in the region, competitions held, kids story book written, just to list a few. GWP-C hosted its online Annual General Meeting in October 2020 which was well received by the partners in addition to several online Steering Committee meetings, Technical Committee Meetings and meetings hosting and facilitated by GWPO and other strategic allies and partners. In June 2020, GWP-C recruited its Programme Officer in the Dominican</p>	

Republic under the NDC partnership for the period June 1 – December 31, 2020. The implementation of activities under the CAEP is ongoing and will be completed by the 1st half of 2021.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

1. As of the end of February, office space remains inadequate for Staff. Since March after the COVID-19 outbreak worldwide, GWP-C staff has been working from home.

Lessons learned

1. Activities listed in the work plan can only be implemented successfully if there is additional funding leveraged from donor agencies and partners
2. For GWP-C to be very effective and seen as a the main implementer in the region for IWRM, increased CORE and additional budgetary support is required due to the many countries included in the partnership and the diverse partners and stakeholders that engage and interact with GWP-C on a daily basis
3. Additional support staff is required to implement planned, ongoing and new initiatives and activities in the region

Recommendations


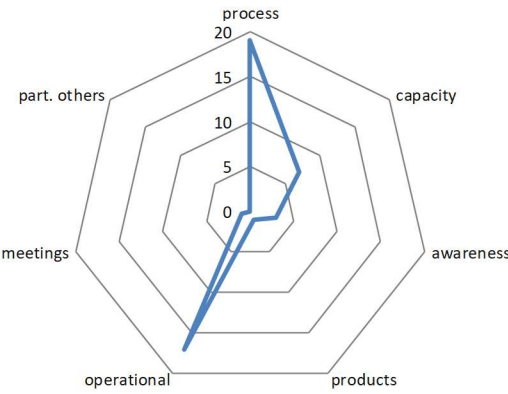
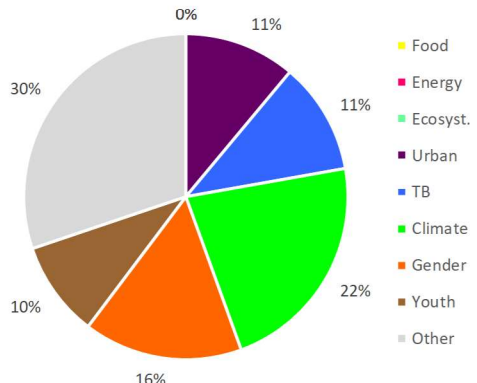
1. The GWP-C secretariat's office should be relocated outside of SGU to allow for more adequate office space and functionality of the office
2. Additional support staff is required to implement the diverse portfolio of GWP-C
3. Other modalities for fund raising needs to be explored

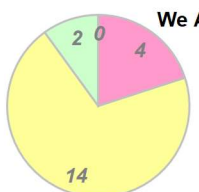
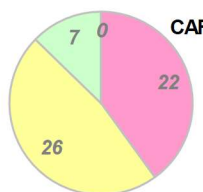
Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹¹	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	250k	17k
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level		
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	2	5
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion		
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	1	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management		
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	1	
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance		4
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1	
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		17k

¹¹ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹¹	2020 Results
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes		2
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	1

Central Africa

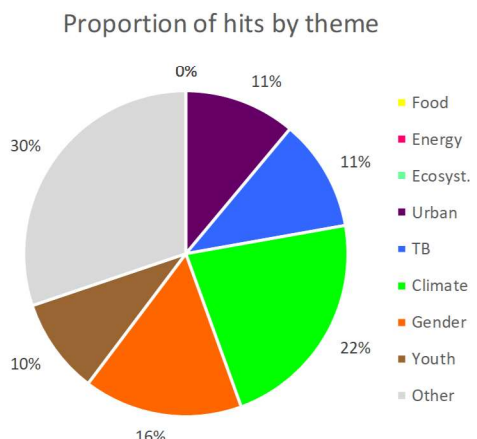
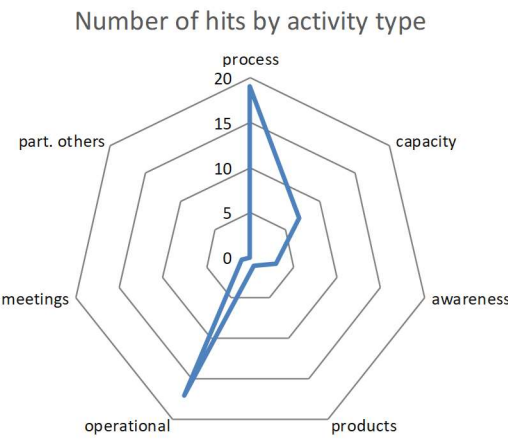
Progress Report (elements)		Central Africa								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Afr	Congo	Congo, De Sao Tome & Principe		
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Afr	Republic o	Congo, De Sao Tome & Principe		
	A Policies	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020-to date	Total	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)										
	A Policies									
	B Institutional roles									
	C Management Instruments									
2020-to date	Total									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	Number of hits by activity type		Proportion of hits by theme							
										
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Afr	Republic o	Congo, De Sao Tome & Principe		
	2020-to date	Budget (€):								



Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /

A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +

A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++



CAF	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> The strengthening of GWP CAf and its five CWPs will be pursued vigorously, with focus on CWPs in Chad and Congo to ensure their accreditation in 2020. The focus on the RWP, Sao tome and Principe CWP, and Cameroon CWP will be principally on strengthening their resource mobilisation and fundraising capacity. In this light, GWP CAf will pursue formal relationship with UNESCO and other UN Agencies, and with CICOS and LCBC.</p> <p>Meanwhile, support to Gabon will also be provided to facilitate the establishment of a veritable multi-stakeholder platform for water resources management at national level.</p>	<p>Congo CWP obtained its accreditation in 2020, and good progress is being made with Chad CWP with respect to examining its statutory documents.</p> <p>Cameroon CWP has been supported to mobilise WACDE-G funding and implementation is ongoing, expected to last three years. Also, Cameroon has obtained additional funding for a pilot project from Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).</p> <p>Also five CWPs in the region and the republic of Gabon were supported to mobilise funds for the 2nd cycle of SDG 6.5.1 reporting process, while two countries (Congo and Cameroon) mobilised additional funding from UNESCO for SDG 6.5.2 2nd cycle reporting.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> The development of a regional SDG programme that supports the implementation of GWP SDG preparedness initiative will be pursued to capitalise on the work done on SDG 6.5.1 in 5 countries from 2017-2019, on Integrated monitoring of SDG 6 in one country, and on SDG 6.5.2 at regional level. The objective will be not only to improve monitoring of water related SDGs (that includes supporting countries in the upcoming survey of SDG 6.5.1), but also to identify bottlenecks and support initiatives to accelerate SDG 6.5.1 implementation in the countries.</p> <p>In this light, GWP CAf will strengthen its support to ECCAS in the approval and implementation of the resource mobilisation strategy for the regional IWRM Plan.</p>	<p>Good progress has been made with the recent support provided to six countries for SDG 6.5.1 and to three countries for SDG 6.5.2 reporting. These will be synthesised and consolidated into a project concept for each country in 2021. Moreover, GWP CAf is supporting the development of an Africa wide SDG programme within the context of the AIP.</p> <p>There was some progress with ECCAS on the validation process for the resource mobilisation strategy for the Regional IWRM action Plan. GWP CAf have prepared ToRs and an agenda for an online meeting to approve the ECCAS IWRM resource mobilisation strategy, and submitted to ECCAS for approval. This process has been stalled by the recent institutional and structural reforms under implementation in ECCAS.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> GWP CAf will facilitate the engagement of the CWP in the process of updating and approval of national water and sanitation policy in Central Africa Republic, Cameroon and Congo.</p>	<p>There is good progress with the National Water Policy development processes.</p> <p>In Central Africa Republic, the national water and sanitation policy and strategy was approved by stakeholders in August and has been endorsed by the government in November 2020.</p> <p>In Congo, the process is on track and the national water and sanitation policy has been approved by stakeholders in November 2020. The process for endorsement by government has been engaged.</p> <p>In Cameroon, the Central government has formally responded to the Ministry of Water with some orientations on some key stakeholders to consult before submitting the final version. GWP Cameroon is facilitating the process to obtain feedback from the development partner concerned.</p>

Highlight 4:

Within the context of implementation of the Africa Water Investment Program in Central Africa, the development of project concepts and detailed project documents with strategic partners, and eventual submission of project documents for funding will be a priority. Focus at regional level will be on the NEXUS programme with ECCAS, Early warning System project with the LCBC, and PIDA Water project with ECCAS and CICOS. At the national level, focus will be on water security and climate resilient related activities to be developed as part of the third Phase of the Water, Climate and Development Program (WACDEP) and support for Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness.

A project document for WACDEP-G has been developed for Central Africa and Cameroon within the context of the AIP.

The EWS project developed in collaboration with WMO and the Lake Chad Basin Commission was submitted to Adaptation Fund Board as a Pre-Concept (<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/integrated-water-resources-management-and-early-warning-system-for-climate-change-resilience-in-the-lake-chad-basin/>)

GWP CAF supported ECCAS in submission of 8 transboundary water projects into the PIDA PAP 2 project pipeline database. These included the Palambo Dam project. (<https://pp2.au-pida.org/fr/tous-les-projets-proposes/>)

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The successful signing of funding agreement between GWPO and the Austria Development Agency (ADA) to support the new Water, Climate and Development Programme for Gender Transformation in Africa, including Cameroon and the Lake Chad Basin has been a key success for GWP CAF and GWP RWPs in Africa this year, complemented in Central Africa by the successful signing of a funding agreement between GWPO and the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) for targeted funding to GWP CAF within context of WACDEP-G pilot project implementation.

Good progress has also been made regarding strengthening of CWPs especially with the formal accreditation of the Republic of Congo CWP as the 4th accredited CWP in the region. Meanwhile there has been good progress towards accreditation for the Chad CWP. All CWPs in the region are respecting their governance requirements. The successful signing of an MoU with government (through Ministry of Water) by the Central Africa Republic CWP, and the successful migration of GWP Cameroon from status of an “Association” to that of a “Non-Governmental Organisation” were major successes, and also a good indication of national government ownership for and support to GWP CWPs in the region.

Major strides were made in advancing SDG target 6.5, through support in monitoring and reporting on SDG indicators 6.5.1 and 6.5.2. At the country-level, GWP CAF, within the context of the SDG 6 Support Program supported six countries in preparing their SDG 6.5.1 second cycle monitoring reports, and within context of collaboration with UNECE and UNESCO on improving transboundary cooperation supported three countries in monitoring and reporting on SDG 6.5.2. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, major delays were observed and a synthesis report that will lead to a veritable SDG 6 programme document for GWP CAF may not be ready by end of this year as planned. The successful approval and endorsement of the Central Africa Republic National Water and Sanitation Policy and Strategy by the government in November 2020 was a major milestone in advancing IWRM implementation in the country.

We have not made much progress with the ECCAS Regional NEXUS Project, but have integrated this into the Africa wide SDG NEXUS initiative within AIP. We also have an intern working on Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem NEXUS implementation in Cameroon.

At the Transboundary level, GWP CAF in collaboration with UNECE-UNESCO and ECCAS supported 4 riparian countries (Cameroon, Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea) to advance transboundary cooperation through the creation of the Ogoue-Ntem-Nyanga-Komo river basin organisation. The process is stalled due to major disagreements on the geographical scope of the new RBO. However, all Convention and RBO operational documents have been drafted and discussed by the member states. GWP CAF will be looking to play a key role in working with ECCAS to facilitate the next steps in this process.

The Early Warning System project developed with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) that was developed to integrate the Lake Chad Basin HYCOS project supported by the WMO has resulted in a partnership between GWP CAF-WMO and LCBC within the context of a new project “Integrated water resources management and early warning

system for climate change resilience in the Lake Chad Basin”, whose Pre-concept was submitted to the Adaptation Fund Board in July 2020.

With respect to the ECCAS Hydrometeorological Strategy development, the World Bank Africa Hydromet project approved funding estimated at 240.000 USD has been invested in recruiting a consulting firm that is currently working of developing complementary baseline studies for four remaining countries, and preparing a regional synthesis baseline report and regional strategy for sustainable management of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs). GWP CAF engagement in this process is through ECCAS and focuses on reviewing and contributing to reports submitted by the consultant.

GWP CAF has continued to support the role of youth and women in water resources management through engagement with and support to the regional youth network RECOJAC, and support the Cameroon CWP on its work on gender disaggregated impacts of fluorosis in the May Tsanaga sub basin. GWP CAF supported RECOJAC in the implementation of its three-year strategy and action plan through facilitating mobilisation of finances from UNESCO (3.000 USD) for preparatory activities towards the 9th World Water Forum in Dakar, Senegal in 2021, especially as RECOJAC had already been recognised as lead Youth Organisation for Central Africa in preparations for Youth engagement in the 9th WWF. Furthermore, RECOJAC representatives participated actively in the national SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 report elaboration and consultation processes in the six countries supported by GWP CAF. The GWP CAF team further provided training to RECOJAC team on financial and administrative management of projects, and well as on development of bankable development projects.

Building on the efforts done with GWP to grow the network and capacity, the RECOJAC Coordinator was selected into the Board of the Youth UNESCO Climate Action Network (YoU-CAN). Through RECOJAC and partners, five Young Professionals and two students, supporting CWPs and RWP secretariats, have been recruited and supported through professional insertion and academic internships that will hopefully result in two Master Thesis in 2021. Of the 7 Youths engaged by GWP CAF and RECOJAC in 2020 within context of the Young Professional Programme, 70% are female.

Meanwhile the work on gender and fluorosis advanced with the elaboration of a technical brief and gender sensitive advocacy messages.

With respect to collaboration with other GWP Regions, we worked with GWP South America to implement a training on the IWRM ToolBox in Portuguese targeting the GWP Partners in Sao Tome and Principe, and facilitated by experts from GWP South America. We further strengthened our collaboration with GWP West Africa through joint development of proposals for IUCN and UNDP for activities in the Lake Chad basin and the River Niger Basin.

Finally, the CAR and Congo CWPs have formally established through a selection process their Technical and Scientific Committees (TEC), and designated the Chairs of their TEC. These will be capitalised when operationalising the Regional TEC. Due to Covid-19 pandemic, the GWP CAF SC meeting was organised virtually and was an overall success. However, it was noted that while the GWP CAF Secretariat staff team is predominantly female (84% female: 5 out of 6), the reverse is true for the GWP CAF current Steering Committee with a predominantly male team as only 30% (4 out of 13) of its members are female.

These results have been largely due to strengthened coordination with GWPO network team and our strategic allies for resources to be mobilised from global and regional level, and these have ensured implementation of some key activities like those related to the SDG 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 monitoring, and Youth engagement. The strong support from GWPO and the Africa Coordination Unit has been of great value to the 2020 work plan implementation.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations

Major challenges that have impacted our work this year have been Covid-19 control measures put in place by governments, especially the restrictions on movement through closure of frontiers and limitations on meetings and gathering of people, and the institutional and structural changes that took place in ECCAS, with the institution changing from a “General Secretariat” to a “Commission”, and the Service for Water and Energy transferred to Department for the Environment, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Rural Development. The restructuring process is still ongoing and major development planning processes are stalled, including the process to approve the fundraising strategy for the ECCAS Regional IWRM Action Plan.

Although the quality of service from our Host Institution has improved from last year, as they have finally established a bank account with GWP in the name. This will facilitate visibility and fundraising activities for GWP CAF. However, the

HI recently surprised us by withdrawing access by GWP CAF Finance Assistant to their Accounting system, creating a situation where some entries are omitted from the financial report. GWP CAF Finance Team and HI finance are working to manage the situation which according to WWF Cameroon is due to some recent institutional orientations on privacy and data security. Given the limited availability of Regional type credible Host institutions in the Region, GWP CAF is working with GWPO to strengthen its administrative and financial management capacity so as to have a parallel system to control work of HI and also ensure sustainability and efficiency of GWP CAF as an institution. GWP CAF has started the process of elaboration of its operational procedures manual, and aims to mobilise GWPO to support installation of an accounting software for efficient financial management, with the aim of ensuring long term financial and administrative management autonomy. GWP CAF will also pursue strategy to conceptualise, establish and operationalise a “sustainability fund” by the end of the current strategy period.

Also, the process for mobilising funding for the EWS project with the Lake Chad Basin Commission was delayed for six months due to the reforms that took place at WMO in 2019, which resulted in non-timely approval of project by WMO project board in January 2020 even when GWP CAF and LCBC had mobilised all endorsements from the Adaptation Fund Focal Points from the five member states – the WMO project board finally approved it in the spring.

The process of rebranding the institutional image of GWP CAF is progressing well, as CWP have become more active, and mandated institutions are formalising their engagement with GWP CAF. GWP CAF is seen more and more as a reliable partner in water resources management in Central Africa.

Key lessons from this year have included:

- Working in virtual environment is a cost-effective strategy for engagement of key stakeholders. However, the internet connectivity issues in the region make this method of working very challenging.
- The Covid-19 crisis was a major opportunity to strengthen our individual and institutional capacity to work virtually
- Engagement with mandated global, regional and national level institutions is critical and useful for resource mobilisation as demonstrated by our collaboration with LCBC and ECCAS, and with UNECE and UNESCO for SDG 6.5.2 monitoring.
- Part-time Executive Secretaries are a cost-effective strategy for keeping CWP secretariats functioning and CWP partners engaged;
- The management of CWPs from the Regional Secretariat is costly, and efforts should be made to ensure accreditation and management (financial and administrative) autonomy or Hosting Arrangement where possible for all existing CWPs. The overall objective should be fully decentralised management of CWPs. For this to be effectively implemented, the establishment of new CWPs should be put on hold until at least four of existing CWPs can consistently raise funds locally for their existence, or GWPO CORE funding levels increase.
- The Regional TEC can only be fully operationalised when GWP CAF is certain of confirmed programmatic funding.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 targets ¹²	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	2M	0.5M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	2 M	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2	1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change		
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	1	8
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	1
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	1	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	4	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	4	3
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	2	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	4	3
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	5	6
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	0.5M	0.5M

¹² As included in the GWP 2019 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 targets ¹²	2020 Results
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	2	
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	1	1
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	1 survey	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	2
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	0	

CAM	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <p>A second roundtable around transboundary water management is going to be organized in coordination with CCAD, where we expect to hold a high-level panel with the participation of Environment Ministries to promote their engagement for the implementation of next steps.</p>	<p>The second roundtable about transboundary water management was successfully developed in February. The High-level panel was held with participation of ministers from Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, also Costa Rican minister was reviewing results from workshop after the event concluded.</p> <p>Some of the results obtained were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political awareness about the importance of TWRM among ministers. Nicaraguan minister promoted the topic during her period as president of CCAD Council of Ministers. • Strengthened the processes towards a Multi-Stakeholder Regional Dialogue (MSRD) through the identification of common objectives. • The need for the MSRD was recognized and agreed.
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <p>A document on the methodology to measure the level of implementation of IWRM at local level is going to be prepared, based in the pilot experience implemented in Honduras. The document is going to be shared with other countries in the region to promote its replication.</p>	<p>The pilot concluded and the document was prepared and published successfully. It was divulgated with other partners and allies in the region during the consultations process of SDG 6.5.1.</p> <p>GWP Nicaragua CWP is interested to replicate the experience after COVID-19 pandemic.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <p>GWP will finalize the process of becoming a legal entity with the capacity to sign agreements with partners and allies to increase the level of additional funds/fundraising.</p>	<p>The process moves slightly forward. Currently stopped due to COVID-19 pandemic, Government administrative dependencies were closed for over six months, delaying the process hardly.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Except for the Legal Entity process, we achieved almost every activity planned just before lockdowns in countries. Some activities that required face to face meeting were cancelled and the funds were relocated, prior approval from GWPO.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> The COVID-19 Pandemic definitely is a huge challenge due to lockdowns and closed borders, which delayed the implementation of activities, mainly at country level, and some face to face meetings like the General Assembly and SC meeting were cancelled. Fortunately, with the support of GWPO, the team migrated to digital environments quickly and established methodologies for virtual meetings, such as the SDG 6.5.1 consultation workshops, praised by most of participants/partners. This has become a strength and is recognized by allies such as CCAD and the Ministries of Environment, as focal points of SDG 6.5.1.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹³	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management		
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	3	1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1	3
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	2
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	3	6
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	6	8
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1	1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	1	
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	12	14
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	1	3
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		5
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	2	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	4	6
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	300	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	10	20

¹³ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan
December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹³	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1	
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	3
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.1.3 Central and Eastern Europe

Progress Report (elements)		Central & Eastern Europe											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Rep	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine							
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Rep	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re		
	A Policies	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		
			Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine						
2020-to date													
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0							
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0							
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	2							
	Total	0	0	0	0	2							
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2020-to date												
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)											
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)											
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)											
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OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2020-to date	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p>Number of hits by activity type</p> </div> <div> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> </div> </div>											
INPUTS (Budgets)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Rep	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re		
	Budget (€):												
	2020-to date	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine							
	Budget (€):												

CEE	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <p>GWP CEE will support regional and transboundary cooperation; specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of regional projects and application for new ones dealing with transboundary cooperation, SDG implementation, climate resilience and youth engagement (Danube Floodplain, FramWat, COST Action), • Active involvement in regional bodies (ICPDR, Sava Commission, Baltic Sea Commission) • Regional economic strategies (EU Danube Strategy and EU Baltic Strategy) • Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CEE (Balkan, Caucasus, as well as in other relevant regions of the world) • Engage new partners thorough project implementation and other activities 	<p>All regional projects have been implemented or are being implemented according to the workplan and respective work packages. The closing dates of the projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FramWat – June 2020 • Danube Floodplain – November 2020 (extension proposed by Lead Partner, TBC) • OPTAIN - August 2025 TEACHER-CE – February 2022 • DAM 2020 - March 2021 • COST ACTION Circular Cities (ongoing process) • City Water Cycles – March 2022 • Tid(y)Up - December 2022 <p>Co-applied for opportunities with CACENA (none approved to date)</p> <p>Won a proposal for a project with SEA funded by ERASMUS+</p> <p>We were involved in the ICPDR Public Participation Working Group twice in 2020.</p> <p>We supported the organization of the ICPDR regional Danube Art Master competition involving GWP partners from the Danube River Basin through a grant from the Austrian government to the ICPDR.</p> <p>GWP HU translated into Hungarian language the ICPDR Discussion paper: „Coordinating the WFD and the FD: Focusing on opportunities for improving efficiency, information exchange and for achieving common synergies and benefits”.</p> <p>The document will be used mainly by the regional and national water directorates responsible for preparation of the River Basin Management Plans and the Flood Risk Management Plans. But it is also useful and informative for the broader expert and stakeholder communities, and its content and basic approach fits very much with the GWP general goals, mainly on the area of supporting integrated water management planning and climate change /droughts mitigation measures. We have re-established our observer status with HELCOM (The Baltic Commission).</p> <p>We were present at an EU cross-regional meeting of the Danube, Baltic, Alpine Strategies to network and see opportunities to work together with existing and new partners.</p> <p>We have engaged more than 20 new partners through new projects.</p> <p>We were active in the working groups of the EUSDR Priority Areas 4 & 5 with which we have memoranda of</p>

	<p>understanding and planning joint projects on climate in 2021.</p> <p>We have asked for the comments of our partners at ICPDR, EUSDR and IAWD with which we have memoranda of understanding on our Position Paper on the Green Recovery of Central and Eastern Europe and the Water Sector.</p> <p>GWP Estonia had meetings with the Coalition Clean Baltic board and discussed national activities.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <p>GWP CEE and CWP will support regionally a water-secure world agenda that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of dialogues at all levels • Find gaps in SDG/IWRM implementation in the CEE region and provide solutions for them • Support in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress, • Promotion of the importance of SDG6 for other sectorally oriented SDGs • Explore opportunities to extend the coverage of climate resilience/IDMP activities to Black Sea and Balkan countries (lessons learnt from 6 years experience in CEE) • Extend the scope of IDMP to disaster risk reduction of water related disasters 	<p>We have been involved in the SDG 6.5.1 review process with work supported by GWPO and UNEP in Bulgaria, Moldova and Slovenia. GWP Hungary supported the process in their country funded by Hungarian government. We also provided methodological support to Slovakia.</p> <p>Level 2 activities in the CEE region are now planned and could include Moldova or Ukraine TBD.</p> <p>In connection with Art. 7 (2) of the Water Framework Directive on the establishment of sanitary protection zones around drinking sites, the Ministry of Environment and Water of Bulgaria has begun updating the approach for defining them. In this regard, GWP-Bulgaria made specific proposals that were taken into account by decision makers and were published on the Ministry's website.</p> <p>GWP-Ukraine advised on peatland re-naturalization activities in Northern Ukraine as part of a GEF project.</p> <p>GWP-Ukraine participated in the development of a work plan to prepare the development of a National drought management action plan.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <p>GWP CEE will actively engage with youth and young water professionals in the region and beyond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize a next Summer School involving as many GWP partners as possible, • Provide technical support and mentorship to the regional Youth Water Community CEE • Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs • Support emerging young water leaders from the region 	<p>We couldn't organize a Summer School in 2020 due to the COVID situation, although funding was available and support in Romania was found to organize it.</p> <p>GWP-Hungary continued the promotion of the "Neptunus and the waterless world" dealing with Sustainable Development, based on the 17 SDG Objectives, focusing mainly on SDG6 goals (Clean Water and Sanitation).</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <p>GWP CEE will participate in processes to transfer the experience of its partners in the region and beyond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish contacts with relevant partners in the Danube Water Programme on sustainable sanitation at local levels (small communities) 	<p>We facilitated a Tisza Group (of the ICPDR) series of meetings to prepare for the next EU project proposal cycle on topics like transboundary cooperation (the JoinTisza 2.0 project), the resubmission of LAREDAR project proposal on transboundary and climate topics in the Danube River Basin and on the new proposal on climate change.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to encourage transboundary cooperation in river basin management planning using the example of the JoinTisza project, including in the Baltic region • Check possibilities to transfer tools from the IDMP (like Drought Watch) for climate resilience in the CEE region and beyond 	<p>We had similar meetings on transboundary and climate proposal with EUSDR PA4 & 5.</p> <p>We had a keynote presentation at the Danube Water Forum in October 2020 on the use of data in transboundary, SDG and climate work.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Highlights 1 and 2 were carried out with overall success: We have aggressively applied with new project proposals to follow-up on finishing projects on transboundary, climate and SDGs. We also started working systematically with other RWPs in efforts to energize cross-regional cooperation, for example with GWP CACENA resulting in a couple of proposals, even though some of them were not successful. Cross-regionally, we got the first project – Erasmus+ - approved involving another RWP – SEA. Another project proposal included SEA, CHI & WAF.

We have serious position in all Danube River Basin regional and multi-stakeholder organizations, but work still remains to expand this to the Baltic and Black Sea area. We plan a series of discussions with CWPs in these areas in 2021.

Highlight 3 (engaging with youth) faced serious challenges in 2020 due to COVID-19. Engagement with youth is planned for 2021, including additional activities through the recently approved ERASMUS+ programme.

Highlight 4 was carried out with overall success (see note on the Baltic and Black Seas above). CEE will continue to work to transfer tools throughout the CEE region and beyond.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The Secretariat is over-stretched. Hopefully, the limited funding from GWPO on Resource Mobilization in Q4 will help alleviate some of the workload and provide with more opportunities to apply for project proposals on transboundary, SDG and climate, as well as provide implementation support

The core budget is now so small that around 75% of it go for the key core salaries with limited options for co-financing or supporting directly work in the CWPs. As a result, CWPs’ activities are limited to organization of workshops/ conferences with a limited policy and decision-making influence

Previous cash-flow issues have been largely resolved by shifting the focus to donors which don’t require pre-financing for their projects.

The work in the Baltic and Black Sea basins have to be intensified provided we have the support of the CWPs to do that as the Secretariat has limited capacity.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁴	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	120 M	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security		2
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	7	1
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	1
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1	1
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		1
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution		3
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion		1
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	2	2
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	4	6
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM		8
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		1
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance		6
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	5	5
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	1
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	30	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	2	

¹⁴ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁴	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	4	3
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	3	6
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		1
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making		
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.1.4 Central Asia and the Caucasus

Progress Report (elements)		Caucasus & Central Asia										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan		
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Mongolia	
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<i>2020-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	
	A Policies											
	B Institutional roles											
	C Management Instruments											
	<i>2020-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>										
	PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2020-to date</i>										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)										
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)										
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)										
			/ + ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2020-to date</i>	Number of hits by activity type 					Proportion of hits by theme 					
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan			
	<i>2020-to date</i>	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):											

CAC	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <p>GWP CACENA and CWP will support regionally a water-secure world agenda that includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of dialogues at all levels, including National Dialogues on Water Policy - Find gaps in SDG/IWRM implementation in the CACENA region and provide solutions for them - Support national authorities in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress, - Promotion of the importance of SDG6 for other sectorally oriented SDGs 	<p>GWP CACENA and CWPs supported regionally a water-secure world agenda that includes organization of dialogues at all levels, including National Dialogues on Water Policy.</p> <p>2020 is a year when countries suppose to provide an assessment of IWRM progress achieved since 2017, so CWPs of CACENA took a leading role in the preparation process of the reporting on SDG 6.5.1 indicator "Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management", through participating in various programs and projects¹⁵, providing input into discussions within the interdepartmental expert groups: CWPs were contracted for this work because of existing capacity on IWRM knowledge that was build thanks to be a long-term member of GWP network. So, the input by GWPs in these project was made not only in terms of technical & knowledge content, but also in terms of co-funding (cost for development of dissemination materials plus share for office running costs.</p> <p>The second round of assessment was performed by CWPs of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan. It is important to note that Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan & Turkmenistan missed a chance to make a baseline survey in 2017 and thanks to support by GWPO they manage to join to this activity in a most appropriate way (when inter-sectoral dialogues were moderated by specialists certified as "Facilitator on SDG 6.5.1". Thus, National authorities got the overall support in monitoring and reporting on SDG progress though GWPO organized program.</p> <p>Till the end of 2020 the approval by UNEP is expected for data submitted by all CACENA countries.</p> <p>Series of activities were performed to promote the importance of SDG 6 for other sectorally oriented SDGs (Goals 4 – education; Goal 5 – gender equality; Goal 12 – rational consumption & production; Goal 13 – climate change; Goal 14 – sea ecosystems protection; Goal 15 – land ecosystem protection; Goal 17 – partnership for sustainable development): in-country trainings on “Water & Climate change” in TKM. AZ KG, GE (Roundtable "Impact of climate change on water resources and the economy of Kyrgyzstan: the role of government agencies in response and adaptation"; Lecture: "Water-saving irrigation technologies and water effective use in agriculture"; Delivering of lecture to TKM authorities on "Development of in-country water resources as an adaptive approach for climate change".</p>

¹⁵ the UNDP GoAL-WaterS programme, EUWI+, the GWPO Support Program on SDG 6.5.1 December 2020

Highlight 2:

GWP CACENA will support regional and transboundary cooperation; specifically:

- Implementation of regional projects and application for new ones dealing with transboundary cooperation, SDG implementation, climate resilience and youth engagement,
- Active involvement in regional bodies (IFAS, CTWC, APWF, AWC etc.) and cooperation with international organizations (UNECE, OECD, UNDP and others)
- Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CACENA (GWP CEE, as well as in other relevant regions of the world)
- Engage new partners thorough project implementation and other activities

GWP CACENA was involved in regional and transboundary cooperation via support of CWPs and it's partners that are formal representatives in regional institutions:

- *CWPs' partners of Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan actively participate in the ongoing process of developing the draft Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan on joint management, use and protection of transboundary water bodies; CWP-Kazakhstan Chairman also as a member of the Special Working Group on the study and approval of the draft Agreement on the allocation of transboundary rivers resources between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the People's Republic of China took part in the meetings and discussions of the Kazakhstan-China Joint Commission on the Use and Protection of Transboundary Rivers.*
- *CWP-Kyrgyzstan, as member of the working group of the Chu-Talas Commission, participated in development of the Strategic Action Program for the Chu and Talas river basins.*

The project proposal 5-years grant program was developed by GWP CACENA with the support of GWPO and submitted to USAID (inspite of failure this exercise was very usefull to mobilize & to upgrade the capacity of CACENA team resources in terms of project proposal development; institutional limitations that restrict the GWP CACENA's competitiveness in application to large-scale/regional grant programs were identified)

In project proposals portfolio developed in 2020 there are:

- *a multi-modal regional project on youth engagement in SDG implementation*
- *Chu-Talas Basin Commission¹⁶ experience exchange program – study tour for specialists from Caucasus*

Key experts of GWP CACENA are actively involved in regional bodies in IFAS and it's sub-bodies. Also, GWP CACENA participated in events and initiatives by APWF, AWC.

CWPs are successfully cooperating with UNECE (SDG 6.5.2), UNDP (SDG 6), USAID (SDG 4), CFLI (SDG13) and other international development agencies through formal contracts.

Inter-regional cooperation with countries outside of GWP CACENA is a value asset – 2020 is a year of fruitful partnership with:

- *GWP CEE (development of joint proposal for IKI small grant program for CWP KG entitled "Water & Climate*

¹⁶ Kazakhstan-Kyrgyzstan Commissions both headed by females.

	<p><i>in Dialogues & Actions” where GWP CEE offered to host a summer school for young water leaders. GWP CACENA supported editing of Russian version of Draught Management Manual developed by GWP CEE</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP SEA (joint preparation of a Pan-Asia HELP-GWP consultation meeting on draft principles for addressing water related disaster risk reduction (DRR) during COVID-19 pandemic – that was useful not only in terms of content but in terms of experience and skills on arrangement/hosting of on-line conference. <p>GWP CACENA didn’t experience in engaging new partners thorough project implementation and other activities but new professional contacts are established between existing partners from various countries.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <p>GWP CACENA will actively engage with youth and young water professionals in the region and beyond:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support a next Aral See Summer School involving as many GWP partners as possible, - Provide technical support and mentorship to the regional Youth Water Community, - Actively seek opportunities to engage youth in the activities of the CWPs - Support emerging young water leaders from the region 	<p>GWP CACENA actively engaged with youth and young water professionals in the region and beyond via support of the first (preparatory) stage of Aral Sea Summer school – participation in IWRM knowledge competition organized by Kazakh-German University to select candidates for Summer School. Summer School itself was cancelled because of COVID-19, so mentorship and involvement of many partners for this Summer School were not feasible.</p> <p>CWPs of Central Asia participated in education needs survey organized by Swiss Government to whom GWP CACENA plans to propose the proposal on water education on IWRM</p> <p>GWP CACENA successfully mobilize youth for training and exercising of digital communication using on-line platforms, making cartoons and infographic movies.</p> <p>Youth engagement theme was selected as a topic of discussion during the Eurasian session of Annual Partners Conference (October 2020) GWP CACENA drafted a youth engagement concept and developed a multi-modal project proposal that are subject for presentation at the Regional Council Meeting in December 2020. This proposal is aimed to emerge young leaders from the region.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <p><i>GWP CACENA will participate in processes to transfer the experience of its partners in the region and beyond:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish contacts with relevant partners in the GWP regions (GWP CEE and others) - Explore opportunities to encourage transboundary cooperation in river basin management planning, - Capacity building for staff of RWP, CWPs and our partners. 	<p>GWP CACENA successfully exchanged the experience with partners in the region:</p> <p>GWP CACENA efficiently communicate with it’s partners in the region (Cap-Net Team for Central Asia, with SIC ICWC, with Naitonal authorities of all CACENA countries through relevant CWPs, with Kazakh-German University)</p> <p>GWP CACENA and GWP CEE and GWP SEA (details on joint activities are presented in Highlight 2).</p> <p>Covid-19 time shows that main challenge for GWP CACENA (both RWP and CWPs) is the ability to organize/to host on-line conferences & trainings by ourselves - up to now GWP CACENA specialists are in a status of participants of on-line conferences but not as hosts. To improve technical skills of CWPs a series of trainings and</p>

consultations are delivered in October-November by Digital Communication Specialist. Video tutorials to train the on-line facilitation skills are available for downloading by CWPs and partners. Communication with I4C program (Innovations for Change) is established to get access to trainings and training materials on innovations that could be introduced in day-to-day work. Another challenge while using the on-line conference format with CWP partners is an undercapacity of local agencies (particularly if they are located in rural/remote area) to communicate via i-net platforms (because of equipment and computer skills insufficiency, because of poor quality of i-net) To overcome these problems each CWP needs a differential support.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

As per self assessment, full coverage (by menu of actions) is achieved but format differs from one of originally planned. Majority of events were performed in on-line format that has certain advantages and disadvantages against face-to-face meetings & discussions.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

It is optimistic to think that on-line format successfully implemented for conferences at global and regional level could get the same efficiency at national level... sometimes CWPs partners are poorly equipped, has low technical skills on use of on-line format and not always have a reliable/quality access to i-net, particularly if they are located in remote area. No doubts, there is a need to upgrade the capacities of CWPs and their key partners to ensure the quality of digital communication that seems to be in-demand at least till mid of next year.

Language is a key constraint when global/international on-line conference is performed on ZOOM-platform, so in case of upgrade of capacity of GWP CACENA in digital communication, CACENA experts will be more active in design & implementation of on-line events for Russian speaking audience that is a majority in water sector of Central Asia and Caucasus.

Political tension driven by territorial dispute between two CACENA countries (Armenia & Azerbaijan) was shifted to the military conflict in the mid of autumn; October of 2020 brought a revolution to KG... It means that priorities for National agenda in all three countries are changed to the uncertain period. CWPs faced some temporal restrictions for bank operations during Q3-Q4.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁷	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1.2M	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	2	1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	2	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	2
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	5	9
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2	3
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	5	9
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1	
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	5	8
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes		1

¹⁷ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁷	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	3	3
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	4
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	3	3
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship		

CHI	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> IWRM, a major indicator in SDG 6, on river basin came into existence in our region nearly 2 decades ago, when Yellow River introduced the principle and implemented with partners to build pilots and catalyse positive changes in water governance. Influenced by the first runner, Yangtze River and Pearl River will be another good case in point of driving systematic improvements in infrastructures, management skills, demonstration activities and water services.</p>	<p>In order to deal with the impact of climate change on water resources, under the strong advocacy of the GWP China Yangtze River, the British Consulate General in Wuhan, the Yangtze River Civilization Museum (Wuhan Natural Museum) and the Yangtze River academy of Sciences jointly held a forum on "plastics - a new global challenge: impacts and solutions". The forum described the impact of plastics on water resources in the basin, discussed how to improve the impact of plastics on water resources, and proposes to encourage the public to reduce the use of disposable plastic products to reduce environmental damage and water pollution.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Junior Water Prize (JWP) of 2020 is jointly hosted by Xylem, GWP China, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Ecology & Environment, the Ministry of Education and SIWI. We shall achieve a top effective workout after mobilising governmental and private resources to strengthen 'youth voices on water' upon 'the GWP Youth Strategy'.</p>	<p>The 18th "Selemer Cup" National Water Science and technology invention competition for middle school students and Stockholm Junior Water Prize China Regional Trial competition of GWPC ended in Beijing. After intensive and efficient online video presentation and Defence Review, Zhang Baoxin, a student from Guangdong Experimental Middle School, won the first prize by virtue of the project "Research on the production of natural sunscreen in coastal hydrophilic activities", and won the entry ticket to represent China in the final of Stockholm Youth Water Prize. He showed the world the innovation level of Chinese youth water science and technology.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Engagement of Xiamen University, well-known for the international law, helps GWP China generate advanced theories and effective tools on transboundary water management and collaboration. As a regional focal point in transboundary anchor area. This knowledge alliance has a leverage over stakeholders after learning and sharing of IWRM principles & practices, multiple-stakeholder processes, transboundary river management skills, and teamwork & intimation attributed to transboundary water governance and partnerships.</p>	<p>GWP China analyzed the role of non-state actors in cross-border water resources in international law, and plans to carry out research and discussion on the role of non-state actors in transboundary water resources governance from the perspective of international law, by the end of 2020.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Affected by the Covid-19 epidemic, some adjustments and changes on the plan have taken place in 2020, but all of them have been completed as scheduled. In addition to workshop, we have explored other ways of involving or influencing decision-makers, e.g. publicity campaign, on-site survey, dialogue, discussion and communication with the stakeholders through the internet etc. Moreover, with the support of GWP, we have furthered cooperation with other water sectors, which facilitated our role in pushing forward IWRM.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Water can be related to many fields. It has developed a key element of other industries not only for water professionals. More organizations or local governments put their attention to water issues and also become strong supporters to water sector. It can be a chance for us to attract more attention or to have less voice if we cannot be further innovative and powerful on a progressively larger stage. The main challenges and experiences in 2020 can be concluded into two points as following: 1. The epidemic situation delayed the time of some activities, changed the way of activities, and affected the budget implementation. Timely communication with the headquarters and adjustment of work plans and action plans are essential processes. 2. Strengthening communication and cooperation with our partners and sharing each other's platform and information will promote bilateral limited resources and achieve our goals.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁸	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	50M	50M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	3	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	2	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	3	3
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1	1
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	1	1
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	1
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		1
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	2	2
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	1	1
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	2	2
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	4	4
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	4	4
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	2	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	1	1
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	3	3
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	4	3

¹⁸ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁸	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	4	3
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	85%	88%
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship		

3.1.7 Eastern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Eastern Africa									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):	326900								110300	
		Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt							
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):	216600									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda
	A Policies	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	B Institutional roles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Total</i>	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt							
	A Policies	1	0	0							
	B Institutional roles	1	0	0							
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0							
	<i>Total</i>	2	0	0							
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
	2020-to date	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) / A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) + A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type									
	2020-to date	Proportion of hits by theme									
INPUTS (Budgets)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda
	Budget (€):										
	2020-to date	Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt							
	Budget (€):										

EAF	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Have focused and concrete discussions with development/funding partners and agree on activities that are in line with the GWP 2020-2025 strategy. Also, to utilise the secured funding (under LRF) to execute activities in line with the new strategy.</p>	<p>There has been significant progress in fundraising in 2020 that will support contribution to the GWP 2020-2025 strategy. First, the regional Drought Project entitled Enhancing Drought Resilience for Pastoralists and Smallholder farmers in the IGAD region (DRESS-EA) will contribute to mobilising stakeholders in the IGAD region to take action in drought related interventions; secondly, the project on Water, Climate, Development and Gender (WACDEP-G) will contribute to the much needed gender transformative actions/approaches, bringing an innovative and sustainable component in the regional projects. Other efforts include the EURECCCA phase 1 - supporting Uganda MWE on capacity and knowledge management activities.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> GWPEA will support the countries during their processes of ensuring that they achieve the global frameworks i.e. SDGs, NDCs and NAPs. This will be possible through the on-going fundraising processes such readiness activities and other project proposals being prepared.</p>	<p>The region has supported several countries on SDG 6.5.1 monitoring and score submissions where countries are expected to fill in and update a survey about specific required information on IWRM from within the countries. The countries include: Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda. More support is also provided to other countries in the region through a similar arrangement but without necessarily providing funding, for example Sudan.</p> <p>GWPEA is also supporting Somalia and Sudan through the NDCP CAEP project. Both countries proposals have been approved by governments, along with funding from the NDC Partnership, contracting of national experts is complete. The projects are under implementation, and preparing contributions for the countries' enhanced NDCs which will be completed in 2021.</p> <p>GWPEA has also supported Somalia to develop a GCF Readiness proposal which is currently being appraised by GCF.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Impactful capacity building activities to targeted stakeholders. This includes training activities like International Water Law: this will enhance capacity in transboundary water resources management and governance hence, critical in conflict resolution. Other trainings include; IWRM and linking it to droughts as well as SDGs.</p>	<p>Capacity building activities were done in partnership with strategic institutions i.e. IGAD and Makerere University on the IWL trainings. In addition, capacity on GCF readiness activities to countries has been done e.g. Uganda - targeting National Designated Authority and focal point institutions (MWE).</p> <p>GWPEA has also rolled out the Young Professionals Mentorship Programme, which aims to support young sector professionals and fresh graduates to gain experience and advance the IWRM agenda as they contribute towards their respective CWPs. The programme has kicked off in October with the first cohort of 2 youths being supported through philanthropy.</p> <p>For WACDEP-G- there was sensitisation workshop on root cause and barrier analysis of selected capacity gaps to inform Gender Transformative approaches (GTA) to strengthen water security and climate resilience.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Bring on board the private sector in the support of the water sector. Engage private sector players, especially those utilising water as the main source of their production. For</p>	<p>GWPEA is currently engaging The Nature Conservancy (TNC) towards building a partnership in the area of nature-based solutions to source water protection through the TNC model of Water Funds. This model works on the basis of downstream corporates/industries supporting water</p>

<p>example, the beverage companies such as coca cola, beer and water sewerage cooperation in a bid to reduce the cost of water treatment if the water towers are well managed</p>	<p>catchment conservation efforts upstream by funding the local communities living around the catchments to practice sustainable agriculture/livelihoods that ensure maximum clean water flows downstream. Others engaged include WRUAs, or Water Resource Users Associations, involved in water catchment management.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

During the 2020 planning period, focus was put on fundraising and capacity building. This was achieved. For example, DRESS-EA project was signed; DRESS-EA, WACDEP-G and the NDCP CAEP projects are now operational in the region. The capacity building of key stakeholders on salient issues e.g. IWL, SDG IWRM was conducted. The same efforts of resource mobilisation will continue alongside implementation of the projects for which funding has been secured.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Challenges

- Fragmentation of Secretariat staff being contracted from different host institutions makes the management in the region complex. This has derailed the reporting lines and as such tracking staff performance is a challenge
- Staff are being contracted for shorter periods, some even less than a year. This may not give ample time for GWPEA to fully utilize the staff potential and conduct an accurate appraisal of their performance. This is one of the reasons why a previous Finance Officer left the organization.
- Only one of the CWP's (Kenya) is FINCAP 'green', i.e. qualifies to receive more than 10,000 Euros from GWPO annually. Funds disbursement to the other CWP's is problematic especially where the support needed exceeds the ceiling. It also greatly hinders CWP's development and keeps them in a vicious cycle – limited funding, less output, little justification for more funding.

Lessons


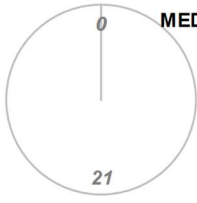
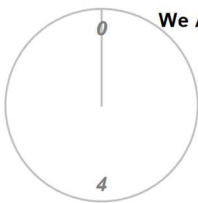
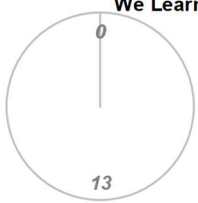
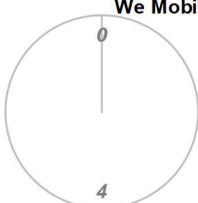
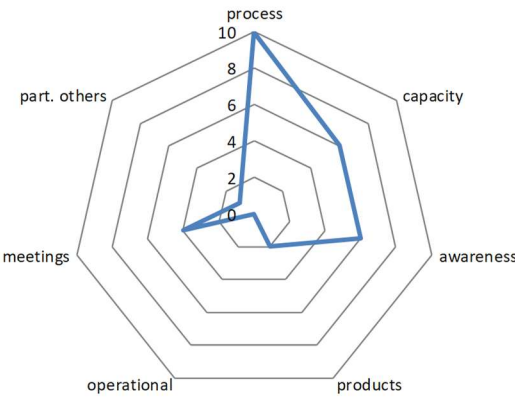
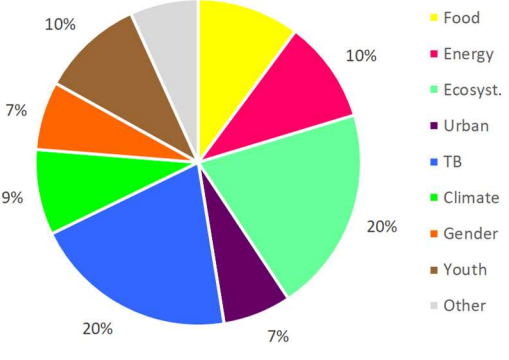
- Fundraising efforts are more successful where GWPEA has engaged in strategic partnerships (eg. With OSS, IGAD). This should be encouraged.
- A fully staffed Secretariat will be able to achieve more. GWPEA has struggled for 6 months without a finance officer and this has taken a toll by leading to late reporting for Q1 and Q2.
- Financing hosting arrangements should ensure that all staff are contracted through and operate from the same Host Institution to avoid anomalies.
- Longer term contracts for staff will ensure better output and continuity in terms of institutional memory and capacity retention.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁹	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	0.5M	0.5M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	5M	5M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	2	2
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	2	9
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	2	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	2	2
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	3	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	3	1
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	2	3
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2	3
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1	3
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	2	12

¹⁹ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ¹⁹	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	5
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	50%	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	3
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	2	1
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.1.8 Mediterranean²⁰

Progress Report (elements)		Mediterranean									
											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine	Mauritania	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):	750000	550000		200000						
	Value Added (proxy €):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine	Mauritania	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020-to date											
	A Policies										
	B Institutional roles										
	C Management Instruments										
	Total										
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		MED		We Act		We Learn		We Mobilise			
	2020-to date										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type					Proportion of hits by theme				
	2020-to date										
INPUTS (Budgets)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine	Mauritania	
	2020-to date	Budget (€):									
	Budget (€):										

MED	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Advance Water Security targets through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Water Agenda through its Water Expert Group (WEG) and the promotion of the related Work Programme through its 4 Thematic areas and its Financial Strategy, the 5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy and Action Plan, the League of Arab States, the African Union, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region; promoting the concept of Water- Energy- Food-Ecosystems Nexus, including with an emphasis on Wetlands, and of joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) / Source-to-Sea Planning; • at South East Europe level, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Nexus approach; • at national level, with provisional emphasis on Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Mauritania as well as Montenegro and North Macedonia [some tbc] depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; NDC implementation; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin riparians; • by continuing and further building activities on the Water Governance & Financing Nexus with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation as well as Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by further building activities on Water Integrity at MENA level; • by designing and launching with partners the GWP-Med agenda on Water-Employment-Migration. 	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Advance integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in SEE), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and</p>	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>

²⁰ To be updated following final submission
December 2020

<p>Tunisia). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Nexus including Climate Change and Flood Management considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North Western Sahara Aquifer.</p>	
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Contribute in tackling Climate Resilience challenges through support to regional policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSRD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; launching a UfM/GWP partnership for mobilising international climate finance in the Mediterranean; providing methodological tool to countries for accessing international climate financing; assisting countries to develop a regional program proposal on climate change adaptation in the coastal area in the UNEP MAP framework; supporting the preparation of GCF Readiness and full projects for submission to the Green Climate Fund in Libya, Montenegro and Mauritania, and exploring more such options in Med countries.</p>	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through: piloting technical interventions at local level through practical demo applications in Mediterranean islands (Malta, and possibly more), also contributing to local climate resilience and youth employability objectives; further advancing the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners; promoting Nature-based Solutions on Water, including linked with employment/entrepreneurship and youth engagement objectives.</p>	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>
<p><i>Highlight 5:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness and build capacities of targeted stakeholders groups including parliamentarians and media; promote knowledge management & sharing through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects; promote education for sustainable development with emphasis on water; • Further design and promote with partners the GWP-Med agendas on Water & Gender, Water & Youth, Water & Private Sector Participation including with an emphasis on Employment. 	<p>To be completed (see Critical Assessment for Highlights)</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

2020 was a most challenging year, significantly marked by the spread of the COVID-19 virus and the severe impacts of the pandemic. Responding to challenges, efforts were undertaken for adapting to circumstances and implementing the GWP-Med agenda. Within these, on-going thematic areas advanced, primarily through implementation of multi-year projects at regional, country, local and transboundary levels. Projects that were scheduled to complete, concluded, though with expected gaps in execution rates and deviations from original implementation plans; others were extended; while newly launched projects are striving to solidly set through their inception, under the special conditions. New partnerships emerged, most of which ‘beyond-the-water-box’.

GWP-Med’s human resources remained between 20 to 25 staff, including a few changes in the personnel. Managerial and financial/administrative procedures and tools were further finetuned and some additional introduced.

Overall, under unfavourable conditions, 2020 provided the first building block for the implementation of the GWP-Med Work Programme 2020-2022, however without jeopardising the longer-term GWP-Med's sustainability in the new Strategy 2020-2025 period, thanks to early adaptation actions, coordination with beneficiaries and partners, full support by donors, and mobilisation towards turning the challenge to opportunity.

Despite the severe COVID-19 restrictions, a considerable part of the GWP-Med Work Plan 2020 was achieved. Nevertheless, a number of activities had to be cancelled, others to be replaced with on-line options or reshaped or moved with slower pace or postponed for 2021. All options were exercised based on conditions of their supporting projects and arrangements reached with their donors, beneficiaries and partners. Within these, parts of the GEF UNDP Drin Project, ADA Nexus in SEE Project, Coca-Cola Foundation Non-Conventional Water Resources Management – Malta Project, Cola-Cola Foundation Zero Drop - Greece Project, and the ready-to-launch GEF UNEP MAP MedProgramme Child Projects and GEF UNEP MAP SCCF Project, with their budgets, had to be rescheduled for 2021. Leftover financial resources of completed projects that could not be utilised, including due to the lockdown, had to be returned to donor. However, for the strategic Sida-supported Med Water Matchmaker Project, a new phase was agreed and launched only two months after its completion.

Furthermore, a small number of additional activities, that were not foreseen in the Work Plan 2020, were launched and/or implemented during the year, including with donors that were engaged with GWP-Med for the first time like Reckitt Benckiser, demonstrating the dynamic nature of the organisation and the emerging interest for action by beneficiaries partners and donors, again despite the gloomy COVID-19 situation and outlook, at least for 2021. Furthermore, 8+ project proposals, with a total of 6+ mil Euros budget for GWP-Med and 15+ mil Euros with partners in total, were prepared and submitted to a range of institutional and private donors; the results of most would be known towards the end of the year.

Among achievements in 2020, we should mention:

- Advancements of the **Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Water Agenda** and its **Financial Strategy**, and the articulation and advancement of the respective **thematic Work Plans 2020-22**. The UfM Water Agenda, mandated by the UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water (4/2017, Malta), established a **joint vision** for water security in the Mediterranean towards **2030**, providing **new impetus to regional and country action for IWRM**. *In 2020*, GWP-Med **facilitated and technically serviced** the range of activities in the process, including through provision of expertise and organisational support. The mandated UfM Water Expert Group (WEG – at the level of country Water Directors) and adjutant four thematic Task Forces were assisted for linking capacities and financial resources towards defining and addressing UfM countries' priorities. Demonstrating political commitment under the COVID-19 circumstances, an informal WEG Meeting (06/2020, online) brought together 100+ participants, with formal representation from 21 countries, and 30+ regional institutions and stakeholder organisations. GWP-Med technically led work-planning and implementation of activities in the themes of **Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus (Nexus)** and of **Water-Employment-Migration (WEM)** while supported progress in the **Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda**. It also assisted the themes on **WASH** and on **Climate Change Adaptation**. Among others, dialogue was facilitated on emerging challenges and responses, including through COVID-19 recovery plans, the new European Green Deal, etc. Activities were supported by the Sida Water Matchmaker Project, the UfM Technical Assistance Project and Core resources.
- Advancements in the implementation of the **Nexus agenda of the 'SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration'**. GWP-Med, being responsible for the SEE 2020 Strategy action-lines related to **Water** and to the **Nexus** participates in the coordination board of the SEE2020 Strategy; provides, technical support to the RCC and the Regional Working Group on Environment (comprised of SEE country representatives) that are responsible for the implementation of the Strategy's Dimension Environment; assists in exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE etc. *In 2020*, contributions to the SEE 2020 Strategy included advancements of **transboundary Nexus Assessments** and related Policy Dialogues in **Albania** and two **transboundary basins, the Drin and Drina**. The work in SEE was appreciated by the UNECE Water Convention Nexus Task Force (convening annually). Activities were supported by the ADA Nexus in SEE Project, the GEF UNESCO IW:LEARN Project and the UBA Nexus Project. The Nexus action line is replicable within and beyond the Mediterranean and sharing of experiences as well as joint work planning advanced with GWP Africa.

- Completion of scheduled work on the **Nexus agenda in the North Western Sahara Aquifer System (Algeria, Libya, Tunisia)** through finalisation of the basin's Nexus Assessment, as well as exploration for further financing/investment options including through the AUDA-NEPAD/PIDA in coordination with GWP Africa. Furthermore, agenda was developed for assisting countries mobilising private sector financing/blended investments towards multiple de-pollution and Nexus objectives through a **new generation of Nexus Waste Water Treatment Plans**, aligned with the UNEP MAP and UfM agendas; fundraising is on-going. Activities were supported by the Sida Water Matchmaker Project and Core resources.
- Advancements in **servicing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU, 2011) and the Action Plan for the management of the transboundary Drin River Basin (Albania, Greece, Montenegro, Kosovo*, North Macedonia)**. GWP-Med provides a central facilitating role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the Drin Basin management); under this role it manages and coordinates key projects in close collaboration with partners including UNECE and UNDP. *In 2020*, GWP-Med assisted **policy making**, deepened on **knowledge building** and **raised capacity** on IWRM, pollution control and flood management. More than 150 stakeholders (institutions, academia, organizations, civil society) were mobilized through related activities. The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the long-term management of the Drin Basin was completed and endorsed by Ministers and high-level officials of the Drin riparians, providing the shared basis for action and investment in the 'Danube of the Western Balkans'. Four **local pilot demo** projects, specifically on 'Preparation of a wastewater management decision support tool - Wastewater treatment in Shkodra city area', 'Reduction of nutrient load and forest preservation through biomass collection and production of fuel briquettes in Montenegrin part of Skadar Lake', 'Establishment and testing of Transboundary Monitoring in Skadar/Shkoder and Buna/Bojana', 'Testing feasibility of flood micro-insurance in the Shkoder/Skadar Lake area, and Struga areas of Drin River Basin', advanced or concluded. An action line on creation of risk-transfer mechanisms **with the engagement of private insurance companies** was launched. The **Lake Ohrid Management Plan**, the second transboundary lake management plan in SEE (after Prespa), was developed and approved by Albania and North Macedonia. Activities were primarily supported by the GEF UNDP Drin Project. Furthermore, a spin-off **flood management** project supported by the **Adaptation Fund** was launched under UNDP's lead with GWP-Med participation as co-executing partner.
- Advancements on **servicing climate resilience through water objectives in North Africa and the entire Mediterranean**. *In 2020*, assisting **Montenegro** and **Libya** to articulate **GCF Readiness Project proposals**; completing a **GCF Investment** project proposal for **Mauritania**; advancing a UfM/GWP initiative in assistance to Mediterranean countries for accessing **international climate financing**. Activities were supported by the Med Water Matchmaker Project and Core resources.
- Advancements of the **Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) agenda** and of the **Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM) agenda**. *In 2020*, activities advanced in **Malta**, engaging **Youth** in the application of NCWR solutions. The newly approved NCWR project in **Greece**, focusing on optimising water efficiency in the tourism sector in islands, had to halt its launch due to the COVID-19 restrictions, and was shifted to 2021-22. A new partnership with the private sector was launched, through a 3-year initiative "Water is in our Hands" focusing on improving domestic water efficiency and increasing awareness on water security in remote islands and communities in Greece. Given the 12-year hands-on experience of the NCWR and IUWRM agendas, including a portfolio of 120+ technical applications ranging from traditional rainwater harvesting to innovative Internet of Things (IoT) solutions for precision irrigation, the **Technical Solutions for Water Security and Climate Resilience** agenda expanded its portfolio to Nexus demos in MENA with **Jordan, Palestine and Tunisia** in the focus, while linking to and promoting employability and entrepreneurship opportunities. Work with farmers on IoT for efficient irrigation continued in Ghar El Mehl (**Tunisia**). Knowledge sharing on technical contents and policy requirements continued (UfM/GWP-Med Webinar on Nexus technical solutions, 07/2020). Fundraising efforts continued with proposals submitted to the EU H2020 Nexus Call and the PRIMA Call for Sustainable Irrigation. Activities were supported by The Coca-Cola Foundation, Sida Water Matchmaker Project, the MAVA Foundation, Reckitt Benckiser, and Core resources.
- The **Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector** agenda, addressing aspects of IWRM and sustainable financing of water services, including through Private Sector Participation (PSP). *In 2020*, technical assistance was provided to governments for implementing the SDG 6.5.1 country surveys and consultations in **Lebanon, North Macedonia** and **Tunisia** while technical contributions were also provided to **Morocco**. Advancement of the UfM Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda was assisted through technical work and regional dialogue and experience sharing (e.g. 10/2020, Cairo Water Week/online).

- The **Water-Employment-Migration (WEM) agenda, including with a focus on Gender and Youth**, advanced as a future agenda for GWP-Med. Conceptualization, detailed action planning, and partners engagement, was followed by fundraising exploration and activities implementation. WEM is one of the four focus themes agreed by countries within the UfM Water Agenda, technically led by GWP-Med. Co-operation has been established with a number of partners, including the Center for Mediterranean Integration/World Bank on the Water-Migration agenda, including through the Mediterranean Youth for Water Network (MedYWAT) and with UNESCO WWAP on the Water-Employment agenda. In 2020, mentoring of youth entrepreneurs advanced in Ghar El Mehl (**Tunisia**), inception activities undertaken for youth entrepreneurship and market analysis for Nexus technical solutions in **Jordan, Palestine and Tunisia** as well as towards defining contents of a flagship WEM assessment at the **Africa-Med-EU** context. Funding opportunities were explored with emphasis on mobilising **COVID-19 recovery resources** for promoting Nature-Based Solutions for Water entrepreneurship. Activities were supported by the Sida Water Matchmaker Project, MAVA Foundation and Core resources.
- The ongoing facilitation of interested Mediterranean countries for **exploring potential accession to the UNECE Water Convention**, assisting the Convention's Secretariat, with the provision for follow up actions, which rely entirely on the discretion and decision of the national administrations. *In 2020*, the work line focused on **Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Tunisia**, with targeted assistance, as requested by the governments. Capacity building of MENA country representatives on the UNECE Water Convention and transboundary water cooperation was facilitated (Beirut, 03/2020), in addition to experience sharing and peer-to-peer learning through participation of MENA representatives in UNECE-organised events in Geneva. Activities were supported by the Sida Water Matchmaker Project.
- The advancement of the **Gender agenda**, focusing on gender mainstreaming in all key thematic agendas through their servicing projects, like on Climate Change Adaptation, Nexus, Transboundary Water Resources Management and Water-Employment-Migration. *In 2020*, the **AIP/WACDEP-G** programme for **Tunisia and North Africa** run its inception, including by developing its baseline and 3-year Workplan and supporting activities on the gender transformative approach. A new workstream on **Women & Water Diplomacy in MENA** was launched and advanced in collaboration with the Geneva Water Hub. The work included the elaboration of a comparative study for **Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Morocco**. The study was shared with different audiences during two experience sharing online events (IHE Conference 09/2020; 3rd Cairo Water Week 10/2020). Dedicated capacity building activities on MENA Women & Water Diplomacy were facilitated, including through linkages with GWP work streaks. A related community of practice is under development. Furthermore, a gender survey and a training course for GWP-Med and MIO-ESCDE/Hi staff members were facilitated (07/2020) forming the first in a series of capacity building courses on gender for staff and partners. A number of sub-regional dialogues and consultation events were assisted on a gender-focus (e.g. Nexus in SEE; Drin collaboration, etc).

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Water resources management in the Mediterranean remains challenging with natural conditions being unfavourable, particularly in MENA. Recent forecasts point to water availability becoming more strenuous due to precipitation decrease, temperature rise and population growth. According to IPCC, due to climate change alone, water availability may decrease by two to 15 percent for a +2 degrees Celsius warming scenario. This is among the largest predicted decreases in the world. Furthermore, extreme phenomena, like droughts and floods, are expected to increase in the region.

- The water sector, despite the recognition of its importance, remains marginalized in national political agendas vs productive sectors (e.g. energy, agriculture, transport, communications, etc); water is a very politicized issue that, along with livelihoods, directly relates to political stability; governance settings should be further attuned to needs and emerging challenges; and there is insufficient public and donor financing, while private sector engagement remains limited including due to lack of suitable regulatory frameworks and high risks involved. Socio-political conditions, the enduring economic crisis and migration challenges particularly in some MENA countries, form further obstacles to achieving sustainability objectives. In the SEE, though the EU approximation is a common objective, recent delays on some countries' EU accession have caused political turbulence. Frequent changes in public administrations, and reluctance to undertake initiatives and responsibilities often even on technical matters, create operational obstacles in advancing planning and action. Despite these, Mediterranean countries are taking steps and

certain regional and national water agendas are advancing. GWP-Med strives to be a positive agent in such processes, matching-and-making agendas, partners and capacities

- The COVID-19 pandemic highly exacerbated these challenges, while recovery of socio-economic impacts is forecasted cumbersome. Several COVID-19 recovery plans have been announced and some have already put into pipeline at regional, sub-regional and national levels. Some of these are development plans designed before the pandemic and restructured to include COVID-19 lines, while others are newly designed initiatives with additional financial resources for building resilience to and fighting socio-economic impacts of the pandemic. Most of these focus on economic recovery of key business sectors, including through SMEs as the main entrepreneurial engine in the Mediterranean. Water as well as environmental sustainability objectives are often mentioned in the rational, but are mostly absent in such recovery investment plans' operational objectives other to investments that relate to WASH and hygiene as a key requirement for controlling the pandemic's spread. GWP-Med adapted its operations and approaches towards responding to the COVID-19 impacts, and is exploring opportunities for engaging in COVID-19 recovery plans in favour of water and climate resilience objectives.

- The enduring socio-political challenges, which are at a stage of crisis in some MENA countries, are not of assistance for focusing and tangibly advancing on regional cooperation. Governments clearly state the need for collaboration and raise demand for regional action to assist them tackle issues. Regional institutions, like UfM, UNEP MAP and RCC, facilitate development of competent regional water and climate change agendas. However, progress is relatively slow and, at times, misses demonstration of tangible outcomes, including related to investments. This is retrofitting a fatigue that is not helpful for promoting regional initiatives. Often, substantial difficulties originate from a relatively small number of countries based on highly political matters, for which resolution is proven to be difficult, confirming the high political contents of the water agenda in the region. However, these, by no means, reduce the importance and contribution of regional cooperation, including as potential game changer for a number of matters that are difficult to tackle through sole national initiatives. This is true not only on purely water-related matters, but also on cross-cutting issues like gender, equity, human rights and poverty. GWP-Med obviously has no control on political matters, however has been and will continue striving to be a positive technical contributor towards defining solution-oriented options, like during the intensive on-going process of developing the UfM Water Agenda, the SEE Strategy, and the UNEP MAP MedProgramme, while advancing towards its implementation.

- It is interesting that some regional cooperation processes can reach, remarkably conveniently, agreement on key guiding documents, like strategies and action plans, while they then face difficulty in securing beneficiaries' and donors' engagement. At the same time, it is observed that other regional processes, that may have greater potential with the donors thus stimulating political interest, face obstacles in securing political agreement on strategic documents and ways forward. Overall, water financing, through the range of options including private sector participation, is of high interest to MENA countries. However, water pricing / valuing issues remain cumbersome with decision makers been reluctant to tackle them. GWP-Med technically assisted elaborating, and currently implementing, the Financial Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda, utilising financing tools and promoting new-type of partnerships reflected in the most recent approaches towards meeting the SDGs.

- Transboundary cooperation is a politically loaded and, often, technically complicated agenda. This is the case even in transboundary water bodies where collaboration is on-going for long and coordination mechanisms are in place. Despite difficulties, or even because of these (since they provide a reality check by bringing up the actual diversity of views and interests), there is high scope to continue investing on activities in assistance of promoting transboundary cooperation. Sharing of related experiences from other parts of the globe and within the Mediterranean, particularly from Southeastern Europe, provides a valid tool for enhancing common understanding. GWP-Med has a facilitating and technical role in the Drin collaboration while assisted the NWSAS transboundary cooperation mechanism, one of the very few in the MENA that currently presents potential for actual and replicable advancements. Furthermore, GWP-Med was assigned as co-focal point of the GWP Transboundary agenda, aiming to assist promoting the organisation's niche and added value on the subject at the global level, including through operationally working with other GWP Regions.

- Legal frameworks are complex and time-consuming to modify, adopt and enforce at national level; even more so when they concern international agreements for which the acceptance of and accession to entails also issues of sovereignty and politico-security concerns. The dedicated and persistent work on raising awareness and building capacity on the UNECE Water Convention has born fruits in certain MENA countries, some of which currently explore options and modalities (through inter-ministerial committees or targeted technical supporting work) and contemplate potential accession to the Convention. Iraq is the most advanced in this process, with the ratification of

the accession currently being with the Parliament. Lebanon and Tunisia have also advanced the contemplation of acceding to the Convention, with targeted discussions and clarifications on specific technical issues.

- For mainstreaming cross-cutting issues to be effective and effortless, they need to form an integral part of any activity's implementation and not a separate line of work distinct from the other action lines. Capacity within the project management team is crucial for identifying the entry points for such considerations and for providing hands-on and targeted guidance throughout the Project's timeline. In the same manner, securing operational synergies with gender-specialised actors bears strong impact and results-sustainability potential. Transforming gender mainstreaming from an ad hoc and peripheral consideration to core business seems to hold the potential for actual results. Similarly, applying a youth lens in the implementation of activities needs relevant strategising so as to avoid turning it into a simulated manifestation of concern about such issues. Particularly for youth, including young women, engaging them in policy and technical processes, receives meaning only when it leads to tangibles.

- There is high interest by countries on 'out-of-the-water-box' agendas which reflect the evolution of integrated concepts like the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus, and/or high needs like the Water-Employment-Migration agenda. Similar is with more established agendas, like the Climate Change Adaptation in the coastal and marine areas, including with a focus on addressing the new climate change international financing instruments. Given a shared demand for 'less on paper, more on tangibles' these agendas need to demonstrate capacity to fundraise as well as early practical results for the beneficiaries, including through applied solutions at local level, to keep countries' attention and become useful agents of change.

- Cross-institutional interaction is key to the successful introduction of reforms not only for the water sector, but also for inter-sectoral coordination and even more so for the needed collaboration and joint work among public entities, as the Nexus approach foresees.

- It is essential to identify and acknowledge the limits of conventional financing to the water sector and explore the potential (preferably with pilots) of alternative financing options and blended financing. The engagement of the private sector, including the banks, in water financing and related investments remains modest. More effort is needed for identifying entry points and utilising windows of opportunity for making the most of their potential, with due respect to the benefits and obligations from such involvement.

- Market-based approaches have offered solutions to political economies for some time, including in the energy, transport and communication sectors. Their application in the water sector is more recent and remains largely convoluted. Associated business risks are well understood, while enabling policies and operational regulations are largely missing. There is a lot to learn from experience in other sectors, and try to further to adapt them for water, with all its specificities. Furthermore, exploration of ways to achieve water and climate resilience benefits through investments channelled to other Nexus sectors has to be vividly explored.

- Increasing unemployment, particularly in MENA countries, especially among youth and women, that is expected to further aggravate in the COVID-19 era, advocates for timely creating income generation opportunities while demonstrating solutions with positive impacts to sustainability objectives. It is estimated that, throughout the next decade, 50 million jobs shall be created only in the MENA to absorb the growing labour supply, including as a contribution to tackling some of the root causes of international migration. If WEFE Nexus technical solutions are transferred, applied and mainstreamed at the country level, with the support of political will, planning tools and investment, they can create opportunities for new skills, new job fields and new markets. Such jobs may include various positions -from technical to managerial- in sustainable agriculture, integrated urban water management, industry, tourism, etc. Circular economy, sustainable production and consumption and blue economy provide background for the development of such 'green/blue jobs'. The opportunity for a 'green recovery' vs an old-type of investment for tackling COVID-19 impacts and the wider job creating challenges, shall not be missed.

- Increasing investments and de-risking entrepreneurs' efforts is critical. Besides financing, entrepreneurs need support in mentoring in getting their businesses up and running as well as, importantly, marketplace building, linking the supply-demand-adapted supply-further demand spiral. Creating accelerators that bring together entrepreneurs and potential clients will help bridge the chasm between them and help mainstream services and products in markets that need them. Innovation is part of that, but the most successful, or solidly applied, innovation is the one that is needed and people can understand. The powers of market will be, as always, the driving force. However, at this fragile moment, with a huge number of socio-political and economic uncertainties, and with COVID-19 impacts, leading and enabling initiatives are critical in order to nurture from momentum to success.

- Capacity of public institutions remains severely challenged and hampered when often changes of administration take place. Capacity building, including at cross-institutional level, is steadily among the top-ranked priority issues and in dire need for support and related provisions.

- The 'matchmaking' virtue of GWP-Med essentially necessitates assisting a paradigm shift in the way things are being done. Learning from stories of success (in the region and elsewhere) but also from stories of failure is essential, facilitating a process of learning by doing.

-Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (i.e. headcount compared to the range and size of activities, limited funding for administration, multiple levels and lines of reporting and auditing processes, challenging co-financing obligations particularly with UN projects, geographic and/or cost eligibility limitations of certain funding sources, low capacity of some projects' partners to cope with needs and requirements, etc.) were encountered substantially also during 2020, including under COVID-19 conditions. Efforts to tackle these are on-going, however the largely project-based content of the GWP-Med work plan is not of assistance. Still, basket-funding (other than the valuable GWP Core Funding contribution) is a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities given the unavailability of related donors' budget lines.

- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 21 full-timers based in 7 locations (Athens, Beirut, Ohrid, Podgorica, Pristina, Tirana and Tunis), and a large number of other external short-term technical experts. The internal process on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations advanced, including further definition of responsibilities, more effective function of reporting and accountability lines, consistent monitoring of progress and performance, automatization of procedures according to ISO and an upgrade of the accounting software, reporting and norms.


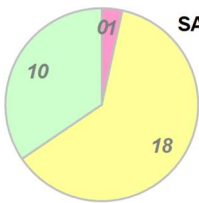
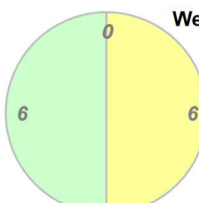


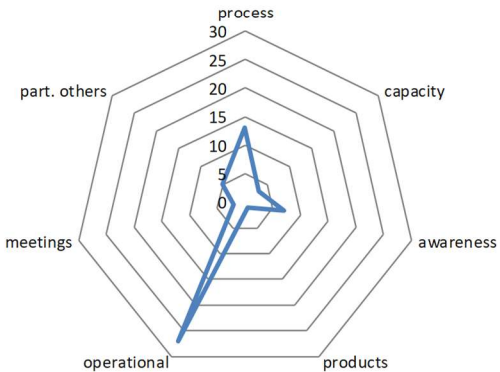
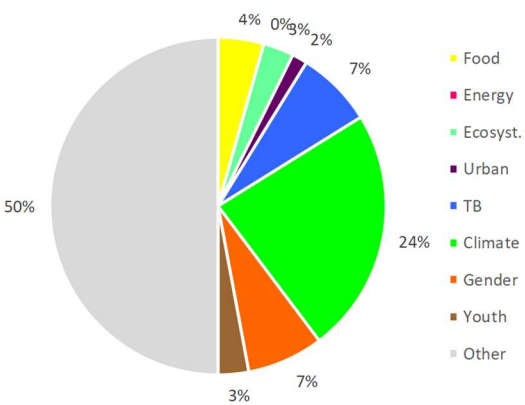
- Opening and/or delving further into on-going themes, including governance and financing also for private sector participation and water integrity, transboundary water resources management, water-food-energy-environment nexus, climate change resilience, non-conventional water resources and integrated urban water resources management evolving into a 'technical solutions' agenda, IWRM/ICZM (Source-to-Sea), etc, will continue. Furthermore, opportunities created through the Africa Investment Programme, GWP SDG Support Facility as well as the Water-Employment-Migration agenda are creating new niches for GWP-Med at national and regional levels. Gender and Youth is in focus in most of these thematic lines of GWP-Med action. Last, the COVID-19 recovery plans provide an opportunity for promoting water, climate resilience and greater sustainability objectives that should not be missed.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²¹	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	206.5M	206.5M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	360M	110M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	3	1
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	5	2
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	3	9
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	3	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1	1
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	3	2
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	3	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1	
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	3	3
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	6	6
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	3	4
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	16	8
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1	4
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5	5
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1.5M	1.5M
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	16	8

²¹ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan
December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²¹	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	2	4
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	2	3
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	2

3.1.9 South America

Progress Report (elements)		South America											
													
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Paraguay		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	439000									320000		
		Ecuador											
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	119000											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Paraguay		
	A Policies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	<i>Total</i>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
		Ecuador											
	A Policies	1											
	B Institutional roles	0											
	C Management Instruments	0											
	<i>Total</i>	1											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		SAM			We Act			We Learn			We Mobilise		
													
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)										/	
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)										+	
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)										++	
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type					Proportion of hits by theme						
													
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	Paraguay		
	Budget (€):												
	Ecuador												
	Budget (€):												

SAM	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Develop initiatives with regional partners and private sector stakeholders</p>	<p>We have developed various initiatives with our partners. One example is the IWRM Projects Contest organized by the Secretariat. We achieved to support 6 projects aligned with our regional strategy. Additionally, we have started new relations and cooperation activities with new actors at the governmental side: Ecuador, Paraguay, and Bolivia. Private sector is still in an initial state, but we are planning activities with our new regional host institution (Chamber of Industry) and the ANA (National Agency of Water) of Peru. New relation with GIZ Bolivia in process.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> Continue working with governments on the processes, specially focused on IWRM, transboundary issues and water quality</p>	<p>We worked with Paraguay in SDG 651 Report and initiating with Bolivia also. The Uruguayan government asked us to adapt the 651 methodology to a specific basin (in process). Project in Argentina related with the indicator 661. NDC CAEP projects with governments of Paraguay and Ecuador already initiated.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> Develop an internal action plan to be fully prepared to play a key role to support GCF country projects, including GWP branding matters</p>	<p>We initiate the process to be prepared, we are in dialogue with IADB to held country workshops on GCF topics and Readiness. We are in contact with the GWP Climate Team. We still have work to do to fully prepared the Secretariat, will continue working</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Strengthen GWP cross-regional exchanges for programme development</p>	<p>We have worked with CAM and the Caribe for the concept notes already sent to OEA and IADB. Working together with CAF in order to build an online training on IWRM and Toolbox in Portuguese. In Gender and policies and programmes we have hired a consultancy to advance in CAM and SAM countries. We received a demand from Ecuador to find a partner in Europe interested in participating on a proposal to present to European funds, GWP MED through Konstantina managed to be the partner. With the Climate Team and GWP SAF.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Despite of the pandemic we were able to react quickly and learn to work online in group activities. The Secretariat has changed its profile moving towards a more ambitious portfolio of projects. To maintain this effort, we need to strengthen our technical staff. We had a lot of changes between the planned activities and those already managed, but the difference of profile is there. At present, we have more interesting activities having higher level of participation. We reached to change the regional host institution, this action took a lot of time and energy from the coordination side, but it was with satisfactory results. Intense links with new countries that are not CWPs, like Ecuador, Paraguay, and Bolivia, had started. Exchanges with the governments are running very fruitfully. GIZ from Bolivia approached GWP SAM to design an instance of cooperation related to the National Basin Plan, we agreed on the scope and terms of joint work. The governance issues had been carried out with the online tools, having 5 SC meetings, and changing authorities.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> One challenge is to be nearer of our CWPs and members, fostering aligned dynamics and creating virtuous circles.</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²²	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	6M	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	6M	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level		
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	1	1
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	2	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		2
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	1	
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	15	
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	10	4
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	5	
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	4	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	2	2
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	1	3
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	3	

²² As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²²	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1	1
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	2	4
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	1	
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.1.10 South Asia

Progress Report (elements)		South Asia												
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
Value Added (proxy €):														
Beneficiaries (NB):														
Investments (leverage):														
Value Added (proxy €):														
Beneficiaries (NB):														
Investments (leverage):														
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
A Policies		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			
B Institutional roles		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
C Management Instruments		2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0			
2020-to date Total		4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1			
A Policies														
B Institutional roles														
C Management Instruments														
2020-to date Total														
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)														
2020-to date														
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)												
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)												
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)												
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)														
2020-to date														
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglades	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka			
2020-to date														
Budget (€):														
Budget (€):														

SAS	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Bangladesh: Arrange a training of trainers' program for water professionals of different government institutes, academia, research organization and non-government organization. GWP Bhutan: Capacity assessment of provincial institution involved in water resource management and related SDGs (BhWP) through sensitization and awareness of the IWRM at sub-district level. GWP Nepal: Capacity assessment of provincial institution involved in water resource management and related SDGs - As a follow up of the activities of 2019, where the stakeholders realized the need to assess their capacity in implementation SDG-6 Activities. Therefore, the capacity of the provincial level officials will be identified, and recommendations shall be made to strengthening their technical knowledge base in relation to water resources management. GWP India: Provide Youth Fellowship to young master degree graduates to work with water sector as an intern. As GWP Strategy 2020-2025 has highlighted the role of youth for water management and governance and participate in decision making, this activity will develop youth with a keen environmental awareness and consciousness on water concerns while focusing on developing water smart solutions and aware the community on water 	<p>GWP Bangladesh: A concept note has been developed and a MoU with Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) has been signed. The initial activities to implement the ToT have already been started and the date for the training has been scheduled in the 3rd week of October 2020. This was delayed due to existing COVID-19 pandemic situation in Bangladesh.</p> <p>GWP Bhutan: Just as a whole world is facing challenge in the midst of global pandemic, COVID-19, Bhutan at the sign of first contact of the virus in March, the social gathering or meetings have been discouraged. Therefore, the sensitization and awareness of the IRWM at the sub-district level could not be carried out so far. Will be implemented depending on the situation.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: This activity is for capacity assessment of provincial institutions involved in water resource management and recommendation to strengthen their technical knowledge base in relation to water resources management. This was planned as a follow up activity of identifying the gaps for effective implementation of SDG 6.5.1. In this regard, this activity mainly focused around determining the theoretical and practical challenges faced by the implementers and planners in relation to their exposure to the subject. It was found that, everyone is aware about the gravity of the SDG particularly, that of goal 6.5.1 as the province has still way forward to go. However, their knowledge is limited to the concepts of SDG only, and the modality to translate this knowledge into grassroots community is not ready. The plans and programs designed annually are related with the SDG in broad terms. However, the mechanism to integrate these goals into the local development is still not effective. This overall study recommends capacitating the Local stakeholders through effective communication and technology transfer. The officials of Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development and other relevant agencies that are responsible for the planning and implementation of SDGs at Province 2 are targeted on this activity. A gap analysis has been carried out based on secondary data. The report is under draft stage as at now and to be finalised in the coming month.</p> <p>GWP India: Out of 70 applications received for fellowship, 13 Master degree students were selected from different Universities/colleges in Delhi NCR. After three rounds of intensive interview, they were placed with 7 leading water sector organizations for fellowship. An orientation workshop was organized for the fellows to orient them about the different water sector schemes/programs going on in India and on the expertise of the organizations to which they are attached. It is</p>

<p>conservation based on their knowledge gained during internship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Sri Lanka: Focus on catchment conservation in the context of DRR in flood/landslide prone areas. Urban wetland programme to continue. RWH systems both for school's health/sanitation in tea landscape and agriculture will be supported. (SDG3,5,6) GWP Pakistan: Work directly with Planning and Development Departments to expose them on current trends in climate change and water management and continue grassroots level work on addressing SDGs 6.1 for safe provision of safe drinking water through youth participation. PWP will evaluate farm energy generation including solar pumping and its impacts on ground water. 	<p>important to note that the IWP to received very good cooperation in the form of mentoring the fellows during the three months' fellowship. The orientation workshop was inaugurated by Secretary, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India. During fellowship the young fellows will work on different water smart solutions. On completion of the fellowship, the young fellows will provide their fellowship report, case studies, blogs, photo slides, infographics, etc. on water smart solutions.</p> <p>GWP Sri Lanka: COVID Lockdown (March/July) and field operational restrictions to date. <u>Wetlands-</u> World Wetland day (WWD- 3rd Feb): SLWP a partnered in national celebrations by CEA with HE the President of Sri Lanka on 7th Feb, conducted a Programme with 3 schools in Western Province (WP) in collaboration with University of Colombo. Another Programme in Bolgoda wetland in Colombo with Local Authority and University of Colombo on 15th October. <u>Tree planting programme</u> in Central Province (CP) with Education Department and Lions Club on 27th Feb at Pilimathalawa. Catchment programme (Citizen Science Climate, landslides, water security) with Kotapola Local Authority in Southern Province (SP) on 28th Sept with University of Ruhuna and Nilwala Area Water Partnership (AWP). A Programme in Pilmaathalawa in CP at Nanu Oya with local authority in collaboration with NetWwater and Lions Pilimatalawe on 24th and 25th Sept and programme in Uma Oya with Lions and Forest Dept.</p> <p>GWP Pakistan: Worked with local governments as well with federal Government Institutions Like Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) in outlining their adaptation actions and regularly advises on financial allocations and Capacity Buildings. It works with grass root institutions in Tharparkar to plan and seek financing for community-based initiatives in drinking water, agriculture, livestock and environment.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Bhutan: Develop project proposals for IWRM and climate resilient projects - Initiate climate resilient water management projects in 6 sites. GWP Bangladesh: previously arranged WASH programs in schools in promoting general health awareness were appreciated by the community. BWP will continue the program. 	<p>GWP Bhutan: Conducted two projects in villages of Sisina, Thimphu and Jagathang, Paro based on the observations and requests of the local community, local leaders and local government counterparts. Project 1: Water source restoration project in Jagathang, Paro and Project 2: Improving water management in Patshekha village, Sisina Chiwog, Thimphu. The progress will be assessed within the year.</p> <p>GWP Bangladesh: The initial activities have already been started in association with the Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC), a partner organization of BWP. The final activity will be implemented in Oct' and Nov' 2020</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Nepal: To carry out study on the disturbed trans-boundary cooperation in the South Asia. A case of Mahakali Basin. Nepal shares international rivers with India & China. Nepal and India have some issues on transboundary water therefore there have been many bilateral agreements made (Koshi, Gandak, Mahakali Treaty). These bilateral treaties made are not implemented as agreed. So, this study aims to study the underlying causes of the poor implementation of the treaty in particular taking case of Mahakali Treaty. • GWP India: Stakeholder consultation on monitoring framework for SDG Goal 13 (climate change)- Although State Action Plan on Climate change is existing in Madhya Pradesh State (India), but the state needs to develop monitoring framework with regard to all the SDG goals. IWP with its partner IPE-Global Limited will develop a monitoring framework for SDG Goal 13 in the State which is linked with SDG Goal 6. • GWP Pakistan: Outreach of PWP with youth and community (rural households, farmers and education departments) on water and climate change through meetings/workshops as well as display of posters, flyers, leaflets, information booklets, social media, e-mails. Further, PWP provide assistance in water related impacts on climate change on agriculture, environment and drinking water in-line with current SDGs. • GWP Sri Lanka will undertake Youth/Gender activities complementary to SDG 5,6,13 including menstrual hygiene management programme. Youth forums in other districts is based on LRF support. Use of demonstration/technology options for both 	<p>This was delayed due to existing COVID-19 pandemic worldwide.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: This study was carried out based on the bilateral treaty between Nepal and India on Mahakali River Basin, which forms the part of the boundary between the western Nepal and the Pithoragarh district of Uttarakhand in India. The river and its basin provide regulating, provisioning, cultural, supporting and other essential services to people in both countries. In this treaty, there has been claim that India has shown little interest in fulfilling its treaty commitments shows the long history of disregard and bullishness. So, this study focused on determining the underlying causes of the ineffective implementation of Mahakali Treaty. From the study it was understood that lack of congenial understanding regarding the availability of water in the basin is hindering the amicable sharing of water. In the meanwhile, there is also issue regarding equitable sharing of benefit in case of Tanakpur water distribution which is the underlying cause of disturbed transboundary cooperation. The report writing is ongoing based on the literature review and a consultation has been mobilised on this task.</p> <p>GWP India: A draft monitoring framework on SDG 13 (Climate Change) has been prepared by Madhya Pradesh Government to measure the progress on State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). To provide the stakeholders view on the monitoring framework, a stakeholder’s workshop will be organized in collaboration with Madhya Pradesh State Knowledge Management Centre on Climate Change (SKMCC), State Nodal agency on climate change - Environmental Planning & Coordination Organisation (EPCO) and Government of Madhya Pradesh. So far, a desk review on SAPCC has been completed and a background note and list of stakeholders’ have been prepared. The Stakeholders workshop is scheduled to be held in last week of October 2020.</p> <p>GWP Pakistan: A Workshop on “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- Community Awareness Programme” in Collaboration with Faroozan Area Water Partnership, Thar Desert AWP and Faroozan Environmental and Protection organization (FEPO) was held in Tharparkar and more than 50 Stakeholders were participated. Sarawan Area Water Partnership (SAWP) organized workshop under guidance of Pakistan Water Partnership with farmers at Mastung-Balochistan. The main focus of this dialogue was water crises and agriculture issues of Mastung.</p> <p>GWP Sri Lanka: Setting up Young Water Professional (YWP) network branch in CP on 13th October in Kandy with ID, NWSDB and other water agencies and Cap-Net Lanka and conducted a CCA programme for agency staff in Kothmale/ Gampola region on tech/management</p>
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<p>drinking water and agriculture including knowledge products in national languages.</p>	<p>options at (Kobbakaduwa irrigation Training Institute (KITI) with ID on Oct 14th. Reprinting of national language on “CCA and health/sanitation” knowledge products underway. YWP programme in NP (Jaffna) will be held in October dependent on COVID situation</p>
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Bangladesh: BWP is supporting Bangladesh Women Water Network with a view to enhancing women participation in decision making process in the water sector. • GWP Nepal: Facilitate the selected local governments to prepare water use master plan. With regard to carrying out this activity a research fellow will be assisted to help carry out the study and facilitate the selected local government in preparing the water use master plan. • GWP India: Support to the Hindon/Ganga Multi-stakeholder Platform for rejuvenation of Hindon river and its tributaries. The GWP Strategy 2020-2025 stresses for engaging the private sectors engagement to discuss the water challenges and for developing shared solutions in water resources management. IWP as part of its past two years’ initiative has brought stakeholders of Hindon/Ganga river at one platform to take collective action in close coordination for speedy rejuvenation of Hindon river and its tributaries. For this, support from State Mission for Clean Ganga based at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh would also be sought through Multi-Stakeholders Platform (MSP) for Ganga/Hindon Tributary Management formed by Government of Uttar Pradesh on 19th June 2019. IWP will also mobile private sector engagement and their contributions for water management in the Hindon river basin • GWP Pakistan: Hold Stakeholder workshops/Awareness on water conservation technologies/Climate Change/SDGs. PWP will strengthening Partners and enhance engagement of professional & grass root level women/youth on water management. 	<p>GWP Bangladesh: The BWWN has conducted its 33rd SC Meeting in Aug’2020. The BWWN is working in organizing a consultation workshop in Nov’2020 with a view to enhancing women participation in decision making process in the water sector.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: Under this activity, GWP Nepal facilitated Dakshinkali Municipality (Province No 3) to prepare water use master plan in a participatory approach. While carrying out this activity, the concerned authorities were oriented regarding the importance of mapping of water and other resources present in the municipality. In the meanwhile, they were also briefed regarding the usefulness of preparing water use master plan considering the present and future water demands so as to plan for the repair, rehabilitation and construction of water related infrastructure. This activity also emphasized the need to be inclusive so as to integrate diverse water use needs and demands. The Consultant is drafting the report where the analysis is based on the secondary data.</p> <p>GWP India: Hindon MSP Working Group – Water Quantity Management online meeting was held on 13 April where three areas were identified as priorities to develop the concept note. The identified areas were afforestation, wetlands restoration (Mamore Lake) and ponds rejuvenation. To support the Hindon multi-stakeholder’s platform, Decision Support System (DSS) has been planned. Under DSS, an operational Dashboard is being developed which will include features like; population by 2030, basin area, landuse, land cover, forest cover, forest type, groundwater status, surface water quality status, irrigation status, etc. An expert is working on the datasets related to Hindon river provided by IWP. Output of the dashboard will provide the District wise detailed information about various pollution sources and other information necessary for making decisions related to Hindon river basin.</p> <p>GWP Pakistan: GWP Pakistan in collaboration with Faroozan TV celebrated the World Environment Day by organising an online seminar with the participation of environmental specialists of Pakistan. Further, GWP Pakistan in collaboration with its Financial Partner, Dr Neelum Hussain and Faroozan AWP donated a submersible water pump to the Village Allahdad Jo thurr, Chachro and a water tank to Wernariyo Village in Tharparkar.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Sri Lanka: Seek CSR funding for expanding health/sanitation outreach especially in estate sector. Also, joint activities with Cap-Net, YWCA Lions as earlier. 	<p>Ministry of Water Resources, jointly with Pakistan Water Partnership (PWP) conducted a multi-stakeholder consultation to assess the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) i.e. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicator 6.5.1 in Pakistan for reporting cycle 2020. More than 55 Stakeholders were participated in this event.</p> <p>GWP Sri Lanka: No CSR support received in 2020 as COVID has impacted adversely on corporates. Estate sector programme on hold till 2021. 4 Activities (2 Youth in CP and Jaffna 2 NP) and 2 CCA tech option programmes (one with Dept of export Agriculture will be held in October and one for Irrigated Agriculture with ID will be held in November) with Cap-Net support. Lions have continued support in catchment and school activities, a COVID Impact programme for Denuwara Education Zone staff and teachers was held in Pilimalalawe on 29th August.</p>
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Bangladesh: Publish newsletter and other reports and post them in the website as a means of knowledge sharing. GWP India: Preparation of small modules on rapid urbanisation, drinking water, sanitation and wastewater management and organise training sessions for diverse stakeholders; and dissemination through mass media and social media. By developing small modules on drinking water, sanitation and waste management, IWP will create mass awareness generation among the people through mass media and social media and by organizing capacity building workshops. IWP will also develop a capacity development manual for wider dissemination. GWP Pakistan will work with provincial/federal governments to address extreme events related adaptation plans. GWP Sri Lanka- If CSR momentum can be maintained and matching funds available, SLWP LRF can be substantially increased and savings/reserves upped to nearly 3 times core allocation. 	<p>GWP Bangladesh: The finalization of the newsletter is on the process and is expected to be published and post through the website in Nov'2020.</p> <p>GWP India: GWP India partnering with Jheel Sanrakshan Samiti (Lake Conservation Society) for the activity and targeting Urban and peri-urban wards of Udaipur District (Rajasthan). An awareness raising workshop was organised in July and another two were planned for August. In the meantime, topics have been identified to develop the module. Preparation of modules on Redefining urban planning: water centric urban planning development, Eco technological treatment of waste water at every house - eco house, Surface and ground water management in urban areas, Urban Planning and Development in the context of pandemics, Promotion of Water Conservation method in communities to develop entrepreneurial mind-set, issues of urban drainage in under progress. So far, the draft module on understanding urbanization, peri-urban as a resource base, water centric development and green oriented development have been prepared for discussions with stakeholders.</p> <p>GWP Pakistan: As a continuation of the capacity building assignment of Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), GWP Pakistan collaborated on a workshop in January 2020 on capacity building of senior and junior management officers/engineers of WAPDA on water security issues of Pakistan.</p> <p>GWP Sri Lanka- LRF impacted as CSR funding is minimal due to corporates impacted by COVID in 2020. Nevertheless, LRF savings of SLWP has improved from Euro 42,917/- to euro 45,600/- by 30th September be</p>

	<p>much over 3 times the Core allocation in 2021 by December</p>
<p><i>Highlight 5:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP India: Mainstreaming the National Water Mission by promoting community action for village water security in the Shared Gandak Basin. IWP will, with its partner IELO, undertake community engagement on issues around water conflict and cooperation between India and Nepal and play an enabling role of mediation-conciliation processes at the grass roots level. Under this capacity building IEC material for the local NGO and development of a Policy Brief has been planned. (documenting learning, process and outcomes in the wider context of India-Nepal water cooperation). GWP India: Stakeholder mapping and awareness workshops for stakeholders for tributaries management in Hindon river basin. Identify and bring together all the key stakeholders to develop a shared vision for the river Hindon and to strengthen the tributary governance of Hindon river. It has been planned to develop shared vision document for Hindon river rejuvenation. 	<p>GWP India: The activity was delayed due to nation-wide lockdown and restricted the movements. Yet, the internal dialogues and interactions at the district level and village level were continued by the Partner, IELO. The Partner consulted a local partner <i>Samagra Shikshan Ewam Vikas Sansthan (SSEVS)</i>, Bettiah to conduct field activities and undertaken two activities, measure the engagement of NGOs with communities of the project villages and conduct focus group discussions in the villages to understand current context. Pandai river is split into three streams with one main stream going to Nepal and the other two carrying water for the six villages of Bihar (India). The field visits at the Bhikna Thodi and adjoining villages revealed that the status of the River and the streams that carried water to Indian villages has changed. There is a new bridge and other infrastructure developed at the Nepal Border due to which the main stream has been filled with concrete sacks. FGDs by the local Partner NGO in the selected villages to understand the current water scenario was undertaken. Based on the FGDs, it was revealed by the villagers that the Pandai river one stream at the upstream (Nepal) is totally blocked which has affected the irrigation and drinking water needs of Bihar villages neighbouring Nepal Border. With the recent developments at the border, it seems unlikely that any opportunity for dialogues on letting the Pandai streams flow will happen. That being the case there is a growing concern on water for irrigation and food security.</p> <p>GWP India: Given the circumstances, the activity has been slightly altered as “Stakeholder mapping and development of GIS platform to support decision making for tributaries management in Hindon River basin”. Mapping ongoing using available datasets and Quantum GIS.</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Planned Vs achieved:
 Since March 2020, the countries in South Asia were locked down or partially locked down depending on the country context and India, Nepal & Bangladesh are the most affected countries. Pakistan is in the next of the list. Bhutan and Sri Lanka are least affected compared to other countries in the region. Therefore, implementation of the work plan somewhat affected, especially, the activities scheduled with government institutes could not be carried out as planned due to government priority shift due to COVID pandemic. To mitigate the situation, the work plan and activity timelines have been slightly altered with no certainty and hence reporting compliances will be affected at the end of the year. It seems that COVID-19 would remain with us for some time and the experience of using technology would help all the countries in the region to plan the activities such that the implementation would be made effective. GWP initiated training sessions on effective use of the technology and efficiently engaging the participants and getting quality inputs were immensely helpful.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Challenges: It is difficult to carry out a field activity at a time of pandemic with travel & gathering restrictions. The government counterparts are either not available nor not interested to implement the activity during pandemic period. Therefore, the activity could get either delayed or unachievable if situations continues. The corporate sector in SAS countries are not in the good shape and therefore, CSR funding hasn't received so far. This situation will continue in 2021. The donor priorities also changed and this will have an impacts on the 2020/2021 funding.


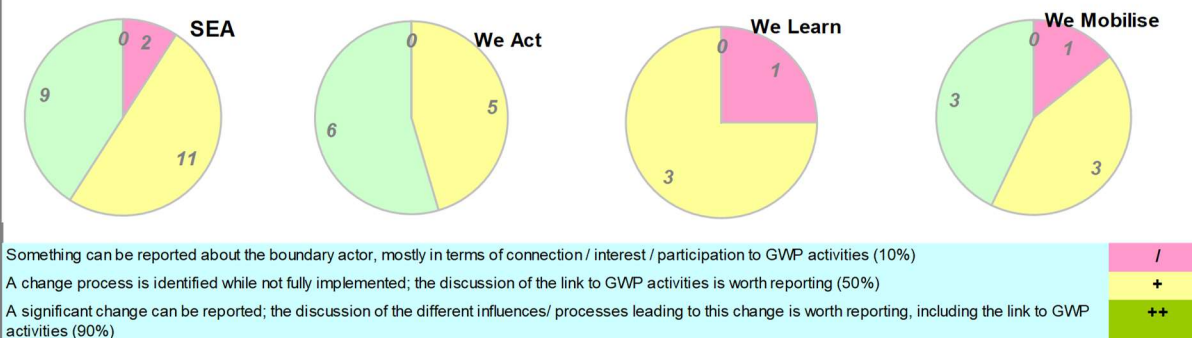
Lessons Learned and Recommendations: Use of digital platforms/connectivity in conducting desktop activities, adjustment of time plan and slight change the scope of activities were some mitigation approaches undertaken. It is recommended to Improve digital literacy of CWP Staff and their associate partners are useful. It is recommended that the GWPO should create platform for knowledge and lesson sharing during this pandemic which will be helpful for partners. Donor call are very rare this year and need to take a different approach.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²³	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	10.5M	8k
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security		
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	1	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level		
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	3	1
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	1	3
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion		
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1	
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		1
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	1	
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM		2
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	1	3
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	1	1
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance		
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	2	8
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	2
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	2	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	400	8.250
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes		12

²³ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan
December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²³	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	16	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	30	11
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	2	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making		
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	2	

3.1.11 Southeast Asia

Progress Report (elements)		Southeast Asia										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2020-to date	Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		Lao PDR										
	A Policies	0										
	B Institutional roles	0										
	C Management Instruments	0										
2020-to date	Total	0										
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)												
	Number of hits by activity type											
	Proportion of hits by theme											
	Legend for Proportion of hits by theme: Food (3%), Energy (0%), Ecosyst. (7%), Urban (16%), TB (6%), Climate (21%), Gender (4%), Youth (2%), Other (41%).											
INPUTS (Budgets)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	
	2020-to date	Budget (€):										
Budget (€):												

SEA	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<i>Highlight 1:</i> Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub (LDAI) development, promotion and maintenance	The Asia Deltas Knowledge Hub platform has been developed and will be piloted in Indonesia and Vietnam (data input)
<i>Highlight 2:</i> Integrated Interactive Planning and Monitoring Platform tool development (prototype development)	Tools have been developed and will be discussed with wider stakeholders in 2021
<i>Highlight 3:</i> Lancang-Mekong IWRM Knowledge Hub Platform prototype development (collaboration with GWP China and LMWRCC)	The design will be discussed in Q4 2020 and will be finalized in 2021 for implementation.
<i>Highlight 4:</i> River Restoration through Bamboo Partnership Project in Citarum River Basin - Indonesia (resource mobilization stage)	We are focusing on rewrite the concept note/project proposal and discuss with ministry of Environment, ministry of national development planning, ministry of public works and local governments in Q4 and Q1 2021 – Resource mobilization stage in Q4 and 2021
<i>Highlight 5:</i> Social Entrepreneur, Education and Development Solutions (SEEDS) Youth Competition (resource mobilization stage)	Due to Covid-19, Re-visit the concept and try to change it into online inter-regional competition for Eurasia continent.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p>Analysis of planned vs. achieved: Covid-19 situation has forced GWPSEA and CWP to revisit the implementation strategy. Digitalising our work has not been an easy transition both for us and our counterparts. At the same time, less cost is required to conduct some of our tasks and make some activities become possible. But overall, all other stakeholders are also adjusting their implementation strategy, how they work, etc., which cause some significant delay in the implementation of GWP SEA plan.</p> <p>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: Covid-19 pandemic situation has posed a significant challenge. In addition to that, the adjustment of way of working for all stakeholders also posed another challenge. GWP SEA acted fast by organizing capacity building training for all CWPs to be able to cope with working virtually environment.</p> <p>Recommendation: we need a qualified person at CWP level on IT (aside from the need of fully paid country coordinator)</p>	

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁴	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management		
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security		
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level		
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change		
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution		6
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion		
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management		
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM		1
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance		
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	8	8
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4	
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	5k	
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes		

²⁴ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁴	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	1	
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	9	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	1	
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.1.12 Southern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Southern Africa											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):	9475000	1545000	5080000				1000000					
		Swaziland	Tanzania, l	Zambia	Zimbabwe								
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):			1850000									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	A Policies	6	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Total	8	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		
		Swaziland	Tanzania, l	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Mauritius	DRC						
	A Policies	0	0	1	0	0	0						
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	0						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		SAF				We Act			We Learn			We Mobilise	
	2020-to date	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)										/	
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)										+	
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)										++	
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type					Proportion of hits by theme						
	2020-to date												
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	Budget (€):												
	Budget (€):	Swaziland	Tanzania, l	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Mauritius	DRC						

SAF	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to development and implementation of the AMCOW Ministerial Decision on AIP with Partners named in the Decision; AMCOW, AfDB, AWF, NEPAD-AUDA and GWP • Mobilise resources and launch AIP flagship programmes on PIDA Water, WACDEP-G and Project Preparation Facilities Partnership (AIP-PPF) • Mobilise partners for AIP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eur 4.5 million mobilised from Austrian Development Agency for WACDEP-G implementation. • Proposal for Continental AIP Transboundary Water Investments developed and submitted to PIDA PAP II.
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> AIP support to PIDA Water infrastructure (AIP-PIDA Water) and SADC Transboundary water governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate processes that can lead to strengthened transboundary cooperation in the SADC region and Pan-African process in collaboration with AUDA-NEPAD, ANBO, AMCOW • Facilitate engagements to promote gender equality and social inclusion (youth and women) • Support SADC, RBOs and countries in the SADC region in planning and implementing IWRM, and in transboundary water resources management • Support SADC, RBOs and countries in the SADC region in planning and implementing IWRM, • Supporting RBOs and institutions in the SADC Region to have knowledge and capacity for IWRM planning/implementation, ICM, Gender transformative approaches, innovation for youth • Support implementation of the PIDA Water Infrastructure programme in collaboration with NEPAD-AUD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Lesotho with the implementation of the Lesotho Integrated Catchment Management Project commenced in 2020. • Support to SADC in the development process of the fifth Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP V) at the Regional Visioning Workshop held in February 2020. The main goal of the workshop was to assist with the identification of key areas of intervention to drive the implementation of the regional water programme from 2021 – 2025. • Support to SADC in the development of the RSAP V through the planning, coordination and facilitation of various stakeholder consultations scheduled in October and November 2021. In addition to this, GWPSA will also be supporting the establishment of an Expert Group to guide the development of the RSAP V. • GWP is supporting the PIDA Water Infrastructure Programme through involvement in the Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM). The support includes coordinating the countries RECs and project owners for Service Delivery Mechanism support from AUDA NEPAD (Lesotho Botswana Water Transfer and Numbiel Dam and Noordoewer-Vioolsdrift Dam) • 42 water projects mobilised for submission in the PIDA PAP II through support to AUDA NEPAD • Support to AUDA NEPAD in the use of the job creation toolkit to screen PIDA PAP II projects and to provide input to the refinement of the job creation toolkit • Support to mobilise resources to PIDA Water Projects through the hiring of a Consultant to develop a Resource Mobilisation strategy for prioritised PIDA Water Projects. • Support the Lesotho ICM facilitation of engagements to link the youth in Lesotho to regional capacity development and knowledge sharing activities (SAYWIN) • Support SADC Member States to adopt youth transformative approaches, and procure youth innovative products and services • GWPSA's special session at the WaterNet/WARFSA/GWPSA Symposium was organised by GWPSA to facilitate learning on ICM from Lesotho to the region. • Supporting the development of a regional capacity development and learning strategy for Lesotho to align to the regional and international best practices. • Support to the 9th RBO workshop planning to be held in 2021
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> AIP support to Gender Transformative Water Climate Development (AIP-WACDEP G)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gender analysis on the target five countries in the five regions of Africa undertaken. The results of the analysis are defining the baselines and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate Pan-African process to strengthen development and implementation AIP-WACDEP G in collaboration with AMCOW, AUC Support global programming and implementation of global climate resilience programme including resource mobilising for GCF readiness programme and other climate funds Mobilize partners to provide coordinated support to countries in the SADC region for preparing water projects to access climate finance and engagement with private sector Support institutions in the SADC region in integrating water security and climate resilience issues into development processes and plans (e.g. NAPs, NDCs, NDPs etc.) Support institutions to promote gender transformative approaches in water resources management and in building climate resilience in the SADC region and in the African continent – this will also be done through demonstration projects Supporting RBOs and institutions in the SADC Region to have knowledge and capacity for Gender transformative approaches, and for preparing and implementing climate resilience investment projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> context and are providing input to the preparation of detailed country program work plans. GWP and GCF sign UDS 2.2 million Grant Agreement for the development of the Republic of Zambia’s National Adaptation Plan Webinar Series on Coordinating, Implementing and Financing National Climate and Water Policy Frameworks organized in collaboration with the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility, the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) and Cap-Net. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webinar 1: Interactions between water and different sectors Webinar 2: Implementation Webinar 3: Climate finance Technical input provided to the SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan which is currently being revised to ensure alignment to regional and global priorities. Specifically, support was provided in reviewing the “water” and “means of implementation” sections of the strategy. A new section on gender equality, and women, youth and vulnerable groups also included in the new draft strategy. Support provided in carrying out a study on the impact of COVID-19 on the water sector in the SADC region. Climate issues and gender considered in the study. GCF Readiness Proposals prepared and submitted to the GCF for eSwatini, Sudan, Montenegro, Somalia, Sri Lanka and SADC region. GWPO is the delivery partner for the submitted proposals. A A draft multi-country readiness proposal was prepared and submitted to the GCF for the SADC countries. Still under review by the GCF SADC HYCOS concept note has been revised based on comments from the GCF GCF Livingstone concept note for climate proofing Livingstone water supply has been revised based on the comments from GCF Improving climate resilience in Eswatini through the integrated management of mountain ecosystems. The A project proposal for project preparation grant has been submitted by Eswatini and UNEP was approved to theby AFDB for review. The GCF proposal will be developed in 2021 and submitted to the GCF this year.
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> AIP support to Project Preparation Facilities for IWRM, WEF Nexus and SDG investments (AIP-PPF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate Pan-African process to strengthen development of AIP-PPFN to accelerate implementation of IWRM, WEF Nexus and SDG investments in collaboration with ICA Project Preparation Facilities Network, AfDB/AWF, AUDA-NEPAD, and others Provide support to SADC in implementing (operationalizing) the SADC WEF Nexus Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval of the SADC Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus Governance Framework at the SADC Joint Meeting of Ministers Responsible for Water and Energy The Southern Youth Water Action Network (SAYWIN) launched in 2019 was been incorporated ion in government consultations, facilitated by encouraged by SADC secretariat.at the 31ST WRTC meeting Continuous Mobilization of resources for SAYWIN Action Programme Project Preparation Facility newsletter has been circulated to partners SADC EU WEF Nexus Phase II contract signing Support to Botswana, DRC, Lesotho, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia to host multi-stakeholder workshops for the 2020 SDG 6.5.1 reporting cycle with UNEP-DHI.

- Promote the WEF Nexus approach for achieving sustainable development in the SADC region and in Member States
- Support implementation of the SADC WEF Youth Innovation Network (SAYWIN)
- Supporting RBOs and institutions in the SADC Region to have knowledge and capacity for WEF Nexus
- Provide support to strengthening of Project Preparation Partnership

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The planned 2020 regional activities were greatly affected by the onset of COVID-19. The following key activities and projects were affected

AIP Support Programmes	Planned vs achieved analysis of projects
AIP SDG Water Investments	<p>SADC EU WEF Nexus Phase II Key highlights and targets set for the SADC EU WEF Nexus project were set with the expectation that the contract signing was scheduled to occur in March 2020. Due to Covid-19, the budget and key activities scheduled had to be revised to accommodate social distancing restrictions. These changes resulted in the contract signing date moving from the anticipated date of March to September 2020. Because of this late start several key activities and highlights that were planned around this project were not able to be implemented and will be carried through to 2021.</p> <p>SDG 6.5.1 Support Programme As part of the SDG 6.5.1 2020 reporting process and the GWP SDG IWRM support programme GWPSA supported 6 countries (Lesotho, Tanzania, Botswana, Malawi, DRC, Zambia) in hosting a multi-stakeholder workshop to facilitate input to the completion of the SDG 6.5.1 survey. The social distancing restrictions enforced by countries posed a challenge to the coordination and timing of this event, however, countries such as Lesotho, Tanzania, Malawi, DRC and Zambia were able to host successful workshops. Botswana has faced significant challenges due to the restrictions imposed by Covid-19 which has delayed the submission of the survey to UNEP. Botswana and Tanzania have also been selected for the SDG SP Stage 2 process to develop IWRM implementation plans. Tanzania has submitted a concept note outlining their proposed activities and budget for Stage 2. Both documents are currently under review by GWPSA and GWPO. It is envisioned that the bulk of these Stage 2 activities will be carried out in 2021.</p>
Transboundary Water PIDA Investments	<p>9th SADC River Basin Organisations Workshop The 9th SADC River Basin Organisations Workshop was scheduled to be held in Lusaka, Zambia in April 2020. The social distancing and travel ban measures that were imposed due to COVID-19 meant that the workshop had to be postponed to 2021 to ensure that a face to face event could be hosted.</p> <p>BuPuSa IUCN GEF The project is still in the preparatory phase ahead of final approval for funding by the GEF Secretariat. It was envisioned that the approval would be granted by the 30th of September, however, still awaiting notification of final approval of funding.</p> <p>Limpopo UNDP GEF The program implementation was delayed due to COVID-19. To date the countries have been consulted on the project. A stakeholder engagement and gender strategy as well as a plan for implementing safeguards during implementation</p>

	<p>have been delayed due to COVID-19 related constraints linked to identifying the pilot sites for the project.</p> <p>Lesotho ICM An 18-month grant was awarded by the GIZ but was backdated by 1 month due to covid-19 delays. This resulted in the fast-tracking of implementation. A field project management unit was established.</p> <p>International Water Law Training A face to face training was scheduled to occur in 2020, however, the COVID-19 social distancing restrictions prohibited an event of the nature. GWP administered an online survey to partners and alumni to establish whether there was appetite to develop an online course. Funding partners like Geneva Water Hub indicated that they were unsure of their relative contribution due to COVID-19. Therefore, efforts were refocused to establishing an online community of practice with alumni in lieu of face to face or physical training. Face to face training will resume in 2021.</p> <p>Resilient Waters (USAID) GWP SA has a grant to support RBOs in the region – the implementation of the grant has been delayed due to COVID-19. It was supposed to deliver two capacity development plans for OKACOM and LIMCOM – and a Stakeholder Strategy for BUPUSA. Work has started during the last quarter working closely with the Secretariats. The work is also supporting the development of a Hosting Agreement between Mozambique and Zimbabwe – for the establishment of the BUPUSA Tri-basin Institution.</p>
AIP WACDEP-G	<p>AIP WACDEP-G The program implementation was expected to start from January 2020. However, it started from April 2020 when the global attention was on COVID-19. This affected program inception in general and gender analysis in particular.</p> <p>Similarly, it was expected that the GCF supported NAP project in Zambia will start implementation in January 2020. However, it started from July 2020.</p>

Despite the challenges that occurred there were several successes GWPSA was able to achieve in 2020 that contributed significantly towards ensuring the continuation of work within the region, namely:

- Development of the overall Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) document and the support programme documents (AIP SDG Water Investments and AIP Transboundary PIDA Water Investments)
- Support in the development of a regional assessment on the impact of COVID-19 in the SADC Water Sector
- Establishing online workshops (e.g. successfully implement RSAP V consultations, LIMCOM GEF proposal inception and consultation workshops and development of the Botswana Water Reuse Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and knowledge management products)
- GWP SA and GWP Botswana working with the World Bank IFC successfully supported the Botswana Water Utility Corporation (WUC) in developing communication and engagement strategies on water reuse.
- The Zambia NAP Agreement was signed, with an online signing ceremony taking place virtually during the GWP Regional Days
- GWP signed the contract with Austria Development Agency on WACDEP-G. The Africa Coordination Unit has successfully initiated the programme – setting up teams in the regions and countries to implement the programme.
- GWP SA supported AUDA in the ensuring a number of water projects were submitted for PIDA PAP II. GWP SA is also supporting water projects in the AUDA Service Delivery Mechanism (SDM) – this work is effectively supporting the implementation of the GWP/AUDA MoU.
- Successfully conducted the International Water Law survey with the alumina – the survey had massive response and will guide GWP further support.
- Support to LIMCOM in the development of the Project Document for the GEF funding through a Responsible Party Agreement with UNDP
- The GWP SA NPC had several successful due diligence assessments notably the, OSS due diligence and UNDP Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) dictates policies and procedures for capacity assessment, cash transfer modality, audit, assurance and monitoring

- Development of the LIMCOM Gender Action Plan (for GEF) and the overall Gender Strategy
- Develop proposal to support SADC and GIZ in implementing COVID-19 response actions through the provision of WASH facilities and raising awareness at select border posts

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- The UNICEF WASH Project was listed as a challenge in the 2019 Annual report. Significant progress has been made through GWP’s existing contracts particularly the online course for which received positive responses.
- The COVID-19 pandemic brought in a number of challenges with regards to consultations and stakeholder engagement – however, it has also ensured that a number of stakeholders in the region familiarise with having meetings online. Going forward, it will be important to have a good understanding as to which meetings will be virtual or physical.
- Strengthening CWPs still remains a key priority for GWPSA. Significant improvements were made in 2020 to improve the status of Country Water Partnerships. To date 2 CWPs are fully accredited with GWPO and another 2 applications have been submitted to GWPO and are awaiting approval. It is envisioned that 2021 will see the submission of 9 additional CWP accreditation applications to GWPO. A brief status report of each of the CWPs is shown in the table below.

CWP	Status of the Country Water Partnership	Proposed Next Steps
Angola	There is a Chairperson, Jose Joao da Silva. There is no Coordinator currently. There is however an updated list of partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene a one on one meeting to clarify on the prioritised activities the CWP needs to undertake for strengthening. • Target is to submit accreditation application by April 2021.
Botswana	Chairperson, Prof Piet Kebugang Kenabatho. The current Coordinator is Thato Morule. Since being accredited in June 2019, the Botswana Water Partnership and GWPSA have successfully worked together on several projects. These include stakeholder engagement and communications support to the IFC Glen Valley Water Reuse Plan in Gaborone and the SDG 6.5.1 multi stakeholder workshops and survey. In addition to the project work done, a proposal was also developed in joint partnership with GWPSA and the CWP and submitted to UNDP for the review of the Botswana Nationally Determined Contributions. While operations in Botswana have been greatly affected due to Covid-19, the partnership between the regional secretariat and CWP has developed a model which can be followed with other CWPs in future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision and implementation of the annual workplan
Comoros	No CWP exists at present. A one-on one meeting is currently being arranged to explain the accreditation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is establish a CWP in 2021.
DRC	Chairperson in place, Mr Bienvenue Mulwa Yvonne Ibekele Saila, as well as a Coordinator Eugene Shamba Nzitatira. The host agreement has been finalized and the draft constitution requires review and approval from the CWP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal review of the CWP accreditation documents • Development of workplan for implementation • Partners meeting to adopt the constitution • Update the partners list • Elections for the steering committee will occur in the last week of October 2020. • Target is to submit accreditation application by April 2021.

Eswatini	Revitalisation of the CWP is underway. A CWP Consultation workshop will be scheduled to elect a new chairperson. An updated list of partners is available.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updating the constitution • Revision of the annual workplan • Target is to submit accreditation application by April 2021.
Lesotho	All documents required for accreditation are in place. Outstanding is the Partners meeting and election of an Executive Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a study to determine the added value of the CWP in Lesotho to avoid duplication and build synergies • Target is to submit accreditation application by end of 2020
Madagascar	Neither Chairperson nor Coordinator in place at this stage. No CWP in place. There has been no response from the contacts in country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach SADC or the Ministry of Water to see if they are able to assist with a focal point who can help to revitalize the CWP • Target is establish a CWP in 2021
Malawi	Chairperson in place (Mr Samuel Bota) and a Coordinator (Prof Victor Chipofya) and Treasurer (Dr Theresa Mkandawire). A Host Agreement is also currently in place. GWPSA assisted the MWP with preparation of their Partners Meeting where the Constitution and Work Plan were adopted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of Executive Committee • Target is to submit accreditation application by end of 2020
Mauritius	No CWP at present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach the Ministry of Water to see if they are able to assist with a focal point who can help revitalize the CWP • Target is establish a CWP in 2021
Mozambique	Neither Chairperson nor Coordinator in place. The CWP responsibilities have been assigned to the Ministry of Water for assistance until a secretariat is established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene a one on one meeting to clarify on the prioritised activities the CWP needs to undertake for strengthening. • Target is to submit accreditation application by April 2021.
Namibia	The Chairperson is Maria Amakall, and the Coordinator is Ms Bernadette Shalumbu. A host agreement is in place with the Namibia Chamber of Environment. The workplan is currently being finalized. Outstanding tasks are the Annual Partners Meeting and election of the executive Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target is to submit accreditation application by end of 2020
Seychelles	No CWP, No Chairperson nor a Coordinator in Seychelles. In essence, there is no CWP in Seychelles. The Ministry was asked to develop a government entity to take responsibility for the revitalisation. Draft host agreement, constitution and workplan have been developed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry to appoint a public entity to coordinate the establishment of the CWP. • Target is establish a CWP in 2021
South Africa	Ms Lindiwe Lusenga, DDG at Department of Water and Sanitation, is the Acting Chair. An ExCo meeting will be arranged and elections for the new Chair are expected to take place in November 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft constitution needs to be revised • Sign host agreement with WRC • Develop workplan in consultation with the Partners • Target is to submit accreditation application by April 2021.
Tanzania	Tanzania CWP is the most functional and is one of the two Partnerships that acquired Accreditation to GWPO. The Chairperson, Dr Victor Kongo and Coordinator Ms Diana Kimbute, as well as the Current Partners list are in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the CWP workplan
Zambia	A full Executive committee is in place and chaired by Mr Kelvin Chitumbo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting feedback on the accreditation application submitted to GWPO

	Awaiting an assessment from GWPO on the accreditation application submitted in 2019. A workplan and secretariat are in place with projects running in country.	
Zimbabwe	The current Chairperson from the Ministry, Mr Zvikomborero Manyangadze, the Coordinator, Mr Wensley Muchineri. Active CWP awaiting an assessment from GWPO on the accreditation application submitted in 2019. A workplan and secretariat are in place with projects running in country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting feedback on the accreditation application submitted to GWPO

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁵	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1M	
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	50M	
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	2	
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	6	4
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	1	
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	2	9
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2	2
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	4	5
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	5	11
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1	1
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	1	1
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	1	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	15	5
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	4	4
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	4	5
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1	1
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	5	20
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	2	6
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	30	4

²⁵ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁵	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	3	2
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	5	6
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	3	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated		
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	3	4
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	2	2
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	2	1

3.1.13 West Africa

Progress Report (elements)		West Africa									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fas	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):	1300000	300000								
		Guinea-Biss	Liberia	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leo	Togo	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):					1000000					
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fas	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	A Policies	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Guinea-Biss	Liberia	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leo	Togo	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2020-to date										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									
		/ + ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2020-to date										
INPUTS (Budgets)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina Fas	Cape Verdi	Cote d'Ivoi	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):	Guinea-Biss	Liberia	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leo	Togo	

WAF	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Highlight 1:</i> GWP WA will support efforts towards achieving the global water Agenda in West African, including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030 in accordance with the GWP change agenda including water solutions for the SDGs, Climate resilience, Transboundary cooperation, Youth engagement. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities. The various themes/ issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including, WACDEP, IDMP-WA, SDG PF, VFDM and some new other initiatives that are being developed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Covid-19 pandemic has had tremendous impacts on the implementation of the 2020 work plan making impossible to carry out most of the planned activities and difficult to plan new ones as well. • The first phase of the ongoing project TFTC was concluded in Benin and Burkina Faso as well as in Togo. A submission for a second phase was made and accepted for funding by the Quebec Government. Youth, Gender, Climate change resilience are all considered in the implementation of the TFTC. • The Volta Flood and Drought Management (VFDM) activities funded by Adaptation Fund were highly impacted by the barrier measures in the countries. However, an assessment of needs and capacities in terms of flood and drought forecasting and warning in the Volta Basin has been made and data are being collected to design and run the VoltAlarm platform • The SDG/SP delivered mostly in stage 1 on the SDG6.5.1 monitoring IWRM implementation in seven (7) countries (Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal), and Benin was supported at technical level on SDG 6.5.1 monitoring. Stage 2 activities started in Mali (where the CWP is assisting DNH in the implementation of the IWRM action plan) and the finalisation of concept notes are underway for Senegal, Burkina Faso and Niger. Stage 3 activities in Ghana are also ongoing. • WACDED Gender programme started in Benin and at regional level in particular with the recruitment of the programme staff for the region and in Benin, gender analysis, and preparation of the regional project document. • The Mekrou Project Phase 2 Niger inception meeting could not be held but the Project Management Team (PMT) has been recruited, ToRs developed and calls to recruit consultant for studies launched. The Project fist Steering Committee meeting was organised in Niamey with recommendations and decisions to the implementing partners. • The implementation of the Governance Component of the OmiDelta programme in Benin implemented by a consortium including CWP-Benin, the NGO ALCRER and Social WATCH Benin has recorded a lot progress in strengthening of the capacities of structures in charge of the consultation or monitoring of the respect of human rights related to water and the improvement of climate resilience, equity and sustainability in water management in the Ouémé Delta.
<p><i>Highlight 2:</i> GWP WA will work to strengthen collaboration with traditional strategic partners including RECs, RBO, States, local governments, NGOs, youth, women and expand actions for engaging with new partners including the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though many activities could not be implemented because of the health pandemic, collaboration has been maintained and even strengthened with traditional partners including ECOWAS/WRMC, IUCN, WAEMU, VBA, NBA. Collaboration was also

<p>private sector working outside the water box. There is a need to work to engage new categories of partners in the implementation of water solutions in West Africa. CWP's will be requested to develop initiatives towards or jointly with the private sector actors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> developed with the newly established Mono Basin Authority (MBA) with the signature of a MoU. The various projects have given an opportunity to work closely with government institutions at appropriate levels, municipalities, youth and women's group accordingly. Efforts have been done to engage new partners mostly in the private sector together with Waterpreneurs.
<p><i>Highlight 3:</i> The mobilisation of financial resources is key to GWP-WA's outreach and impact in implementing activities that can positively affect people's lives; fundraising will be a major focus of GWP-WA in the region during 2020 and throughout the 2020-2022 three-year programme period. GWP-WA will develop joint initiatives in Project development with key partner organizations, and the CWP's. All experiences will be explored to work with funding partners including the Green Climate Fund and others.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the last four years, GWP-WA made a lot of efforts to mobilize financial resources for the implementation of activities at regional and country levels. The projects that are implemented or planned (TFTC phase 2) have all included specific concrete actions that have a direct impact on populations' lives. Funding has been mobilized for TFTC phase 2 (from Government of Quebec) and Mekrou Project Phase 2 Niger (from European Commission) Concept notes have also been developed and submitted in response to proposals for calls for projects from certain technical and financial partners including the Global Mechanism to UNCCD, ENABEL, the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Fund, etc. The IUCN/PACO new programme called PREE, to which development GWP-WA contributed, has developed collaborations and GWP-WA will be one of the implementing partners for specific identified activities. These concept notes and proposals have been developed together with several partners at national, regional and global levels including UNEP, IUCN, UNICEF, CWP Senegal, CWP Burkina Faso. Different donors have been and will further approached to raise climate funding including at bilateral and multilateral levels. The Project titled "Reversing Ecosystem and Water Degradation in the Volta River Basin (REWarD-Volta River Basin)" submitted to GEF in December 2019 came back with comments from GEF Secretariat to be addressed for next submission Lot of information have been shared with CWP's on possibilities of proposals submission to donors and plans are being made to develop a capacity building training on projects writing to help them raise funds for their activities' implementation
<p><i>Highlight 4:</i> Knowledge development and management efforts will be pursued including the exploration of new ways for working with Media. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" will be issued and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain making a link the GWP Toolbox.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This year efforts have been made to develop impact stories on achievements made in the region. These stories will be financed and shared as the contributions of West Africa to GWP impact on sustainable development in the region. Publication of Running Water issue on Fouta Djallon highlands is being finalized.
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The implementation of planned activities in 2020 has been greatly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The year was strategic for GWP-WA in the sense that the Mekrou Project second phase in Niger started and the Volta Flood and</p>	

Drought Management (VFDM) project was to have a full year of implementation after its official launch in June 2019. During the first three quarters of the year, no concrete activities could be realized however. Virtual meetings could be organized with all the limitations related to technical and internet connection issues in the region.

Only the last quarter allowed to resume some activities in the countries with the easing of the Covid-19 barrier measures put in place by the countries.

The inception meeting of The Mekrou Project could not be organized in time due to security reasons (jihadist attack in the area where the workshop was being planned) however, information sessions were organized to mobilize stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the activities and the project Steering Committee was organized.

VFDM national workshops were postponed many times but 5 out of 6 national workshops were finally held in September and October.

The finalization of TFTC phase 1 was somewhat difficult because of the barrier measures imposed by Governments. A new phase for which the funding has been accepted by the Quebec Government has yet to start.

WACDEP-G started in particular with the recruitment at regional and national of Programme staff, gender analysis, and preparation of the regional project document. Activities started being implemented as well.

To note that, despite the challenges, 8 countries were successfully supported for SDG 6.5.1 monitoring in 2020.

A lot of effort has been deployed to mobilize funds at regional and country levels to allow the implementation of GWP activities. Key successes in this regard include the mobilization of funding for TFTC phase 2 (from Government of Quebec) and Mekrou Project Phase 2 Niger (from European Commission). Good progress has also been made on a number of proposals and perspectives for joint collaboration with partners this year.

Both GWP-WA Steering Committee meetings (spring and fall) were held virtually.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The main challenge was that one related to working remotely using virtual means with the internet connectivity issues experienced in the Region. A lot of investments at this level were made to allow the staff achieve with less impact on the schedule. This also affected the collaboration with partners but allowed also to develop new initiative related to collaboration and coordination of activities.

Not all partners have the same level of internet literacy and this was a challenge working remotely with some of them.

This taught GWP-WA to organize better to adapt to unforeseen situations.


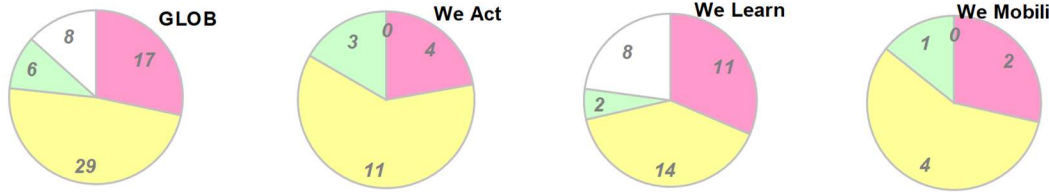
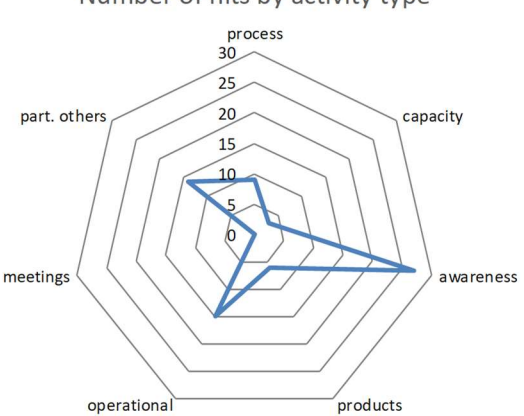
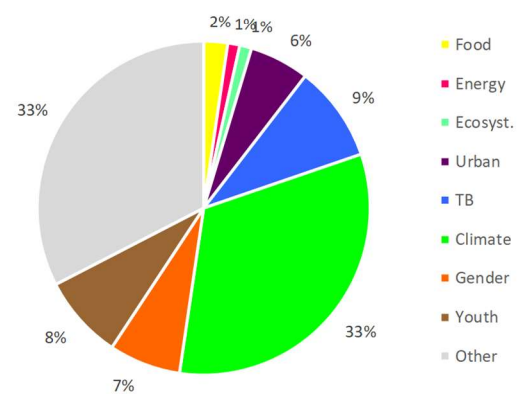
Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁶	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1.5M	2M
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	5M	1.3M
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	1	
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		5
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	1	
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	1	
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	2	2
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	3	8
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	2	
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	1	
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	1	
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	1	1
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	1	1
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	2	
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	2	2
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	4	20
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	2	1
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	2	3
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies	1	
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	3	
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	3	8
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	3
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	500	30
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	5	19

²⁶ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan
December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁶	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	3	10
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	1	2
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	70%	80%
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	2
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	3	3
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	1	

3.2 For GWPO

3.2.1 Summary data Global Agenda

Progress Report (elements)	Global		
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)	Global	Value Added (proxy €):	
	Global	Beneficiaries (NB):	
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)	Global	Investments (leverage):	
	Global	Value Added (proxy €):	
2020-to date	Global	Beneficiaries (NB):	
	Global	Investments (leverage):	
2020-to date	Global	A Policies	0
	Global	B Institutional roles	1
2020-to date	Global	C Management Instruments	1
	Global	Total	2
2020-to date	Global	A Policies	
	Global	B Institutional roles	
2020-to date	Global	C Management Instruments	
	Global	Total	
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)			
	2020-to date	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	
2020-to date	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)		+
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)		++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	Number of hits by activity type		
			
2020-to date	Proportion of hits by theme		
			
INPUTS (Budgets)	Global	Budget (€):	
	Global	Budget (€):	

3.2.2 GWPO Secretariat

Global	
WORKPLAN 2020 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2020
<p><i>Office of the Executive Secretary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened GWP Governance Funding trajectory for the new strategy implemented GWP mobilization capacity enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GWP Steering Committee, during their December 2019 meeting, decided to put the majority of the suggested (by the former ES) work on updating the GWP Governance on hold until further notice. No indications from the SC for bringing this work back on the agenda during 2020 as the focus was re-shifted to resource mobilization, operation and organizational matters. Two governance items that remained and got approved were a) an appointed youth seat on the GWP Steering Committee as of December 2020 and b) updated approach and rotation schedule for regional appointments on the GWP Steering Committee. Global Coordinator, Strategic Partnerships and Resources hired as of May 2020. Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy 2020-2022 developed during Q3 (first-ever for GWP) and endorsed by the GWP Steering Committee in September 2020, a concrete guidance document in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of GWPs resource mobilization efforts. Strategy 2020-2025 funding pipeline established, to a large extent secured and a robust plan for engaging with existing and potentially new donors developed and thoroughly followed up on. Very good progress on financial targets achieved in the last 6 months of 2020: 70% of funding secured for 2020-2022, 95%+ of funding for 2020-2022 expected (as of October 2020).
<p><i>Finance/Administration/HR Unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Administration Unit: Continue to keep the fiduciary standard at the highest possible level. Outcome: unqualified audits. Continue to strengthen the financial management at regional and country level – with focus on the country level; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support implementation of adequate accounting softwares, when possible the ERP software used by GWPO Through the Financial Capacity Assessments of the CWPs, identify weak areas and in collaboration with the regional offices prepare and implement action plans Continued active and constructive dialogue between the financial officers at CWP, RWP, and GWPO levels through day-to-day contacts, finance workshops with CWPs and/or RWPs, on site financial assessments. <p>Outcomes: An increasing number of CWP are set up to receive GWP funds and/or locally raised funds. (FINCAP Green; 2019 all 13 RWPs and 34 CWPs).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2019 Audit unqualified. No observations in the Management Letter. Reduced number of observations in the regional Management Letters. Good prospects for a good audit for 2020. Some uncertainty regarding GWP EAF. Some limited progress, one FTE vacancy forced Finance to focus outside the network strengthening. Three virtual workshops. <p>FINCAP Green; 13 RWP and 44 CWPs</p>

<p>The observations in the local auditors Management Letters are reduced in terms of numbers and significance. (2019: 10 observations, out of which 1 being significant)</p> <p>An increased number (2-3) of network entities where the GWPO and/or the RWP Financial Officer can provide hand on support through the ERP software. (2019; 2 CWPs are running the software and 1 RWP and 1 CWP in the process of implementing)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve internal processes for efficiency and robustness. Outcome: 5.5 FTE of staff will be able to manage, with quality, a larger portfolio/FTE of core and designated funding. (2019; 8.1m core and 2.7m of designated funding, 4 FTE ->2.7m/FTE) 	<p>Reduced number of observations, none being significant.</p> <p>Due to vacancy as well as Covid not done</p> <p>Upgraded Decisions Archive going live late 2020</p> <p>The number of recruitments made 2019-2020 (xx) has by far exceeded the normal average of about 3/year. Recruitments and onboarding of new staff poses a time challenge to the whole organisation.</p>
<p><i>Communications Unit:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the number and diversity of GWP Partners by working with RWPs and others Increase the capacity of the network to deliver quality communications Four Communities of Practice actively operating IWRM ToolBox revamped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small increase in number, diversity steady. Increase in engagement: 104 entries submitted by Partners to Water ChangeMaker Awards, SDG 6.5.1 workshops engaged c. 250 Partners, Network Meeting engaged more than 300 Partners (tbc). Four new RWP Comms Officers recruited and onboarded. Monthly meetings with inter-regional knowledge exchange. Training in Nov on digital comms, website, gender comms. Communities of Practice and ToolBox delayed, and moved to another Unit. GWPO Comms Strategy developed. Comms leadership to WCMA on outreach, comms community, and website Comms leadership to Transboundary MOOC on outreach, comms community, and videos Comms leadership to SDG 6.5.1 on outreach Migration of Office 365 to improved platform for IT management and user experience
<p><i>Network Operations Unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To initiate and advance on the new GWP Business Plan 2020-2022 To upscale the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme, including the facilitation of the next round of national monitoring of SDG indicator 6.5.1 in 60 countries and increased collaboration with the UNDP GoAL programme To globally coordinate the management of the GCF readiness programme in all GWP regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successfully developing a (first-ever for GWP) 3- year business plan for GWP -operationalizing the 2020-2025 GWP Strategy making necessary adjustments with regards to the Covid-19 situation. Advancing on several fronts in the business plan year 1 despite major challenges with the global pandemic. With UNEP’s support, GWP was able to facilitate reporting on SDG 6.5.1 in 60 countries, through both online and in-person consultations, producing multi-stakeholder input and buy-in on national priorities for implementing IWRM. The UNDP GoAL-Waters programme has supported two CWPs to implement SDG-related activities, in Armenia and Vietnam, for a total amount of approx. 200K USD. The GWP Water & Climate Resilience Programme has continued to coordinate the management of its GCF Readiness support across GWP regions, via the Continental Project Preparation Partnerships for

	<p>Climate Resilient Water Projects (in Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean, and Latin America). GCF Readiness support is provided at three levels:</p> <p><u>To countries:</u> A) Directly to countries that request support for GCF Readiness proposal preparation by nominating GWPO as a GCF Readiness Delivery Partner, for ex NAP development (2.2M USD): Zambia, approved 30 March 2020. B) Where GWP has not yet been nominated as a Delivery Partner, but is requested by the CWP and other country-level GCF stakeholders for awareness raising and capacity building support</p> <p><u>Across GWP Regions:</u> Cross sharing of “GCF Readiness proposal development and implementation: early experiences and lessons” among GWP Regions, with the view to build internal GWP stakeholder mobilization and programme development capacity</p> <p><u>Globally, open to all:</u> Awareness raising on GCF Readiness via global water & climate webinars, set of 6 in 2020.</p>
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<p><i>Technical Committee</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP “IWRM Implementation Experience Competition” to surface implementation experiences from across GWP partners and allies • Support/Coach GWP leadership by identifying and sharing perspectives on trends and emerging insights, e.g., comment on knowledge gained from the implementation experience across the GWP community as expressed in publications, provide comments on activities and offering ideas looking forward, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selected TEC members participated in to Water ChangeMaker Awards, WCMA juries. • Perspectives Paper on ‘WATER STORAGE: BUILDING RESILIENCE’ drafted (may be published by year end) • Work on TEC reform put on hold • TEC Chair leading the selection process of new SC members.
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved: Peter

- ◆ The initiated governance reform work was put on hold – in recognition of the complexity and time needed to address this properly. As agreed with SC, efforts were re-directed to resource, further strengthening operations (programme delivery, support countries/regions), Organization (HR) and Strategy (Fundraising, Comms plan).
- ◆ Adjustments were made to programme delivery due to covid-19 pandemic. We see solid deliveries overall, good progress in many regions, lots of adaptation to the “New normal” successfully moving several projects (workshops/consultations online for example in the SDG support programme).
- ◆ Partnership & Resource Mobilization area – very good progress in the last 6 months of 2020: 74.9% of funding secured for 2020-2022, 92.8%+ of funding for 2020-2022 expected (as of November 2020). Global Coordinator, Strategic Partnerships and Resource position filled.
- ◆ Stepping up our support to regions, additional 100k EUR used up in a few weeks only – very good initiatives coming in to further strengthen regional deliveries,
- ◆ The 2021 planning process working even closer with regions, linking our global work plan focus and deliveries with regional priorities, learning from 2020, becoming leaner and more efficient
- ◆ Good progress in following up our organizational challenges in particular with regards to HR People management at the secretariat.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations

- Year 2020 marks the first year of the implementation of our new strategy and while we entered the year with full throttle ahead - after a relatively normal first quarter (Q1) of the year – we faced some unexpected challenges due to Covid-19.

- Starting in Q2- onwards, GWP stepped up its risk management- and analysis specifically highlighting the increased risks for GWP's positioning in a Covid-19 world, in particular risks to delivery of operations, organization, and strategy.
- Our overall approach includes working on the high-level positioning of the organization with regards to Covid-19, identifying potential opportunities, yet keeping our focus on our commitments which we have set ourselves up to do in our strategy, business plan, and 2020 work plan.
- We work proactively to address and alleviate the key risks highlighted in the risk register including specific emphasis on ramping up resource mobilization, maintaining quality operations (thematic and global) as well as strengthening our network capacity (StRONG programme).
- We decided- early on in light of the Covid-19 situation- to step up our work on virtual environments considerably in our core themes and programmes, moving most programme components from face-to-face meetings and workshops to virtual gatherings. In end of Q2 we decided to launch an additional (100 K EUR) support programme to regions as part of the StRONG programme (with funds saved from cancelled travel at GWPO).
- In end of Q2 we also took action to mitigate risks related to funding and developed a Partnership and Resource mobilization strategy 2020-2022 to drive Resource Mobilization and partnerships forward; analyzing financial needs and strategic targets- building in the perspectives of Covid.
- We have also developed a new Communication and Engagement strategy with the purpose to: Increase Partner engagement, Increase the visibility of water in development processes and Strengthen GWP network's capacity to deliver.
- We are regularly revisiting our risk mitigation efforts (through our monthly business meeting, bi-weekly operations meetings as well as within the GWPO Management Team meetings) and in close dialogue with our regions –making necessary adjustments as we move ahead in the implementation of our work programs. We are taking onboard these lessons learned in 2020 and have embedded this learning into the work plan 2021.

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁷	2020 Results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management		
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced		
O1	No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security		1
O2	No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels		
O3	No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level		
O4	No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change		
O5	No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination		
O6	No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution		
O7	No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion		
O8	No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers		
O9	No. of formal data sharing arrangements established		
O10	No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security		
O11	No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures		
O12	No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels		
O13	No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements		
O14	No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced		
OT1.1	No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management		
OT1.2	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.3	No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM		
OT1.4	No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes		
OT1.5	No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies		
OT1.6	No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance		
OT1.7	No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6		
OT1.8	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.9	No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.10	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.11	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes		

²⁷ As included in the GWP 2020 Workplan December 2020

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2020 Targets ²⁷	2020 Results
OT2.2	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented		
OT2.3	No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated	5	7
OT2.4	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	0
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated	75%	NA
OT2.6	No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	10	7
OT3.1	RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		
OT3.2	No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making		
OT3.3	No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	2	0

Annex A – Cap-Net progress report summary 2020



International Network for Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management

2020 Progress Report Summary

Summary

There is no doubt that the outbreak of COVID-19 impacted Cap-Net activities in 2020 and disrupted anticipated ways of delivery and outreach. **Cap-Net** managed to implement a number of **COVID-19 Crisis Adaptations for Greater Resilience** early on, providing flexibility and allowing effective response to the pressing needs on the ground, and taking full advantage of the Cap-Net Virtual Campus. This pandemic is a health crisis; however, its social, economic and political impacts threaten to leave a serious effect for the years to come. In 2020, Cap-Net continued to help countries and communities to respond to needs on the ground. In the weeks and months ahead, we will have to scale up our collective efforts, making strengthening partnerships more relevant than ever before.

Delivery snapshot



Continuing as an 'agent of change', Cap-Net further aligned itself through core strategic and thematic areas. Figure 1 provides an estimated snapshot of Cap-Net's impact throughout 2020 in terms of outreach and investment and contribution to UNDP's Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme (GWOGSP).



2,400 water stakeholders trained



130 countries reached



USD 1,100,000 invested



USD 1,700,000 leveraged



1 manual revised;
2 case studies



Virtual campus and website revamped

Context

As COVID-19 Crisis Adaptations for Greater Resilience allowed 2020 delivery to align seamlessly with Cap-Net's mandate and goals i.e. Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management. For actionable alleviation at no cost, Cap-Net has re-positioned itself by increasing outreach, through tailored online courses, tutorials, webinars, blogs, videos and guidance notes. This approach ensures relevant positioning, allowing the network to continue to deliver on capacity development commitments into the uncertain future.

Summary orientation and revised work is based on three anchor points:

Global hub for online water learning

With a new virtual campus, Cap-Net will continue and deepen the path towards achieving "water knowledge for all" - towards becoming a global hub for online water learning. Increasing demands from international partners' and networks are confirming this path, requiring immediate action in updating communication channels and technologies, right tools to cope with these demands at the highest quality.

Impact oriented networks

Cap-Net has performed a detailed approach with its 23 affiliated networks, reaching over 1,000 member institutions in 120 countries, with the aim of having a common understanding of their involvement, capacities and opportunities. A systematic response plan has been presented and will be further elaborated in agreement with these networks, to enable tailored support and making this time an opportunity for improving management arrangements oriented towards an increased impact and outreach in the immediate and middle run. This will entail closer programmatic collaboration with GWP and UNDP in regions and countries.

Expanding the knowledge base

Cap-Net will take this time as a chance to focus on improving the quality and relevance of training material, in collaboration with our international partners. Some existing manuals will be revised and updated e.g. IWRM online course, water-energy and food nexus, while new topics will be fully developed.



Virtual Campus

In 2020 the volume of courses increased by 300%. This is expected to continue in 2021, with both networks and international partners placing a substantial emphasis of delivery through the [Virtual Campus](#).

Progress on delivery

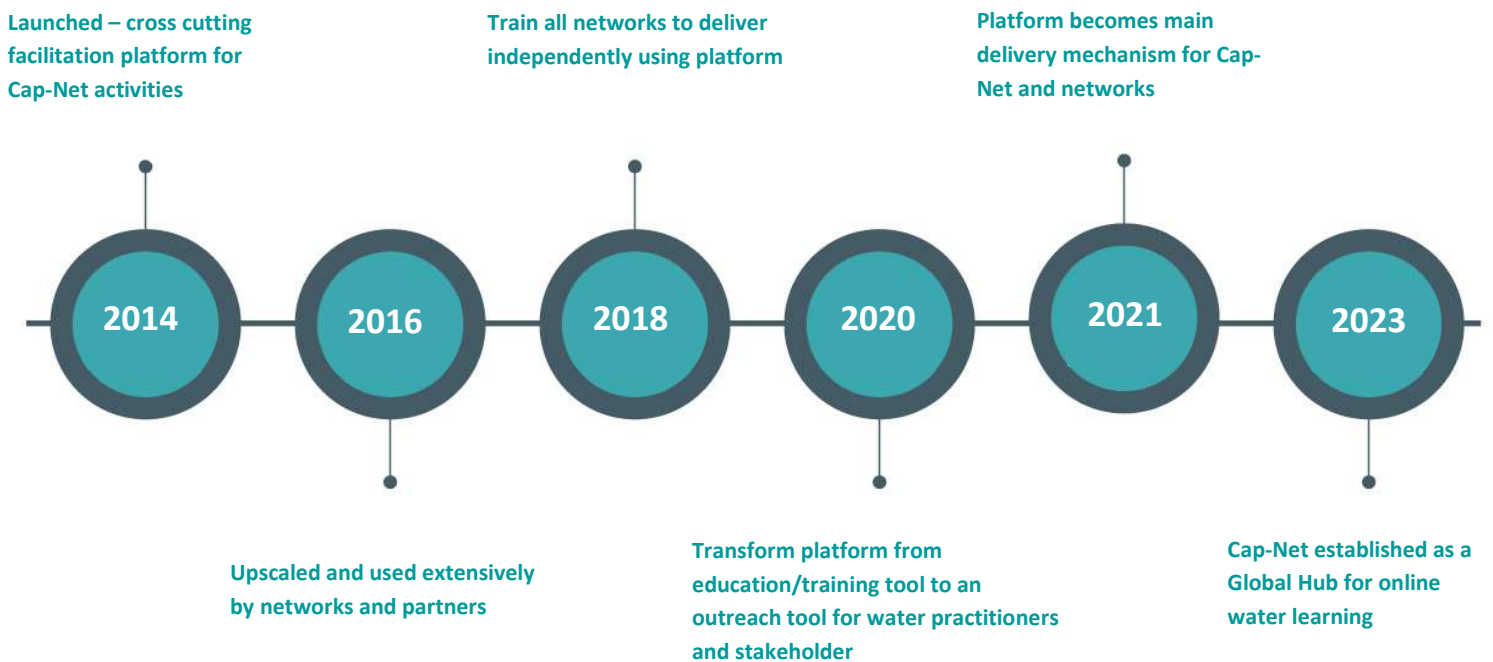


Figure 1 Evolutionary path of the Cap-Net Virtual Campus

Capacity Development

In 2020 Cap-Net continued to develop capacities on the ground through **27** network demand-driven trainings from January to September 2020, reaching roughly **2,400** water professionals across **130** countries. Enhanced capacity development efforts in dealing with crisis situations towards a sustainable future, support focused on WASH-related activities such “Water Pollution Management in achieving SDG Target 6.3” in collaboration with **UNEP-DHI** and **UNHabitat**, and “Preparing Proposals to Access Funding for Groundwater-Related Infrastructure (**OneWorld** and **SADC-GMI**). In addition working with **Oneworld** on an [African Development Bank](#) Cap-Net has been entrusted to participate in developing training materials and to conduct training of the trainers workshops for African institutions (in English, French and Portuguese) monitoring and evaluation of outcomes and impacts. The objective is to position these institutions as support partners to governments in developing GCF project proposals and to equip them appropriately. In the Caribbean, innovative training manuals in “Water Use Efficiency in

Food Production” and “Aquaculture in Regions of Restricted Water Access” were also developed. In partnership with **ANSI**, training programmes are underway aiming to contribute to the provision of adequate access to equitable sanitation and hygiene and improving water quality. In collaboration with **UNICEF** and **GWP** (GWP), Cap-Net delivered an online course with the aim to build the capacity of WASH practitioners to implement WASH climate resilience programming. In collaboration with **GEF IW:Learn, LME Learn, UNDP, IOC-UNESCO**, Cap-Net delivered online courses on “Introduction to Marine Spatial Planning” (in English and French). Finally, with **GWP and UNEP-DHI**, Cap-Net delivered on online training on SDG 6.5.1 (English, French and Spanish).



Figure 2 Overview of activities aligned with WOGP strategic themes

Geographic Outreach

This map provides an overview of geographic representation of water professionals trained:

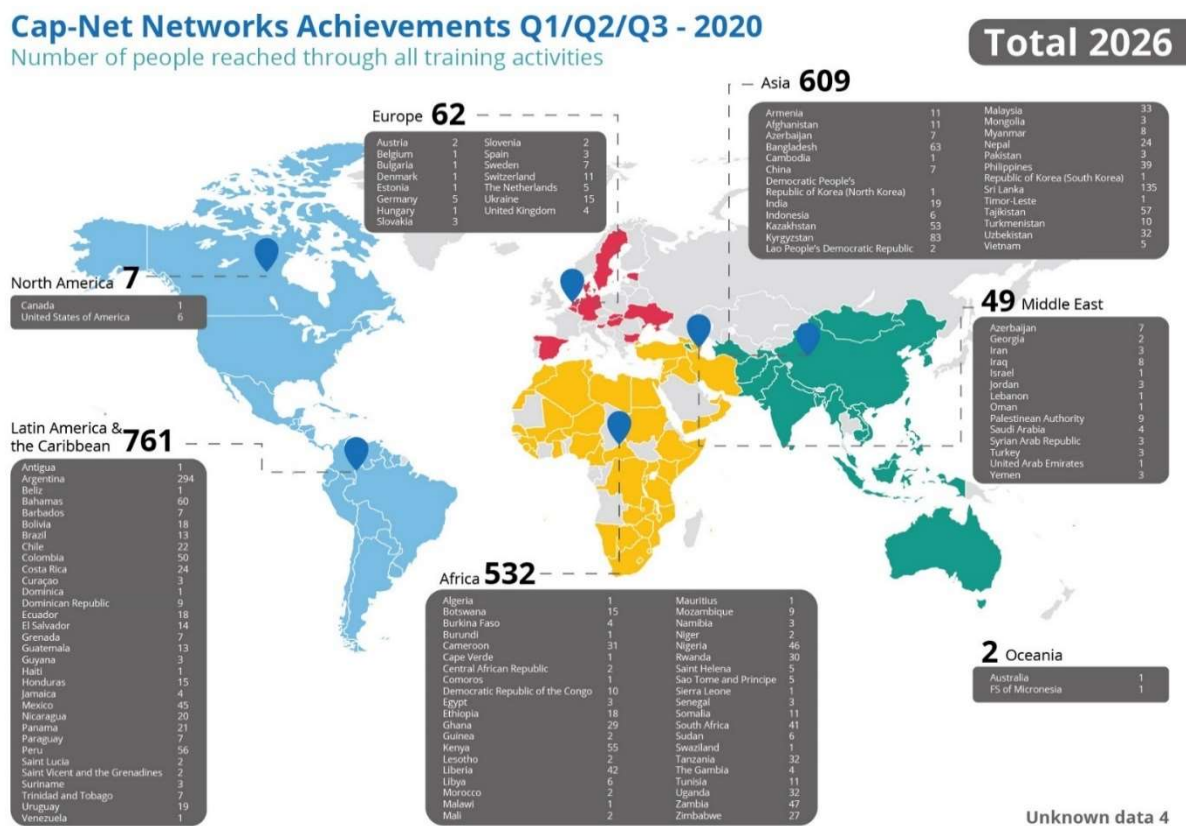


Figure 3 Geographic representation of participants reached through capacity development from January to September 2020. Unknown data relates to outstanding reports at the time of writing which will be reflected accurately in Q4.

Project Management

The implementation of the Cap-Net under Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO)²⁸ has been fully transitioned and integrated. This global positioning of staff is cost-efficient and provides improved visibility and scouting for opportunities within regions. It is also expected to drive and strengthen synergies with GWP's regional and country partnerships. In line with the increased demand for providing concrete results and impact, including enhancing alignment with UNDP and GWP's M&E system, for improved reporting efficiencies and increasing the understanding of how the results of the two organisations complement one another, Cap-Net recruited a [Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Associate](#).

²⁸ The Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO) is an intergovernmental organization functioning under public international law. It performs the Secretariat function for the Global Water Partnership (GWP)



Cap-Net Secretariat

Figure 4 Cap-Net Secretariat 2020

Institutional and programmatic integration

Apart from the obvious geographic overlaps between GWP and Cap-Net, both organisations strive to best align and plan strategically together, to deliver as one, avoid duplicating efforts, and keeping key contrasts in mind and highlighting nuances which make each network unique. The main challenge in terms of programmatic synergies and delivery has been to have the networks and the country and regional water partnerships work together on the ground coherently. The Secretariats will continue to actively encourage collaboration between GWP Regional coordinators and Cap-Net regional and country network managers, towards exploring common opportunities for business development, relationship management, mobilization, knowledge sharing and communications.



Aspirations and looking forward

Under the GWOGSP, Cap-Net aims to continue its contributions towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on water management and sanitation; Goal 14 on conservation and sustainable use of marine resources; and related SDG targets of the 2030 Agenda, including 1.4 on equal rights to resources and services, 1.5 on reducing vulnerability and 2.3 on increased productivity and income of small-scale food producers. Cap-Net's 2021 workplan contributes directly to SDG 17 which seeks to strengthen global partnerships to support and achieve the ambitious targets of the 2030 Agenda, bringing together national governments, the international community, civil society, the private sector and other actors.

The results of these endeavors together, enhance the contribution of water/ocean governance to sustainable development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021²⁹, Cap-Net will strive towards providing capacity development for poverty alleviation through climate-resilient, equitable natural resources governance and nature-based solutions for a sustainable planet.

²⁹ UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021, 28 November 2017, New York

Annex B – GWP Results Framework

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*³⁰, the GWP Network has continually developed improved workplanning and monitoring processes and procedures.

As a policy-related organisation and network, and in order to bridge the *attribution gap* in conventional results-based management frameworks, GWP formally adopted in 2007 an *Outcome Mapping*³¹ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of outcomes³² is not possible in organisations such as the GWP. Rather, Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes across this *attribution gap*.

Following the Outcome Mapping approach, GWP plans and assesses the *influence* on the *boundary actors*³³ with whom it is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring *changes in the behaviour* of these actors and others. The *results* obtained can be monitored and reported in an intellectually credible way through describing *plausible linkages* between GWP's activities and interventions, the observed outcomes, and the resulting impacts.

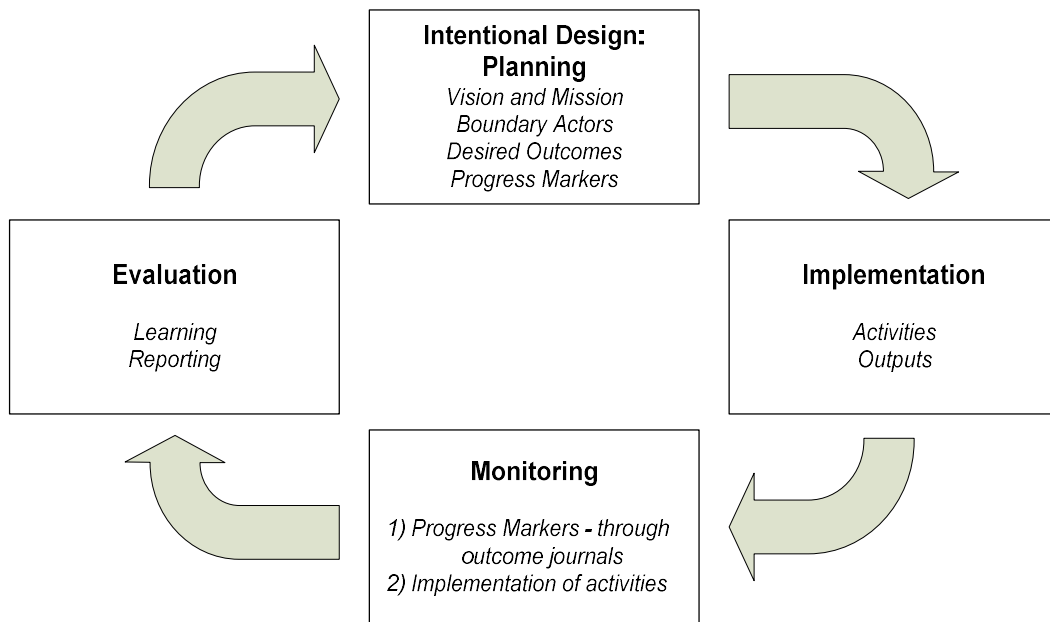
GWP's Programme Management Cycle is summarised in the following figure.

³⁰ The GWP Steering Committee, November 2011, emphasised the need for *tangible results, to improve amongst other things the potential for the GWP business model to attract funding*.

³¹ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

³² *outcomes* as defined as *changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it* (IDRC, 2001).

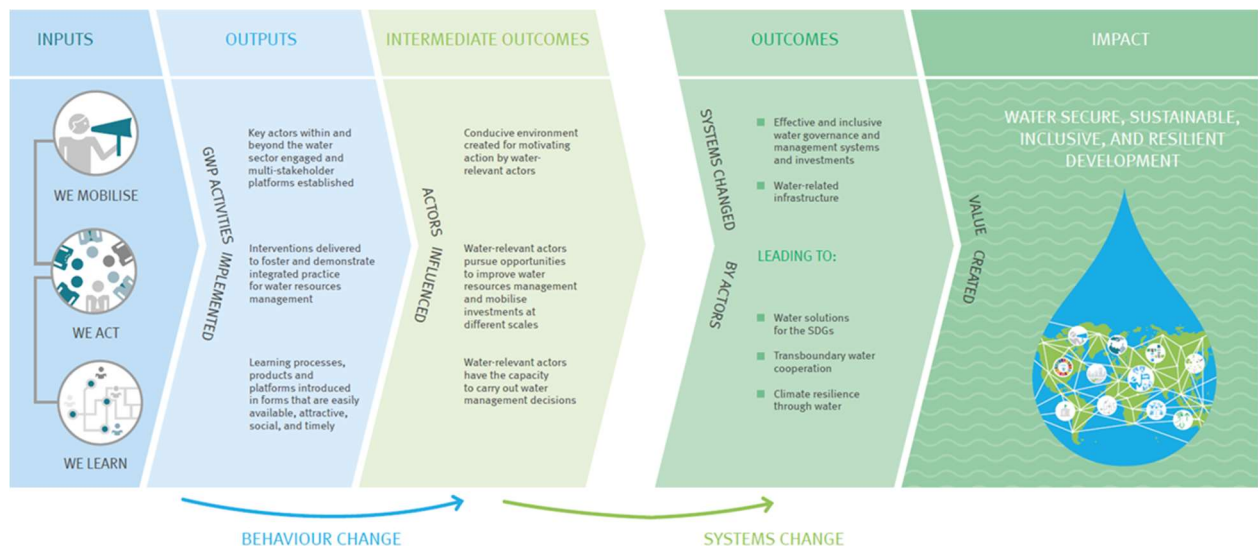
³³ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities.



GWP's Outcome Mapping-based Programme Management Cycle

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

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



GWP results framework – Strategy 2020-2025

GWP Impact

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

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

IMPACT			
Vision	“A water-secure world”	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits accrued to people from improved water resources governance and management • Value of investment influenced which contributes to water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> through improved WRM & water services

The GWP impact relates to the socio-economic and environmental benefits derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active.

The impact indicators seek to capture the **value of investments** in water secure, sustainable, inclusive and resilient development that GWP’s work has influenced and the **number of people who have benefitted** as a result.

Impact	GWP indicators
Water secure, sustainable, inclusive and resilient development	I1: Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management
	I2: Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced

GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes

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

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

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

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

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

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES – EXAMPLES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security into building climate resilience and other key sectoral issues such as food security and energy security • Agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced • Investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience • Legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP • Women and girls benefit from interventions to improve water security • Youth involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies

The GWP outcome indicators measure the number of **tangible water governance outcomes** under a select number of categories that have been influenced by GWP’s work. These categories are fully aligned with the framework formally adopted to monitor **SDG 6.5.1 on IWRM**.

Accordingly, the outcome indicators are clustered by the four key components of IWRM used in the 6.5.1 framework (*Enabling Environment, Institutions and participation, Management Instruments, and Financing*)

This structure allows GWP to connect its outcome-level results to an internationally adopted IWRM framework while maintaining the integrity of its own results classification structure.

Outcomes	GWP indicators
Enabling Environment: Strengthened policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at national and other levels of planning	O1: No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security
	O2: No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels
	O3: No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level
Institutions and participation: Strengthened institutions for IWRM implementation at national and other levels of planning	O4: No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change
	O5: No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination
	O6: No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution

Outcomes	GWP indicators
	O7: No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion
Management Instruments: Improved management instruments to support IWRM implementation at national and other levels of planning	O8: No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers
	O9: No. of formal data sharing arrangements established
Financing: Improved financing for water resources development and management at national and other levels of planning	O10: No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security
	O11: No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plans and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures
	O12: No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels
	O13: No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements
Sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure	O14: No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced

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

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

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

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

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

			governing and sustaining partnerships
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OUTCOME CHALLENGES – EXAMPLES	
Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Economic Communities River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and governments advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in transboundary waters and shared aquifers for regional and economic development Countries integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategies Governments demonstrate enhanced efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing as well as new financing mechanisms Stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive ‘green’ solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and stakeholders have enhanced capacity to develop no/low regrets investment and integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and sustainable development
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional/ Country Water Partnerships have enhanced competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement (especially youth engagement), monitoring and evaluation

GWP Outputs and Deliverables

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

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

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

OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES – EXAMPLES	
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Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basin wide climate risk, hotspot analysis and vulnerability assessments and climate impact assessments • Global Framework for Climate Services supported by GWP to provide tailored information to stakeholders, through the User Interface • Country Climate Risk and Vulnerability Report • Guidance on how water-using sectors can identify investment options in on-going plans and innovative financing mechanisms • Economic case for investment options • Database of existing regional projects
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training materials developed with key partners in each thematic area • Articles on water and climate media (print, electronic and visual) • Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes and outcome stories to consider for water security and climate resilience
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major stakeholder groups participate in Country Water Partnerships and are represented in overall project management, and a system for wider national consultation is established and used at strategic steps in the strategy period • Regional and Country Water Partnerships have implementation plans with a clear M&E Framework

The GWP output indicators measure **the services and products** delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors). The indicators are clustered by the three dimensions through which GWP designs its activities – *We Mobilise, We Act, We Learn* – as defined in the GWP Strategy 2020-2025.

We Mobilise – Conducive environment created for motivating action by water-relevant actors

Outputs	GWP indicators
Key actors within and beyond the water sector engaged and multi-stakeholder platforms established	OT3.1: RWP health check score (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)
	OT3.2: No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making
	OT3.3: No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship

We Act – Water-relevant actors pursue opportunities to improve water resources management at different scales

Outputs	GWP indicators
Interventions delivered to foster and demonstrate integrated practices for water resources management	OT1.1: No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management
	OT1.2: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM
	OT1.3: No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM
	OT1.4: No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes
	OT1.5: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing national investment plans or strategies
	OT1.6 No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance
	OT1.7 No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6

	OT1.8 No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated
	OT1.9 No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues
	OT1.10 No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions
	OT1.11 No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken

We Learn – Water relevant actors have the capacity to carry out water management decisions

Outputs	GWP indicators
Learning processes, products and platforms introduced in forms that are easily available, attractive, social and timely	OT2.1 No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes
	OT2.2 No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented
	OT2.3 No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for developed and disseminated
	OT2.4 No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated
	OT2.5 User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated
	OT2.6 No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up

Annex C – Understanding the Datasheets

		BRIEF EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DATA SHEET				
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1	Country 2
	Value Added (proxy €):	This section is meant to capture GWP impact at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level.				
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
	Investments (leverage):					
		A robust methodology to assess this impact is yet to be developed.				
	Value Added (proxy €):					
Beneficiaries (NB):						
Investments (leverage):						
OUTCOMES (Key Water Governance Improvements)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1	Country 2
	A Policies	This section is meant to capture GWP outcomes at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level. The approach used is based on a routine recording of "changes" fostered/influenced by GWP within the "water governance systems" at these levels. The classification of governance elements considered is based on the GWP Toolbox structure (60 governance elements grouped into 14 sub-categories and ultimately in 3 main areas: Policies, Institutional arrangements and Management Instruments).				
	B Institutional roles					
	C Management Instruments					
	<i>Total</i>	The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports.				
	<i>Total</i>					
<i>Total</i>						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2020-to date	This section provides a snapshot of progress made at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional) in terms of fostering changes of GWP Boundary Actors behaviour. These changes are measured against progress markers defined in GWP entities workplans. These Progress Markers are goalposts along the way to addressing Outcome Challenges identified under the 4 Goals of the GWP Strategy. The progress made are thus displayed by goals. The 3 levels assessment scale is explained below.				
		The data are collected through an annual Progress Markers Report.				
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	/			
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)	+			
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)	++				
ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2020-to date	This section provides a snapshot of activities implemented at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional). The activities are recorded against: 1) Activity types (7 main types explained below); and 2) The 6 thematic areas (food security, energy, ecosystems, urban, transboundary, climate) and 2 cross-cutting strategic aims (gender, youth)				
		The data are collected through Monthly Reports.				
		Process facilitation	Contribution to significant planning / reform processes (workshops, drafting documents, consultations, etc.)			
		Capacity building	Targeted activities with a clear purpose in terms of building capacity (trainings, fora, dialogues, focused Toolbox training, etc.)			
		Awareness raising	General activities designed to raise awareness (world water days, exhibitions, etc.)			
		Knowledge products	Publications and other products (lecture notes, books, guidelines, newsletters, etc.)			
		Operational management	Programme implementation activities (meetings of project management groups, technical advisory groups)			
		GWP meetings	Meetings initiated by GWP for advocacy, designing or advancing a cooperation with partners (liaising with development banks, RECs, RBOs etc)			
	Participation in other meetings	Participation / contribution to activities or processes initiated by others (e.g. world water forum, world water week, UN processes)				
INPUTS (Budgets)	2020-todate	Entity	REG	TB	Country 1	Country 2
		Budget (€):	This section is meant to capture the budgets invested in GWP at different levels. The budgets can be raised at different levels (global, regional, national, local) and can be tied or untied. The amount of globally raised untied funds allocated to GWP regions annually is 180,000€.			
		Budget (€):				

Annex D – Abbreviations and Acronyms

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

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

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

Annex E – 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	“...the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water 2013)

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

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

Our **Strategy 2020-2025:**

**MOBILISING FOR A
WATER SECURE WORLD**

