

# GWP Annual Progress Review for 2021

## Monitoring and Reporting progress

December 2021



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## Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2021* 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 2021*. 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 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, to review progress in implementing the 6-year GWP Strategy. It is intended to complement the Annual Workplan 2022 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*. A full financial report for 2021 is presented elsewhere.

In the context of the current GWP Strategy period (2020-2025), this is the second 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 review of target achievement against the results-based management logical framework indicators.
- **Section 3** contains the 2021 expenditure report.

A collection of annexes provides further background information. This includes Annex A which documents results according to GWP entity, presented through detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2021 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

# 1. Overall review of progress

## 1.1 2021 Overall Assessment

2021 is the second year of the 6-year GWP Strategy 2020-2025, much of which has been dominated by the COVID crisis. The implications of the global pandemic have varied across the GWP network, both in terms of the overarching health and economic impact in countries where GWP is operational as well as the extent to which GWP's entities have been able to adapt and continue to achieve results under the challenging circumstances.

The progress in strategy implementation is overall satisfactory. 2021 results are on average slightly below target but overall, the higher-level programmatic ambitions outlined in the strategy remain realistic and GWP. This is testament to the widespread success in converting the majority of the network's engagement activities to virtual environments that has enabled projects and initiatives to remain on track. It also reflects the longstanding relationships with key regional and country stakeholders that has enabled GWP to remain relevant and influential.

The latter point is illustrated not only in the achievement of results in 2021 but also through the multiple new initiatives and opportunities that the network is increasingly seeking to utilise. These include:

- **Addressing the water investment gap in Africa:** The ongoing establishment of an International High-Level Panel on Water for Africa to accelerate progress towards SDG 6 through the expansion and prioritisation of water investments so as to close the substantial water and sanitation investment gap in Africa. GWP has been instrumental in setting up the High-Level Panel in the context of the African Union adopted Continental Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) and associated AIP Water Investment Scorecard designed to track water investments and progress in mobilising resources for the achievement of SDG 6 on the continent.
- **Accessing climate finance for countries via the Green Climate Fund (GCF):** Ongoing support to countries to access GCF Readiness Programme funding to strengthen their institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks. The GCF has endorsed GWP supported funding applications worth more than USD 2 million in Somalia, Sri Lanka and Eswatini with formal requests from the governments of a further 6 countries being pursued in 2022. The GCF workstream supported by GWP is also contributing to the development of larger-scale GCF investment projects via partnerships with other organisations such as UN agencies. The support is establishing GWP as a leading global water organisation assisting countries to access climate finance building on a partnership with the GCF which has grown over the last two years.
- **New global initiative to support emerging leadership for improved water, sanitation and hygiene services, and climate resilience:** Together with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), and others, GWP is participating in the newly launched UK Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) funded Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL) programme. The GWL provides critical support to governments in selected low and middle-income countries to become international models for water leadership, demonstrating the socio-economic transformations that can be accomplished by making climate-resilient and gender-transformative water management and WASH services a

political priority. GWP will be implementing the programme together with Government counterparts in seven countries (Central African Republic, Malawi, Nepal, Palestine, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda).

- **Enhancing gender transformative approaches in climate policy, planning and regulation in Latin America:** GWP is designing a regional programme for Latin America to advance towards a gender-transformative approach to climate-resilience planning, decision-making, institutional development and investments through improved water resources management. Applying the WACDEP-G model currently under implementation in GWP's African regions, the new programme will initially focus on pilot studies in one Central and one South American country to identify the actions that are necessary to advance to a transformative gender approach related to water and climate change. The programme will also link to the GCF Readiness Programme funding opportunities building on previous regional and national stakeholder consultation workshops to access climate finance.

While the multiple opportunities emerging at different levels across the organisation reflect well on the potential of GWP to grow in-line with the Strategy ambitions, they also highlight the need to enhance organisational capacity to deliver widespread project implementation at scale. This is particularly the case among country entities, which are not used to implement large scale initiatives, and are at times lacking both the team and the expertise to do so.

Building the necessary capacity and addressing institutional constraints across the network are being coordinated under the GWP Strengthening Regional Operational Network delivery and Growth (StRONG) programme. In 2021 additional financial support was made available to each of the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) from the GWP global core budget to directly contribute to building skills and capacity, and addressing institutional constraints at both the regional and country levels. Focus areas targeted by this additional support include:

- Strengthening the financial and administration capacity within GWP's Country Water Partnerships (CWPs)
- Support for resource mobilisation activities in RWPs through, inter alia, enhanced staff capacity for funding opportunity identification and proposal writing
- Knowledge exchange initiatives between CWPs as a means of identifying common governance and capacity issues and realistic solutions
- Support to RWPs to overcome governance constraints related to internal governance structures, relationships with Host Institutions, legal status, etc.
- Review of current safeguarding measures in place across the RWPs

Regionally-led task forces have also been set up to explore collaboratively some of the main issues around partnership sustainability, country strengthening, and institutional constraints. However, more is needed if the organisation is to take full advantage, and mitigate the risk, of the expansion opportunities that it is currently presented with, at the country, regional and GWPO level.

Finally, in recognition of the growing need for GWP to better communicate its achievements and added value, particularly at the impact level, the suite of stories documenting high-level results from across the network has been substantially expanded. This has been done via the launch of a new publication

*Mobilising Change: 10 years of climate resilient water investments*<sup>1</sup> showcasing GWP's interventions under its water and climate programme.

### 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 2021 workplan, structured in-line with the GWP Theory of Change. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex C). 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 Strategy *mission* and *vision* according to a chain of results. Activities and outputs designed to promote IWRM principles are implemented in support of targeted stakeholders who have a mandate for water governance. The GWP M&E system documents the different steps of our results chain 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 result in increased water security.

The attribution of quantified impact (e.g., investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) takes time. For example, the development of a National Adaptation Plan in 2021 will only result in increased investment and improvements in people's lives once the plan is under implementation, perhaps 1-3 years following approval.

Increasingly, GWP is documenting such impact by linking it to investments. Since the start of the Strategy period, it is estimated that **investments worth more than €200 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 allocated 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 period between GWP's contribution and the manifestation of the result. **More than €20 million** has been directly mobilised since the start of the strategy period to support, for example, National Adaptation Plan development, drought preparedness, and catchment management.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://gwp.org/globalassets/global/wcdp-files/wacdep-publications/mobilising-change-10-years-of-climate-resilient-water-investments.pdf>

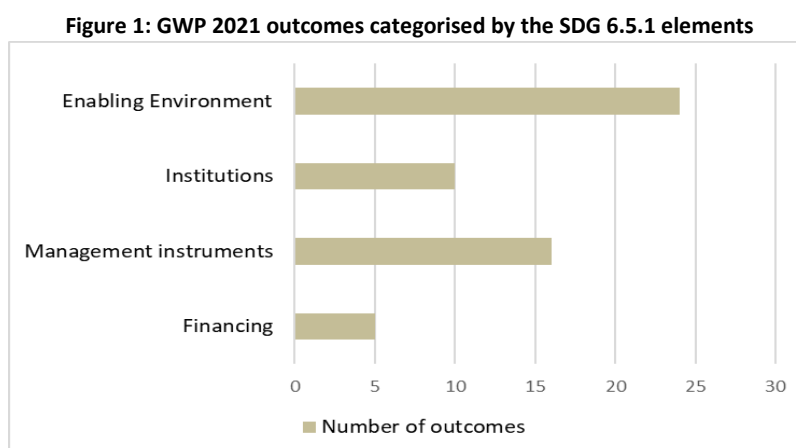
In addition to the above, in 2021 **55 key water governance outcomes<sup>2</sup>** were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These include:

- 20 new national, local, regional and river basin policies, plans and strategies, including the national strategy on water management and development of irrigation in Uzbekistan, enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Sudan and Somalia, and the transboundary Lake Ohrid Watershed Management Plan in Southeast Europe.
- 5 investment plans, strategies, and budget commitments, including for basin level investments in Honduras, GCF Readiness agreements in Somalia, Sri Lanka and Eswatini, and funding for WASH facility enhancement at Southern Africa border posts as a means of reducing the spread of Covid.
- 5 river basin agreements and management frameworks, including the Aral Sea Basin Program-4 in Central Asia, the Water Distribution Scheme of the Yellow River Basin in China, and a Data Sharing Protocol for the Buzi, Pune and Save basins in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.
- Several new institutional arrangements and stakeholder platforms established to facilitate more integrated and participatory water resources planning, including local water committees in Benin

The full list of GWP outcomes recorded in 2021 is shown in Table 2 under Section 2.1 below.

Achieving outcome and, particularly, impact level results can take several years. As such, the work conducted by GWP to influence the above governance changes 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.

Figure 1 below gives an overview of the distribution of outcomes recorded by GWP in 2021 across the four main dimensions of IWRM measured by indicator 6.5.1, namely the *enabling environment*, *institutions*, *management instruments* and *financing*.



<sup>2</sup> 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.

### 1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under three dimensions

The 2020 GWP workplan was structured according to the three outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-25:

**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

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 2021 workplan by those three dimensions.

#### 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 2021 include:

- **Global advocacy:** GWP is particularly active in the climate arena with the work conducted in 2021 closely associated with COP 26 in the UK. GWP's strategic imperative in the climate space has been defined as catalysing climate-resilient development through national adaptation planning, integrated resilience planning and, facilitating access to climate finance. GWP's activities at the COP served to strengthen relationships with countries to support them in these endeavours and with donors and financiers for these activities.
- **Support to transboundary and regional organisations:** 5 regional organisations and more than 10 transboundary water management institutions have been supported in 2020. Examples include the Volta Basin Authority, via the project 'Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning Systems in the Volta Basin', the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), in relation to the public consultation process for the Danube River Basin Management Plan & Danube Flood Risk Management Plan Updates, and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), on the development of regional guidelines for transboundary waters in Central America. Further details on the transboundary work implemented in 2021 can be found in Section 1.5.
- **Support to national governments:** In 2021, more than 60 national institutions benefitted from GWP's support across the water governance spectrum. Supported processes included accessing climate finance through the GCF Readiness Programme (e.g., Somalia, Sri Lanka), the development of action plans for the achievement of SDG 6 (e.g., Tanzania, Panama), and the enhancement of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (e.g., Sudan, Paraguay). A range of other policy making, investment planning, gender equality, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement processes have also been supported. This 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.

### Illustrative highlights – We Learn

*We Learn* focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture through i) knowledge curation and exchange, ii) capacity building, iii) publications, and iv) social media. Illustrations from 2021 include:

- **Knowledge curation and exchange:** The redeveloped GWP Toolbox IWRM Action Hub is being launched at the end of 2021. The new Toolbox platform directly addresses the need to guide and demonstrate the practical application of IWRM by drawing on the experience and stories from the GWP network and contextualising through their contribution to an IWRM approach. The new Toolbox is both a comprehensive repository for information and examples of IWRM. It is designed as a tool for strengthening the network at regional and country levels and will be closely linked to similar knowledge platforms such as the GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Helpdesk.
- **Capacity building:** 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. Examples from 2021 include:
  - Gender inclusion trainings aimed at building the capacities of national actors in the countries of the Volta Basin on integrating gender in the End-to-End Early Warning Systems for Flood Forecasting and integrated flood risk management.
  - A range of capacity building activities organised in the Ghar El Melh region of Tunisia with a focus on green jobs and creating economic opportunities for young people that contribute to the conservation of the region's natural habitats and biodiversity, including trainings and personal coaching sessions that enabled young entrepreneurs to develop their business, financial, and marketing plans to set up their own Green start-ups.
  - Series of training workshops in the context of the NDCs in the Dominican Republic targeted at environmental professionals and focussing on the technical management of climate data sets and tools for rainfall projections and flood and landslide risk assessments.
- **Publications:** In 2021 GWP produced over 30 publications at all levels of the organisation. Knowledge products remain an important medium through which GWP directly supports its targeted actors. Examples from 2021 include:
  - Preparation of a regional study in Central America on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the water sector.
  - The publication "Empowering Women in Water Diplomacy in the Middle East and North Africa: A Comparative Study of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco and Palestine"

pinpoints challenges facing women in water diplomacy in five MENA countries along with the identification of capacity building needs.

- Production of a series of four animation videos that takes the viewer on a journey through the River Drin's complex water system and the challenges it faces.
- Online dashboard including detailed situation reports and story maps to raise awareness around the Hindon River Basin in India and ways to protect it.
- The global report "Mobilising Change: 10 years of climate resilient water investments" was launched as a contribution to implementing transformative development to solve climate change challenges to water security.

### 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. 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 2021 include:

- **Partner engagement:** The Water Changemakers Awards initiative launched in 2020 reached its conclusion at COP26 with an event organised at the Water Pavilion which showcased the climate learning from the six winners of the competition. In total more than 350 entries to the competition were received, many of which will be further utilised on the redeveloped GWP Toolbox.
- **Partnerships and strategic alliances:** At the global level this is highlighted through close collaboration with organisations such as UNEP-DHI (e.g., in the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme) and WMO (e.g., in the Integrated Drought Management Programme). The importance of these relationships has been further emphasised through GWP's participation in the FCDO funded - Global Water Leadership Programme where the interaction with other global actors such as UNICEF, SWA and WHO is a key feature of the initiative.
- **Strengthening the country level:** Several RWP-led initiatives targeted at CWP strengthening were carried out in 2021 including the CWPs of Southern Africa, Central America, Eastern Africa, West Africa, and Central Africa. As a result, staffing capacity was increased, governance constraints were addressed, and administrative improvements were identified thereby enabling financial resources to be channelled through the country entities.
- **Country Water Partnership accreditation:** At the country level, formal accreditation of new CWPs in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Lesotho was achieved in 2021 taking the total number to 72 with several more in the process of achieving accreditation (i.e., Eswatini, Lao PDR, Namibia). Out of these 43 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 11 have minor items to be addressed prior to reaching this status.

- **Institutional performance:** At the global level, GWP was subjected to two external audits carried out on behalf of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Swiss Agency for Cooperation and Development (SDC). The findings from both audits were broadly positive and included some valuable recommendations on enhancing GWP governance and the sustainability of the network.
- **Locally raised funding:** Locally raised funding for 2020 was €3.1 million which is substantially less than the €4.3 million raised in 2019. This decrease was not unexpected as several delays were experienced in 2020 in concluding and initiating agreements with funders because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The final figures for 2021 will only be available once the annual audit is completed in early 2022.
- **GWP and UNDP Cap-Net collaboration:** Examples of this collaboration in 2021 include:
  - Joint organisation in Southern Africa of the first Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus Masterclass to develop capacity among early career researchers, postgraduate students, managers, and practitioners in applying the WEF Nexus.
  - Joint organisation along with UNDP, AGWA, and SIWI Water Governance Facility of a webinar series to strengthen climate and water linkages in national climate action plans such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and various investment mechanisms.
  - 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 under implementation by the Cap-Net networks and GWP Country Water Partnerships in Argentina, Kenya, and Kazakhstan.
  - Joint development of training manuals on water use efficiency in agriculture and aquaculture for Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS)
  - Joint organisation of the online Multi-Stakeholder Platforms Workshop Series

See Annex B for the full Cap-Net progress report summary 2021

### 1.2.3 Regional highlights

(for further details see Annex A)

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2021 (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:

- Lake Ohrid Valuation of Ecosystem Services
- Integration of gender issued in Tunisian sectoral water and environment policies

#### Central and Eastern Europe:

- Strengthening of the Bulgaria Water Act via the rejection of an amendment
- 6 Action plans to integrate natural small retention measures

#### Central Asia and the Caucasus:

- Strategic Action Plan for the Chu-Talas River Basin
- Uzbekistan Strategy on Water Management and Development of Irrigation 2021-2023

#### China:

- National Water Network Strategy
- Platform for water disaster and management data shared with Lancang-Mekong river basin member countries

#### Caribbean:

- Flood risk maps to inform the Dominican Republic NDCs
- Portfolio of bankable projects for the Dominican Republic

#### Central America:

- Honduras Drought Management Plan
- Establishment of the Network for the Management of the Lempa River Basin



#### South Asia:

- Decision support system for the Hindon River MSP
- Establishment of two Area Water Partnerships in Pakistan

#### Southeast Asia:

- Establishment of the Indonesia Water Coalition for water stewardship
- Design of the Integrated Water Security Open Program to support IWRM financing

#### South America:

- Ecuador Climate Change and Gender Communication Plan 2020-2025
- Establishment of an IWRM Young Leaders Network

#### West Africa:

- Local Water Committee of Assanto formed in Benin
- 3-year Action Plan for the promotion of integrity in the water and sanitation sector in the commune of Ouinhi

#### Central Africa:

- Support to IWRM planning in Cameroon through the development of a Water Information System
- Resources mobilisation efforts for the creation of a transboundary basin organization for the Ogooué, Ntem, Nyanga and Komo rivers

#### Southern Africa:

- Regional Policy Harmonization Assessment for Lesotho
- Zanzibar Water Investment Plan

#### East Africa:

- Review of the 2007 Gender Policy of Uganda
- Vulnerability assessment for climate adaptation planning

## 1.3 Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

### 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.

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.
- ii) **Stage 2:** Formulating appropriate responses to water resources management challenges.
- iii) **Stage 3:** Implementing IWRM solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals.

Examples of progress in 2021 across the three stages are as follows:

#### **Monitoring and reporting (Stage 1):**

- **Pan-Asia:** The 2021 status report *Progress on IWRM in the Asia-Pacific Region* was published, which provides insights into countries' experiences in monitoring, reporting, and advancing on IWRM under SDG 6.5. The report draws on data submitted by 58 countries who responded to the global 2020 survey for indicator 6.5.1 and is enriched through the Country Stakeholder Consultation Reports of 16 countries and reflections from national SDG 6.5.1 focal points.
- **Central America:** In coordination with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) and the Ministries of Environment as focal points for SDG 6.5.1, GWP prepared report on the Status of IWRM implementation in Central America & the Dominican Republic – 2020. The report provides a consolidated overview of the region in terms of challenges, opportunities, and progress in the implementation of IWRM as of 2020.
- **Global:** GWP released the publication *Multi-Stakeholder Consultation Processes for SDG 6 Monitoring* that examines ways to enhance the effectiveness of multistakeholder processes for official SDG monitoring and reporting purposes by analysing various in-country experiences in setting up MSPs for the latest round of SDG indicator 6.5.1 monitoring in 2020.
- **Uruguay:** As part of the Euroclima+ project *Adaptation in Action - Santa Lucía Basin. Integrated Management of water resources for the construction of a sustainable future*, GWP supported the use of the SDG 6.5.1 methodology at basin level to inform the Santa Lucia basin management planning.

#### **Planning an IWRM response (Stage 2):**

- **Mali:** GWP is supporting the reinvigoration of the multi-stakeholder National Water Council and the financial contributions to IWRM as a means of accelerating IWRM implementation .
- **Bolivia:** Adaptation of the SDG 6.5.1 methodology to inform the development of the National Basin Plan 2021-2025 with the support of GIZ.
- **Senegal:** The process focuses on the accelerating the implementation of the national IWRM Plan by increasing buy-in from different stakeholders and revitalising the Technical Water Committee. The strategy and operational mechanism to follow up on the Plan is also being defined.
- **Tanzania:** A Baseline Action Rationale Document was piloted in the country, which informed the preparation of an Action Plan, currently at final stages of formal approval.

### *Implementing IWRM solutions (Stage 3):*

The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme launched the Matchmaking initiative in 2021 with the aim of connecting country-defined priorities for water management improvements with local funding sources, donors, and other funding agencies. This new initiative is being piloted in Kenya and Guatemala, building on GWP's support with the development of IWRM Action Plans.

### **1.3.2 Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus**

GWP advanced on the implementation of the pilot project started in 2020 in three countries (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Kenya) in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net, and with the support of UNEP and UNDP. The purpose of the pilot is to encourage and promote the integration of environmental data from satellite-based Earth observations within relevant decision-making processes through multi-stakeholder engagement. The focus of the work carried out in 2021 was principally on capacity development activities. GWP also worked with relevant authorities on the prioritization of ecosystems for the development of action plans to develop ecosystem-based approaches.

- **Central and Eastern Europe:** As part of the European Union FramWat project, GWP was involved in the preparation of action plans for six pilot catchments in Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, Austria, Slovakia, and Poland.
- **Caribbean:** GWP hosted 10 country consultations for development of the Regional Action Framework for IWRM for the CARICOM Region in the framework of the GWP-IWEco project *Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States*, implemented by Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).
- **Mono Basin:** GWP, together with IUCN, supported the Mono Basin Authority (MBA) and Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) with the preparation of the Project Identification Form for the EUR 4.3 million *Regional Initiative for Water and Environment in the transboundary basin of the Mono River* (RIWE-Mono) approved by GEF in 2021. The overall objective of the project is the development of good practices related to water, ecosystems, and adaptation to climate change for sustainable services to people and nature in the transboundary basin of the Mono River.
- **Baiyangdian and Daqing River Basins:** A survey was carried out by GWP on the management of water and ecosystems. Based on the results, inputs were provided to the mandated institutions with regards to pollution treatment in Dianzhong and hydropower efficiency in Baiyangdian.

### 1.3.3 Water Solutions for Urban Resilience

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of local water management, including access to safe water and sanitation. Some highlights of the processes influenced in 2021 include:

- **Zambia, Zimbabwe:** As a support to SADC's management of the pandemic, GWP coordinated the development and installation of a COVID-19 emergency WASH response solution at the Beitbridge and Chirundu Border posts.
- **India:** In partnership with PRAGYA, GWP installed cost effective hand washing stations benefitting communities in the slum areas of Ghasola and Wazirabad, Gurugram, Haryana.
- **Honduras:** GWP coordinated the formulation of a Water Resources Strategy and Action Plan for the Nacaome, Choluteca and Sampile river basins in the Gulf of Fonseca. Guidelines for the Strategy were identified through participatory consultation processes and technical support in terms basin characterization.
- **Zanzibar:** Development of a Water Investment Program informed by stakeholder consultation and the preparation of a study on the potential of deep groundwater aquifers to offset the increasing freshwater demand. The work was carried in coordination with the Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals and SADC.

## 1.4 Climate resilience through water

### 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 (NDAs) – usually Ministries of Environment, or Ministries of Planning or Finance –, 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.

GWP has been appointed by GCF as a Delivery Partner for countries to access the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. The mobilisation of NDAs and other key stakeholders towards the development and submission of project proposals has progressed and materialised with the mobilisation of USD 4.25 Million since 2020. 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. The following proposals were approved by the GCF in 2021:

- **eSwatini:** The approved GCF Readiness focuses on the strengthening of the NDA's institutional and technical capacity to mobilize gender-responsive climate finance, submitted by the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs With a budget of USD 566k, the targets change in the following four areas: i) country capacities of the to engage with the private sector and the development of a gender action framework to guide gender considerations in project preparation; ii) prioritisation of areas for water-related climate investment; iii) preparation of a pipeline of water-related; iv) strengthening of mechanisms for knowledge management and sharing experience in preparing projects for climate financing.
- **Somalia:** A funding of 670k was approved that will primarily target the NDA (Office of the Prime Minister, Directorate for Environment & Climate Change) for capacity building and



institutional strengthening, to ensure that it has the necessary capacity to provide strategic oversight of GCF activities in Somalia. More specifically, the readiness activities will focus on supporting the NDA with the development of: i) the required processes and tools to oversee GCF activities; ii) a well-developed Country Programme for strategic engagement with the GCF; iii) an initial pipeline of priority projects and hands-on experience in overseeing the development of GCF concept notes; and iv) an established knowledge management platform to collect, curate and disseminate best practices and lessons learned from GCF activities in-country.

- **Sri Lanka:** Strengthening the capacity of Direct Access Entities (DAEs), NDA and GCF project programming stakeholders in Sri Lanka to access climate finance through enhanced strategic frameworks for stakeholder engagement and a strengthened project pipeline. With an approved funding of USD 672k, the project will mainly address i) the limited capacity to support pipeline Direct Access Entities (DAEs) (both nominated and identified) to advance their GCF accreditation and to undertake GCF programming; ii) the need to develop the nascent GCF project pipeline into full proposals; iii) the low awareness of NDA's new data and information portal; iv) the absence of a Climate-Smart Green Growth Strategy for the Lower Watersheds and Coastal Regions to inform the NAP development in the country.

In addition, GWP received formal requests for proposal development support from GCF National Designated Authorities from the Central African Republic, Togo and Montenegro, Comoros, Seychelles, Sudan and Burundi. Three of these proposals (Central African Republic, Togo, and Montenegro) are at advanced stage of review from the GCF and are likely to be approved in 2022. Most of these proposals build on the work undertaken in the framework of the Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G) launched in April 2020.

The approval by the GCF of the Readiness projects confirms that the approach taken in the design of WACDEP-G are addressing most pressing issues in the countries of implementation and that the transfer of lessons learnt is already taking place. It is the case for example for Montenegro, which is not included in the WACDEP-G programme, yet the current proposal includes the preparation of a gender action framework to guide gender-transformative operations of the NDA and to support gender-integration in climate investments developed.

Additionally, capacity building continues to be central to GWP's support to countries accessing climate finance, in partnership with key allies in each region and country. A few examples of initiatives carried out in 2021 include:

- **Mediterranean:** Eleven countries engaged in a workshop with the GCF, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and GWP to build understanding specifically on the GCF's Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme, with a specific focus on requirements and opportunities for integrating gender into GCF investment project preparation.
- **Peru:** On the request of the National Water Agency, GWP engaged in upstream mobilization of Basin Committees to build stakeholder understanding to address water-climate specific GCF Readiness needs and opportunities.



- **Southern Africa:** The NDAs and Climate Focal Points from the SADC region attended a webinar series on water and climate and is providing support to the SADC in organizing a regional training workshop on climate finance.

### **1.4.2 Climate development planning**

GWP continues to be the lead partner for water in the UNFCCC Resilience Frontiers initiative. With the end of its two-year collective intelligence process (2019-2020), Resilience Frontiers has embarked on its implementation decade (2021-2030).

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Facility - whose organization GWP supported, along with the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group, UNFCCC Adaptation Programme, and other global partners - has now galvanized into UN4NAPs. GWP is the lead partner (albeit a non-UN entity) on water: GWP provides technical support in NAP development to countries that submit requests via the UN4NAPs platform - as it did in 2021 for Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, and Bangladesh - by reviewing draft NAPs and supporting countries to integrate water throughout the NAP process, and also by sharing specific analyses and knowledge products for water-related adaptation planning and project development in countries.

GWP also engages in cross-sectoral capacity building processes for NAP aimed at LDCs, via the UN4NAPs and LDG Expert Group (LEG) platforms - as it did in March and September 2021. Leveraging the multi-stakeholder process that the AIP Water Investment Scorecard's development is undertaking, GWP plans to contribute to the UN4NAPs Adaptation Scorecard that is under consideration for development by the UNFCCC.

The other global framework through which GWP is providing practical support to countries is the NDC Partnership. The completion and government approval of NDC Partnership-funded and GWP-supported activities contributing to NDC enhancement in 5 countries (Sudan, Somalia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, and Paraguay) is a testament to the NDC Partnership, and the respective country governments, acknowledging water as a key component to be prioritized by countries when planning for climate adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Some of the key deliverables supported in this context in 2021 through these processes include:

- **Dominican Republic:** In response to the Government of the Dominican Republic's request, GWP supported the development of a bankable investment portfolio for financing climate change projects at the basin level. The work was funded by the NDC Partnership.
- **Sudan:** GWP prepared a vulnerability assessment and organised a follow-up capacity building process of national and sub-national stakeholders on the findings of the assessment.
- **Somalia:** An Adaptation Baseline was prepared through a multistakeholder engagement and capacity building process, complemented by an online GIS Information Management Portal to ensure good accessibility of information.
- **Paraguay:** As a contribution to the First National Adaptation Communication, a climate adaptation diagnosis at the local level was prepared, including a collection of needs and priorities by sector and the identification of local vulnerabilities.

### 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 plays an important role in incorporating the topic of water management into the DRR debate. In 2021, a regional consultation was facilitated by GWP in the Caribbean. Following the success of the process, a national meeting was organised in Guyana in collaboration with Guyana Water Incorporated (GWI) focusing on building climate resilience in indigenous communities in rural Guyana, which led to the preparation of a proposal to address the challenges identified through the consultation.

In 2021, the support provided to countries continued through the WMO-GWP joint programmes, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) by responding to the requests for technical support received through the Helpdesks. The Technical Support Units also worked on partnership strengthening, knowledge development, and resources mobilisation. At global level, these efforts resulted in USD 150k secured for the IDMP from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States.

Part of the funds are devoted to support the preparation of drought policies in Uzbekistan and Armenia. Further support to regional initiatives was provided through the development of project proposals, resulting in the endorsement of the pre-Concept note for the project on integrated water resources management and early warning system for climate change resilience in the Lake Chad Basin. Other fundraising efforts provided in 2021 include the start of proposal preparation to improve drought management in the Drin basin and to strengthen climate service capacities in the Mekong river basin.

Additional highlights of flood and drought management-related advancements in 2021 include:

- **Eastern Africa:** Development on an early warning system and support to drought-related investment planning for the implementation of new technologies that enhance smallholder farmers and pastoralists' resilience.
- **Yellow River Basin:** GWP hosted a training on flood control and disaster management for water security, showcasing good practices and providing solutions for disaster control in the Yellow River Basin.
- **Cameroon:** In collaboration with the Ministry of Transports and WMO, rain gauges to monitor rainfall were installed in the Far North Region to enhance the planning of agricultural activities and improve harvest. A series of seminars were carried out for local farmers on the use of the gauges.
- **Central America:** The Central American Commission for Environment and Development received the support of GWP in the redevelopment of Regional Drought Guidelines for increased coordination between countries in the management of drought.
- **Nepal:** As a follow-up to the country and regional consultations carried out with the HELP Secretariat, a project proposal was prepared together with the Government to strengthen the management of the Trijuga Basin.

### 1.5 Transboundary water cooperation

The GWP transboundary water cooperation anchor area is loosely structured by four key components. These are: 1) Transboundary water management knowledge and learning. 2) Regional dialogues on transboundary waters; 3) Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies; and 4) The transboundary aspects of SDG target 6.5 on IWRM. Progress achieved in 2021 across each of these four components is described below.

#### *Transboundary water management knowledge and learning*

The Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on transboundary freshwater security opened in August 2020 developed by GWP, in collaboration with GEF IW:LEARN and a group of key global partners<sup>3</sup>. A year on, the MOOC has attracted over 2,300 participants from 150 countries, and the course is confirmed for another year on the same platform – with more language versions in the making to reach an even greater audience, and with more interactive events to engage participants. Following-up on the post-course survey, which showed that the monthly interactive online sessions were the key to attract participation in the MOOC, of a series of six events called ‘transboundary freshwater security governance train’, all organised in collaboration with the Wuhan International Water Law Academy (IWLA).

Examples of GWP’s work on this component in 2021 include:

- **Central Africa:** GWP provided technical support to the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and UNDP in the framework of a training of trainers on the implementation of IWRM at transboundary level.
- **Pan-Africa:** Support to the establishment of Community of Practice and peer-to-peer learning between transboundary water practitioners. The program is now embedded within the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) as part of an agreement between GWP and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD).
- **Central America:** GWP co-organized UNECE’s regional training on *Water Security and Governance* and coordinated the module on transboundary waters.
- **Global:** GWP was a drafting member of UNECE’s *Practical Guide for International Water Law*, with a contribution on the chapter related to conservation of marine environment focused on the incorporation of the source to sea aspect in the development of international freshwater agreements.

#### *Regional dialogues on transboundary waters*

Regional dialogues constitute a series of events focusing on policy and technical instruments to address transboundary water management. Despite COVID, GWP was able to maintain on-going dialogue processes. It was the case in Central America, where GWP organised a third roundtable, in

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<sup>3</sup> 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

collaboration with UNECE and the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), to discuss the principles for the preparation of the *Regional Guidelines as a Mechanism to Achieve Cooperation in the Management of Transboundary Waters*.

### *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 2021 include:

- **Buzi, Pungwe and Save Basins:** The operationalisation of cooperation between the two riparian countries, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, advanced in 2021 with GWP's support for the elaboration of the hosting agreement for the tri-basin management, the completion of the data sharing protocol and the design of the transboundary hydrometric network for the three basins.
- **Lake Ohrid Basin:** GWP coordinated the development process of the Lake Ohrid Transboundary Management Plan, approved by the responsible authorities of Albania and North Macedonia in 2021. The process is part of the GEF Drin Project and was informed by the preparation of the Valuation of Ecosystem Services of Lake Ohrid.
- **China:** GWP was involved in the development of the draft Protection Law for the Yangtze River an important step towards protecting the ecological environment of the river basin and facilitating green development.

## 1.6 Cross-cutting areas

### 1.6.1 Gender

At global level, in the framework of the SDG 6 Support Programme (see Section 1.3.1) we published the report *Advancing towards gender mainstreaming in water resources management*. The report presents the key findings of a study commissioned in 2020 which analysed the results of the 2017 baseline survey on SDG 6.5.1, completed by 172 countries, which showed that the gender-related questions were among the least advanced among all aspects of IWRM. This new report allows for cross-fertilisation of knowledge, highlighting some of the common gaps and key enabling factors, and providing recommendations on how to replicate and upscale these practices.

GWP published a rapid diagnosis on gender inclusion in water and climate-related regulatory, policy and planning frameworks in eight Latin American countries (Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Peru).

Examples of results from the network in 2021 targeted specifically at gender transformation include:

- **Cameroon:** Four baseline studies were conducted focused on identifying the training needs of women vulnerable to climate hazards in the coastal and Sahelian zones. The analyses also highlighted the institutional limitations and informal barriers to mainstreaming gender in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of water and climate sector projects.
- **Ecuador:** GWP supported the Ministry of Environment with the preparation of a methodological guide to incorporate the gender approach in the budget of programs and

projects of adaptation to climate change, a capacity building programme and climate change and 2025 Communications Plan in the framework of the update of their Nationally Determined Contributions.

- **Zambia:** GWP is supporting the Ministries of Water, Environment, Gender, Finance and Planning with the integration of gender equality in the development of the 8th National Development Plan, National Adaptation Plan, and update of the Nationally Determined Contributions.

### **1.6.2 Water Solutions for Youth Engagement**

In 2021, GWP's engagement with youth grew considerably with the launch the Water Academy for Youth (W.A.Y.), an initiative designed to support youth realising their full potential and help advance effective youth engagement in water resources management.

In collaboration with the Water Youth Network and WMO, GWP also established the Global Integrated Flood and Drought Management Competition for youth-led projects. The objectives of this activity are to showcase how people centred early warning systems approaches can be advanced by or through the involvement of youth and to acknowledge, promote and encourage the involvement and actions by and through young people in integrated flood and drought management.

Substantial advancement was also achieved in the strengthening of youth networks through the design of two Communities of Practice (CoPs), which will be the first communities of the revamped GWP Toolbox. The two CoPs will host the exchanges of the Youth for Water and Climate (YWC) and the Southern Africa Youth WEF Innovation Network (SAYWIN).

Highlights of progress for youth inclusion in water management in 2021 include:

- **Central Africa:** The Cameroon, Sao Tome, Central African Republic, and Congo Water Partnerships were institutionally strengthened through the recruitment of young professionals in the framework of the Young Professionals Programme implemented in collaboration with Network of Water and Climate Organizations of Central African Youth (RECOJAC).
- **China:** GWP supported the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Resources with the organisation of the National Water Technology Invention Competition for Middle School Students
- **South Asia:** The institutional framework and workplan of the South Asia Youth and Young Professional Platform were formulated in consultation with youth organisations from the different countries of the region.
- **Caribbean:** youth country focal points were identified, and two youth regional Ambassadors were established because of the Water Youth Academy.

### **1.6.3 Private sector engagement**

The 2020-2025 global GWP Strategy sets the objective for the GWP Network to mobilise private sector engagement.

Highlights of progress for private sector engagement in water management in 2021 include:

- **South America:** launch of the *Blue Good Practices Programme*, which aims to promote circular economy in the industrial sector through capacity development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), to achieve efficient use of water in industrial production processes.
- **Indonesia:** GWP is part of the Indonesia Water Coalition formed in 2021. Its mission is to improve water management in the country. A Charter was developed and signed by the group of partners that include large companies such as Coca-Cola Indonesia, Danone Indonesia, L'Oréal Indonesia, Nestlé Indonesia, and Unilever Indonesia. The Charter shows the commitment of all partners of the Coalition to work on water stewardship.
- **Greece:** Funded by Reckitt's Finish, GWP started implementing the project *Water is in our hands* that will provide tools and promote a water saving culture on water-scarce Mediterranean islands by, amongst other measures, installing water saving equipment to 450 households and tourist accommodation on the island of Oinousses.
- **Sri Lanka:** GWP signed an agreement with Perera and Sons, a large restaurant service company, for the construction of rainwater harvesting systems for schools in the Central Province.

## 2. 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 that come together in our logical framework. More specifically the GWP 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.
- 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 2021, as well overall progress against the three-year targets set in the 2020-2022 GWP work programme, is presented in Table 1 below.



**Table 1: GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2021 (Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change)**

Indicator	2021 workplan targets	2021 Results		Achievement of 3-year work prog. targets (2020-22)
		<span style="color: green;">■</span> Target 100% met <span style="color: yellow;">■</span> Target 50-100% met <span style="color: pink;">■</span> Target <50% met		
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	Ca. 393m	264m (incomplete)		
I2: Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	Ca. 198m	60m (incomplete)		
O1: No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	22	18		
O2: No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	23	19		
O3: No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	9	7		
O4: No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	29	40		
O5: No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	7	5		
O6: No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	24	42		
O7: No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	15	12		
O8: No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	17	16		
O9: No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	5	2		
O10: No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	14	13		
O11: No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	9	6		
O12: No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	3	2		
O13: No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	3	2		
O14: No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	7	1		
OT1.1: No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	36	33		
OT1.2: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	49	63		
OT1.3: No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	40	46		
OT1.4: No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	21	26		
OT1.5: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing investment plans or strategies	14	9		
OT1.6: No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	44	43		
OT1.7: No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	23	14		
OT1.8: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	14	19		
OT1.9: No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	9	12		
OT1.10: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	6	2		
OT1.11: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	Ca. 500k	TBC		
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	68	108		
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	29	53		
OT2.3: No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security and climate resilience developed and disseminated	50	102		
OT2.4: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	18	31		
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products/services produced, managed and disseminated	72%	TBC		
OT2.6: No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	47	40		
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)	TBD	TBC		
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	24		
OT3.3: No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	13	9		



The 2021 logframe results listed in the table above illustrate the progress that has been made in reaching the targets set in the 2021 workplan. The level of target achievement is an improvement on the organisation's performance in 2020 reflecting i) a combination of the organisation's ability to function and deliver results through the virtual means necessitated by the Covid pandemic and ii) more cautious target setting by the GWP entities in-line with the challenging circumstances in which the regions have been operating in since early 2020.

A few points to note:

- **Target achievement was overall satisfactory considering the ongoing pandemic.** Most targets were met at the output level and at the outcome level the results achieved were mostly, except for a few indicators, only marginally short of the targets set.
- **Impact level results remain short of the targets (indicators I1-I2).** Obtaining and verifying robust figures for the number of beneficiaries and value of investment that can be associated with GWP's work remains a challenge in the limited time available to process the annual logframe data. The figures presented are therefore likely to be an underestimate, with many regions not represented. Work is ongoing to better document GWP's impact level results in the context of the current 3-year work programming period (first half of the current strategy) rather than as an annual snapshot.
- **The application of the methodology to assess user satisfaction of GWP knowledge products and services is limited (indicator OT2.5).** The existing approach is designed to better understand the value and subsequent use of the knowledge generated across the network, as well as to facilitate a common scoring system enabling an organisation-wide result to be calculated. However, regions have tended to retain their own assessment methodologies preventing consistency in reporting. This is a key issue to address as GWP, together with its partner Cap-Net, aims to establish robust analysis tools for the knowledge and capacity building aspects of the workplans. Efforts are being undertaken to address the situation.
- **The health check scores for the Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) are pending (indicator OT3.1).** This indicator refers to the annual assessment of key regional performance data on areas such as governance, finance and administration, and results achievement. The data is compiled and presented in the context of the annual RWP steering committee meetings providing steering committee members with an overview of areas requiring improvements. This is a vital checkpoint and a valuable means of understanding the extent to which GWP is maintaining a healthy network. However, the compilation of all regional health check scores will only be available later in the year and the result for this indicator will be updated when available.

### 3. Expenditure report 2021

#### EXPENDITURE BUDGET



CORE AND EARMARKED FUNDING	BUDGET 2021	BUDGET 2021 (revised Sept. 2021)	FORECAST 2021	BUDGET 2022
<b>PROGRAMME</b>				
<b>ANCHOR AREAS</b>				
<b>Water Solutions for SDGs</b>				
SDG 6 Support Programme	305,000	267,000	311,000	315,000
Nexus	28,000	23,000	28,000	10,000
<b>Total Water Solutions for SDGs</b>	<b>333,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>339,000</b>	<b>325,000</b>
<b>Climate Resilience through Water</b>				
WMO, IDMP and APFM	145,000	123,000	128,000	159,000
<b>WACDEP</b>	<b>1,938,000</b>	<b>1,638,000</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>2,302,000</b>
WACDEP Global	238,000	185,000	180,000	326,000
AIP WACDEP-G Africa	1,700,000	1,453,000	1,200,000	1,868,000
AIP WACDEP-G AFRICA Global	-	-	-	108,000
<b>Total Climate Resilience through Water</b>	<b>2,083,000</b>	<b>1,761,000</b>	<b>1,508,000</b>	<b>2,461,000</b>
<b>Transboundary Water Cooperation</b>				
<b>Total Transboundary Water Cooperation</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>63,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>
<b>Across Anchor Areas</b>				
Engaging the Private Sector	110,000	11,000	12,000	134,000
Contributing to Gender Equality	146,000	124,000	130,000	146,000
Mobilising Youth for WRM	122,000	107,000	118,000	114,000
Contributing to Global processes	103,000	99,000	105,000	158,000
<b>Total Across Anchor Areas</b>	<b>481,000</b>	<b>341,000</b>	<b>365,000</b>	<b>552,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ANCHOR AREAS</b>	<b>2,997,000</b>	<b>2,441,000</b>	<b>2,275,000</b>	<b>3,460,000</b>
<b>STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND NETWORK GROWTH</b>				
<b>Leadership and Skills</b>				
Network Strengthening Leadership and Skills	-	-	-	-
Regional Days	50,000	26,000	28,000	20,000
Technical Committee	165,000	75,000	80,000	89,000
<b>Total Leadership and Skills</b>	<b>215,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>109,000</b>
<b>Institutional Set-ups</b>				
Regional Core Programme	2,460,000	2,667,000	2,667,000	2,600,000
Network Strengthening Institutional Set-ups/Leadership and Skills	192,000	65,000	40,000	228,000
Network Operations	724,000	648,000	660,000	676,000
Communications	185,000	202,000	164,000	325,000
<b>Total Institutional Set-ups</b>	<b>3,561,000</b>	<b>3,582,000</b>	<b>3,531,000</b>	<b>3,829,000</b>
<b>Network Effects</b>				
Knowledge Surfacing & Exchange, Capacity Building and Toolbox	715,000	488,000	532,000	538,000
Resource Mobilisation	385,000	323,000	310,000	485,000
<b>Total Network Effects</b>	<b>1,100,000</b>	<b>811,000</b>	<b>842,000</b>	<b>1,023,000</b>
<b>TOTAL STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS &amp; NETWORK GROWTH</b>	<b>4,876,000</b>	<b>4,494,000</b>	<b>4,481,000</b>	<b>4,961,000</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME</b>	<b>7,873,000</b>	<b>6,935,000</b>	<b>6,756,000</b>	<b>8,421,000</b>
<b>GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</b>				
25th Anniversary	90,000	47,000	16,000	
Steering Committee	135,000	52,000	84,000	143,000
Network, SP & FPG meetings	26,000	25,000		5,000
<b>TOTAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>
<b>GWPO SECRETARIAT</b>				
Staff	654,000	614,000	613,000	634,000
Staff learning	58,000	76,000	66,000	30,000
Travel	23,000	10,000	10,000	47,000
IT	231,000	225,000	165,000	210,000
Office	68,000	101,000	101,000	50,000
Audit/Legal/HR Consultancies	53,000	120,000	100,000	65,000
Financial costs/revenues	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000
Designated ; office rent & taxes	805,000	740,000	780,000	685,000
<b>TOTAL GWPO SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>1,912,000</b>	<b>1,906,000</b>	<b>1,855,000</b>	<b>1,731,000</b>
<b>TOTAL GOVERNANCE &amp; SECRETARIAT</b>	<b>2,163,000</b>	<b>8,965,000</b>	<b>1,955,000</b>	<b>1,879,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE CORE BUDGET</b>	<b>10,036,000</b>	<b>8,965,000</b>	<b>8,711,000</b>	<b>10,300,000</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME BASKET FUNDING</b>	<b>10,036,000</b>	<b>9,751,000</b>	<b>9,751,000</b>	<b>10,300,000</b>
Surplus Core	0	786,000	1,040,000	0
<b>Designated Funding Expenditure</b>	<b>3,818,000</b>	<b>4,297,000</b>	<b>2,958,000</b>	<b>3,709,000</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>13,854,000</b>	<b>13,262,000</b>	<b>12,709,000</b>	<b>14,009,000</b>

### 4. List of annexes

- Annex A – GWP results (by entity)
- Annex B – Cap-Net progress report summary 2021
- Annex C – GWP Results Framework
- Annex D – Abbreviations and Acronyms; Glossary of Key Terms