



GWPSA in action



2017 Annual Report

About GWPSA

The Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) is one of the 13 regional networks of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). The network brings about solutions that are both tailored to local conditions and informed by local experiences and good practices from across the continent. GWPSA offers practical advice for sustainably managing water resources specifically to 15 countries in the SADC region. The regional network manages activities and convenes stakeholders in the SADC Region and at Pan-African level to address specific issues on water security and related issues.

The Global Water Partnership is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment. It has 86 Country Water Partnerships, 13 Regional Water Partnerships and over 3,000 Partner organisations in 183 countries.

GWPSA Country Water Partnership Details

Country Water Partnership	Chair	Coordinator	Contact Person
Angola	Mr. José João da Silva Neto (Acting)		
Botswana	Prof. Piet Kebuang Kenabatho	Mr. Nell Fitt	
DRC	Ms. Yvonne Ibekeke Saila	Mr. Eugene Shamba Naitatira	
Eswathini	Dr. Leonard Sive Ndlovu	Ms. Nokwazi Mabila	
Lesotho	Mr. Thabo Nteko	Mr. Ngoanamathe Nthathakane	
Madagascar			Rakotobe Rahellariso Holiinantenia
Malawi	Mr. Samuel Bota	Prof. Victor Chipofya	Dr. Theresa Mkandawire
Mauritius			Dr. Manta Nowbuth
Namibia	Ms. Maria Amakali	Ms. Bernadette Shalumbu	
South Africa	Ms. Lindiwe Lusenge (Acting)		
Tanzania	Dr. Victor Kongo	Ms. Diana Kimbute	
Zambia	Prof. Imasiku A. Nyambe (Acting)	Mr. George Phiri (Acting)	
Zimbabwe	Mr. Zvikomborero Manyangadze	Mr. Wensley Muchineri	

Our Vision is a Water-Secure Southern African region.

Our Mission is to support countries improve their Water Security for Job Creation, Climate Resilience Development, SDG Implementation & Industrialisation

CONTENTS

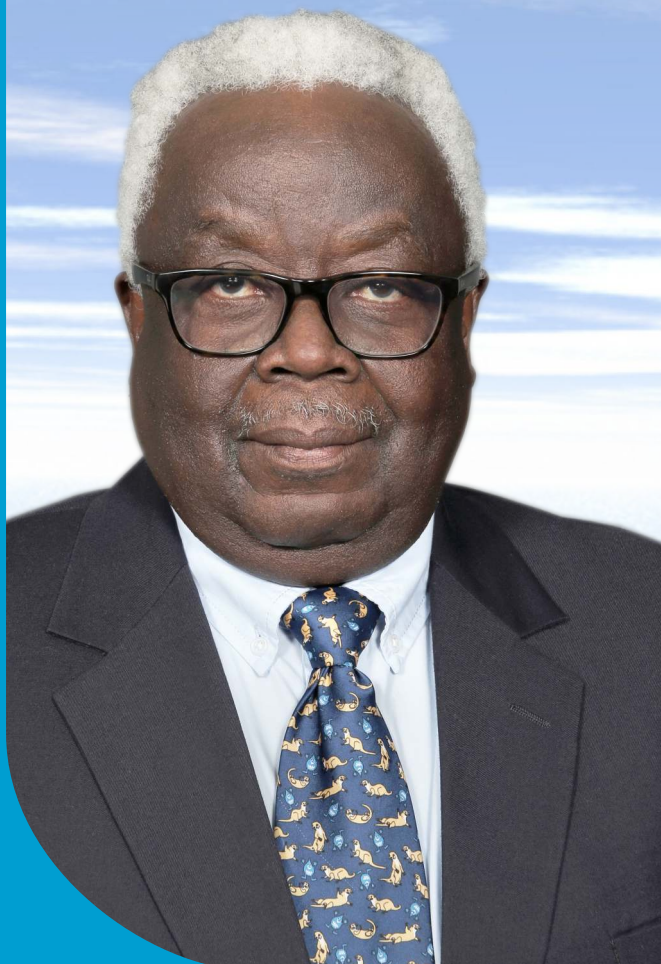
Message from the Chair	1
Overview from the Executive Secretary	2
Executive summary	4
Goal 1: Results in catalysing change in policies and practise	6
Leveraging Investments	6
Enhancing Climate Resilience (Implementing Climate resilience in RSAP IV)	6
Supporting urban water management	9
Facilitating Transboundary cooperation	10
Highlights	11
Towards Nexus Operational Framework	14
Contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	14
Partner events	17
Goal 2: Results in generating and communicating knowledge	21
Goal 3: Results in strengthening partnerships	23
Feature: Gender mainstreaming	25
Looking into 2018	26
GWPSA / CU Experts	27
GWPSA Board Members	29
Financial report 2017	30
Water Facts / Did you know	31

Message from the Chair

Accomplishment of Africa's development goals rests on the crucial role that water plays. Africa, and in particular the Southern Africa Region, faces endemic poverty, food insecurity and pervasive underdevelopment. Almost all countries lack human, economic and institutional capacities to effectively develop and manage their water resources sustainably.

It is evident that the challenges facing us in Africa are complex. In order to advance sustainable development, it will require coordinated and concerted efforts from all stakeholders, especially those of our Country Water Partners (CWP). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) clearly recognise this complexity, and calls for holistic solutions. We, at Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA), are working towards a water secure world - and water is clearly at the centre of sustainable global development.

The continent faces huge challenges with multiple issues that adversely affect public health. One major challenge is the inability for both rural and urban Africans to access clean water supplies at all times at affordable cost.



Africa's rising population, combined with massive urban migration, is driving the demand for water, which places stress on infrastructure and accelerates the degradation of water resources in many countries on the continent. Among developing regions, Sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to have the highest prevalence of urban slums, and this number is expected to double to around 400 million by 2020.

Despite the efforts of some Sub-Saharan African countries and cities to expand basic services and improve urban housing conditions, rapid and unplanned urban growth has increased the number of settlements that are on unstable and flood-prone lands where phenomena such as landslides, rains, and earthquakes can have devastating consequences.

Water plays a critical role in all the SDGs, and good water governance is the main condition for successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Unfortunately, with the current approaches, water security could become a barrier to delivering on the SDGs. Water security must become an enabler of Africa's development.

Water is enabler of development. This can be achieved through integrating water management across all sectors – finance, planning, agriculture, energy, industry, education, health and tourism.

The integrated approach lies at the core of GWP's creation, and is central to the SDGs. One of the targets in the water goal (SDG 6) is the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM). The inclusion of IWRM in the SDGs is not only politically important, but also suggests that the GWP mandate will be highly relevant up to 2030 and beyond.

GWPSA has built on its strong network and attracted new partners with relevant expertise to support the implementation of SDGs across the continent through our Country Water Partnership (CWPs). From inception, the CWPs' competitive advantage has been their ability to mobilise partners around IWRM, and to create neutral space for dialogue that will help with the implementation of SDGs. We at GWPSA are committed to the water-related SDGs as a sine qua non for social justice, environment integrity, and economic growth for the Southern African Region.

Dr. Kuri Tjipangandjara
GWPSA's Chairperson

Overview from the Executive Secretary

Water, in sufficient quantity and quality, is essential for all aspects of life and sustainable development. The human rights to water and sanitation are widely recognized by the world. Water resources are embedded in all forms of development (e.g. food security, health promotion and poverty reduction), in sustaining economic growth in agriculture, industry and energy generation, and in maintaining healthy ecosystems.

Population growth, agricultural intensification, urbanization, industrial production and pollution, and climate change are beginning to overwhelm and undermine nature's ability to provide key functions and services. Estimates suggest that if the natural environment continues to be degraded and unsustainable pressures put on global water resources, 45% of the global gross domestic product, 52% of the world's population and 40% of global grain production will be put at risk by 2050. Poor and marginalized populations will be disproportionately affected, further exacerbating rising inequalities.

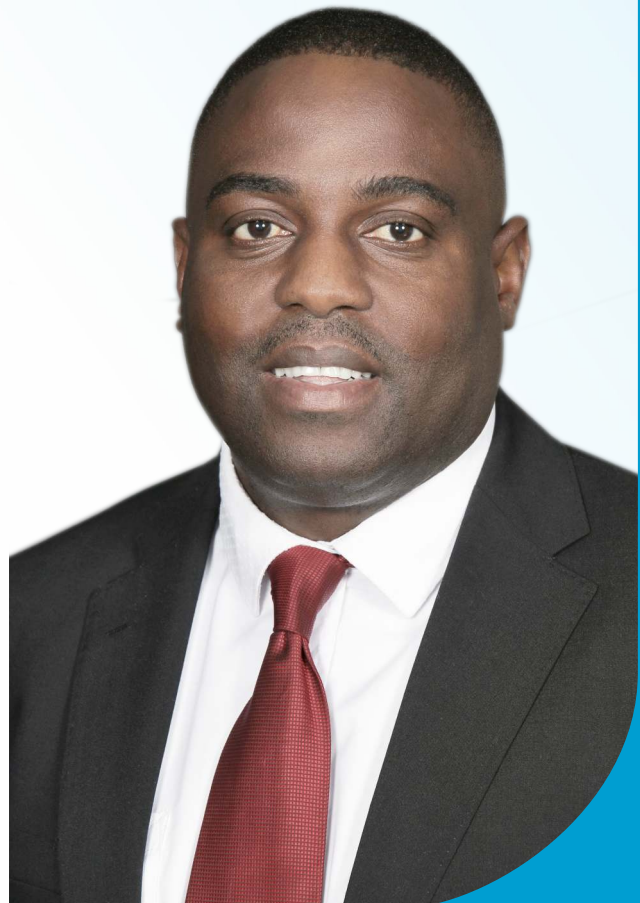
There is a growing consensus that the challenges can be met by adopting a more integrated approach to managing and allocating water resources, including the protection of ecosystems upon which societies and economies depend. The concept of integrated water resources management (IWRM) is embedded in the 2030 Agenda and requires governments to consider how water resources link different parts of society and how decisions in one sector may affect water users in other sectors. It is an approach that must involve all actors and stakeholders, from all levels, who use and potentially pollute water so that it is managed equitably and sustainably.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 includes eight global targets that are universally applicable and aspirational. The dedicated water goal encompasses SDG target 6.5: "Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation". Indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation achieved, which aligns directly with Global Water Partnership (GWP)'s core mission. In 2017, GWP worked with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the custodian agency for SDG 6.5.1, to organise seven country workshops in the region. These served to collect official country data and provide a baseline

for monitoring and reporting on the indicator.

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) facilitated key processes and investments in Southern Africa transboundary river basin authorities. Because countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) share 15 river basins, cooperation is critical to ensure water contributes to the achievement of the SADC Treaty goals of reducing poverty, promoting economic growth and regional integration. GWPSA continues to focus on fostering a dynamic communications culture by building capacity and generating knowledge. In 2017, the 8th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue was hosted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and attended by policymakers, researchers and academia, private sector and civil society representing the 15 SADC Member States.

Strong partnerships are vital to ensuring that GWPSA initiatives deliver development results in a truly impactful manner. Achieving the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will entail breaking down traditional silos so that integration across sectors is achieved. Multi-stakeholder partnerships now seek to leverage



cross-sectoral approaches so as to enhance their effectiveness and impact. GWPSA continues to build strong partnerships with governments and the private sector, and is collaborating with governments in the region to address the tremendous water challenges, so strengthening regional partnerships to deliver sustainable results. We continue to support climate change adaptation plans in a number of countries and assisting in defining Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in light of the Paris Agreement.

Alex Simalabwi

GWPSA Executive Secretary

Global Lead: Water Climate Development

Head- Africa Coordination Unit

To enhance coherence and synergy across all thematic areas, GWPSA has developed a programmatic approach called, "Africa Water Investments Programme (AIP)"



Executive Summary

Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation

GWPSA facilitated key processes and investments in Southern Africa transboundary river basin organisations (RBOs). Because countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) share 15 river basins, cooperation is critical to ensure water contributes to the achievement of the SADC Treaty goals of reducing poverty, promoting economic growth and regional integration. Transboundary cooperation in managing shared watercourses has been a crucial component in building peace and security in the region. Over the years, the SADC Water Division has facilitated the establishment and strengthening of the Shared Watercourse Institutions (SWIs), such as River Basin Organisations (RBOs), guided by the Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses in the region.

Through its regional water programme, SADC has convened a platform for RBOs to exchange experiences and learn from one another. The RBO workshops are aimed at supporting SADC's strategic approach in promoting the establishment, institutional development and strengthening of RBOs as well as other transboundary water resources development and management mechanisms in the region.

In 2017 GWPSA, in its role as a member of the Basin-wide Stakeholder Coordination Committee (BASC) and through implementation of its Memorandum of Understanding with the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), jointly organized the convening of parallel sessions with the ZAMCOM Secretariat, which focused on infrastructure planning, institutional development, information management and gender mainstreaming.

GWPSA, as a partner in the Resilience in the Limpopo Basin (RESILIM) Program, supported the development of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) second five-year IWRM Strategic Plan (2018-2022). This was achieved through a stakeholder-driven process facilitated by GWP, working closely with the LIMCOM Technical Task Team. The process entailed a review of the implementation of the 2011-2015 Plan as well as a visioning exercise which culminated in the formulation of a problem statement and a clear vision of where the Commission would need to be by 2022. GWPSA further supported the LIMCOM Technical Task Team meetings to identify and prioritise the activities for the plan.

€20 million Investments Leveraged

Through the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), close to €20 million has been leveraged through GWP support to institutions (e.g. local governments and RBOs). Financed projects cover such areas as climate-resilient infrastructure, improved information systems, and the strengthening of institutions, with funds being secured from many organisations.

Enhancing Climate Resilience

Results achieved through the Water Climate and Development Programme and Integrated Drought Management Programme have resulted in a well-funded and respected climate portfolio. GWP is supporting climate change adaptation plans in a number of countries and assisting in defining Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) in light of the Paris Agreement. In November 2017, the Government of Zambia, through the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, requested GWP to support the development of a resource mobilization strategy (RMS) to support the implementation of the Zambia NDC.

GWP, in collaboration with other partners (Africa GreenCo, the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), South-South North, and UNDP-GEF) developed the roadmap for the development of an RMS. GWP, in collaboration with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Devolution Trust Fund (DTF) (Zambia), and Southern Water and Sewerage Company Limited (SWSC) (Zambia), has facilitated the development of a project concept for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for funding. In response to climate challenges, the Zambian Government formulated a National Policy on Climate Change in 2016. In 2017, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, with support from GWPSA, began facilitating the process of formulating the National Adaptation Plan for Zambia. A stocktaking exercise and multi-stakeholder engagement processes led to the preparation of a project proposal on the NAP planning process in Zambia for submission to the (GCF).

Supporting Urban Water Management

Support provided by the African Development Bank has provided GWPSA with an entry point to work with institutions on urban development issues across the region. In 2015, the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa undertook a project

appraisal supported by the Africa Water Facility (AWF) aimed at developing an Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) programme for the Marondera town in Zimbabwe. The AWF has now provided funding for the development of an IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme, which will lead to the prioritisation of investments that will support the town in sustainably managing its urban water supply and sanitation. The main outputs of the project will lead to an integrated approach, which will reduce water losses in the system and drive for resource recovery and reuse. GWPSA is providing technical assistance support to the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, which is overseeing the implementation of the programme, and capacity development to the Marondera Municipality on the IUWM approach.

Contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda has marshalled political commitment at the highest level for a more integrated approach to water resources management worldwide. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include the dedicated water-related goal in SDG 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”. The dedicated water goal encompasses SDG target 6.5: “Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation”. Indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation achieved, which aligns directly with GWP's core mission.

In 2017, GWP worked with the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment), the custodian agency for SDG 6.5.1, to organise seven country workshops in the region. These served to collect official country data and provide a baseline for monitoring and reporting on the indicator. The resultant information will feed into the UN-Water 2018 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation, which will, in turn, provide input to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. The workshops brought together a diverse range of stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, and civil society organisations – including youth and women's groups. In addition to collecting official country data for SDG 6.5.1, participants identified national priority areas for IWRM, which will help guide future interventions to meet SDG 6.

Results in Knowledge and Communication

GWPSA continues to focus on fostering a dynamic communications culture by building capacity and generating knowledge. Through the subsidiarity

principle of SADC, GWPSA has been mandated to facilitate the convening of the Dialogue on behalf of the SADC Secretariat's Water Division since 2007. In 2017, the 8th Dialogue was hosted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and attended by policymakers, researchers and academia, private sector and civil society representing the 15 SADC Member States. The SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue was established in 2007 to raise awareness and understanding of how integrated water resources management (IWRM) approaches can contribute to 'socio-economic development and poverty eradication.

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) has worked intently over the past year to increase its media presence using both print and online media. GWPSA is launching its first Annual Report for 2017, with the aim of informing and updating partners, donors and stakeholders of its progress in achieving their strategic goals. In addition, the quarterly impact magazine, which succeeded the Water Dialogue magazine, keeps audiences updated about the impact GWPSA and partners are making in the region.

Results in Strengthening Partnerships

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) views strengthening partnerships as a key driver for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Harnessing the potential contribution of partners and in particular, the country water partnerships, will help countries increase the effectiveness of their existing and future development efforts. Strong partnerships are vital to ensuring that GWPSA initiatives deliver development results in a truly impactful manner.

Achieving the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals will entail breaking down traditional silos so that integration across sectors is achieved. Multi-stakeholder partnerships now seek to leverage cross-sectoral approaches so as to enhance their effectiveness and impact. GWPSA continues to build strong partnerships with governments and the private sector, and is collaborating with governments in the region to address the tremendous water challenges, so strengthening regional partnerships to deliver sustainable results.

In May 2017, the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) accredited Tanzania Water Partnership (TWP) as the official Country Water Partnership (CWP) responsible for coordinating and leading GWP activities in Tanzania. In being accredited, TWP is now recognised as Global Water Partnership Tanzania.

GOAL 1 Catalysing change in policies and practice

This goal focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information sharing.

Leveraging Investments



Development of a roadmap for Resource Mobilization Strategy to implement Zambia's NDCs

In 2016, the Government of Zambia (GoZ) produced its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The successful implementation of Zambia's NDC will result in an estimated total emission reduction of 38,000 GgCO₂eq, which translates to 47% against 2010 as a base year. The total budget for implementing both components (adaptation and mitigation) is estimated at US\$50 billion by the year 2030; out of this sum, US\$35 billion is expected to come from external sources while US\$15 billion will be mobilized from domestic sources.

In November 2017, the Government of Zambia, through the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, requested that GWP support the development of a resource mobilization strategy (RMS) for the implementation of the Zambia NDC.

GWP, in collaboration with other partners (Africa GreenCo, the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), South-South North, and UNDP-GEF), developed the roadmap for developing an RMS.

The Zambia RMS will build on existing strategies and plans at different levels, with the close involvement of relevant ministries. Implementing the Zambia NDC will require a strong pipeline of climate change projects, as well as the integration of climate-related activities into existing and proposed infrastructure programmes. This is likely to involve initiatives led by different ministries and requires the adoption of a cross-sectoral view of both mitigation and adaptation.

Climate-proofed water supply and sanitation for Livingstone, Zambia

Climate change has severely impacted the water supply of Livingstone, Zambia. The city's water supply is entirely reliant on the Zambezi River, which has experienced increasingly reduced streamflow and, consequently, lower river levels. These changes have been caused by decreasing rainfall and increasing evapotranspiration in the Zambezi River Basin, resulting in reduced runoff flowing into the Zambezi River. Climate change impacts are expected to intensify throughout the Zambezi River Basin, which has been identified as one of the most vulnerable African river basins. As climate change impacts are predicted to further reduce Zambezi River levels, Livingstone is likely to experience frequent dry-season water shortages. Livingstone is extremely vulnerable to these impacts as there is no existing alternative to surface water from the Zambezi River. Groundwater in Livingstone has shown unreliable yields and is of insufficient quality to be used as a water supply source.

GWP, in collaboration with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), Devolution Trust Fund (DTF) (Zambia), and the Southern Water and Sewerage Company Limited (SWSC) (Zambia), has facilitated the development of a project concept for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for funding.



Enhancing Climate Resilience Development

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for climate-resilient development in Zambia

Zambia is highly vulnerable to climate change, as its socio-economic development and livelihood is heavily dependent on natural resources that are susceptible to climate change impacts.

In response to these challenges, the Zambian government formulated a National Policy on Climate Change in 2016. In 2017, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, with support from GWPSA, began facilitating the process of formulating the National Adaptation Plan for Zambia.

A stocktaking exercise and multi-stakeholder engagement processes led to the preparation of a project proposal on the NAP planning process in Zambia for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Hydrological Cycle Observing System improves hydrological services in the SADC region

In an effort to increase capacity of SADC Member States to collect, process, exchange and analyse near real-time hydro-meteorological data and information, and use the data in the generation of disaster risk reduction (DRR), flood forecasting and early warning products, together with seasonal forecast information, the SADC Water Division supported by GWPSA convened a meeting of the SADC Sub-Committee for Surface Water Hydrology to review the outcomes of the SADC Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) III project in Gaborone, Botswana, in December 2017. The meeting was financially supported by GIZ in delegated authority from the governments of the United Kingdom and Germany.

Since the mid-1990s, SADC has implemented three phases of the SADC HYCOS programme,

which was envisioned as a regional approach for comparable information collection using modern technology for improved hydrological services to all SADC Member States. The first phase (SADC HYCOS I) delivered the initial network of stations equipped with data collecting platforms (DCPs), while the second phase (SADC HYCOS II) expanded the network, based on regional priorities as opposed to national equity in the allocation of stations. It also sought to start the generation of hydrological products from the collected data. The third phase (SADC HYCOS III) produced early warning and flood forecasting products that now require upscaling, in support of regional DRR efforts.

The main aim of the meeting was to address issues of the sustainability of the SADC HYCOS Programme and to strategize on how to increase the contribution of the sector in the provision of regional hydrological services. In particular, the workshop sought to increase awareness and capacity on the regional hydrological sector to contribute to DRR measures, and for improved rendering of regional hydrological services working with the regional Climate Services Centre (CSC) products and those from the SADC HYCOS project.

The workshop consisted of three sessions which focused on reviewing the outcomes of the SADC HYCOS III project and recommending actions for a sustainability plan; presentation of the regional Rainfall-Runoff Model intended for use with the HYCOS and climate services products for improved contribution to DRR and regional water planning services; and consideration of the recommendations for the earlier sessions and



identifying sustainability activities for recommendation to the regional Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC). A key recommendation of the meeting is the need to link operations of the hydrological sector to the activities of the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) initiative and to capacitate the regional hydrologists to generate comparable hydrological outlooks from the seasonal forecasts produced by the regional meteorologist.

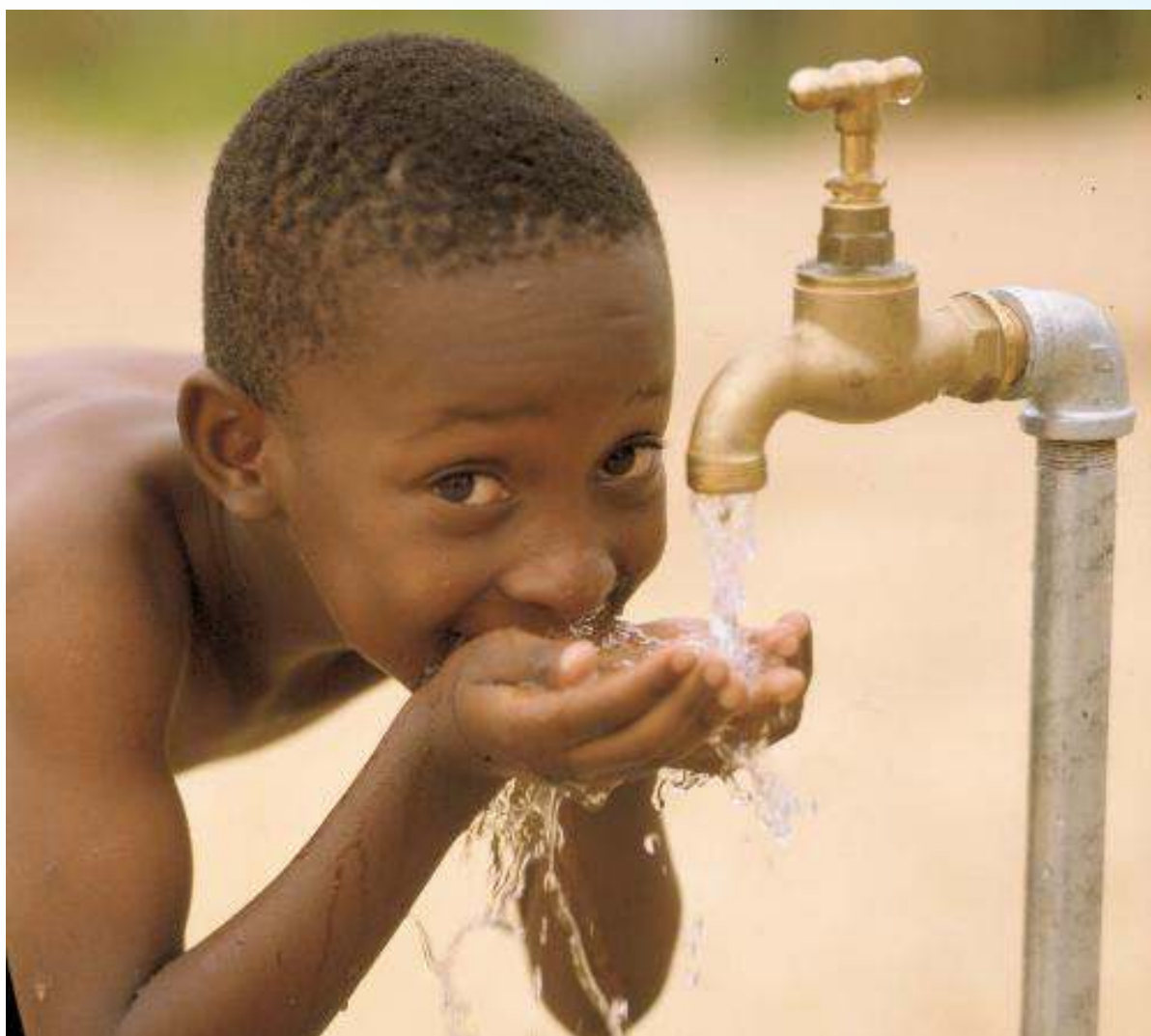
UNICEF and GWP collaborate to support climate resilience and WASH in Madagascar

Global Water Partnership (GWP) Africa collaborated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to support the design of the work on climate resilience mainstreaming into the water sector and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services in Madagascar, aligning it to the country National Adaptation Planning process.

Phase II of the collaboration with UNICEF New York achieved the 3 major outputs:

- i. The finalisation and sign-off of all the WASH Climate resilience knowledge products (Guidance Note – Risk assessments for WASH + Instructions tool, Linking risk with response: options for climate resilient WASH, Appraising and prioritising options for climate resilient WASH, Monitoring and evaluation for climate resilient WASH);
- ii. Workshop packages including learning modules;
- iii. Country visits to Madagascar and support in the project: “Increasing community resilience through Multi Use Systems (MUS)”.

At the start of the Phase III, a Project Cooperation Agreement for Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) to support UNICEF Madagascar in the implementing of the GEF funded project in collaboration with UNICEF was drafted. Amounting to approximately €160,000, the project will have the Assessment of Climate Risk and Impacts on Water Resources and WASH services in Madagascar as one of its key deliverables.



CRIDF Supporting Water Infrastructure in SADC

The Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) is a Southern African Development Community (SADC) initiative funded by the UKAid to transform how water infrastructure is conceived, planned, delivered and managed in the region. The mandate of the facility is to enhance climate resilience, transboundary water resources concerns, promote pro-poor approaches and address gender issues in water infrastructure initiatives.

CRIDF is now in its second phase of implementation under a joint venture of WYG-COWI focusing on infrastructure preparation, mobilizing finance and engaging with stakeholders in order to promote uptake of CRIDF approaches. The new phase, which started in May 2017, is being implemented until April 2020 and focuses on working with institutions in the region to develop climate resilient water infrastructure projects which act as proof of concepts using CRIDF tools. CRIDF also supports institutions in the region to mobilise funds to implement water projects. A key area in the new phase is stakeholder engagement, where CRIDF is working with strategic partners to drive the upscaling and replication of tools and approaches that are expected to extend the use of those systems from country to country across the region.

As part of implementing the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan GWPSA has over the years partnered with CRIDF in regional dialogues to share experiences on project preparation and

water financing. In the current phase, CRIDF and GWPSA are partnering on stakeholder engagement, promoting gender mainstreaming in the region and capacity building on climate financing, in particular, the Green Climate Fund.

Supporting urban water management

Improving urban water management in Marondera, Zimbabwe

In 2015, the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa undertook a project appraisal supported by the Africa Water Facility (AWF) aimed at developing an Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) programme for the Marondera town in Zimbabwe.

The AWF has now provided funding for the development of an IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme, which will lead to the prioritisation of investments that will support the town in sustainably managing its urban water supply and sanitation. The main outputs of the project will lead to an integrated approach, which will reduce water losses in the system and drive for resource recovery and reuse.

GWPSA is providing technical assistance support to the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, which is overseeing the implementation of the programme, and capacity development to the Marondera Municipality on the IUWM approach. In 2017, the GWPSA IUWM expert was involved in supporting the project evaluations and the initial capacity development.



Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation

Responding to the challenges and opportunities within the Limpopo River Basin



The Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) was established through an agreement signed by the four riparian states (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe) in 2003. Over the years, the Commission has conducted joint studies to increase the understanding of the basin challenges and opportunities. GWPSA has been working closely with LIMCOM since 2010 through implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) and the USAID-funded Resilience in the Limpopo Basin (RESILIM) programme. Both programmes responded to the challenges and opportunities identified in the Limpopo monograph study and the LIMCOM IWRM Strategic Plan (2011-2015).

GWPSA, as a partner in the RESILIM project, supported the development of the LIMCOM second five-year IWRM Strategic Plan (2018-2022). This was achieved through a stakeholder-driven process facilitated by GWP, working closely with the LIMCOM Technical Task Team. The process entailed a review of the implementation of the 2011-2015 Plan, as well as a visioning exercise which culminated in the definition of a problem statement and a clear vision of where the Commission would need to be by 2022. GWPSA further supported the LIMCOM Technical Task Team meetings to identify and prioritise the activities for the plan.

The LIMCOM IWRM Strategic Plan (2018-2022) aims to promote the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable way. The plan is aligned to the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV) 2016-2020 on IWRM, which drives the implementation of the SADC regional water programme. The LIMCOM IWRM Plan has therefore been developed to facilitate the implementation of the regional water programme at the transboundary level. The plan has three 'strategic areas' namely;

Water Governance, Infrastructure Development, and Water Management.

Zambezi Basin Stakeholders' Forum underscores the benefits of cooperation in managing shared water resources



The benefits of cooperation and basin-wide planning took centre stage at the Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) convened 2nd Zambezi Basin Stakeholders' Forum, which was held in September 2017 in Lusaka, Zambia. Members of the Zambezi Basin Stakeholder Committee (BASC), including GWPSA, WaterNet, and the Southern Africa Research and Documentation Centre (SARDC), among others, supported the meeting.

Themed "Benefits of Cooperation and Basin-wide Planning in the Management and Development of Shared Water Resources," the forum provided an opportunity for stakeholders to reflect on how the water resources of the Zambezi River Basin should be managed to enhance its contribution towards the wellbeing of the region through poverty reduction, creation of jobs, and improvement of the livelihoods of the region's inhabitants.

GWPSA, in its role as a Member of the BASC and through the implementation of its Memorandum of Understanding with ZAMCOM, jointly organized the convening of parallel sessions with the ZAMCOM Secretariat, which focused on infrastructure planning, institutional development, information management and gender mainstreaming. The discussions concentrated on addressing the key issues that stakeholders wanted to be considered in the Zambezi Strategic Plan, in order to realise the benefits of cooperation. The Zambezi Strategic Plan, which is under development with funding from the World Bank, is a critical instrument in the implementation of the ZAMCOM Agreement.

ZAMCOM is a major river basin organization in the SADC region. It was initiated in 2014 as an intergovernmental establishment that brings together eight riparian states, namely, Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

GWPSA/CU 2017 Highlights

LIMCOM

- GWPSA is supporting the development of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission's second 5-year strategic plan. Page 10.



ORASECOM

- GWPSA supported ORASECOM in developing a process to support investment planning for their IWRM Strategy. Page 13



Angola

- GWPSA supported Angola in convening the country stakeholder workshop for SDG indicator 6.5.1. Page 15.

Zimbabwe

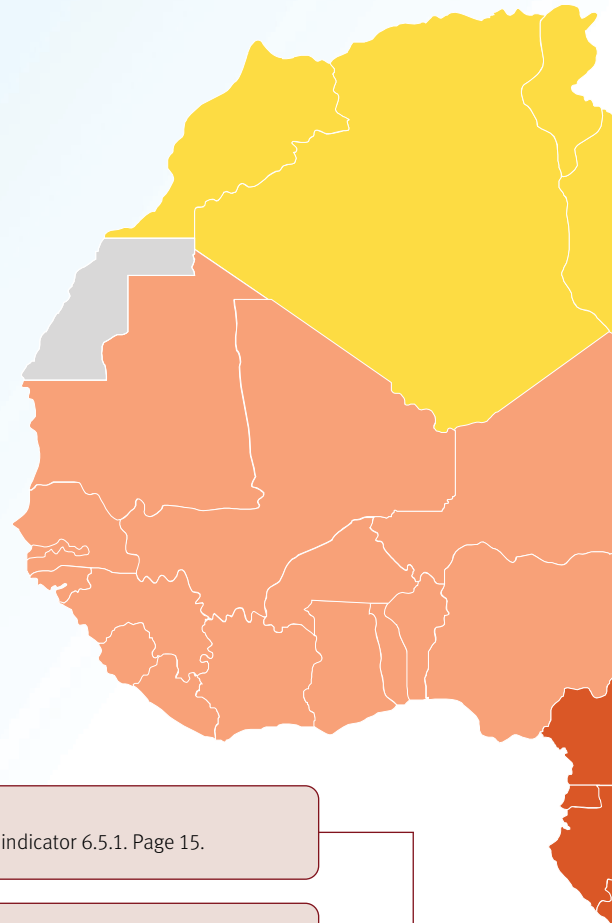
- Zimbabwe Water Partnership (ZWP) held a stakeholder workshop to facilitate the completion of the SDG indicator 6.5.1 questionnaires. Page 16.
- GWP SA is providing technical assistance and capacity in implementing the Urban Water Management (IUWM) programme for Marondera town. Page 9.
- Zimbabwe Country Water Partnership, with support from GWP SA facilitated the preparation of a stocktaking report on Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus. Page 14.

Namibia

- 18th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWPSA Symposium highlights the role of Research an innovation in addressing water related challenges. Page 21.

South Africa

- Stakeholders meet to review the outcomes of the SADC Hydrological Cycle Observing System (HYCOS) III project. Page 7.
- GWP Africa and partners tasked to implement an African legacy initiative: The Africa Water Investment Programme on Water, Job creation and SDGs implementation. Page 26.
- GWPSA plays key role in organising the 7th SADC River Basin Organisations (RBO) Workshop. Page 13.
- GWPSA organised the 8th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue, consecutively with the Meeting for Nexus Country Consultants, the SADC Nexus Project Steering Committee Meeting. Page 21.
- IWRM taking root, as an approach to managing water in a coordinated manner in South Africa. Page 15.
- GWPSA convened a Consulting Partners Meeting where the Change Agenda was presented, part of which was the adoption of the strategic repositioning of Country Water Partners (CWPs) and GWPSA. Page 24.
- GWP supported SADC in organising the 2nd Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector Workshop that focused on gender mainstreaming in relation to WEF nexus. Page 25.



Towards a water secure world



SOUTHERN AFRICA



EASTERN AFRICA



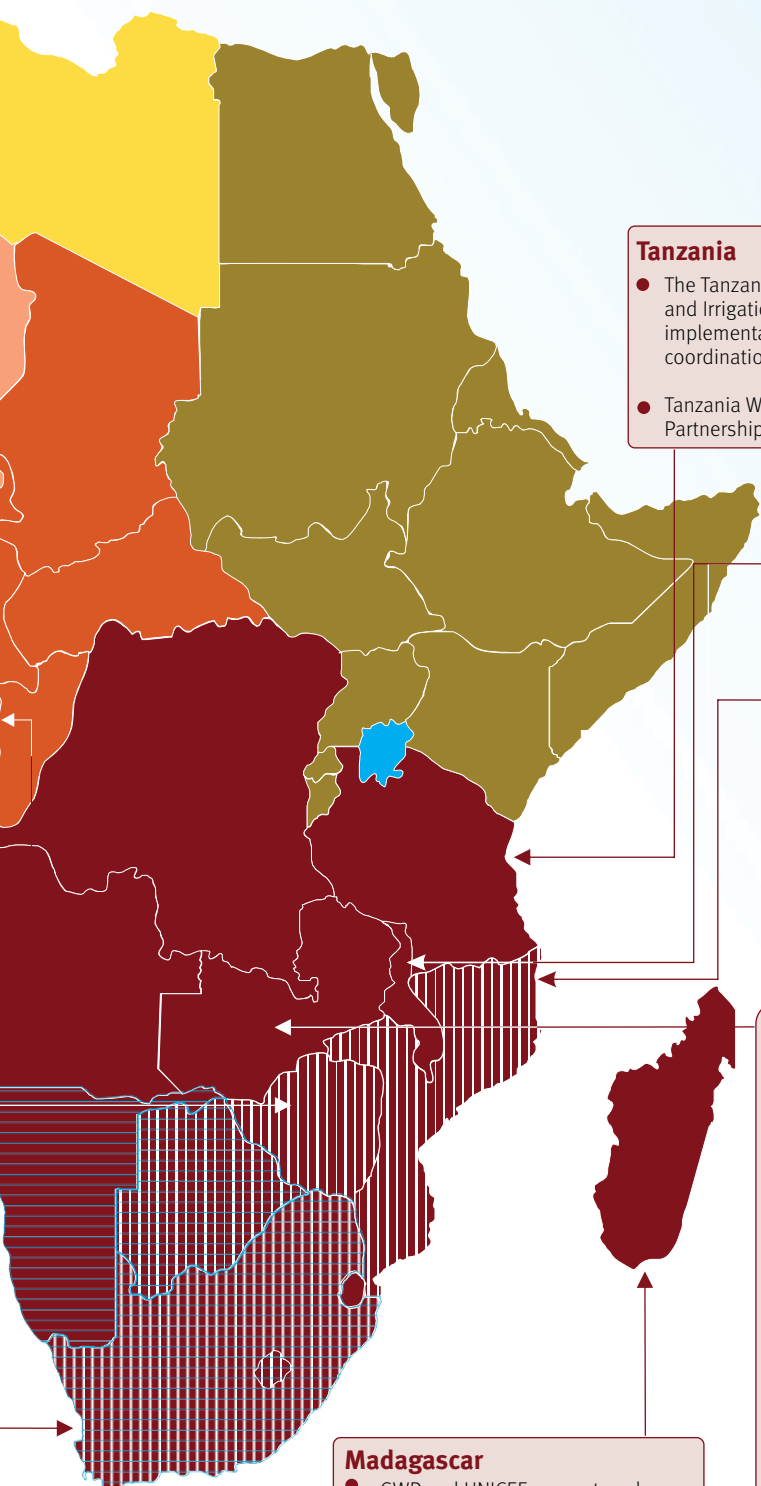
MEDITERRANEAN



CENTRAL AFRICA



WEST AFRICA



Tanzania

- The Tanzania Water Partnership in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation by convened a stakeholder's workshop to assess the implementation pathway for SDG indicator 6.5.1. The workshop's overall coordination was under GWPSA. Page 16.
- Tanzania Water Partnership accredited to the status of Global Water Partnership Tanzania. Page 24.

Malawi

- Malawi held a stakeholder workshop to assess the performance of SADC member states with regard to implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) coordinated by GWP-SA. Page 15.

Mozambique

- GWPSA supported the convening of a stakeholder's workshop for SDG indicator 6.5.1 which was meant to ensure consensus building on assessment of the current degree of implementation of IWR. Page 15.

Zambia

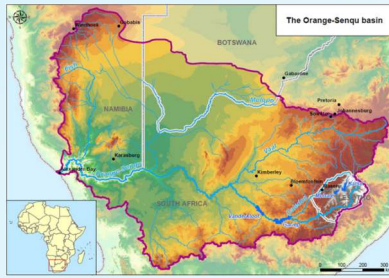
- With support from GWPSA, Zambia's Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection convened a consultative workshop to provide baseline data for monitoring and reporting implementation of SDG indicator 6.5.1. Page 16
- GWPSA supporting, the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources in facilitating the process of formulating the country's national adaptation plan. Page 6.
- GWP assigned to support the development of a resource mobilization strategy (RMS) to support the implementation of the Zambia NDC. Page 6.
- GWP, and partners facilitate the development of a project concept for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for funding for Livingstone Water Supply. Page 6.
- GWPSA supported The Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) and also held a parallel gender session during the during g the 2nd Zambezi Basin Stakeholders' Forum. Page 10.
- GWPSA convened a SADC Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector Workshop for Gender Focal Points (GFPs) in the water sector and SADC Gender machinery representatives from the 15 SADC countries. Page 25.

Madagascar

- GWP and UNICEF support work on mainstreaming climate resilience into WASH services. Page 8.

Facilitating Transboundary Cooperation

Supporting the ORASECOM climate resilience investment planning



The Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) assisted the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) in developing a process to support investment planning for their Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategy. The investment planning processes strengthen the prioritisation of projects that will enhance climate resilience and water security in the river basin. GWPSA developed a concept note with the ORASECOM Secretariat that was successful, with the Africa Water Facility (AWF), in supporting the development of a Climate Resilient Water Resources Investment Strategy. In the development of the Investment Strategy, GWPSA is facilitating stakeholder engagement and supporting capacity development. This support will ensure that stakeholders can review and support the basin-wide prioritisation process. GWPSA's Country Water Partnerships and partners will play key roles in the different countries in supporting this process.

Cooperation critical in achieving SADC treaty goals of reducing poverty, economic growth and regional integration



Countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) share 15 river basins and to ensure water contributes to the achievement of the SADC Treaty goals, of reducing poverty, economic growth and regional integration, cooperation is critical. Transboundary cooperation in managing shared watercourses has been a critical component in building peace and security in the region. Over the years the SADC Water Division has facilitated the establishment and strengthening of the Shared Watercourse Institutions (SWIs) such as River Basin

Organisations (RBOs) guided by the Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses in the region. Through its regional water programme SADC has been convening a platform for RBOs to exchange experiences and learn from one another. The RBO workshops are aimed at supporting SADC's strategic approach in supporting the establishment, institutional development, and strengthening of RBOs as well as other transboundary water resources development and management mechanisms in the region.

In May 2017, SADC and the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM) Co-convened the 7th SADC RBO workshop in Vanderbijlpark, South Africa, in collaboration with SADC Secretariat, with the theme "Enhancing Regional Integration through River Health and Nexus Approaches". The workshop was organized with financial support from the European Commission (EC), and GiZ in delegated authority from the governments of the United Kingdom and Germany. The Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) supported SADC and ORASECOM in the implementation of the event as the implementing agency.

More than 150 regional and international stakeholders attended the workshop from the water, energy and agriculture sectors. Back-to-back with this meeting the SADC Sub-Committee for Aquatic Weeds and Water Quality Management, which comprises of water quality experts from all the member countries, met in order to revive their work programme. The meeting also brought in SADC Gender Focal Points from the water sector to participate in the SADC RBO workshop for the first time.

The meeting noted the progress made by the countries and RBOs in improving river health and responding to challenges of water quality and environment. Experiences were shared on conducting joint basin surveys, river classification, managing alien Invasive aquatic weeds species and water quality information systems. It was noted by the participants that it was important for SADC to support Member States in developing guidelines on water resources quality management and provide, as a minimum, common parameter for the countries to measure. The use of participatory citizen science was also discussed and this was highlighted as a critical strategy in involving the youth in water quality management.

"We want to raise awareness at the river basin level, that concerted effort is required in terms of managing the water resources of our region, not only in quantity, but also in terms of quality. This is because there are a number of imperatives that need to be met particularly in terms of infrastructure development, industrialization drive as regards water quality in order to maintain healthy watercourses,"

Phera Ramoeli, Head of Water Division-SADC Secretariat

Towards Nexus Operational Framework

Defining the role of the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus approach for the SADC region

The European Commission financed project on the WEF Nexus in the SADC region, which is being implemented by GWPSA, is helping the region to identify opportunities to apply the WEF Nexus approach in the SADC Region. SADC agreed to establish a Regional WEF Nexus Operation Framework which will enhance investment to meet the regional development agenda. The framework is expected to enhance:

- regional development and cooperation;
- policy alignment between water, energy and agriculture sectors;
- integrated planning and programming that will lead to resource-use efficiency;
- institutional coordination between water, energy and agriculture sectors; and
- enhancing investment (financing)



Building on work initiated in 2013 by GWPSA and SADC to promote the nexus approach in the region, two political dialogues were held in 2017. The seventh SADC River Basin Organisations (RBO)

Workshop, organised by GWPSA in May 2017, brought together more than 150 participants from water, agriculture, energy and gender sectors. The outcomes of the workshop were adopted by the Water, Energy and Food Reference Group composed of officials from the SADC countries representing the three ministries of water, energy and food. The eighth SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue, facilitated by GWPSA in November 2017, provided a platform for water, energy, food, economic planning and gender policymakers and practitioners to develop strategies that will ensure that nexus approaches contribute to fostering regional value chains and job creation. The SADC Secretariat will take forward the outcomes of the two dialogues to an Extra-Ordinary SADC Summit to be held in 2018 on Water and Energy Security in the region.

Zimbabwe's priority intervention areas for implementing WEF Nexus identified

The preparation of a stocktaking report on the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) Nexus and the facilitation of a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder discussion in Zimbabwe helped to define priority interventions areas that are required to advance the WEF Nexus agenda in the country. The process was facilitated by the Zimbabwe Country Water Partnership, with support from GWPSA.

Zimbabwe prioritized strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, building institutional capacity, and financing WEF Nexus investments as main areas of intervention to promote the WEF nexus agenda in the country. These have been captured in the form of a project proposal for funding.

Contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Unique global network engaged in catalytic development agenda

Global Water Partnership's unique global network is engaging in catalytic work for water security (SDG 6) by enabling an integrated water resources management approach (SDG 6.5) through its work connecting multistakeholder partnerships and mandated institutions (SDG 17). Water is at the heart of global development. SDG 6, availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, aligns directly with GWP, whose goal is inextricably linked to all other SDGs, including poverty reduction, gender equality, sustainable growth, climate, food, energy, health, cities, disaster risk reduction, and ecosystems. After successfully mobilizing our global network to advocate for a water goal in the 2030 Development Agenda, GWP is now working to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs through our SDG 6 Support Programme. Good water management is about good governance – policies, laws, financing, and institutions that are transparent, inclusive, and integrated across sectors. The reason why GWP advocates for an integrated approach to water resources management (IWRM). The IWRM approach is the focus of a dedicated target in the 2030 Development Agenda - SDG 6.5. Below are countries from the region that participated in workshops to measure the implementation of SDG 6.5.1.



Angola ensures consensus on integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation

Angola held its stakeholder workshop for SDG indicator 6.5.1 on the implementation of the IWRM in November 2017. The country stakeholder workshop ensured consensus building on the assessment of the current degree of implementation of the IWRM based on the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) questionnaire.

Angola, through the National Institute of Water Resources (INRH), the government agency responsible for policy formulation and strategic planning in the water resources sector, in collaboration with other state institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private business companies, undertook a number of activities to reach the country's specific targets for 2030, including for SDG 6.5.1.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) supported Angola in convening the country stakeholder workshop. The GWP also assists countries with reaching the Sustainable Development Goals and indicators, in particular SDG indicator 6.5.1 related to IWRM.

Malawi assesses implementation of IWRM

Malawi held a stakeholder workshop to assess the performance of member states with regard to implementation of IWRM. The workshop was one of the country stakeholder consultation workshops being convened in all United Nations member states in southern Africa, coordinated by the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) in order to assess the performance of member states with regard to the implementation of IWRM.



The workshop reported on the progress achieved by Malawi on the SDGs, especially goal indicator 6.5.1, which mainly monitors the degree of IWRM implementation, and at the same time to discuss the thematic areas with which Malawi can align itself in the Africa Water Infrastructure Investments, Jobs and SDG programme.

The workshop also acted as a starting point for future reporting for Malawi on the country's progress under SDG 6, which emphasises “ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”, while at the same time providing a great opportunity to follow up on what has been done on the IWRM processes in Malawi.

Mozambique makes progress in IWRM implementation

Mozambique made some advances with regard to the development of the enabling environment for effective implementation of IWRM as well as regarding to establishment of institutions and participation, with average scores above 50 per cent. Stakeholders meeting during the country's workshop for SDG indicator 6.5.1 noted that the broader legislation, the institutions and the basic mechanism for stakeholder participation in the policy formulation, planning and management of water resources were in place.

The workshop was held to ensure consensus building on assessment of the current degree of implementation of IWRM in Mozambique based on the UN Environment questionnaire. Moreover, the workshop was meant to assess stakeholders' views on the main priorities for the country that can contribute to the regional agenda of country water infrastructure investment, industrialisation and SDG programmes for job creation. GWP in collaboration with UN Environment provided direct support to countries and national institutions responsible for IWRM through its network of Country Water Partnerships (CWPs).

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) supports the assessment of IWRM implementation in South Africa

South Africa's Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), supported by the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA), convened a workshop in November 2017 to review the status of the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.5.1 on water supply and sanitation.

The workshop reviewed the degree to which Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) has been implemented in the country. The workshop focused on the assessment of water governance status and priorities, the consolidation of stakeholder inputs into a single country submission on SDG 6.5.1, as well as refining implementation plans for monitoring other indicators.

An overall score of 70 was obtained based on the assessment of four components – namely, policies, institutions, management tools, and financing. The

score was commendable given the challenges faced by the country as well as other global dynamics.

The results suggest that IWRM as an approach to managing water in a coordinated manner is taking root in South Africa. The workshop took cognizance of the fact that access to water in South Africa is a constitutional right for citizens, hence the need to improve water availability.

The workshop noted that the country had achieved a high score in respect of the creation of an enabling environment for the water sector, as well as the development, management and implementation of relevant statutory instruments to facilitate enhanced IWRM. Indications are that more effort needs to be dedicated to strengthening institutions and improving stakeholder participation and consultation. While financing remains a challenge, the workshop identified the need to scale financing for the sector to address the water gap.

Tanzania assess IWRM implementation

A stakeholder's workshop on assessing the implementation pathway for SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM in Tanzania was held in October, 2017 at the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. The workshop collected baseline information on the degree of implementation of SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM in the country.

Different stakeholders from government institutions (mainly drawn from the Department of Water Resource Management the Ministry of Water and Irrigation), development partners, local and international NGOs, and the private sector attended the workshop.

The workshop was organised and facilitated by the Tanzania Water Partnership in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. The overall coordination of the workshop was conducted by the GWPSA.

IWRM embedded in Zambia's developmental agenda

Zambia's Acting Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection has confirmed that aspects of IWRM have been embedded in the country's developmental agenda.

This was apparent in the multi-sectoral approach upon which the recently launched Seventh National Development Plan (7NDP) had been anchored. The plan highlights improved water resources development as an enabler for the economic diversification and job creation pillar, while improved supply and sanitation was meant to

contribute to enhancing human development. SDG indicator 6.5.1 supported policy and decision making at the national level by enabling countries to identify barriers to progress and ways in which these can be addressed.

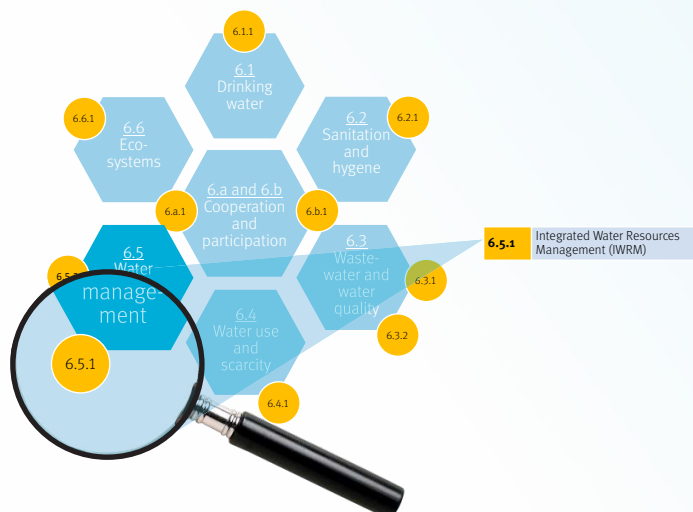
Zambia's Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection convened a consultative workshop with support from the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) Secretariat.

Zimbabwe Water Partnership provides guidance for IWRM implementation

The Zimbabwe Water Partnership (ZWP) held a stakeholder workshop to facilitate the completion of the SDG indicator 6.5.1 questionnaires and provide target support to the country for identifying and prioritising guidance for subsequent IWRM implementation programmes. GWPSA, through the Country Water Partnerships, supported regional countries to achieve the water-related SDGs, particularly via the SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM.

Participants were drawn from ministries of Environment, Water and Climate; Energy and Power Development; Finance and Economic Development; Lands, Agriculture & Rural Resettlement. The entire process was led by the Ministry of Water Resources Management and Climate, who are the focal point of IWRM in Zimbabwe. The participants agreed that the country had put in place mechanisms for IWRM and transboundary water resources management. Institutions such as the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) (water resources management and development), catchment and sub-catchment councils (IWRM stakeholder groups), and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), along with their related policies and laws, have been put in place.

SDG 6 global indicators





7th SADC RBOs Workshop Vanderbijlpark, South Africa (May 2017)

GWPSA Consulting Partners Meeting Johannesburg, South Africa (May 2017)



8th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue Johannesburg, South Africa (November 2017)





SADC Gender Mainstreaming Workshop, Lusaka, Zambia (September 2017)



2nd Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM) Stakeholders' Forum, Lusaka, Zambia (September 2017)



18th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWPSA Symposium, Swakopmund, Namibia (October 2017)



High Level Panel on Water Valuing Water Consultation Johannesburg, South Africa (June 2017)

GOAL 2 Generating and communicating knowledge

This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture.

The 18th Symposium emphasizes the key role of technology and innovation in addressing water challenges

The 18th WaterNet/WARFSA/GWPSA Symposium was held from 25-27 October 2017 in Swakopmund, Namibia, under the theme “Integrated Water Resources Development and Management: Innovative Technological Advances for Water Security in Eastern and Southern Africa”. Hosted by the Namibian Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, the 18th Symposium underpinned the cross-cutting nature of water in all human life, development, and economic activities. Research and discussions were inclined towards policies, tools, best practices and experiences in integrated water resources planning and management in various programmes and economic activities. The event recognized research, technology and innovation as pivotal in providing the much-needed solutions for the challenges posed by limited water resources in Africa.

In addition to GWPSA's role as a main convener of the Symposium, GWPSA convened a special session on the Water, Energy, Food Nexus where academia and other participants interrogated the approach and its relevance to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The Nexus approach provides a practical way forward in realizing IWRM through joint decision-making between the water, energy and agricultural sectors and negotiating trade-offs in order to optimize investments.

As in previous years, various researchers and authors showcased their research findings on issues related to water resources within the region. The 18th symposium provided the opportunity for attendees to deliberate on these findings and

identify priorities that require further research and support in water programmes and projects.

The Symposia have been held annually in the Eastern and Southern African regions for the past 17 years to promote interaction among policymakers, academia, and practitioners from water and related sectors, and cooperating partners. Together they identify regional issues, gaps, and priorities that require further research and support. Great emphasis is placed on knowledge integration, particularly involving scholars from the natural and social sciences. In 2017, the sub-themes of the Symposium were aligned to those of the SADC Research Agenda under the Regional Strategic Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Development and Management Phase I (RSAP IV).

Interdependence between Water, Energy and Food security (WEF) offers opportunities for stronger collaboration

The SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue, established in 2007 to raise awareness and understanding of the ways in which Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches can contribute to 'socio-economic development and poverty eradication', was held in November 2017 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The SADC Secretariat convened the Dialogue, which was held for the eighth time in 2017. Through the subsidiarity principle of SADC, GWPSA has been mandated to facilitate the convening of the Dialogue on behalf of the SADC Secretariat's Water Division since 2007. The 8th Dialogue was hosted by the Government of the Republic of South Africa and attended by policymakers, researchers and academia, private sector and civil society representing the 15 SADC Member States.

Themed “Fostering regional value chains and job creation through the Water-Energy-Food Nexus approaches” the objective of the 2017 8th SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue was to provide a platform for water, energy, food, economic planning, and gender practitioners to develop strategies that will ensure that nexus approaches contribute to fostering regional value chains and job creation across the region. The interdependence between Water, Energy and Food security (WEF) offers opportunities for stronger collaboration among the three sectors, thus increasing effectiveness in tackling the region's



developmental agenda leading to the achievement of the SADC Goals of Peace and Stability, Regional Integration, Industrialisation and Poverty Eradication.

Recognizing the existing challenges and strong correlation between economic growth, industrial growth, water consumption, energy demand, and food production, the 2017 Dialogue aimed to consolidate and advance the progress made from the 2013 and 2015 Dialogues on the WEF Nexus and Industrialisation, respectively. The 2017 Dialogue not only provided evidence of the Nexus approach through existing case studies, but also recognized a shift in focus from a water management philosophy where water is the primary driver and central focus of development, to one where all three Nexus sectors interact on an equal basis, led by any one of them, or a neutral entity. To ensure sustainability of Nexus interventions, the importance of gender mainstreaming was also highlighted.

Over the past ten years, the Dialogues have paved the way for mutually beneficial responses and cooperation between multi-sector disciplines and skills. These discussions have been amplified over the past four years to address the interdependencies between Water, Energy and Food (WEF), and climate change.

The Kingdom of Denmark, through the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), has been providing base funding for the Dialogues, with support from other cooperating partners in the water sector, through the framework of the Water Strategy Reference Group (WSRG). Additional funding for the 2017 Dialogue was provided by the European Commission (EC) and the Government of Germany (BMZ), in delegated cooperation with the UK Government (UKAid), implemented by GIZ. In

previous years other International Cooperating Partners, such as the Government of the United States of America (USAID) and the Australian Government (AusAID), have also contributed.

GWPSA creating media platforms to strengthen knowledge and communications

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) has worked intently over the past year to increase its media presence using both print and online media.

Through the use of social media channels such as Twitter and Facebook, GWPSA strives to keep its audiences updated about events happening within the organisation, where and when they happen, and their outcomes. The organisation has made an active effort to increase its Twitter following and has improved its Facebook page to make it more engaging and informative. The use of Flickr, Adobe Spark and YouTube channels has enabled partners and other audiences to have access to both audio and visual updates from GWPSA's events in the region and all around the world. An online newsletter is also distributed to partners within GWPSA's global network.

GWPSA is launching its first Annual Report for 2017, with the aim of informing and updating partners, donors and stakeholders of its progress in achieving their strategic goals. In addition, the quarterly impact magazine, which succeeded the Water Dialogue magazine, keeps audiences updated about the impact GWPSA and partners are making in the region.

To keep updated on GWPSA, please see the inside back cover page of this report for all the social media platforms.



GOAL 3 Strengthening Partnerships

This goal 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.



Partnerships key to implementing Sustainable Development Goals

Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) views strengthening partnerships as a key driver for the successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Harnessing the potential contribution of partners and in particular, the country water partnerships, will help countries increase the effectiveness of their existing and future development efforts.

Strong partnerships are vital to ensuring that GWPSA initiatives deliver development results in a truly impactful manner. In this regard, in 2017 GWPSA continued to build on its relationship with the Government of South Africa, particularly the Department of Water and Sanitation. In June 2017, the High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW), through the Government of South Africa, commissioned Global Water Partnership (GWP) to develop a legacy water initiative for Africa. The partnership resulted in the development and establishment of the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP), developed in collaboration with the African Union and the African Development Bank/Africa Water Facility.

GWPSA signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Development Bank of Southern

Africa to offer practical advice for sustainably managing water resources, specific to 15 countries in the SADC region, and to facilitate the prioritization of actions and investments aimed at improving water governance and management, as well as engaging with a broader community for the solution of water-related problems, such as climate change and urbanization. 2017 also saw GWPSA supporting the youth job creation and Sustainable Development Goal implementation projects within the Southern African Development Community by entering into a partnership with the Water Hygiene Convenience (WHC), a youth-driven, award-winning multinational association.

GWPSA also entered into an agreement with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to jointly support the design and delivery of a four-day training workshop in Korea in 2017. GWPSA continued to work with UNICEF to carry out a WASH Risk Assessment to help improve understanding of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities regionally and nationally. It also contributed to the collaboration to support and design UNICEF work on Climate Resilience mainstreaming into the WASH sub-sector and IWRM Process, aligning it to the country National Adaptation Planning process.

Achieving the successful implementation of the

Sustainable Development Goals will entail breaking down traditional silos so that integration across sectors is achieved. Multi-stakeholder partnerships now seek to leverage cross-sectoral approaches so as to enhance their effectiveness and impact. GWPSA has continued to build strong partnerships with governments and the private sector, and is collaborating with governments in the region to address the tremendous water challenges, so strengthening regional partnerships to deliver sustainable results.

Consulting Partners reposition Global Water Partnership Southern Africa's role

At the 12th Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA) Consulting Partners Meeting held in May 2017, GWPSA partners adopted strategic repositioning towards water security, job creation, industrialisation and SDG implementation with Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) serving as a means to these ends.

Partners suggested that Country Water Partners (CWPs) could reposition different networks, and that further emphasis should be placed on CWPs role as champions of water security, which necessitates that they reach out to stakeholders, lobby, create awareness and use available platforms for the buy-in of the private sector, support catchment management institutions and develop the capacity of institutions.

At the CP meeting a common understanding was reached regarding the GWP Change Agenda towards water, jobs, industrialisation and SDGs implementation. As a follow-up to the partners' decision on strategic repositioning, the GWPSA

board appointed experts and special advisors to join GWPSA and the Africa Coordination Unit to help spearhead the change agenda.

Tanzania Water Partnership accredited to the status of Global Water Partnership Tanzania

In May 2017, the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) accredited Tanzania Water Partnership (TWP) as the official Country Water Partnership (CWP) responsible for coordinating and leading GWP activities in Tanzania. In being accredited, TWP is now recognised as Global Water Partnership Tanzania. TWP was registered as an NGO in 2015, with the main objective of promoting partnerships in implementing water resources management in the country. TWP is aligned with GWP's mission and strategy and focuses on 7 thematic areas which were identified as critical in the water sector in Tanzania.

One of the main strategic partners of TWP is the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), with which the CWP has a formalized working relationship through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), clearly outlining various areas of collaboration, including research and capacity development. Through the MoU, TWP has collaborated with MoWI on various initiatives including the organisation of SADC Water Week, Africa Water Week, and Nile Day, among others. In 2017, TWP was nominated by MoWI to be a member of a National Multi-Sectoral Water Resources Management Forum, a multi-stakeholder national platform for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and development issues.



Additional pictures on page 17 & 18

Mainstreaming gender in water resource management in Southern Africa



In light of the central role women play in providing, managing, and safeguarding water, the need to integrate gender considerations into water resources management continues to be an important area of focus in southern Africa. Gender mainstreaming in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Water Sector is realised through instruments such as the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development, the SADC Revised Protocol on Shared Watercourses, the SADC Water Policy and Strategy, and the Southern Africa Vision for Water, Life and the Environment. Through the subsidiarity principle of SADC, GWPSA has been implementing the Stakeholder Engagement component of the SADC Transboundary Water Management (TWM) Programme on behalf of the SADC Secretariat's Water Division. The SADC Transboundary Water Management Programme is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and supported by the German and British governments.

During 2017 several events were convened to support the Gender Focal Points in the water sector to develop skills and capacity to influence and mainstream gender in the national and regional water programmes. With an aim to institutionalise and sustain gender mainstreaming in the water ministries, the TWM Programme has forged a partnership with the SADC Gender Unit and the gender machineries based in the gender ministries in each SADC Member State. It is anticipated that the close working relationship and mentorship that is being promoted through the TWM Programme will positively contribute to a mutually beneficial relationship between the two sectors at national, river basin, and regional levels.

One of the events convened in 2017 was a knowledge sharing event held in Lusaka, Zambia, in September 2017, where the focal points from the water and gender ministries shared their experiences on mainstreaming gender and developed the key elements of an Action Plan on Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector, which is

expected to be approved in 2018. The events also provided an opportunity for the Gender Focal Points (GFPs) to provide input into the development of a gender organizational assessment score card that is being adapted for use in the water sector at the national level.

The GFPs in the water sector also participated in key regional events, namely the 7th River Basin Organisations Workshop, convened in May, the 8th SADC Multi-stakeholder Dialogue, convened in November, and the 2nd Zambezi Basin Stakeholder Forum which was attended by the Gender Focal Points from the eight riparian states of the Zambezi River Basin. These events have provided the GFPs with an opportunity to ensure that gender mainstreaming is more pronounced than in previous events and that gender is mainstreamed in outcomes and recommendations.

These events have focused on reviewing the current status of gender mainstreaming in the SADC region's water sector, enabled sharing experiences through case studies and impact assessment on gender mainstreaming in the water sector, and identified future capacity development needs and the establishment of a gender community of practice. The Gender Action Plan for the SADC Water Sector consolidates the best practices, experiences and lessons into implementable activities that include support from the SADC Gender Unit and the gender machineries from the gender ministries.

At the river basin level, the GFPs will provide valuable input to the development and implementation of the River Basin Strategic Plans. According to the SADC Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for Transboundary Water Management (2016-2019), at least two river basin organisations should formally involve the respective national GFPs in their structures.

In 2017, GWPSA appointed a gender expert in its Regional Technical Committee (RTEC) who is championing gender mainstreaming in the GWPSA's programme of work and providing technical backstopping to the Stakeholder Engagement component of the SADC Transboundary Water Management.

“It is critical to integrate gender into GWPSA programming so that the programmes take care of the needs of the different social groups in the operational areas,”

Litumelo Mate-Sievers, Gender Expert GWPSA

Looking into 2018: Towards the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)

Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) to be unveiled in Brazil

The Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) will be unveiled during the 8th World Water Forum (WWF8) in Brasilia, Brazil.

The AIP is championed by the three African High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) members (Mauritius, Senegal and South Africa) and will support the implementation of the key recommendations of the HLPW Outcome Document relevant to Africa, in addition to revitalising efforts to achieve, among others, the commitments of the July 2008 Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.1(XI)) of the Heads of State and Government of the African Union; the N'Gor Declaration on Water Security, Sanitation and Hygiene; and the water related priority projects of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

In June 2017, the HLPW, through the Government of South Africa, commissioned Global Water Partnership (GWP) to develop a legacy water initiative for Africa. In response, the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) has been developed in collaboration with the African Union and the African Development Bank /Africa Water Facility.

The HLPW was co-convened in 2016 by the UN Secretary-General and the World Bank President to provide the leadership required to tackle one of the world's most pressing challenges – an ever-growing water crisis. The Panel identified ways in which the world could accelerate progress towards ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (SDG 6).

The HLPW comprised 11 sitting Heads of State from Australia, Bangladesh, Hungary, Jordan, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Tajikistan, as well as a Special Advisor.

The AIP is expected to leverage over \$30 billion in SDG 6 investments, and create at least 5 million jobs by 2030, four million of which will be aimed towards the vulnerable, poor youth, women, and girls. In addition, there are aspirations for the economic opportunities arising from implementing the AIP to benefit 250 million people in Africa and make a significant contribution to ongoing efforts to address the root causes of irregular water-related migration.

The goal of the AIP is to transform and improve the investment outlook for water security and

sustainable sanitation for a prosperous, peaceful and equitable society.

The objective is to enhance job creation through gender-sensitive investments in water security, industrialization, and climate resilient development.

The AIP will strengthen the business case for investments in water security and prepare bankable projects as instruments to stimulate transformative economic growth, and address the root causes of migration and youth unemployment. In addition to the SDGs, the AIP contributes to Africa's employment creation agenda, the AU's Agenda 2063, the AfDB High 5 priorities, the Africa Water Vision 2025, and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In addition to implementing relevant outcomes of the HLPW, AIP will address the challenges defined by AfDB and AMCOW in the Africa Regional Report for the 8th World Water Forum.

AIP activities will harness the expertise of the private sector and work with the public sector to 'unlock' constraints in preparation of priority employment-oriented water investment projects and support the efficient execution of the legal, technical, procedural, and managerial functions required to implement large water investment projects.

The programme will address key challenges constraining Africa's efforts to prepare bankable projects at a scale required to assure water, food, and energy security and play a transformational role in global efforts to expand economic opportunities for the poor and curtail political, governance, economic and social factors underlying unemployment, migration, displacement, regional and national security. Building on existing regional and country water partnerships, the AIP will strengthen and promote innovative public-private partnership models to unlock private sector investments in water, energy and agriculture as key pillars of Africa's growth and job creation agenda.



GWPSA/CU Experts

Mr. Remigious Makumbe

Special Advisor: Water for job creation, industrialization and partnership sustainability

Former SADC Director of Infrastructure and Services, Remigious Makumbe is Global Water Partnership Southern Africa & Africa Coordination Unit's Strategic Advisor on Water for Job Creation, Industrialization and Partnership Sustainability. He holds extensive experience in infrastructure planning and implementation across SADC.

In the last 12 years he has played key roles in planning, consensus building, coordination, implementation and review of several plans, policies and strategies, related to infrastructure in SADC, the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Infrastructure Framework and the Programme of Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA).

He is a holder of a B. Sc. (Engineering Degree-UZ); a B. Comm in Economics and Transport (UNISA) Economics and a Master of Policy Studies (UZ/Fort Hare). He is a Chartered Engineer (UK), a Member of the Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers and the Institute of Business Advisors of South Africa (IBASA).



Litumelo Mate-Sievers

Gender Expert

Ms. Litumelo Mate-Sievers is GWP's Gender expert appointed to provide gender-related support to GWPSA and CU's programmes. An accomplished gender expert Ms. Sievers has vast experience in, programmes formulation and monitoring, climate change, gender, donor coordination, fund disbursement planning, gender awareness, monitoring and evaluation framework formulation and implementation capacity building, development research and development of tools and instruments for screening gender and social inclusion into programmes.

She has worked for various organisations in Zambia, including the Royal Danish Embassy, CARE Zambia, local authority and the Ministry of Health. She has provided consultancy support to and managed a number of projects for organisations and government ministries within the SADC. Throughout her work experience she has engaged with and managed projects funded by several donor organisations and NGOs, among them World Bank, AfDB, Danida, UNDP, UN Habitat, Ireland Aid, MCC/USA, DFID through CRIDE.



GWPSA's Regional Technical Committee (RTEC) consisting of 5 members

Prof. James Nelson Blignaut

Chief Economist

Accomplished international economics Professor at the University of Pretoria and former editor-in-chief of the Thompson ISI accredited South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences, Professor James Nelson Blignaut is GWPSA's Regional Technical Committee (RTEC) Chief Economist. He uses his ecological and environmental resource economics expertise to provide intellectual leadership and economics related inputs to the GWPSA regional programme on Water Infrastructure, Job Creation and SDG Investments. A former South African Reserve Bank employee Prof. Blignaut has served or is serving as an advisor or panel member to the Limpopo and KwaZulu- Natal governments, Statistics South Africa, the Department of Environmental Affairs, the Department of Water Affairs, the Department of Energy, the National Treasury, and the Working for Water and Global Invasive Species Programmes, to name a few.



Dr. Adolphine Kateka

Climate Finance Expert

Adolphine Kateka is an economist, with a long career in environmental studies and climate change. She has a PhD in natural resources economics from Stockholm University; an MBA (international economics) from Stockholm School of Business Studies; and a degree in Economics from the University of Dar es Salaam. She has extensively worked in the field of climate finance both at country and international levels.



She has served as one of the advisors on the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) on the accreditation committee. She is currently a consultant with the Tanzania Water Partnership; a Senior Lecturer / Research Fellow with the University of Dar es Salaam, Department of Agricultural Economics and Climate Change.

Her areas of expertise are climate change economics and adaptation; natural resources management; poverty research; and project proposal writing. She has published a book, book chapters, peer reviewed articles and reports on these topics. In her role as GWPSA's Climate finance Expert, Adolphine provides expertise in mobilizing climate finance and preparing funding proposals for the Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental facility and others.

Mr. Piet Heyns

Transboundary Water Management Expert

A seasoned, well-known professional in the water sector, Mr. Heyns is an expert in national, regional and global water planning, water infrastructure construction, water scheme operations as well as water governance, development and management. He has more than 40 years of experience as a civil engineer in the water sector in Southern Africa – 33 years in the Government Service of both South Africa and Namibia. With ten years' experience as a freelance water management consultant, specialising in transboundary water management issues, Mr. Heyns has provided expert support to various water management institutions among them GIZ and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI).



A former member of the African Advisory Group of the World Bank and first Steering Committee of the GWPSA, Mr. Heyns also chaired the SADC water sector Technical committee.

Mr. Frederick Lehloka Tlhomola

Water-Energy-Food Nexus Expert

Frederick Lehloka Tlhomola brings immense experience on the water resources development and management with him. For over twenty years he worked on the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, one of the largest and most complex transboundary infrastructure. During his more than 10 years as Manager Integrated Planning Branch / Manager Reservoir Management at the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority Frederick has managed more than four consultancy projects and has participated in the processes of development of Scope of Services, evaluation of both technical and financial submissions, and contract supervision. He has also scoped, provided technical specification and managed service level agreement (SLA) for the LHDA.



Prof Hamanth Chotoo Kasan

Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) Expert

A highly respected and sought-after expert in urban water and sanitation and related sectors, with more than 25 years global academic and corporate experience in the water and wastewater sector, Prof Hamanth Kasan is GWPSA's Integrated Urban Water management (IUWM) Expert. He provides his wealth of knowledge and expertise in integrated water management, water and sanitation services provision, designing feasibility studies as well as investment plans for water and sanitation. For the past 18 years, he is Rand Water's General Manager, Scientific Services in charge of managing a budget of approximately R100 million and more than 160 staff members to ensure and assure healthy supply of top quality water to municipalities and 14 million consumers.



Prior to that, he was the Dean – Faculty of Applied Science, Director – Centre for Wastewater Research, Director – Microtech Scientific Services at Technikon Natal, where he worked for 10 years.

GWPSA Board Members



Dr Kuiru Tjipangandjara
GWPSA Chair



Eng. Emelda Mapule Magagula
(Swaziland CWP)



Mr Gabin Lulendu
(DRC CWP)



Adv. Bokang Makututsa
(CP 2013 elected)



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Mr Elton Laisi
(CP 2013 elected)



Mr Phera Ramoeli
(SADC)

Ex- Officio Members



Mr Alex Simalabwi
(Regional ES - GWPSA)



Mr Frederick Pischke
(GWPO Network Officer)



Sitting left to right
Dr. Kuiru Tjipangandjara (GWPSA Chair), Eng. Mapule Emelda Dlamini, Mr. Gabin Lulendu, Mr. Alex Simalabwi (Executive Secretary),
Standing
Eng. Munashe Mvura, Mr. Frederick Pischke, Mr. Phera Ramoeli, Prof. Imasiku Nyambe, Adv. Bokang Makututsa, Mr. Elton Laisi



Sitting left to right
Adv. Bokang Makututsa (Board Member), Eng. Munashe Mvura (Board Member), Eng. Mapule Emelda Dlamini (Board Member),
Dr. Kuiru Tjipangandjara (GWPSA Chair), Prof. Imasiku Nyambe (Board Member), Mr. Phera Ramoeli (Board Member),
Mr. Gabin Lulendu (Board Member)
Standing row 1
Ms Michelle Saffy (Executive and Communications Assistant), Mr Calvin Reit (Finance), Mrs Julienne Ndjiki (Programmes),
Mr Elton Laisi (Board Member), Mr. Alex Simalabwi (Executive Secretary), Ms Cathrine Mutambirwa (Programme Manager),
Mr Frederick Pischke (A Board Member/GWPO Network Officer)
Standing row 2
Ms. Monica Rakuhhu (Finance), Mr Isaac Esipisu (Communications), Mr Nduduzo Radebe (Finance), Mr. Andrew Takawira (Senior Technical Adviser),
Mr. Kidane Jembre (Technical Adviser), Mr Remy Makumbe (Special Adviser), Mr Tendai Gandanzara (Finance and Administration Manager),
Ms Leticia Ngorima (Communications)

Financial Report 2017

Presented below is a summary of financial results for 2017 for the GWPSA Secretariat based in Pretoria, South Africa. Total funds available for GWPSA programmes for 2017 amounted to €2 million, comprising of funds raised both regionally and globally through Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO).

Globally raised income

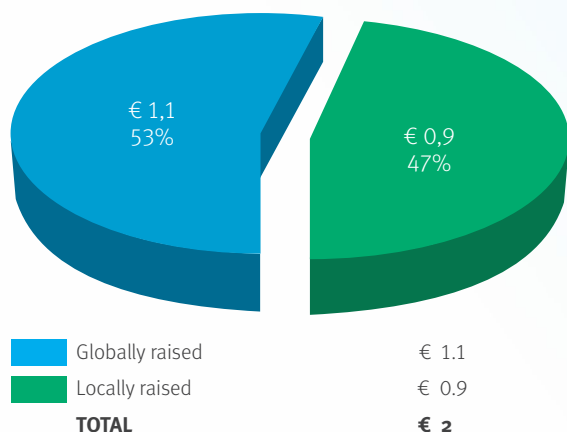
Funds allocated to the region from GWPO during the year 2017 amounted to € 1.01 million. The balance of unexpended globally raised funds brought forward from 2016 was € 0.04 million, resulting in a total of € 1.05 million globally raised funds

available for expenditure for 2017.

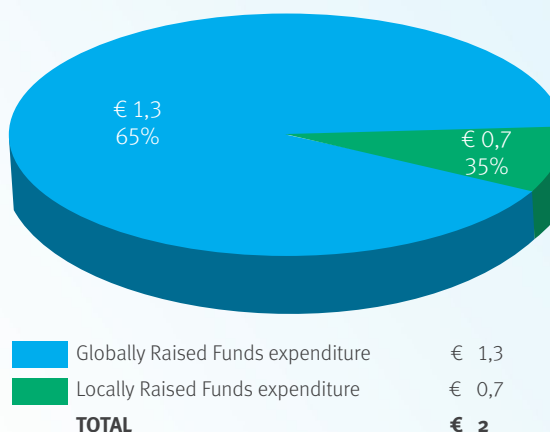
Locally raised income

€ 0.88 million was allocated for the year 2017 from regionally raised funds. Total local funds available for expenditure for the year amounted to € 0.94 million. The Funds comprised of locally mobilised grants from donors, including the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the European Commission (EC).

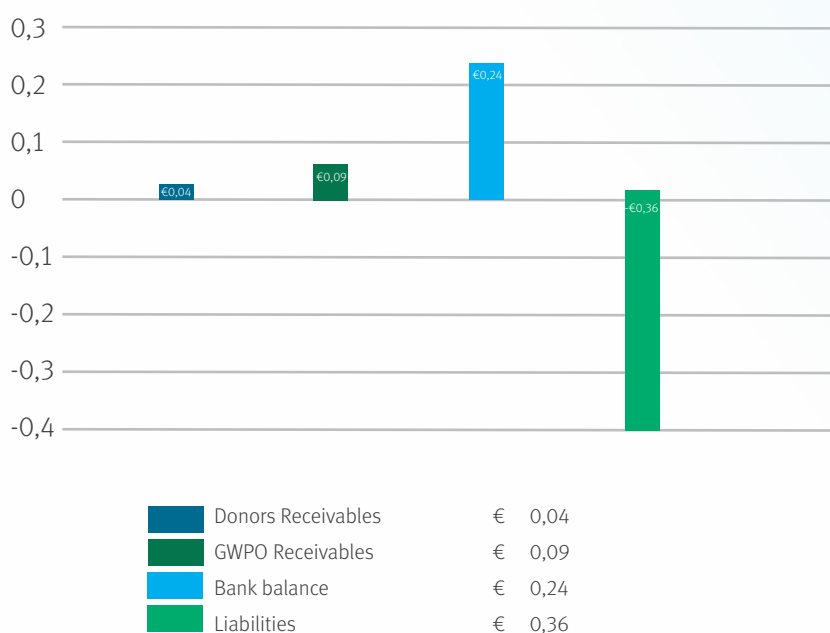
Income 2017(€ million)



Expenditure 2017(€ million)

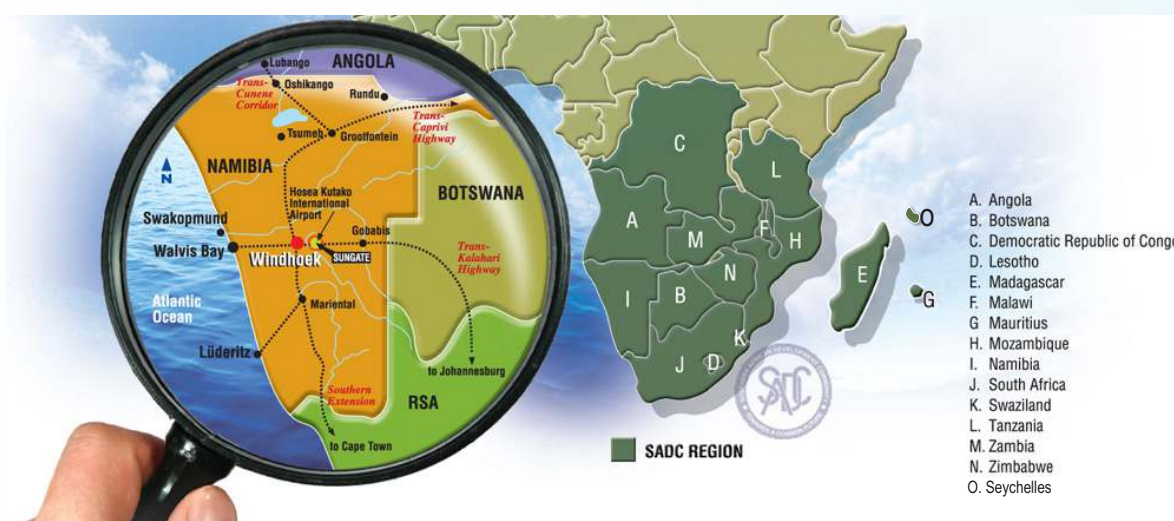


Balance Sheet 31 December 2017 (€ million)



Water Facts / Did you know?

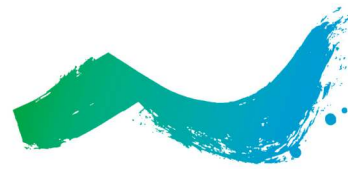
1. Annual rainfall significantly varies in quantity and distribution, and consequently, water resources availability and usage across the SADC region also varies.
2. 15 of the SADC region's major fresh water resources are shared between two or more countries, 13 of them fully located within the SADC region.
3. SADC accumulates approximately 2,300 km³ of renewable water resources per year, but only 14 per cent is retained for use, mostly in Lake Kariba and Cahora Bassa along the Zambezi River.
4. While most of this reserved water is used for irrigation 77 percent, demands from industrial agriculture often conflict with those of domestic farmers', resulting in subsistence farmers not receiving appropriate water quotas. These results directly contribute to food insecurity throughout the region, a substantial component of poverty in Southern Africa.
5. Of the remaining water reserves, 18 percent goes toward domestic use. However, due to a lack of infrastructure, only 61 percent of the region's population has access to safe drinking water and 39 percent has access to adequate sanitation facilities.
6. Seventy percent of SADC's rural population relies on groundwater supplies.
7. Beyond the impact on human development, the lack of infrastructure also inhibits development of the region's hydroelectric potential. While the region is capable of generating 150 GW of electricity through hydropower, only 12 GW is currently produced. Similarly, 50 million hectares of irrigable land is available for agricultural development in the region, yet only 3.4 million hectares are currently irrigated.
8. Water is the common currency which links nearly every SDG, and it will be a critical determinant of success in achieving most other SDGs – on energy, cities, health, the environment, disaster risk management, food security, poverty, and climate change among others.
9. Water is a vital ingredient in (among other things) food, energy, health, industrial development, liveable cities, and the biodiversity and ecosystems around us. Universal access to safe water and sanitation is a cornerstone of socioeconomic development.
10. The Water-Energy-Food nexus is an approach that could help Africa address the multiple and interrelated challenges of ensuring water security, energy security and food security while safeguarding the sustainability and productivity of land and water resources.



[Facts 1-7 Source: SADC RSAP IV (2016-2020)]

[Fact 8 & 9 Source: High Level Panel on Water Outcome Document (2018)]

[Fact 10 Source: Africa Regional Synthesis Report for The Eighth World Water Forum (2018)]



**Global Water
Partnership**
Southern Africa



Acknowledgments

GWPSA is grateful to the partners whose financial and in-kind contributions helped to implement our strategy and programmes. For financial information please see page 30. GWPSA wishes to thank all those who have contributed to this annual report.

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