

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2022 – Mid-Strategy

Monitoring and Reporting progress

December 2022



Contents

Introduction	2
1. Overall review of progress	3
1.1 Mid-Strategy Overview	3
1.2 GWP at work – Selected 2022 Results	7
1.3 Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals	15
1.4 Climate resilience through water	17
1.5 Transboundary water cooperation	20
1.6 Cross-cutting areas	22
2. GWP Logframe: Progress against targets	24
3. Expenditure report 2022	28
4. List of annexes	29



Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2022* summarises the monitoring, learning, and reporting within the Global Water Partnership's (GWP) Work Programme Cycle (see Annex C). The Review draws on the regular monitoring data and information being collected. This report is a tool for the GWPO and the 13 Regional Water Partnerships to identify challenges to be addressed to refine the delivery of the 6-year Strategy and to prepare their future workplans. The report informs the Steering Committee in seeking their approval of the *Annual Progress Review for 2022*. It is also used for dialogue with the Financing Partners Group.

This *Progress Review* uses the full range of GWP's Outcome Mapping monitoring and reporting tools, as well as other reporting sources, to review progress in implementing the 6-year GWP Strategy. It is intended to complement the Annual Workplan 2023 and the preparation of the 2022 Annual Report, *GWP in Action*. A full financial report for 2022 is presented elsewhere.

In the context of the current GWP Strategy period (2020-2025), this is the third report in a cycle of six and marks the mid-point of the 2020-2025 Strategy.

The report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** provides an overall review of progress in implementing the Strategy, including the highlights and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities. The section also includes a *Mid-Strategy Overview* summarising the main areas of progress, challenges, and pointers for the future that have emerged during the first half of the strategy period.
- **Section 2** contains the review of target achievement against the results-based management logical framework indicators.
- **Section 3** contains the 2022 expenditure report.

A collection of annexes provides further background information. This includes Annex A which documents results according to GWP entities, presented through detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2022 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

1. Overall review of progress

1.1 Mid-Strategy Overview

The completion of 2022 marks the mid-point of the GWP 2020-2025 Strategy. This has been taken as an opportunity to reflect on and assess progress achieved over the last three years, as well as to provide pointers to guide implementation during the second half of the strategy period.

The first half of the strategy period has been dominated by the COVID-19 global pandemic. Whereas the resulting restrictions and changes in focus and priorities among stakeholders and governments had significant impacts on the ability of the GWP to deliver on its workplans, the network has nevertheless maintained a high level of delivery and the implementation of the 2020-2025 strategy remains on track.

This section provides a summary of the main achievements and reflections on progress that have emerged since the start of the current strategy in 2020.

Reported results:

- **Investment planning and mobilisation:** Recognising that the translation of good governance into implementation and impact is often constrained by a lack of investment, in the first half of the strategy period GWP has increasingly focused its support to countries on improved investment planning and access to finance. More than 30 government investment plans and programmes have been supported in the first half of the strategy and an estimated 1 billion euros worth of investments influenced.
- **Tangible water governance improvements:** Since 2020, more than 150 key water governance outcomes have been recorded that were, to varying degrees, influenced by GWP's work. These outcomes have materialised throughout the water governance spectrum and are evenly spread across the four main IWRM change area clusters as captured in the SDG indicator 6.5.1 (*the enabling environment, institutional arrangements, management instruments, and financing*).
- **Quantified target achievement:** The monitoring of strategy targets at the mid-term point show that at the outcome level target achievement is largely on track while at the impact level – i.e. the investment targets – progress towards overall target achievement lags behind (see figure 1 below). For the latter, this is not unexpected as GWP's work on investment planning and access to climate finance has only started to materialise at scale during the current strategy period likely leading to committed investments in water resources management in-line with the ambitious targets later in the strategy period. Thus, progress against GWP's investment targets is expected to grow exponentially during the second half of the strategy although it remains too early to say whether this growth will be sufficient to achieve the strategy targets or not.
- **Mobilising investments:** Almost 150 million euros has been mobilised through the provision of GWP support to national governments and river basin organisations to access and commit funding from a mix of global climate finance mechanisms, national budgets, and other sources of development funding (see figure 2 below). This includes 88 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), 21 million from national budgets, 6 million from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), 2 million from the Adaptation Fund, and 1.2 million from the NDC Partnership. The ratio between GWP core funding and investments mobilised continues to increase and with a further 300 million of GEF, GCF, and Adaptation Fund projects in the pipeline, it is anticipated that this trend will continue in the second half of the strategy period. The growing portfolio of

GCF projects in particular offers significant potential to mobilise substantial country investments in climate resilience in the coming years.

- **Implementation of GWP's strategic anchor areas:** The 2020-2025 strategy thematic focus was defined in relation to the global development frameworks associated with the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Agreement on DRR, and international conventions in transboundary water management.
 - **Water Solutions for the SDGs:** In total, almost 150 water governance outcomes have been influenced by GWP each of which is contributing to countries' achievement of SDG target 6.5 on IWRM and thus strengthening the governance base as a means of progressing on the other water-related SDG targets. The SDG6 IWRM Support Programme implemented jointly with UNEP-DHI has anchored much of the support work to countries on monitoring SDG 6 and the identification of local solutions and investments.
 - **Climate Resilience:** GWP is implementing a large portfolio of projects under the Water and Climate Programme covering most of the 13 regions while support to DRR is structured under the joint GWP-WMO programmes on flood and drought. The strategy target of support provided to 30+ countries to access climate finance has already almost been reached with several more in the pipeline, particularly under the GCF workstream.
 - **Transboundary Water Management:** Progress on transboundary water management has been achieved via a substantial portfolio of projects developed at the regional level through locally raised funding (including €14m accessed by GWP via the GEF International Waters Programme alone) with a coordination and capacity building layer maintained at the global level. Substantial support continues to be provided to more than ten River Basin Organisations across the globe including in the Volta, Lake Chad, Drin, and Aral Sea basins.
 - **Cross-cutting areas:** The cross-cutting areas of gender equality and youth engagement are embedded within the thematic programmes, with the former specifically targeted through the WACDEP-G climate and gender programme in Africa, while for the latter 10 youth-centric initiatives have been implemented that mobilise youth to engage with water management and governance processes.
- **Corporate knowledge management:** The knowledge management and learning agenda has advanced substantially, anchored in the redevelopment of the GWP ToolBox, the revitalised version of which was launched in 2022. The ToolBox hosts 11 active communities of practice, developed with a range of partners with the aim of exchanging best practice, connecting stakeholders, and facilitating discussion. Online engagement more generally was greatly enhanced during the Covid pandemic with a targeted capacity building campaign on working in virtual environments directed at GWP regional and country entities. This helped to facilitate continued programme implementation during the pandemic when face-to-face meetings were restricted and long-term has helped to reduce GWP's carbon footprint through reduced travel.
- **Network governance:** More stringent governance assessment mechanisms are consistently applied across the GWP network of regional and country partnerships ensuring increased accountability among the decentralised entities on the use of globally sourced funding and the GWP brand. The number of accredited Country Water Partnerships has increased from 67 to 75 in line with the strategy objective of increasing GWP's country-level presence and capacity. In

this context, the Water Changemakers competition organised in 2020-21 played an important role in mobilising GWP partners to contribute to a global-level initiative.

Strategy mid-term review:

During June 2022, GWPO commissioned an independent, high-level, mid-term review of the 2020-2025 global strategy. The aim of the review was to explore how recent macroeconomic shifts and emerging global water challenges are impacting upon GWP's approach and potential to achieve the strategy objectives. The findings and learnings from this high-level analysis are informing an open conversation within GWP on the implications for the second half of its Strategy 2020-2025, and the potential adjustments needed to ensure the content and targets of the strategy remain relevant and achievable.

The review recognised that GWP has achieved meaningful progress in several of its key targets while also highlighting that in a fast-moving and increasingly challenging world there is a need to reassess its future role, the partners it needs to work with and the organisational capabilities it needs to deploy in order to achieve the impact set out in its vision. Some of the recommendations identified by the reviewers include:

- *GWP has unfulfilled potential to take the lead in the water sector and deliver meaningful impact*
- *The current supply-driven funding model could be challenged further to fulfil GWP's higher ambition, mission and mandate*
- *GWP has a key role to play in making the climate crisis water wise by providing strategic guidance to set and pursue an integrated global Water and Climate Agenda*
- *There is a need for greater consistency in the relationship between global and regional levels as a better integration of regional best practices into GWP's global platform would enhance efforts to advance the global agenda.*
- *Strategy breadth prevents external stakeholders from fully appreciating the specific core offering, role and mandate of GWP.*
- *GWP is caught up in the siloed and fragmented ways of working of the water sector.*
- *IWRM needs a new impetus aligning it with today's global integrated agenda and GWP is in a position to expand, revitalise and build on the strengths of IWRM as a comprehensive framework.*
- *There are opportunities for GWP to further leverage alignment with UN Global Framework Accelerators.*
- *There is a need to sharpen GWP's brand positioning to lead the water sector and reinforce its potential to connect with key sectors.*

(Source: GWP Strategy Mid-term review – Final report, Anthesis 2022)

The findings from the review have been discussed among GWP management and governance bodies at the global level and have contributed to the planning process for the second half of the strategy period.

Challenges:

The onset at the start of the strategy period of the global health pandemic of course significantly shaped the first half of strategy implementation.

Some of the areas requiring attention in the second half of the strategy include:

- **Regional diversity:** With GWP increasingly needing to adapt its work with rapidly developing global circumstances and priorities, progress on addressing evolving local demand and needs has been uneven across the 13 regions. For example, the recognised need to support mandated institutions in the context of investment planning and mobilisation of finance has advanced well in some regions whereas in others the primary role of the partnership remains focused on convening rather than implementing. The reasons for this diversity are a combination of, i.a., internal capacity in the regional secretariats, external opportunities which vary region to region, and the partnerships' positioning and long standing relationships with mandated actors.
- **Country level capacity:** The 2020-2025 strategy recognises the importance of the GWP country water partnerships (CWP) in supporting governments to advance on national commitments such as the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The local relationships and ability to take advantage of these to incorporate IWRM principles into governance processes are seen as invaluable to move GWP's agenda. However, capacity limitations among country entities can limit larger scale project implementation and risk the credibility of the organisation due to weak delivery.
- **Private sector engagement:** A key cross-cutting area in the 2020-2025 strategy is on engaging the private sector more directly in GWP's work and the processes it seeks to influence. Despite some successes across the network, progress in this area remains limited and lacking meaningful entry points.
- **The GWP Technical Committee:** The potential value to the network of the GWP Technical Committee (TEC) as the provider of thought leadership on IWRM and a bridge between research and practice remains relevant. However, the most effective way of utilising the TEC to ensure that it provides maximum value to both the regional agendas and the global debate in water resources management remains a work in progress. New TEC leadership in 2022 is providing the necessary impetus to strengthen the purpose and direction of the committee.
- **Partner engagement:** Engagement with the 3,000+ GWP partners is predominantly through the country and regional water partnerships. RWP and CWP General Assemblies are typically well attended providing partners with the opportunity to directly contribute to the governance of their local entities and to participate in strategic discussions on the local water resources management agenda and role of GWP in influencing it. Nevertheless, the potential to further increase partner engagement is significant. Further effort is needed to better understand partner needs and expectations and to develop a more coordinated cross-network approach to address these.
- **Prioritisation and focus:** The GWP global strategy is broad covering a wide range of water resources management focus areas. Resources are scarce and in the use of globally sourced funding difficult decisions need to be taken concerning prioritisation and focus. This requires focalising funding and efforts into the areas where there is the highest potential to achieve high-level results thereby maximising the return on global level investments while de-investing out of those areas where impact is nominal and where other organisations could contribute more and better to the goal of a water secure world.

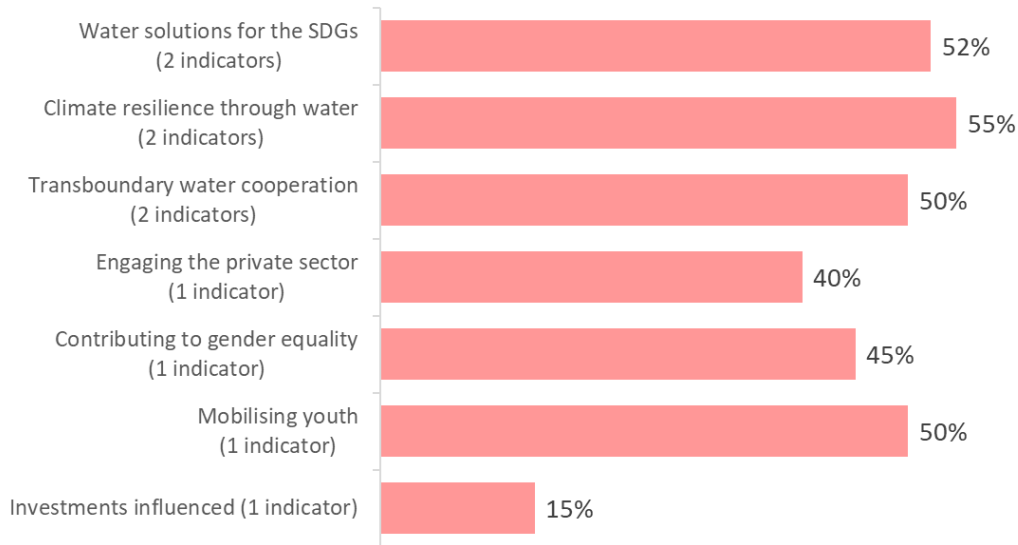


Figure 1: Progress against 2020-2025 Strategy targets

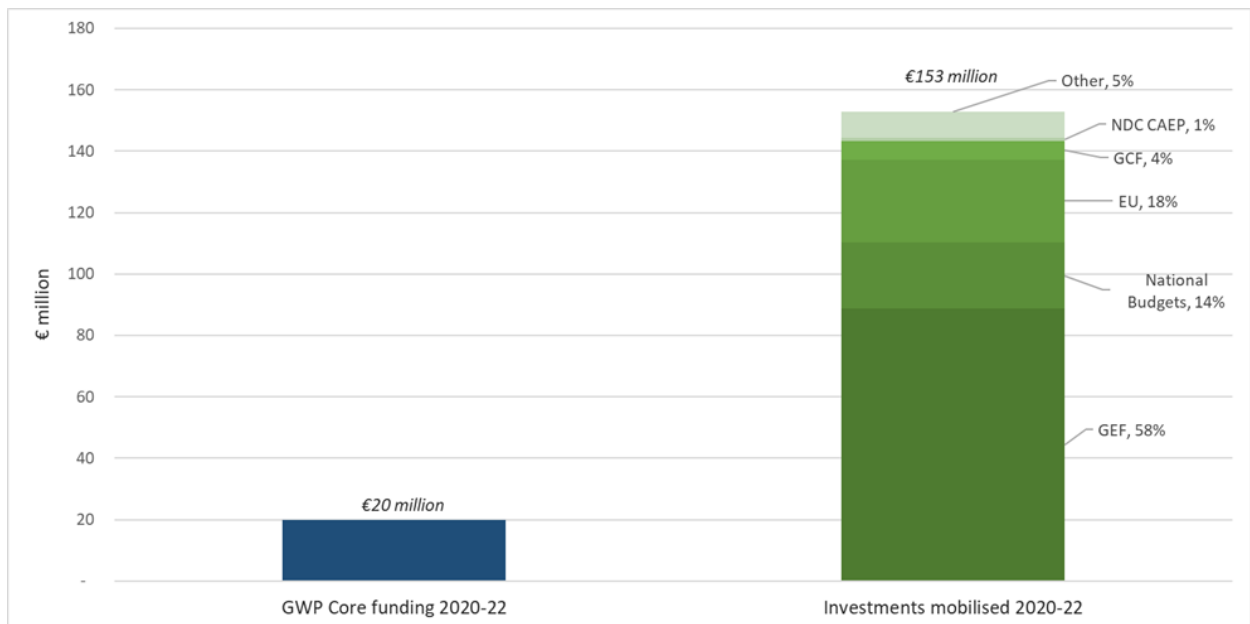


Figure 2: Investments mobilised 2020-2022 against GWP core funding

1.2 GWP at work – Selected 2022 Results

This section illustrates the main achievements of the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2022 workplan, structured in-line with the GWP Theory of Change. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex C). Results reported include those achieved with funding raised by GWPO as well as with funding raised by regional and country water partnerships separately or jointly.

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

GWP works towards its Strategy *mission* and *vision* according to a chain of results. Activities and outputs designed to promote IWRM principles are implemented in support of targeted stakeholders who have a mandate for water governance. The GWP M&E system documents the different steps of our results chain and analyses how the organisation's work has contributed to governance change across the attribution gap.

The top level of the results chain relates to **impact**, i.e., the supposition that water governance reform at the outcome level will lead to sustainable socio-economic benefits among the target populations through *more sustainable use of water resources*. All water governance outcomes to which GWP has contributed are assumed to result in increased water security.

The attribution of quantified impact (e.g., investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) takes time. For example, the development of a National Adaptation Plan in 2022 will only result in increased investment and improvements in people's lives once the plan is under implementation, perhaps 1-3 years following approval.

GWP documents such impact by linking it to investments. Since the start of the Strategy period, it is estimated that **investments worth more than €1 billion** can be linked to GWP's work either indirectly, e.g., by making the connection between a GWP outcome and the subsequent investment that was allocated to implement it, or directly, e.g., successful support to institutions to access sources of development finance.

In the framework of the Africa Water Investment Programme which specifically targets the water investment gap in Africa, GWP supported the development of government-led investment programmes in Zanzibar and Zambia. The process is seen as an essential step towards ensuring that the governments commit funding to water investment as a means of implementing water-related development plans and strategies. These programmes have acquired the highest level of political ownership, in both cases being signed off by the Heads of State. To date, the government of Zanzibar has expressed its commitment to include USD 100 million in its 2023 national budget and the Zambian government has already committed USD 1 billion for the implementation of their respective investment programmes. Further requests from Botswana and Malawi were received to support the preparation of national investment programmes.

Results related to direct investments are relatively easy to monitor on an annual basis due to the clear relationship and short period between GWP's contribution and the manifestation of the result. **Around €160 million** has been directly mobilised since the start of the strategy period to support, for example, National Adaptation Plan development, drought preparedness, and catchment management.

In 2022 **51 key water governance outcomes**¹ were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These include:

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

- 9 new national, local, regional and river basin policies, plans and strategies
- 16 investment plans, strategies, and budget commitments, including for basin level investments
- 5 river basin agreements and management frameworks
- Several new institutional arrangements and stakeholder platforms established to facilitate more integrated and participatory water resources planning

The full list of GWP outcomes recorded in 2022 is shown in Annex A.

Achieving outcome and, particularly, impact level results can take several years. As such, the work conducted by GWP to influence the above governance changes was in many cases initiated well before the outcome materialised. The results therefore relate to activities and outputs implemented through a series of workplans dating back to the preceding strategy period.

Figure 1 below gives an overview of the distribution of outcomes recorded by GWP in 2022 across the four main dimensions of IWRM measured by indicator 6.5.1, namely the *enabling environment*, *institutions*, *management instruments* and *financing*.

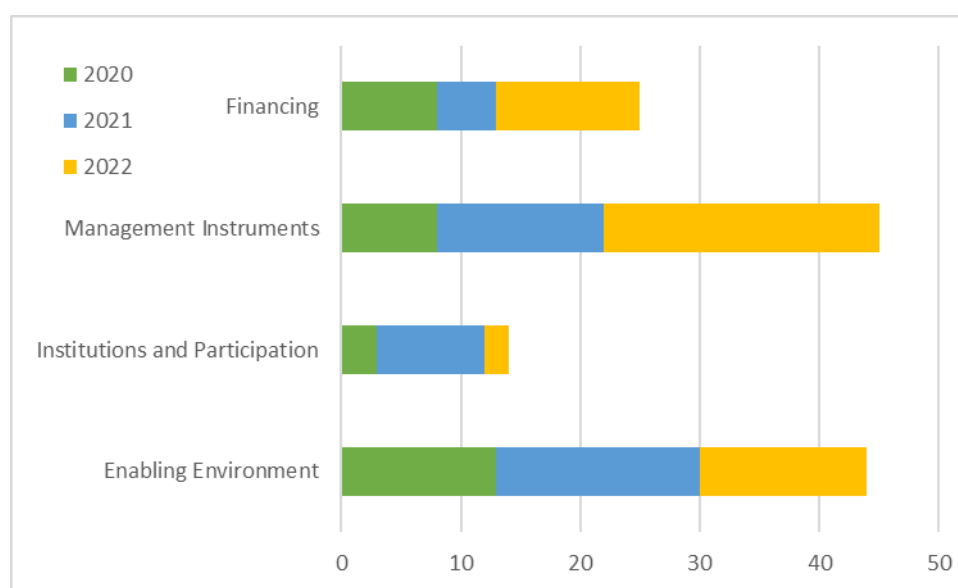


Figure 3: GWP 2020-2022 outcomes categorised by the SDG 6.5.1 elements

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under three dimensions

The 2022 GWP workplan was structured according to the three dimensions outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-25:

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

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

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

This section provides an illustration of the type of activities and outputs carried out by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2022 workplan by those three dimensions.

Illustrative highlights – We Act

We Act focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. These efforts are typically implemented through i) global advocacy, ii) support to transboundary and regional organisations, iii) support to national governments, and iv) the facilitation of multi-stakeholder processes. Illustrations from 2022 include:

- **Pan-Africa:** The Africa Water Investment Programme continued triggering interest and commitment at the highest political level. In 2022, the High-Level Water Investment Conference convened by GWP in Zanzibar was hosted by the President of Zanzibar, and the Former President of Tanzania. The International High-Level Panel on Water Investments for Africa was launched by the President of Senegal at the closing ceremony of the 9th World Water Forum in Dakar. As a framework for tracking progress in the mobilisation water investments, the Assembly of the African Union (AU) Heads of State and Government approved the AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard during its 35th ordinary session of the AU Summit. The piloting of the Scorecard was initiated in 10 countries this year.
- **Global advocacy:** GWP is particularly active in the climate arena with the work conducted in 2022 closely associated with COP 27 in Egypt. GWP's strategic imperative in the climate space has been defined as catalysing climate-resilient development through national adaptation planning, integrated resilience planning and facilitating access to climate finance. GWP's activities at the COP served to strengthen relationships with countries to support them in these endeavours and with donors and financiers for these activities.
- **Support to transboundary and regional organisations:** 4 regional organisations and more than 9 transboundary water management institutions have been supported in 2022. Examples include the Amazonian Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO) and Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) in supporting access to climate finance, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) through the *Strengthening Drought Resilience for Smallholder Farmers and Pastoralists Adaptation Fund* project. Further details on the transboundary work implemented in 2021 can be found in Section 1.5.
- **Support to national governments:** In 2022, almost 50 national institutions benefitted from GWP's support across the water governance spectrum. Supported processes included the access to financing (e.g. Central African Republic, Volta Basin Authority (VBA)), incorporation of gender issues in planning (e.g. Nicaragua, Benin), integrating WASH with broader water resources planning (e.g. Malawi, Nepal). A range of other policy making, investment planning, gender equality, capacity building, and stakeholder engagement processes have also been supported. This support naturally varies in the level of formality, scope and duration ranging from short-term engagements to providing specific input to long-term collaboration covering several governance processes related to an institution's mandate.

Illustrative highlights – We Learn

We Learn focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture through i) knowledge curation and exchange, ii) capacity building, iii) publications, and iv) social media. Illustrations from 2022 include:

- **Knowledge curation and exchange:** The redeveloped GWP Toolbox IWRM Action Hub was launched in 2022 at the World Water Forum in Dakar, Senegal. The ToolBox is a global knowledge platform which supports actors to implement IWRM, share knowledge and expertise about their implementation experiences, and bring relevant stakeholders together to improve the way water is managed around the world.
- **Capacity building:** GWP's capacity building activities are mostly region or country specific as they are designed and conducted in the context of tangible governance and financing processes. Examples from 2022 include:
 - Capacity building on gender equality and gender transformative planning for climate-resilient water investments in Tunisia, in the context of the *Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G)*, gathering representatives of ministries, national and local public authorities, civil society and academia from the sectors of water, climate and gender.
 - Training on the measurement of IWRM at municipal level in Nicaragua targeting local authorities and actors supporting water management at local level as an input to municipal planning.
 - Series of capacity development workshops to prepare Shit Flow Diagrams (SFDs) for 12 Caribbean countries, targeting diverse stakeholders including water utilities, private sector and non-governmental organisations.
- **Publications:** In 2022 GWP produced over 50 publications at all levels of the organisation. Knowledge products remain an important medium through which GWP directly supports its targeted actors. Examples from 2022 include:
 - Completion of a baseline and case study related to plastic pollution and its impact on the rivers in Cameroon's economic capital, Douala, Cameroon, to inform the Urban City Council's work to find Source-to-Sea solutions.
 - Series of Nexus Status Assessments in 10 Mediterranean countries providing a consolidated outline for each of the WEF Nexus sectors of the current status and trends of related resources, their management and infrastructure, key strategic policy documents and legal frameworks, institutional settings and a rapid assessment of the level of cross-sectoral integration in terms of policy-making and institutions, including gender considerations.
 - Publication of 2 Position Papers by the Caribbean Technical Committee focused on integrating information and communication technologies (ICT) in the Caribbean water

and sanitation sector and on advancing wastewater management and water re-use in the Eastern Caribbean.

- Documentation on the construction of synergies for climate resilience in Latin America, based on the 6th IPCC Assessment. The publication outlines some of the key messages related to adaptation that are key in the context of water-related decision-making.

Illustrative highlights – We Mobilise

We Mobilise focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. Some of the main groups of activities include i) partner engagement and strategic alliances, ii) strengthening the Country Water Partnerships, iii) GWP institutional performance, and iv) GWP locally raised funding. Illustrations from 2022 include:

- **Partnerships and strategic alliances:** At the global level this is highlighted through close collaboration with organisations such as UNEP-DHI (e.g., in the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme) and WMO (e.g., in the Integrated Drought Management Programme). In 2022, collaboration opportunities have been particularly prevalent through the GWP ToolBox and the opportunity to develop joint Communities of Practice using this platform with a range of organisations including the Gender and Water Alliance, the International Secretariat for Water, and UNESCO-IHP.
- **Strengthening the country level:** 2022 has highlighted that the most effective way of building administrative and programmatic capacity within GWP Country Water Partnerships comes via the involvement of CWPs in programme and project implementation. The extent to which this occurs when new projects are initiated in the regions depends upon existing capacity and the degree of flexibility in the use of project funds among different entities. Examples of where this has occurred include via the GWL programme, WACDEP-G, the SDG6 IWRM Support Programme, and the GCF Readiness portfolio. As a result, capacity has increased and CWPs are able to build up a track record of project implementation.
- **Country Water Partnership accreditation:** At the country level, formal accreditation of new CWPs in Azerbaijan, Chad, Namibia, and Eswatini was achieved in 2022 taking the total number of CWPs to 75. Out of these, 42 have successfully demonstrated that they comply with the strict financial capacity criteria that need to be met prior to receipt of globally sourced funding, an essential factor in enabling CWP participation in global programmes such as the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme. A further 11 have minor items to be addressed prior to reaching this status.
- **Institutional performance:** At the global level, GWP was subject to a UNDP micro-assessment along with the EU Pillars Assessment. The findings from both audits were positive. In addition, an independent mid-term strategy review was carried out (see Section 1.1).
- **Locally raised funding:** Locally raised funding for 2021 was €4.3 million. This brought the overall amount back to the levels observed before the Covid pandemic following a dip in 2020 and reflects substantial successful efforts across most regions to use their core funding to leverage

further resources. The final figures for 2022 will only be available once the annual audit is completed in early 2023 but are expected to be maintained at around this level.

- **GWP and UNDP Cap-Net collaboration:** One of the main objectives of the collaboration is to increasingly utilise Cap-Net’s capacity building expertise to implement the training components of the GWP regional and country work programmes. Examples of this collaboration in 2022 include:
 - Joint organisation of the National Symposium for Learning Exchange in Community Water Supply Schemes in Sri Lanka.
 - Organisation of the International Online Training “Preparation of Shit Flow Diagrams (SFDs) for Caribbean Countries”.
 - The SDG indicator 6.6.1 pilot project on the integration of freshwater data into sector-wide decision making to improve the protection and restoration of freshwater ecosystems was finalised by the Cap-Net networks and GWP Country Water Partnerships in Argentina, Kenya, and Kazakhstan.

See Annex B for the full Cap-Net progress report summary 2022.

1.2.3 Regional highlights

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2022 (underlined text refers to tangible outcomes). A more detailed description of regional level progress, including at country level, can be found in Annex A.

Mediterranean:

- Cross-sectoral roadmap to improve cooperation in the management of natural resources in the Drina River Basin
- Drin Basin information management system

Central and Eastern Europe:

- Update of the Slovak Water Policy
- Danube Flood Risk Management Plan

Central Asia and the Caucasus:

- Roadmap for the restoration and conservation of the aquatic ecosystem of Lake Balkash
- Establishment of the Youth for Water & Peace Network

China:

- Yellow River Supply Scheme
- Water resources tax monitoring system in Changdu

Caribbean:

- Regional Action Framework for IWRM for the CARICOM region
- Shit Flow Diagrams for enhanced sanitation management in 12 countries

Central America:

- Honduras Water Law Regulation
- Nicaragua Integrated Water Resources Management Action Plan



South Asia:

- By-laws on the use of rainwater harvesting facilities at community level in Bhutan
- Piloting of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Plans in 3 municipalities in Nepal

Southeast Asia:

- Water Youth Academy to strengthen youth participation in water decisions
- Advancement of the Integrated Water Security Open Program to support IWRM financing

South America:

- Water Resources Law of Paraguay
- Financing for implementation of water related NDC actions in Peru

West Africa:

- Law on public hygiene in Benin
- Action document on the priority issues of the water and sanitation sector to help Guinea achieve SDG 6

Central Africa:

- Forestry investment plan of Cameroon
- GCF Readiness grant mobilised in Central Africa for the development of a climate finance tracker

Southern Africa:

- National Water Services Improvement Programme of South Africa
- SADC Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan (RIDMP) – Water Sector

East Africa:

- Gender Action Plan for the Maziba Catchment Management Plan
- Regional drought management plan

1.3 Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

1.3.1 The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

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

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

- i) **Stage 1:** Strengthening SDG national monitoring and reporting frameworks, including the establishment of an IWRM score under SDG indicator 6.5.1.
- ii) **Stage 2:** Formulating appropriate responses to water resources management challenges.
- iii) **Stage 3:** Implementing IWRM solutions aimed at achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals.

Examples of progress in 2022 across the three stages are as follows:

Monitoring and reporting (Stage 1): *Recognising that the triannual official monitoring of SDG 6.5.1 will take place in 2023, this year was mostly focused on following up on the 2020 results at national level. Nonetheless, good examples of monitoring efforts in 2022 include:*

- **Nicaragua:** GWP piloted the measurement of IWRM at municipal level both in Honduras and Nicaragua, in coordination with mandated authorities from municipal to national level. In Nicaragua, the exercise is carried out in coordination with the National Water Agency, in the municipalities of Bonanza and Rosita. The pilots were followed by a multi-stakeholder reflection exercise that gathered several Ministries, the Committee of Drinking Water and Sanitation (CAPS), the Government of the Territory Indígenaí, academia, as well as the mining companies.
- **China:** Following the request for support from the Ministry of Water Resources of China, GWP prepared two reports analysing the survey results of SDG 6.5.1 and SDG 6.4.1. The analysis led to the formulation of suggested water governance reforms as well as a paper outlining challenges and solutions in relation to the methodology of measurement of SDG 6.4.1.

Planning an IWRM response (Stage 2):

- **Panama:** An IWRM Action Plan was formally approved, following the multi-stakeholder preparation process led by the Ministry of Environment and supported by GWP, which included the formation of an interinstitutional working group.
- **Southern Africa:** GWP initiated the preparation of Country Water Investment Programmes in Malawi and Botswana, in response to formal requests for support received from both

governments. The programmes are aligned with the methodologies promoted by the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme.

- **Paraguay:** In the context of the preparation of the National Watershed Management Plan, GWP strengthened the capacity of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development in the use of tools for the prioritisation of watersheds in the country.
- **China:** An SDG 6 Strategy was prepared and adopted by the local government of Chengzou, a municipality of the Hunan Province. The measures included in the Strategy were incorporated in the municipal annual plan for achieving SDG 6.

Implementing IWRM solutions (Stage 3):

- **Kenya:** As part of the Matchmaking initiative launched in 2021 aimed at connecting country-defined priorities for water management improvements with local funding sources, donors, and other funding agencies, the government committed 18M USD from the national budget for the implementation of the programme.
- **Tanzania:** GWP supported the Ministry of Water with the preparation of a study to establish the economic value of water to inform water-related decision-making. The study was developed following a multi-stakeholder approach and puts emphasis on the need to increase financing for water security, to protect economic assets at risk.

1.3.2 Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus

GWP finalised the implementation of the pilot project started in 2020 in three countries (Argentina, Kazakhstan, Kenya) in collaboration with UNDP Cap-Net, and with the support of UNEP and UNDP. The purpose of the pilot was to encourage and promote the integration of environmental data from satellite-based Earth observations within relevant decision-making processes through multi-stakeholder engagement. Capacity needs assessments and trainings were delivered in each country, which set the basis for mandated institutions to identify priority actions for ecosystem protection. Three action plans were developed for the protection and restoration of the Ewaso Ng'iro North River Basin in Kenya, as well as the Esquel-Percy system and Marapa of San Francisco River Basin in Argentina. Additionally, a roadmap for the protection and restoration of the aquatic ecosystem of Lake Balkash was finalized.

Highlights of the Water-Energy-Food-Environment (WEFE) Nexus in 2022 include:

- **Southern Africa:** GWP supported the organisation of the 10th SADC Multistakeholder Dialogue *Bolstering regional productive capacities for water, energy, food security and ecosystem resilience to achieve inclusive and sustainable industrial transformation*. National dialogues were also facilitated in 14 SADC Member States that allowed to identify potential in-country Nexus investment projects and develop a follow-up action plan.
- **Caribbean:** The Action Framework for IWRM in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Region was endorsed by CARICOM, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). GWP facilitated the consultative processes in the context of the IWeco project Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States.
- **Mediterranean:** GWP was part of the winning consortium led by the Cyprus Institute that was awarded the EU-funded PRIMA project *Towards a Mediterranean WEFE Nexus*

Community of Practice. The community of practice, which will gather stakeholders from all the region, will be hosted on the GWP Toolbox – IWRM Action Hub.

1.3.3 Water Solutions for Urban Resilience and WASH

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of local water management, including access to safe water and sanitation. The Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate (GWL) Programme provides critical support to governments in seven low and middle-income countries to become international models for water leadership, and to demonstrate the socio-economic transformations that can be accomplished by making climate-resilient and gender-transformative water management and WASH services a political priority.

Funded by the UK Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and co-implemented by UNICEF and GWP, the programme brings together key stakeholders and decision-makers from water resources and sanitation to develop holistic, integrated policies and plans to enhance national water and climate resilience. In Malawi for example, baseline analysis and stakeholder mapping were conducted and multi-actor working groups have been established that focus on specific goals based on barriers identified.

Some highlights of processes influenced in 2022 across the GWP Network include:

- **Malawi:** Collaboration with AGWA to develop and validate a water tracker for national climate planning that will inform the development of climate-resilient water and WASH policies and plans via multi-stakeholder working groups.
- **Global:** GWP and UNICEF launched an updated edition of the *Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development* at COP27, which seeks to ensure that WASH infrastructure and services are sustainable and resilient to climate-related risks.
- **Pan-Africa:** GWP Southern Africa and the World Resources Institute announced a new partnership with the Continental African Water Investment Programme to finance urban water resilience in Africa. The African Cities Water Adaptation Fund will use integrated financing to implement projects in 100 African cities over the next decade.
- **Malta:** The 800,000 litres capacity reservoir under Victory Square in Birgu, previously disused and forgotten, was renovated and restored for use by Malta's Energy and Water Agency in partnership with GWP, with funding from The Coca-Cola Foundation and GSD Marketing Ltd.

1.4 Climate resilience through water

1.4.1 Climate investments and access to finance

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the largest financing mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). GWP has therefore strategically focused its support to countries to increase water-related climate investments on the GCF. More specifically, GWP is ideally positioned to assist countries to access the GCF Readiness Preparatory Support Programme - underutilised by countries - that provides grants for policy reform, investment planning and investment preparation, for which GWP has been appointed by the GCF as a Delivery Partner.

Since 2018, GWP has been working closely with the GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) – usually Ministries of Environment, or Ministries of Planning or Finance – and, importantly, bringing them together with the Ministries of Water, to build capacity to develop proposals for resilience building water projects that can access GCF financing. The mobilisation of NDAs and other key stakeholders towards the development and submission of project proposals has progressed and materialised with the mobilisation of €4.5 million under the Readiness window since 2020. In addition, in 2022 GWP closely supported the mobilisation of USD 1.5 million under the GCF Project Preparation Facility for SADC countries, testament of the trust built with GCF Accredited Entities and countries with regards to GWP’s capacity to prepare good water projects in the context of the GCF.

From the Readiness projects approved in previous years, meaningful advancements in implementation include the on-going support to: the drafting of the Zambia National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and policy guidelines to incentivize private sector investment in climate change adaptation, the review of the NAP Zambia Communication Strategy Document, the obtention of direct access accreditation for Sri Lanka’s NDA, the preparation of a National Readiness Needs Assessment in Somalia and the development of a Private Sector Engagement Strategy and a Gender Action Framework for GCF programming in eSwatini.

Further work was carried out in 2022 to secure new funding for the coming years with 2 new submissions to the GCF Readiness window that are currently under evaluation. The first one a USD 3 million multi-country proposal gathering SADC member states Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, eSwatini, Seychelles and Zambia. The second proposal was submitted by Tanzania for a total amount of USD 700k. Additionally, GWP is working with Zambia on a USD 800k proposal to prepare the Water NAP. Regarding other GCF financing windows, GWP is supporting Togo in the development of a GCF investment project to strengthen climate resilience of rural communities.

Highlights related to support to countries accessing climate finance include:

- **Central African Republic:** The Readiness Country Proposal was approved for a total value of USD 443,130. The project focuses on building a climate finance tracker to strengthen the NDA’s capacity to engage in the Central African Republic’s Green Climate Fund programming.
- **Southern Africa:** The proposal submitted to the Project Preparation Facility window of the GCF was approved, granting USD 1.5 million for the preparation of the USD 117 million project *Climate Resilient Systems for SADC Water Sector: SADC Hydrological Cycle Observation System (SADC-HYCOS IV Project)*, which covers the 16 countries of the SADC region. The objective of the project is to improve the capacity of SADC member states on climate information, early warning and hydrological and climate information systems. GWP, in collaboration with WMO, supported the coordination and preparation of the PPF proposal.

The GCF Readiness project portfolio is closely associated with the WACDEP-G portfolio of projects. This has enabled meaningful contributions from the expertise being convened on gender mainstreaming and transformative approaches within WACDEP-G to contribute to the gender equality aspects of the GCF projects. Conversely, the funding leveraged through the GCF Readiness projects is also providing the means of implementing some of the gender ambitions countries are committing to via WACDEP-G.

Additionally, capacity building continues to be central to GWP's support to countries accessing climate finance, in partnership with key allies in each region and country. A few examples of initiatives carried out in 2022 include:

- **Armenia:** In response to a request received from the Ministry of Environment, GWP facilitated a training on the GCF Readiness funding window, in close collaboration with WMO.
- **Amazon Basin:** In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), GWP organised a training for ACTO Member States to increase their understanding of the GCF, its different financing windows and the opportunities available to them. Additionally, technical advice was provided for the development of IDB and ACTO's project concept "increasing climate resilience by strengthening water security and promoting health for the most vulnerable communities in the Amazon".

1.4.2 Climate development planning

The implementation of the Water, Climate, Development and Gender Programme (WACDEP-G) continued in 2022, reaching the mid-point of its time span. After a slow start, the implementation of the programme influenced key processes in the first 5 countries selected for the first phase of implementation, namely Zambia, Uganda, Cameroon, Benin and Tunisia. Some highlights of gender integration in water and climate processes includes the integration of gender considerations in the Zambia and Cameroon NAPs currently under development, in the Benin IWRM Plan and the Zambia investment programmes, all processes being informed by gender analysis at national level, complemented by community level gender assessments in demonstration projects in each country. Particular attention has been devoted to learnings from the programme to further embed gender considerations in GWP's work around the network, for example in the preparation of the Zanzibar Investment Plan, IWRM Action Plans of Nicaragua and Panama or the Regional Action Framework for IWRM for CARICOM countries.

The other global framework through which GWP is providing practical support to countries is the NDC Partnership. The completion and government approval of NDC Partnership-funded and GWP-supported activities contributing to NDC enhancement and fast-tracking implementation in 7 countries (Sudan, Somalia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nepal, Peru and Paraguay) is a testament to the NDC Partnership, and the respective country governments, acknowledging water as a key component to be prioritized by countries when planning for climate adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Some of the key deliverables supported in this context in 2022 include:

- **Nepal:** In collaboration with UNDP, GWP is working with the Water Energy Commission Secretariat (WECS) on the piloting of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Plans in 3 municipalities.
- **Peru:** GWP supported the Ministry of Environment in the implementation of their NDCs through contributing to the update of the National Climate Change Strategy 2050, guidelines related to mitigation measures in forests and a regulatory proposal for the inclusion of risk analysis and mitigation in Socio-Economic Impact Assessment.

1.4.3 Floods and drought

In tandem with the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is guiding GWP's work on droughts and floods. At the global level, GWP plays an important role in incorporating the topic of water management into the DRR debate. In 2022, the support provided to countries continued through the WMO-GWP joint programmes, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) by responding to the requests for technical support received through the Helpdesks.

Fundraising efforts for integrated flood and drought management materialised in 2022 around the network with the approval of drought management projects in Armenia and Kosovo funded by the Visegrad Fund and Slovak Aid respectively. Additionally, building on the continuous collaboration with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) and WMO, the Adaptation Fund approved the concept note for a project focused on the development of an Early Warning System (EWS) for the Lake Chad Basin. The full proposal will be prepared in the course of 2023.

Highlights of flood and drought management-related advancements in 2022 include:

- **Pakistan:** Following the unprecedented floods in the country, GWP mobilised donations through its Area Water Partnerships and collaborated with the Pakistan Navy to distribute first aid kits and food in flood affected areas.
- **Honduras:** The National Drought Management Plan was adopted, which preparation was supported by GWP.
- **Uzbekistan:** An overview report on the current state of drought management and draft concept for revision of the national action program to combat drought and land degradation were prepared, in support of the current processes led by the Ministry of Water Resources and the State Forestry Committee.
- **Volta Basin:** The flood and drought risk profile was developed for the Volta Basin, which included inputs and recommendations from decision makers involved in flood and drought management in the area.

1.5 Transboundary water cooperation

The GWP transboundary water cooperation anchor area is loosely structured around four key components. These are: 1) Transboundary water management knowledge and learning. 2) Regional dialogues on transboundary waters; 3) Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies; and 4) The transboundary aspects of SDG target 6.5 on IWRM. Progress achieved in 2022 across each of these four components is described below.

Transboundary water management knowledge and learning

At global level, knowledge and learning efforts continued in 2022 with new sessions of the 'transboundary freshwater security governance train', launched in 2021 in collaboration with the Wuhan International Water Law Academy (IWLA). This initiative is part of the Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on transboundary freshwater security developed by GWP, in collaboration with GEF IW:LEARN.

Good examples of GWP's work on this component in 2022 include:

- **Pan-Africa:** The Water Governance and International Water Law (IWL) Training for Improved Transboundary Water Investment and Management for Africa was convened, aimed at building the capacity of IWL practitioners and experts to better advance the implementation of transboundary water resources management and development programmes.
- **Ecuador-Colombia:** GWP provided training to incorporate a gender approach and non-discrimination of women in the management of transboundary water resources. Targeted participants were the representatives of the Ministries of Environment of Colombia and Ecuador in charge of implementing the GEF project *Integrated Management of the Water Resources of the Binational Basins Mira, Mataje, Carchi-Guáita Colombia–Ecuador Binational Basins*.
- **Orange-Senqu River Basin:** Learning exchanges were organised on integrated catchment management for Lesotho officials who visited Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia as part of the Renoka Regional Learning Strategy implementation.

Regional dialogues on transboundary waters

Regional dialogues constitute a series of events focusing on policy and technical instruments to address transboundary water management. Advancements during 2022 include:

- **Central America:** As part of the implementation of the Regional Environmental Strategy 2021-2025 of the Integration System of Central America (SICA), a fourth transboundary roundtable was organized with the participation of all SICA member countries, which allowed to advance on the adoption process of the guidelines for transboundary water management.
- **Drin Basin:** Following the success of the Drin regional dialogue, GWP facilitated the coordination of Drin riparian countries in the preparation of a USD 7 million proposal submitted to GEF UNDP, focused on the follow-up of the cooperation advancements reached during the first phase of the project.

Cooperation for the management of transboundary water bodies

This component facilitates cooperation at the level of specific transboundary water bodies, supporting improved management and governance. Interventions vary depending on the status of cooperation among riparian countries and stakeholders. Examples of GWP's work on this component in 2022 include:

- **Cameroon:** GWP supported the adhesion of Cameroon to the 1992 UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes.
- **Buzi, Pungwe and Save Basins:** Several advancements took place in the Tri-basin, including the approval by the Joint Water Commission of the draft Save Water Agreement and Establishment and Hosting Agreement previously supported by GWP. Further, GWP facilitated stakeholder consultations for the development of a Flood Forecast and Early Warning System and completed the transboundary hydrometric design.

- **Danube Basin:** The International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River endorsed the Danube River Basin Management Plan as well as the Danube Flood Risk Management Plan. GWP provided technical inputs for the preparation of both plans.

1.6 Cross-cutting areas

1.6.1 Gender

In 2022, in partnership with Cap-Net and the Gender and Water Alliance, GWP launched the Gender and Integrated Water Resources Management course, which aims to improve practitioners' understanding of the benefits of integrating gender meaningfully through IWRM. Following the great success of its first edition, the course was re-launched again a few months later. The second edition trained 211 participants, with a completion rate of 39% (noting that the global average rate is below 15%). A Community of Practice was initiated on the GWP Toolbox to allow continuous and long-term exchanges amongst participants.

Conscious of the need to keep building internal capacity to support meaningfully countries' requests of assistance to bring a gender transformative lens to policies and practice, GWP organised a training for GWP staff at global, regional and country level focused on gender budgeting, with a focus on its applications to water policies.

Examples of results from the network in 2022 targeted specifically at gender transformation include:

- **Uganda:** The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development was supported to conduct a Regulatory Impact Assessment to inform the review of the 2007 Uganda Gender Policy.
- **Central America:** GWP built the capacity of stakeholders involved in the management of the Ocotepaque-Citala Aquifer on the inclusion of gender in public policy, which resulted in the development of a seven-step practical tool. The training was delivered in partnership with UNESCO, in the framework of its Groundwater Resources Governance in Transboundary Aquifers project.
- **Pakistan:** In collaboration with the Tayaba Welfare International Association (TWIA), GWP provided Help-2-Others Water Wheels to water-scarce communities in the Cholistan Desert. Men of the communities are using the Water Whells, increasing their involvement in water collection, a task traditionally carried out by women in the area.
- **Cameroon:** Together with United Voices to Serve Forest (USFE), 200+ women and girls in the Center region of Cameroon were trained on good agroforestry practices in a bid to explore agroforestry as a sustainable means to reinforce climate resilience to reduce the effects of climate change on the vulnerable population.

1.6.2 Water Solutions for Youth Engagement

GWP's engagement with youth continued growing in 2022 through the organisation of new regional chapters of the Water Academy for Youth (W.A.Y.), an initiative launched in 2021 and designed to support youth realising their full potential and help advance effective youth engagement in water resources management. The programme was implemented in South Asia and Southeast Asia. Further, a youth position was created to support the GWP Pan-Asian agenda. Indeed, youth employment is one of the priorities for youth engagement in water solutions, and at global level

efforts were made to strengthen the internship programme, with particular attention devoted to interns' stipends.

In strengthening youth's role in climate-related agendas, in 2022 GWP organised the Global Integrated Flood and Drought Management Competition for youth-led projects in partnership with WMO. Twenty young professionals were also trained through the 8-month capacity-building programme Youth for Water and Climate Programme, which offered in-person workshops, mentorship opportunities, support in finding an internship, and access to a community of practice.

Highlights of progress for youth inclusion in water management in 2022 include:

- **West Africa:** As part of the "Ton Futur ton climat" project, capacity building was provided to young beneficiaries from Benin, Togo and Burkina Faso on production, marketing and commercialization of organic fertilisers as well as on the preparation of business plans and bankable project proposals to consolidate and scale up their initiatives.
- **South America:** Initiated in 2020 in Venezuela, the Youth Environmental Entrepreneurship to address water-related problems in Latin America continued growing in 2022, when 200 young professionals from 16 countries of Latin America were selected to take part in the course. The programme was nominated to the Energy Globe World Awards, the second international recognition received by the programme.
- **Central Asia and Caucasus:** The new network Youth for Water & Peace was established, gathering youth from Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

1.6.3 Private sector engagement

The 2020-2025 global GWP Strategy sets the objective for the GWP Network to mobilise private sector engagement. At global level, efforts continue to strengthen partnerships with the private sector, which materialised in 2022 with the election of the GWP Chair, Pablo Bereciartua, to join the Board of the Alliance for Water Stewardship.

Other highlights of progress for private sector engagement in water management in 2022 include:

- **eSwatini:** A private sector engagement action plan was developed for the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs, National Designated Authority with the GCF, as part of the eSwatini GCF Readiness Project.
- **South America:** In the context of the Blue Good Practices Programme launched in 2021 in collaboration with the Chamber of Industry (CIU) of Uruguay, the measurement of industrial water footprint of was piloted in Uruguay, in line with the ISO 14046 norm on Environmental management. The CIU has now included the process as part of the services provided to enterprises in the country.
- **Caribbean:** The Caribbean Water Entrepreneurs Shark Tank Competition was carried out in 2022, providing the opportunity to young entrepreneurs to pitch innovative and impactful water-related projects. This year, a new category was opened focused on Integrated Wastewater Management, which winning prize was supported by the of UNEP Caribbean Environment Programme (CEP) and Cartagena Convention Secretariat.

2. GWP Logframe: Progress against targets

GWP uses a results-based M&E component to monitor quantified targets set against a standard list of impact, outcome, and output indicators in the GWP logical framework. This is combined with a more qualitative outcome mapping methodology which is described in Annex C and reported on in Annex A.

The GWP logframe contains the following:

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

As part of the planning process for the current Strategy period, targets have been set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels in the GWP regional and global 3-year Work Programmes 2020-2022 and 2023-2025, which are subsequently reviewed on an annual basis for incorporation into each GWP entity's annual workplan. Results are monitored against these targets each year as the strategy period proceeds.

The GWP logframe, including the targets and results for 2022, as well as overall progress against the three-year targets set in the 2020-2022 GWP work programme, is presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2022 (Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change)

Indicator	2022 workplan targets	2022 Results		Achievement of 3-year work prog. targets (2020-22)
		■ Target 100% met	■ Target <50% met	
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	Ca. 215m	224m (incomplete)		
I2: Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	Ca. 65m	Ca. 121m (incomplete)		
O1: No. of formally adopted national level policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security	14	9		
O2: No. of formally adopted policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced which integrate water security at other levels	13	10		
O3: No. of arrangements / commitments / agreements on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level	10	5		
O4: No. of capacity building and knowledge development initiatives that can be directly associated with tangible governance change	32	30		
O5: No. of processes / frameworks / institutions established or strengthened to improve cross-sectoral / transboundary coordination	8	3		
O6: No. of formal multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution	39	55		
O7: No. of policies, plans, strategies and laws influenced that integrate gender inclusion	19	8		
O8: No. of management instruments formally being used by water managers and decision-makers	15	14		
O9: No. of formal data sharing arrangements established	6	3		
O10: No. of approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security	8	16		
O11: No. of funding agreements influenced to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures	6	3		
O12: No. of processes in place to raise local revenues from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer or sub-national levels	2	1		
O13: No. of budget commitments from riparian countries to support agreed transboundary cooperation arrangements	3	9		
O14: No. of water-related infrastructure interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced	5	5		
OT1.1: No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for transboundary water management	31	40		
OT1.2: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on IWRM	46	51		
OT1.3: No. of mandated sub-national institutions supported in developing and implementing policies, by-laws and/or plans based on IWRM	9	30		
OT1.4: No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating gender inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes	17	40		
OT1.5: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing investment plans or strategies	4	8		
OT1.6: No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of capacity and projects to access finance	45	64		
OT1.7: No. of mandated national institutions supported in monitoring SDG 6	10	8		
OT1.8: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	27	34		
OT1.9: No. of initiatives / demonstration projects specifically targeting gender issues	8	11		
OT1.10: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	13	13		
OT1.11: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	Ca. 2.3m	Ca. 1.9m		
OT2.1: No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with demonstrably enhanced capacity to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes	52	76		
OT2.2: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups initiated and implemented	22	44		
OT2.3: No. of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security and climate resilience developed and disseminated	53	96		
OT2.4: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	27	34		
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products/services produced, managed and disseminated	TBD	TBD		
OT2.6: No. of knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	33	18		
OT3.1: No. of RWPs with a health check score of 'Good' (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)		-		
OT3.2: No. of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in decision making	22	22		
OT3.3: No. of initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship	14	5		

2022 is the mid-point of the 6-year GWP Strategy 2020-2025, much of which has been dominated by the COVID crisis. The implications of the global pandemic have varied across the GWP network, both in terms of the overarching health and economic impact in countries where GWP is operational as well as the extent to which GWP's entities have been able to adapt and continue to achieve results under the challenging circumstances. On the other hand, growing security issues around the world affected the delivery of GWP's activities in specific areas directly or indirectly impacted by terrorism or war, such as West Africa, Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia and Caucasus. RWPs remained committed to providing support where possible, and are constantly monitoring the evolution of the situation.

This year, the progress in strategy implementation remained overall satisfactory. With 2022 results slightly below target on average, overall, the higher-level programmatic ambitions outlined in the strategy remain realistic. Key to maintaining adequate delivery in changing times was the network's flexibility in converting the activities to different formats, fully virtual at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, then gradually bringing back face-to-face interactions while exploring hybrid formats to allow increased participation.

The 2022 logframe results listed in the table above illustrate the progress that has been made in reaching the targets set in the 2022 workplan. The level of results achievement is roughly following the pattern of recent years – i.e., a mix of achievements at the outcome level, reflecting the uncertainty of predicting the completion of governance processes outside of GWP's control, and targets largely being met at the output level.

A few points to note:

- **Target achievement was overall satisfactory.** Most targets were met at the output level and at the outcome level the results achieved were mostly, except for a few indicators, only marginally short of the targets set. At the impact level, the value of water-related investments influenced far exceeded the target, reflecting good progress on supporting governments to develop investment plans, access funding, and mobilise their own resources.
- **The shortfall in achieving the target for improvements in cross-sectoral and transboundary coordination (indicator O5) can partially be explained by the recent uncertainties surrounding diplomatic relations between countries.** The work relates to highly diplomatic processes and the restrictions for in-person meetings caused by the COVID-19 pandemic has undoubtedly impacted the initiation of new cooperation processes. Rather, the results achieved tend to relate to long-standing processes that were successfully maintained during the pandemic. Finally, an underestimation of the time needed to finalise such processes might have occurred in setting the associated targets.
- **The low score for the outcome indicator measuring processes that integrate gender inclusion (indicator O7) is largely due to delays in high-level results achievement in the WACDEP-G projects.** Whereas substantial progress has been achieved in these projects, this has yet to manifest itself into tangible outcome level results, many of which are expected to come to fruition in 2023 instead.
- **The high score achieved under the indicator related to approved investment plans and budget commitments (O19) reflects the increased focus on influencing water-related**

investments across GWP's work, including in the context of water-related adaptation measures to increase climate resilience, as well as IWRM planning and the preparation of country water investment programmes.

- **The overachievement of results at output level reflects GWP's focus on responding to partner and country requests as they are received during the year** and making good use of strategic opportunities that come up. Overly conservative target setting that didn't necessarily incorporate project specific workstreams into the corporate GWP logframe within some regions may also have contributed to the discrepancy between targets and results.
- **The low score for the output indicator on private sector engagement (OT3.3) reflects the challenges that GWP is experiencing in upscaling the engagement with private actors.** As mentioned in Section 1.1, this is an area of the strategy where, with some notable exceptions, GWP has struggled to gain traction across most regions. This is reflected in the lack of target achievement.
- **The application of the methodology to assess user satisfaction of GWP knowledge products and services is limited (indicator OT2.5).** The application of a standard methodology to capture user satisfaction and better understand the value and subsequent use of the knowledge generated across the network remains a work in progress. Many regions retain their own assessment methodologies preventing consistency in reporting. It is planned to use the GWP ToolBox to anchor a consistent approach to the calculation of user satisfaction, but this is not yet in place and thus the indicator result cannot be accurately calculated.

3. Expenditure report 2022

CORE AND EARMARKED FUNDING	BUDGET 2022 (approved Dec.21)	BUDGET 2022 (approval Dec. 2022)	ACTUAL Spent 15.11.2022	FORECAST 2022 (approval Dec.22)	BUDGET 2023
PROGRAMME					
ANCHOR AREAS					
Water Solutions for SDGs					
SDG 6 Support Programme	315,000	315,000	199,537	275,000	315,997
Nexus	10,000	20,000	18,402	20,000	27,909
Total Water Solutions for SDGs	325,000	335,000	217,939	295,000	343,906
Climate Resilience through Water					
WMO, IDMP and APFM	159,000	163,000	127,537	163,000	141,063
WACDEP	2,302,000	2,092,000	1,023,247	1,690,000	1,649,000
WACDEP Global	326,000	326,000	229,119	250,000	149,000
AIP WACDEP-G Africa	1,868,000	1,616,000	656,902	1,300,000	1,500,000
AIP WACDEP-G AFRICA Global	108,000	150,000	137,226	140,000	
Total Climate Resilience trough Water	2,461,000	2,255,000	1,150,784	1,853,000	1,790,063
Transboundary Water Cooperation					
Total Transboundary Water Cooperation	122,000	122,000	24,189	94,500	137,063
Across Anchor Areas					
Private Sector	134,000	134,000	14,323	25,000	14,659
Global innovation and change makers fund					59,480
Gender Equality	146,000	146,000	81,621	95,000	15,000
Youth for WRM	114,000	114,000	73,173	97,475	141,284
Global processes	158,000	158,000	90,703	140,703	125,000
Total Across Anchor Areas	552,000	552,000	259,820	358,178	355,423
Strategic Program development and strengthening					
Total Strategic Program development and strengthening	-	-	-	-	158,750
TOTAL ANCHOR AREAS	3,460,000	3,264,000	1,652,733	2,600,678	2,785,205
STRENGTHENING REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND NETWORK GROWTH (STRONG)					
Leadership and Skills					
Positioning, Leadership and Skills	-	-	-		111,713
Regional Days	20,000	45,480	39,606	45,480	15,000
Technical Committee	89,000	89,000	77,699	89,000	80,000
Total Leadership and Skills	109,000	134,480	117,304	134,480	206,713
Institutional Set-ups					
Regional Core Programme	2,600,000	2,600,000	1,780,552	2,500,000	2,470,000
Network Strengthening	228,000	387,000	53,278	228,500	608,642
Network Operations	676,000	676,000	487,021	491,533	173,646
Communications	325,000	372,633	267,754	325,693	415,887
Total Institutional Set-ups	3,829,000	4,035,633	2,588,605	3,545,726	3,668,174
Network Effects					
Knowledge Surfacing & Exchange, Capacity Building and Toolbox	538,000	538,000	481,259	514,003	187,270
Global Development and Resources	485,000	467,232	241,791	363,329	314,591
Communities of Practice					150,000
Total Network Effects	1,023,000	1,005,232	723,050	877,332	651,861
TOTAL STRONG	4,961,000	5,175,345	3,428,959	4,557,538	4,526,748
TOTAL PROGRAMME	8,421,000	8,439,345	5,081,692	7,158,216	7,311,954
GLOBAL GOVERNANCE					
25th Anniversary		1,734	1,734	1,734	
Steering Committee	143,000	200,000	183,541	198,541	143,000
Network, SP & FPG meetings	5,000	10,000	5,878	8,378	3,500
TOTAL GLOBAL GOVERNANCE	148,000	211,734	191,153	208,653	146,500
GWPO SECRETARIAT					
Staff	634,000	695,921	504,931	695,921	761,354
Staff learning	30,000	35,000	30,981	32,800	
Travel	47,000	55,000	52,648	55,000	25,000
IT	210,000	210,000	154,948	210,000	290,033
Office	50,000	53,000	52,505	53,000	376,040
Audit/Legal/HR Consultancies	65,000	150,000	144,990	150,000	174,000
Financial costs/revenues	10,000	20,000	16,462	20,000	45,000
Designated: office rent & taxes	685,000	685,000	542,007	685,000	350,000
TOTAL GWPO SECRETARIAT	1,731,000	1,903,921	1,499,472	1,901,721	2,021,427
TOTAL GOVERNANCE & SECRETARIAT	1,879,000	2,115,655	1,690,625	2,110,374	2,167,927
FORECAST CORE BUDGET	10,300,000	10,555,000	6,772,317	9,268,590	9,479,881

4. List of annexes

Annex A – GWP results (by entity)

Annex B – Cap-Net progress report summary 2022

Annex C – GWP Results Framework

Annex D – Abbreviations and Acronyms; Glossary of Key Terms

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

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

Our **Strategy 2020-2025:**
MOBILISING FOR A
WATER SECURE WORLD

