



Global Water
Partnership



GWP in action

2014 Annual Report

About GWP

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

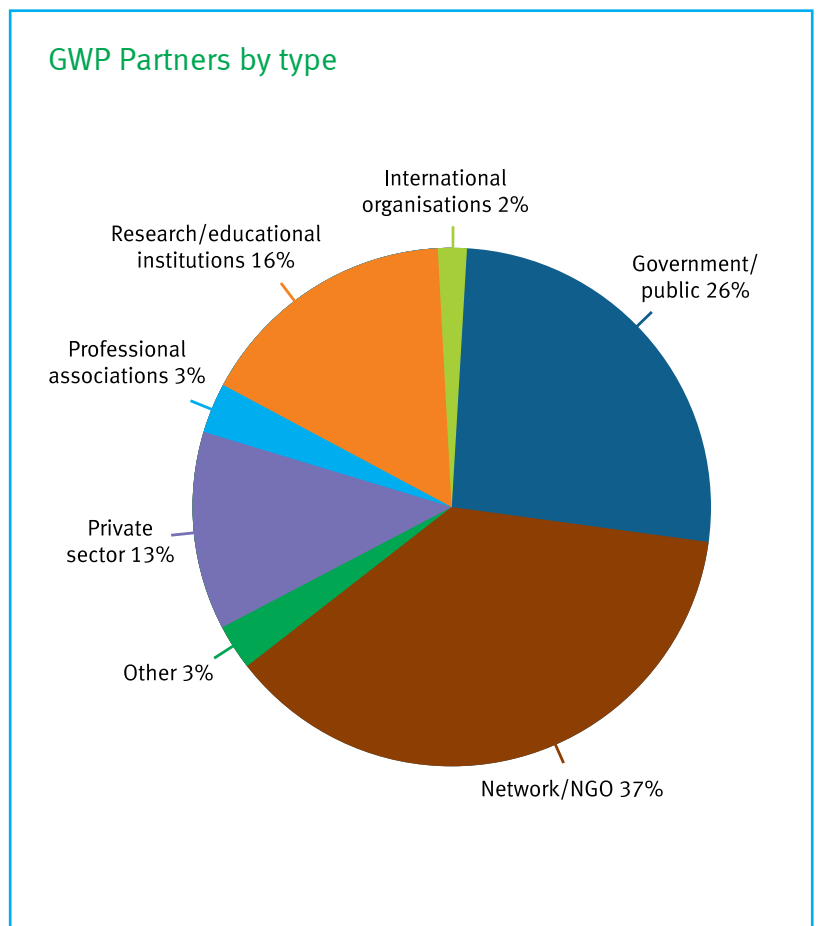
Our mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) 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.

The GWP Network is open to all organisations which recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional, and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2014, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 85 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,051 Partners located in 178 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	22	92
Central Africa	6	164
Central America	7	184
Central and Eastern Europe	12	161
Central Asia and Caucasus	9	161
China	1	100
Eastern Africa	10	211
Mediterranean	25	86
South America	10	303
South Asia	7	530
Southeast Asia	10	249
Southern Africa	12	323
West Africa	15	274
Global	32	213
Total 2014	178	3,051
Total 2013	172	2,904



Country Water Partnerships

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Message from the Chair



Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss

For the Global Water Partnership (GWP), 2014 was a rich and inspiring year.

With generous contributions from our financing partners, and regionally raised funding, we significantly increased the visibility of our growing Network of Partner organisations at the local, regional, and global level, with the joint overall aim to improve water security.

We know that there is still a lot to be done to shape the post-2015 agenda, with water being key to all aspects of development. This is even more the case now that ‘water crises’ are the number one risk in terms of impact on the path of sustainable development, according to the Global Risks 2015 Insight Report from the World Economic Forum.

In this context, GWP has undertaken significant work at country level through GWP-organised country consultations related to the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (see page 11). The findings have been integrated in GWP’s research with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth. The final report, released at the 7th World Water Forum in April 2015, will provide the first quantitative and comprehensive scientific work on water security and economic growth, based on an analytical framework and innovative approaches focusing on risks.

This was the first year of GWP’s strategy, *Towards 2020 – A Water Secure World*, which was launched on World Water Day in Tokyo in March 2014 (see page 6). The strategy focuses on three interdependent goals: formulating and advocating evidence-based policies, generating and communicating knowledge, and supporting change through partnership. In each of our regions, we have identified flagship projects, focusing on six thematic areas at the centre of our operations with our Partners on the ground.

I am particularly happy that the GWP Gender Strategy was published in time for the 2014 Stockholm World Water

Week (see page 33). It will guide GWP’s operations into the future and supports our new strategy *Towards 2020*. The gender strategy addresses diversity and inclusion, social equity, and the role of women in the integrated and sustainable management of water resources.

The growing interconnectivity with an ever more active South–South partnership across countries and sectors can also be seen in our broad-based advocacy, knowledge, and capacity development work. We can be proud of GWP’s Dialogue on South–South Learning at COP20 in Lima, Peru, with representatives from Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean (see page 19). And at the 2014 Consulting Partners’ Meeting and Regional Days in Port of Spain, Trinidad, hosted by GWP Caribbean, we had space for a more in-depth insight into water security-related issues and the perspectives of people on the ground (see page 32).

To be fit for the future, with the manifold and growing complexities inside and outside the water sector, GWP embarked on a thorough review of its governance and financing framework. I am sure that with the continued support of GWP’s Network of Partners we can shoulder the challenges and continue to find ways to safeguard water and, with it, the future of humanity.

Overview from the Executive Secretary



Dr Ania Grobicki

In 2014, GWP’s budget reached its highest level ever for which we are grateful to all our financing partners. One of our largest financing partners reported that GWP’s programmes “represent value for money, including results delivered to date and leverage of additional finance ... from new partners.” Indeed, GWP’s core budget of €16.6 million leveraged an additional €2.3 million in locally raised funds and €3.8 million of in-kind contributions (see page 35).

Approximately 1,000 Partner organisations joined GWP in the 2009–2013 strategy period, reaching a total of over 3,000 in 2014. In the first year of the new strategy, *Towards 2020*, this puts the GWP Network in a strong and viable position to face the challenges of the future. A risk

shared is a risk reduced! This is where the network effect of GWP can be so empowering, enabling all groups in society, including the most marginalised, to achieve better water security.

We look forward to countries agreeing in 2015 to a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on water. The GWP Network has been strengthened by President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia becoming a GWP Patron. Despite the challenges of containing the Ebola outbreak in her country, she provided strong support for a dedicated SDG on water, including opening statements at Africa Water Week and Stockholm World Water Week. In February 2014, I facilitated the thematic debate on water held at the UN General Assembly in New York, an event that pushed water even higher up the global political agenda.

As I come to the end of my time as Executive Secretary I would like to thank all those who have made this experience so fulfilling – GWP Partners and colleagues in the regions, our international allies, and the great team at the GWP secretariat in Stockholm.

From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



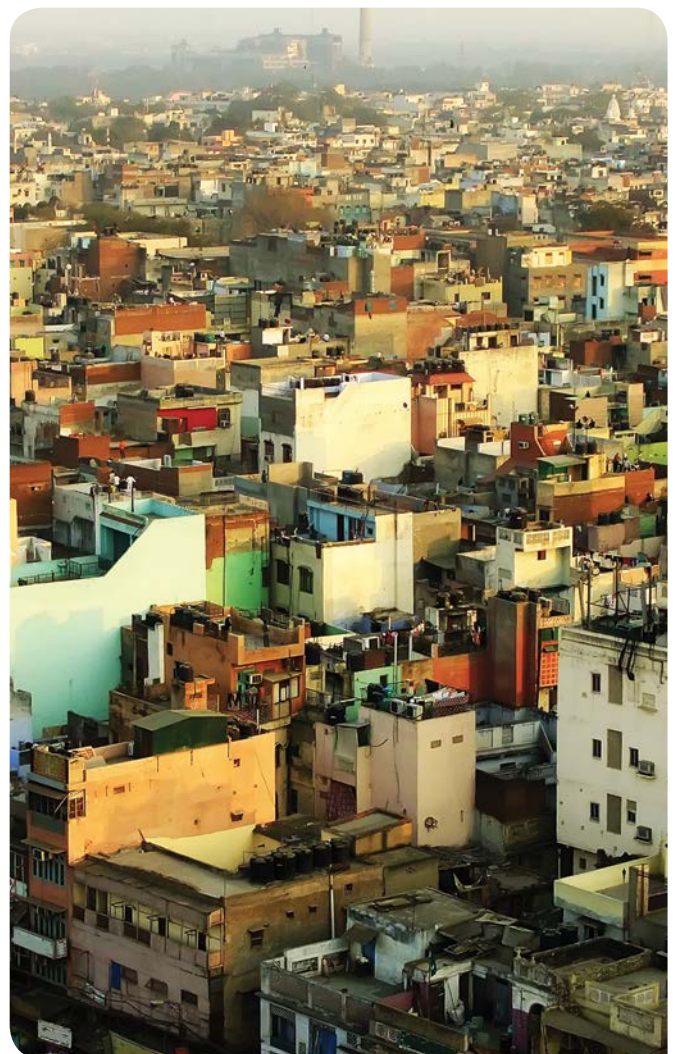
Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

To bring about change, people need knowledge to understand the state of water resources and the tools needed to sustainably develop and manage them. Knowledge can stimulate behavioural change towards a new ‘water culture’. We must promote a real evolution in thinking, not just a change in emphasis of current activities.

That is why, in 2014, we worked hard to implement GWP’s new strategy and in particular goal 2, which focuses on developing and communicating the knowledge needed by our Network. The GWP Technical Committee (TEC) is central to this goal. It identifies technically, socially, and economically feasible pathways to drive forward changes in policies and processes. The Technical Committee also develops the knowledge chain (see page 22) that enables our Partners at all levels to stay at the forefront of emerging challenges and new ideas. The knowledge chain connects the Regional and

Country Water Partnerships, the Technical Committee, the global secretariat, strategic knowledge partners, and wider audiences, so that knowledge can flow in many directions – from global to regions, region to region, and regions to global.

In 2014, there have been developments in that dynamic interaction, with GWP harnessing the expertise that exists in the regions through ‘TEC-plus’ meetings with regional experts, commissioning of regional publications to capture and disseminate local knowledge, training courses, policy consultations, and ongoing enhancement of our ToolBox on integrated water resources management (IWRM). New online courses on water and sanitation (University of Manchester, UK) and integrated and adaptive water resources planning and management (University of McGill, Canada) were supported by GWP to enable further global knowledge transfer. New communications technologies make it possible for us not only to share knowledge (collective intelligence) but also to determine our shared values and objectives and to act on them.



Towards 2020: A new strategy for building a water secure world

On 21 March 2014, GWP launched its global strategy for 2014–2019, *Towards 2020*, at the United Nations World Water Day celebrations in Tokyo, Japan. There were also launches of the strategy in several regions.

Establishing new goals and a thematic approach

GWP’s six-year strategy approaches the challenges identified by the GWP Network with three new overarching goals: catalysing change, communicating knowledge, and strengthening partnerships. To achieve these goals, GWP is taking an innovative thematic approach designed to integrate water security initiatives with development actions in six areas: climate change, transboundary cooperation, food, urbanisation, energy, and ecosystems. The thematic approach aims to make sure that water security is always an intrinsic part of the global development agenda.

Cross-cutting strategic issues: Gender equity and youth engagement

In delivering its goals, GWP will pay close attention to the cross-cutting strategic issues of gender equity and youth engagement. For the former, GWP actively supports the Dublin Principle that women play a central role in providing, managing, and safeguarding water. For this reason, GWP has launched a gender strategy (see page 33) to ensure that the interests and needs of women and men are taken equally into account in water policy-making.

GWP also encourages and supports young people and youth to be active and engaged in water partnerships and processes. Guided by its youth strategy, the Network will form partnerships for action with youth organisations, and young water professionals and entrepreneurs.

GWP strategy at a glance



Reinforcing the GWP vision and mission

In alignment with its strategic goals and thematic areas, GWP's 2014–2019 strategy reinforces the GWP vision and mission. GWP's vision remains a water secure world, while the mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

Delivering change

Our strategy captures the rationale of why we do what we do and how we create and deliver value. In other words, GWP's strategy provides a 'theory of change' for achieving a water secure world.

Our multi-stakeholder *partnership* embodies a core GWP belief – that only when a broad range of stakeholders works together will the way we manage water change for the better. Ultimately, good water management is about good governance – water policies, laws, financing, and institutions that are transparent, coherent, inclusive, and integrated across political processes and sectors. We have a much better chance of developing good governance when government, civil society, and the commercial sector work together to solve water challenges. This is the value added we make in **GWP strategic goal 3: strengthen partnerships**.

An important starting point for a strengthened partnership network is *advocacy*. GWP Partners – locally,

regionally, and globally – work to make water a top policy priority at their respective scales. Advocacy alone, though, is not enough. Decision-makers and institutions must acquire the attitudes and skills needed for a behavioural change to manage water effectively. This is why another GWP core activity is helping to *build capacity*. But to build capacity, *knowledge* is required, and it has to be the right knowledge at the right time delivered to the right stakeholders.

Advocacy, capacity building, and knowledge constitute **GWP strategic goal 2: generate and communicate knowledge**.

The activities we engage in under these two goals help change the way countries set their respective enabling frameworks and manage water resources. They therefore advance **GWP strategic goal 1: catalyse change in policies and practice**.

Managing water sustainably requires commitment at the highest political level – when political leaders take the lead, make the tough decisions about the different uses of water, and follow through with investments and implementation. GWP's comparative advantage is its technical expertise and convening power to bring together diverse stakeholders who can contribute to the change processes that help bring the vision of a water secure world closer to reality.

Monitoring and evaluating GWP's results

A key challenge for policy and advocacy organisations like GWP is demonstrating direct attribution between work that is done 'on the ground' and the *outcomes* and *impact* this work was designed to influence. GWP has put in place a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that enables a robust analysis to be made of the links between our activities and contributions to improvements in the quality of life among target populations.

The system enables a comprehensive and categorised record of GWP's work (activities and outputs) and its assumed influence (outcomes and impact). The extent to which GWP can be linked to impact varies according to timescales and type of work implemented. In most cases, the link between GWP's work and the subsequent impact observed, while valid, is part of a much larger process involving multiple actors and influences over an extended period.

The stories in this annual report, and the M&E system underlying those stories, demonstrate how GWP translates its aspirational 'theory of change' into practical 'pathways of change' and allows us to claim that we are fulfilling our mission of improving the way the world manages its water resources.

Goal 1

Catalyse 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.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional IWRM Action Plan for Central Africa adopted

Following adoption of the regional water policy in 2010, the Economic Community of Central African States invited GWP Central Africa to assist in the drafting and presentation of the Regional Action Plan for IWRM. GWP Central Africa and their Partners participated in national consultations, provided technical support, and participated in the regional meeting that approved the plan. They were involved in the review and adoption of both the interim and final reports.

This new plan provides national governments with a framework for action and gives them more leverage in sourcing regional funding to implement climate resilient projects. It includes fifty projects; GWP Central Africa is responsible for the implementation of one and is a key partner in the implementation of seven others.

Water security and climate resilience included in national plan in Cameroon

The Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection supported and participated in the International Day for Biological Diversity that focused on Water and Biodiversity. This long-term GWP Cameroon Partner subsequently invited GWP Cameroon to provide technical and financial

support for the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). GWP Cameroon recruited experts to incorporate water security and climate resilience in the draft NBSAP document in the framework of the implementation of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Cameroon.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The importance of water for development recognised by Central American legislators

Central American legislators recognise the importance of IWRM for the future development of the region. In September 2014, GWP Central America organised the VIII Legislators' Conference on Water Resources in San Salvador. Seventeen legislators signed the Declaration of San Salvador. The Declaration recognises the importance of water for economic development and that an integrated approach provides the ideal framework for the sustainable use of water resources. Legislators also committed to promoting the approval of water laws still pending in the region and to including IWRM in the regulatory frameworks.

GWP Costa Rica and GWP Honduras have been working closely with their governments on the approval of the



Costa Rican Water Law and the Honduran National Water Policy. In March 2014, the draft Costa Rican law was approved by the members of Congress. In Honduras, the policy is with the Minister of the Environment and is expected to be approved in 2015.

National guidelines for basin management approved in Guatemala

The Guatemalan national regulatory framework on water management now incorporates guidelines for micro-basin management. The Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) of Guatemala sought out the technical and financial support of GWP Central America in the development of these guidelines. They now form part of the country's national regulatory framework and will serve as the basis for all basin management plans. The final document was approved by MARN at the end of 2014.

This document is a planning tool for technical personnel from the public and private sectors. It includes best practices and the consideration of problems affecting basin management, such as climate change, drought, and flooding, and helps ensure public participation in their management through basin committees. It is a guide for community participation in the conservation and recovery of micro-basins, which in turn contributes to improving people's lives.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Drought management incorporated in ten national programmes

GWP Central and Eastern Europe, in collaboration with Country Water Partnerships, organised ten National Consultation Dialogues (NCDs) in the framework of the

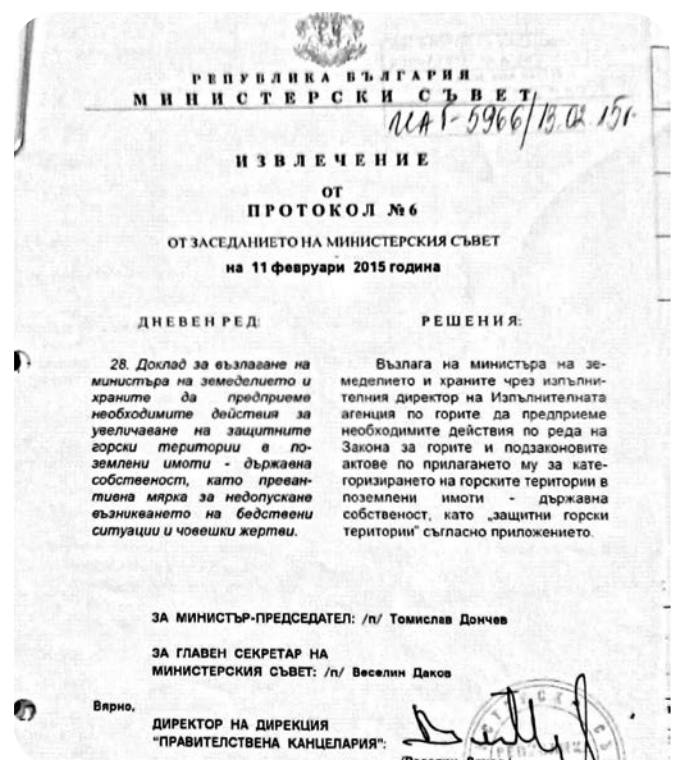
Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). The aim was to engage key actors from the water sector, agriculture, forestry, and nature protection, and encourage national authorities to produce drought management plans (DMPs) as an integral part of their river basin management plans.

NCDs are the main means of eliciting input and feedback from stakeholders. Through NCDs, key stakeholders provide national experience, a panel of key experts is created or supported, results from other IDMP activities are presented, and the next steps in drought management planning are identified.

Country Water Partnerships in Bulgaria and Hungary contributed to national legislation

The President of GWP Bulgaria and Commissioner of the Executive Forest Agency drafted an amendment to the current regulation for logging in forests and a formal proposal on behalf of GWP Bulgaria was submitted in July 2014. By the end of the year, GWP Bulgaria's most significant proposals had been adopted, and a draft change to the regulation for felling together with the proposal for increasing protective forests was submitted by the Minister of Agriculture and Foods to the Council of Ministers. A Decision of the Council (pictured below) was taken on 11 February 2015 to increase the area of protective forests.

Continued on page 10



In Hungary, the National Water Management Council has a mandate to supervise the implementation of the Water Framework Directive with special focus on river basin management planning. GWP Hungary, as a recognised actor in water, was invited to delegate a member to the Council. The board of trustees selected the Chair of the Advisory Board of GWP Hungary for this role. He was elected by the council members as Vice Chair.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

GWP Armenia contributed to the national development plan

GWP Armenia was elected coordinator of the Civil Society Network (CSN) sectoral group providing inputs on environmental protection and public health to Armenia's Strategic Perspective Development Plan for 2014–2025. The CSN consists of eight such sectoral groups, involving more than 150 NGOs.

GWP Armenia participated in the development of the plan by providing significant technical inputs, most of which were adopted.

This long-term strategic development plan outlines the country's socio-economic development priorities and goals, the main obstacles and bottlenecks, the primary objectives for key reforms and policy tools, and the main risks and threats. The process shows how civil society can have an impact on public policy development and implementation, as well as on the decision-making process.

CHINA

Development of annual water resources allocation plans assisted by GWP China

GWP China and GWP China Yellow River Basin facilitated coordination between the Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC) and the nine provinces in the Yellow River Basin on issues of water resources allocation. GWP China Yellow River Basin also supported the YRCC in implementing transboundary cooperation and water resources regulation, and in establishing a regular joint discussion mechanism with the nine provinces. GWP China Yellow River Basin also communicated with stakeholders to collect their suggestions for improvements to the annual water consumption plan.

These contributions made the decision-making process more democratic, transparent, and acceptable to the stakeholders involved. At the end of 2014, GWP China Yellow River Basin submitted its research results and

recommendations on existing water distribution plans to the YRCC. The proposal made recommendations at the institutional, administrative, and supportive levels.



EASTERN AFRICA

Clean, efficient energy sources adopted in the Lake Cyohoha catchment

Communities around the Lake Cyohoha catchment, which straddles the Rwanda–Burundi border, have embraced the use of improved cooking stoves and biogas instead of charcoal, which requires extensive tree cutting, as adaptation measures to combat climate change challenges. In 2014 in Rwanda, the project met its target of 11 biogas facilities and about 120 family members started using them. GWP Eastern Africa's aim, which enjoys strong government support, was to demonstrate the use and efficiency of biogas to persuade other communities to adopt it.

Overall, this pilot project has improved living conditions and reduced vulnerability to climate change among many of the 30,000 catchment inhabitants. Tangible interventions considered to be no/low regret solutions, such as energy conservation facilities, water and soil conservation, and water supply infrastructure and reforestation programmes have directly benefited communities. In addition, the large-scale development of local institutional and community capacity on more sustainable catchment management practices and climate change adaptation has succeeded in generating wider interest among communities and local governments in the region. The project is also in line with the priorities identified in the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) of Rwanda and Burundi, both of which prioritised the Bugesera region.

Country consultations inform the post-2015 development agenda

During 2014, GWP made significant strides in advocating for water as a critical component of the post-2015 development agenda. In the transition from the Millennium Development Goals (which end in 2015) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), GWP's focus was on promoting a new dedicated water goal – *Securing sustainable water for all* – working in close collaboration with UN-Water. The aim was to ensure that water is at the top of leaders' agendas over the coming decade and beyond.

In 2013, GWP convened a series of 22 national stakeholder consultations where contributors shared their countries' needs and priorities for a future development framework. The results fed into the UN-Water Technical Advice report *A Post-2015 Global Goal for Water* and preliminary discussions held by the intergovernmental Open Working Group (OWG) on the SDGs.

Building on this in 2014, GWP held a second series of consultations to test the UN-Water Technical Advice at the country level. These consultations gave stakeholders the opportunity to voice their perspectives on proposals for a dedicated water goal, supported by a robust set of targets and indicators. Their contributions would help inform the next stage of the OWG negotiation process.

This second wave of consultations, held between February and April 2014, involved around 1,200 participants from 29 countries, with 17 countries participating for the first time. Stakeholders included government officials and representatives from the private sector, non-governmental organisations, and academics, spanning the environment, agriculture, planning, and infrastructure sectors.

Support for a water goal

Most importantly, the consultations found strong consensus for an SDG on water as a crucial component in moving towards sustainable development. As a contributor from Romania expressed it: "A dedicated global goal offers a unique opportunity to ensure water for people, economies, and environmental needs, while conserving the earth's finite resource base for current and future generations."

The stakeholders also confirmed that the proposed goal ties in with national development priorities. As Tanzania commented: "The proposed goal of securing sustainable water for all ... aligns with the Tanzania 2025 development vision."



Agreement on targets

There was also clear support for the related targets set out in the UN-Water Technical Advice paper. The five targets cover: access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene; sustainable use and development of water resources; water governance; wastewater management; and water-related disasters. Most participants confirmed that the five suggested targets were already in line with existing or planned national visions, policies, and development plans.

The consultations were also a chance to explore the challenges some countries would face in achieving the water targets. In particular, delegates highlighted the need to strengthen institutions; build individual and institutional capacity; develop new and maintain existing infrastructure; leverage substantial investment; harness new technology; and design innovative and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation systems to measure progress.



The technical work, including diagnostic analysis and status assessment, improved participants' understanding of the governance structures and policy-making processes, as well as their impact on sustainable financing through PSP. Partners involved in the dialogues reached a consensus on policy recommendations and country-specific action plans for better governance, involving regulatory and institutional reform elements. The two national reports – the final project outputs of these dialogues – will serve as tools for policy-makers.

This work falls under the Union for the Mediterranean-labelled project that is implemented jointly by GWP Mediterranean and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

MEDITERRANEAN

Mediterranean policy processes on climate change adaptation facilitated by GWP

During 2014, GWP Mediterranean worked closely with the Union for the Mediterranean and the United Nations Environment Programme's Mediterranean Action Plan offering technical assistance (such as specialised assessment and elaboration of policy options) on their respective regional policy development processes. GWP Mediterranean's contribution in technically aligning these key regional processes provides considerable added value.

The Mediterranean is a major climate vulnerability and change hotspot, feeling the effects that directly affect freshwater quantity and quality, and pose serious threats to human health. Disaster risk reduction is on the agenda in all countries of the region. However, there are a number of obstacles hampering their capacity to respond. These include insufficient data and scientific background, lack of operational policies, unsuitable governance, poor infrastructure, financing and technology gaps, low enforcement capacities, and limited stakeholder participation. A number of stakeholders, policy frameworks, and funding mechanisms are active in the Mediterranean. However, coordination among actors remains weak and a unifying strategic approach is missing.

Strengthened governance for sustainable water financing in Jordan and Tunisia

During 2014, GWP Mediterranean successfully completed multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on water governance and sustainable financing through Private Sector Participation (PSP) in Jordan and Tunisia. These involved key actors within and outside the water sector. Over 30 percent of 150 stakeholders in Jordan and over 40 percent of 162 stakeholders in Tunisia were women.



SOUTH AMERICA

Implementation of Water Resources Management Plan supported by GWP Peru

GWP Peru supported a process to strengthen joint action around the Water Resources Management Plan for the Chancay-Huaral sub-basin. This plan was developed using a participatory approach during 2012 and 2013 and was approved by the National Water Authority (ANA, a GWP Partner) in April 2014.

The process involved two meetings. The first, organised by ANA in August 2014, targeted candidates for election at the regional, municipal, and district level in the sub-basin.

It aimed to introduce the plan to these key actors and commit them to implementing it, if elected. The second, convened by GWP Peru in November 2014, targeted those candidates who had been elected with the aim of discussing the plan and reinforcing their commitment to implement its proposals. Participants came from 14 municipal authorities and from the regional government in Lima. Both meetings focused on themes addressed in the plan such as climate change and risk management.



SOUTH ASIA

Irrigation water flow and food security improved for vulnerable communities in Bhutan

Food security has been ensured for 52 households in Wangjokha and Thanggo villages, located at the end of the Lingmutey-chu stream, by a project to improve irrigation water supply. Water has been diverted to the Lingmutey-chu watershed from Bajo Yuwa canal, which has sufficient flow and capacity to carry the additional discharge without using water pumps.

GWP Bhutan initiated, funded, coordinated, and managed the project in collaboration with the Engineering Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, with the community contributing labour for trenching a pipeline. The completed project was handed over to the community in September 2014.

Before this intervention, local farmers experienced severe water shortages during the dry season and resorted to paddy transplanting when the monsoon rains had not yet arrived. Conflicts over water sharing between upstream and downstream farmers were common, and protracted legal disputes between these communities were known nationally.

Local adaptation planning in Nepal

The Government of Nepal is prioritising adaptation activities using the national framework for a local adaptation plan for action (LAPA) in 14 of the most climate vulnerable districts. LAPAs aim to integrate climate adaptation into planning processes at all levels, from local to national.

Following training facilitated by GWP Nepal to support implementation of the LAPAs, farmers in three districts – Banke, Bardia, and Lalitpur – now understand how climate change is occurring, and which areas are most susceptible. They also learned about the conservation and sustainable use of water resources, and how to increase irrigation efficiency.

Using a participatory approach, GWP Nepal prepared a new LAPA for the Lamatar Village Development Committee in Lalitpur. The plan proposes the creation of an umbrella organisation to tackle unequal resource distribution, to develop plans for fair distribution of available water supplies and proper water management, and prioritise poor, marginalised, and vulnerable households.

Bio-sand water filters introduced to nomadic communities in Pakistan

GWP Pakistan, with the support of GWP Bahawalpur, initiated a programme to demonstrate the use of bio-sand water filters and to train vulnerable communities in the Cholistan and Tharparkar deserts to prepare their own filters at home. In this way, these nomadic, cattle-breeding communities are able to purify contaminated water and reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases.

Bio-sand filter technology is a low cost intervention for improving the availability and quality of water in deserts. Nomadic communities can easily manage and maintain these simple units. The filter removes 97 percent of bacteria and 100 percent of parasites.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

National Capacity-Building Plan for water security and climate change approved in Laos

GWP Laos drafted a National Capacity-Building Plan on Water Security for Climate Change Adaptation and Management based on a series of consultation meetings with stakeholders held during 2014. The main finding from the meetings was that local communities in river basins still know little about climate change, but most stakeholders consider it to be a new challenge that needs an appropriate solution.

Continued on page 16

GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme

GWP's continued work under the water and climate theme was largely conducted through the implementation of a portfolio of projects under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). In 2013, focus was on scaling up the Programme from its 2011 start-up in Africa, and in 2014 it went global, covering all 13 GWP regions and more than 60 countries. The regions and countries are now implementing a number of projects to support governments and key institutions in working towards enhanced resilience to climate change for water security. A total of 24 individual projects were either initiated or ongoing during 2014.

The Programme in Africa has maintained its strong pan-African coordination element in terms of both operation and political ownership by the African Union and African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). This has enabled, for example, pan-African capacity building and knowledge exchange. In addition, individual projects have been embedded within the framework of the AMCOW work programme.

One of the key priorities identified for 2014 in the WACDEP countries was the facilitation of project preparation and no/low regret investment options for water security and climate resilience from existing and ongoing national development processes. GWP plays an important role in supporting governments to develop water investment and financing plans, and leverage funding from new and emerging climate funds, a centrepiece of the programme. Several practical examples from countries and regions are included in this annual report.

Another key focus for 2014 was the continuous support to countries and regions to advance the national adaptation plan (NAP) process. This support focused on least-developed countries (LDCs) and was undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme and Global Environment Fund (UNDP-GEF), UNDP, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO), and other partners of the UNDP-UNEP-led NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). GWP provided technical guidance and support in regional workshops in Africa and Asia, as

well as contributing to country-specific support for the NAP process in several countries in Africa, such as Malawi, Burkina Faso, and Cameroon. Apart from supporting LDCs through the NAP-GSP, GWP also developed a water supplement for the NAP technical guidelines of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Least-Developed Countries Expert Group, giving specific information on water resources in the NAP process.

GWP has steadily expanded its activities at the global climate policy level, for example, with input into several different work streams and working groups under the UNFCCC. By providing information to the groups and through participation in workshops and relevant meetings, GWP's work on water and climate change adaptation has been highlighted, which has contributed to the positioning of GWP as a key actor in these areas. GWP has used its visibility and activities at the UN Climate Change Conferences in Bonn, Germany, and Lima, Peru (see photo), to call for integrated approaches to water management for climate change adaptation to have a higher profile. Additionally it has stressed the essential need to include water in the global climate-change policy process under the UNFCCC.



Building on a joint GWP/Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) South–South Exchange Learning Event in Trinidad in June, including representatives from GWP in Africa and the Caribbean, collaboration between GWP and CDKN expanded from mainly focusing on Africa to include both regions. Also, funding of up to US\$2.5 million has been leveraged from CDKN for potentially five regional activities.

At the start of 2014, GWP established a strategic partnership with UNICEF on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and climate resilient development. The collaboration focused on producing a joint Strategic Framework to enhance resilience to climate change for WASH services.

Highlights in 2014

GWP has been instrumental in the development of 17 country-led policies/strategies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience. Examples include the Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy, the Central Africa Regional Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management in Central Africa, and the Cameroon National Adaptation Plan.

GWP also contributed to:

- Improved water security and climate resilience for eight million indirect beneficiaries through river basin planning
- A partnership with the World Meteorological Organization to improve flood and drought risk management forecasting and planning
- A one-year WACDEP Africa Young Professional Development training initiative, strengthening the role and capacity of young water professionals in Africa, especially women who make up seven of the nine professionals
- Enhanced support to AMCOW and the Caribbean Community Secretariat (CARICOM) in mainstreaming water and climate resilience through an expansion of the GWP/CDKN collaboration into an *Africa and Caribbean South–South knowledge exchange on Water Security and Climate Resilience Development*
- Support of LDCs in Asia and Africa in the NAPs process through the NAP-GSP
- Support of the integration of water security and climate change adaptation into national plans and strategies, for example, through the development of a water supplement for the NAP technical guidelines
- Increased knowledge and awareness among boundary players on the importance of integrated water resources management for successful adaptation to climate change, for example, through input into reports under the UNFCCC to inform the decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

Dealing with extreme climate events

Integrating drought management in the GWP Network

Following the launch in 2013 of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) by GWP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2014 saw the rollout of the programme to the GWP regions. GWP Central and Eastern Europe in particular made significant progress in this (see page 9). GWP Eastern Africa organised a broad-based consultation on drought management with key regional actors to launch IDMP in the Horn of Africa. GWP Western Africa laid the groundwork to establish the IDMP in West Africa. In collaboration with the International Water Management Institute, GWP South Asia initiated the development of a South Asia Drought Monitoring System based on a needs and capacity assessment, which was reported widely by the international media.

The IDMP Technical Support Unit, including GWP and WMO staff at WMO headquarters in Geneva, galvanised international support for these regional initiatives and built on the momentum – reflected by 26 international organisations expressing an interest in working together within the framework of the IDMP. It also saw the launch of National Drought Management Policy Guidelines, available in English, Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish, providing a template for action that countries can use in the development of a national drought management policy and drought preparedness/mitigation plans. The guidelines are available at www.droughtmanagement.info.

Building capacity in flood management

During 2014, the joint WMO–GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) worked on a capacity development workshop, which led to the development of a pilot project with GWP Bangladesh on coastal flood management. In addition, APFM contributed to a roundtable on *Strategies of floodplain economic development in the downstream of Yellow River* organised by GWP Yellow River China.

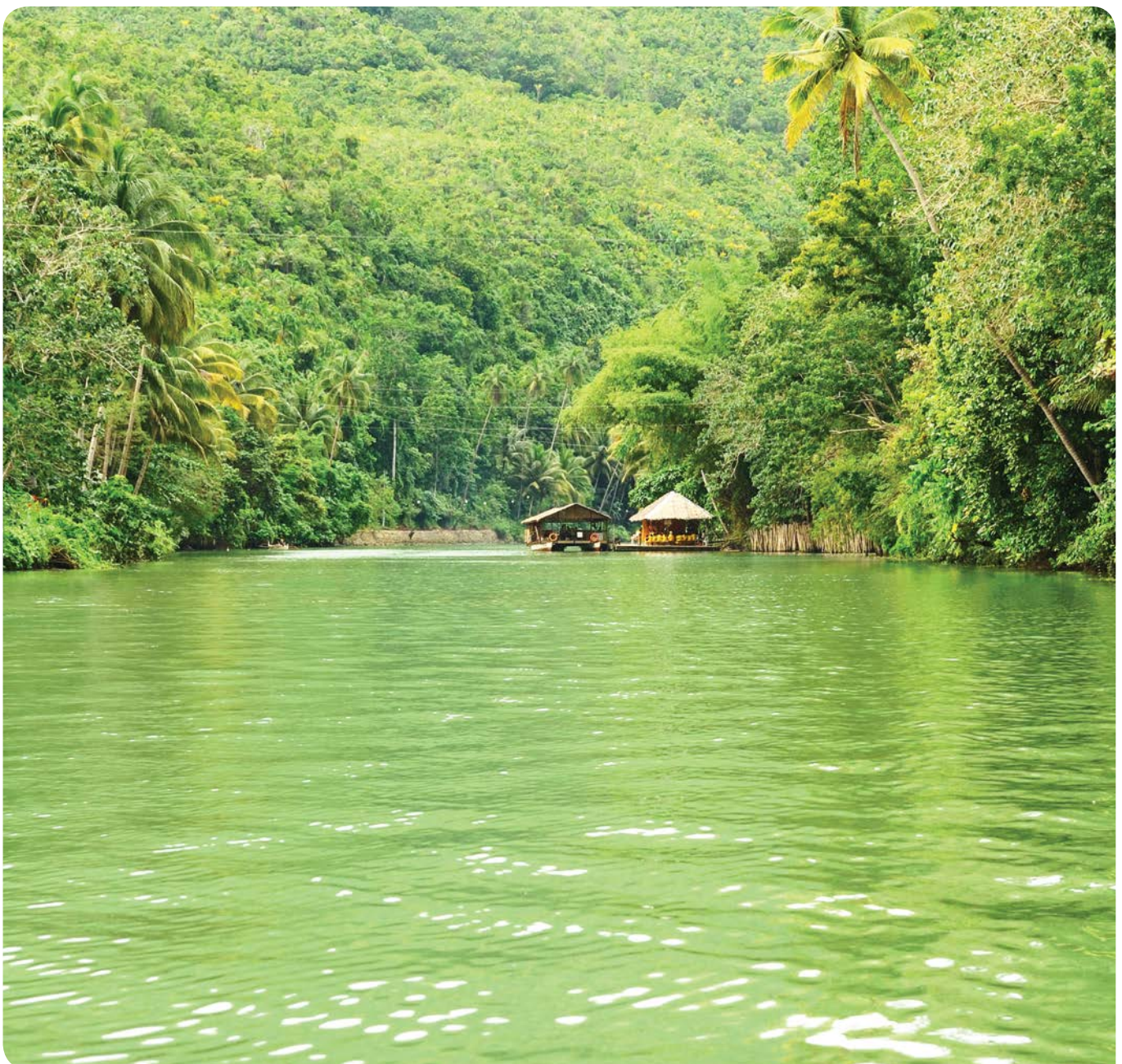
The plan includes information on adaptation and mitigation strategies in key sectors, a road map for water security and climate change, and a capacity-building plan for 2015–2020. It was validated during a final technical workshop attended by 47 national stakeholders in December 2014 and subsequently approved as a national action plan by the Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

Flood early warning system set up by GWP in Thailand

During 2014, GWP Thailand worked with the Mae Sot watershed civic group and key actors in 20 communities to establish a community flood early warning system,

with the technical support of Chiang Mai University. GWP Thailand and its Partners facilitated the participation of local communities and helped coordinate activities with agencies, the private sector, and academic institutions.

This innovation, initiated by GWP Thailand under the Water, Climate and Development Programme, focuses on capacity development in communities vulnerable to extreme weather, and has attracted the attention of other Country Water Partnerships in the region. Mae Sot, a town on the border with Myanmar, is a focus site for the project. The registered population is over 50,000 but there is also a large population of migrant workers and ethnic minorities.



SOUTHERN AFRICA

Disaster risk reduction strengthened in the Limpopo Basin

As a partner of the Southern African Development Community (SADC)'s Regional Water Programme, GWP Southern Africa has helped to establish IWRM processes and procedures as the standard in SADC member states. From 2014, GWP Southern Africa has also been collaborating with USAID's Resilience in the Limpopo Basin Program (RESILIM), working on behalf of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) to review UN-Habitat's Limpopo Basin Strategic Plan and develop it into an action plan. This review (which included carrying out a diagnostic assessment) is part of the assistance being given to LIMCOM to develop a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Action Plan. The assessment will provide an insight into the types of impacts and how to respond to or mitigate them.

In a separate development, GWP Southern Africa leveraged funding of about UK£350,000 from the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) to strengthen climate water resilience in infrastructure development in the Lower Limpopo Basin. This work will be implemented in cooperation with the African Water Facility of the African Development Bank.

National Climate Change Response Strategy adopted in Zimbabwe

The formulation of Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) that began in 2012 was completed in July 2014. The NCCRS provides a framework for a comprehensive and strategic approach to adaptation, mitigation, technology, and financing, as well as public education and awareness.

GWP Zimbabwe, in the framework of the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), worked closely with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate to develop the NCCRS and action plans. WACDEP Zimbabwe has made great strides in understanding the need to integrate development planning and investment processes. A good example of this is the added value it brought to the finalisation of the NCCRS.

GWP Southern Africa, through GWP Zimbabwe, also provided technical and financial support for stakeholder consultations during the drafting process. This took the form of six workshops, giving stakeholders, especially vulnerable communities and grassroots organisations, the opportunity to make their voices heard. GWP Zimbabwe

also engaged a consultant to track and streamline water security in all the other consultative processes that were not water related, as a way of getting input from other sectors. As a result of GWP Southern Africa's participation in this process, water management issues are firmly anchored in the NCCRS.

“Because of the extensive consultations and the coverage in the media ... more people are aware of climate change issues. This will make it easy to implement the NCCRS and for Zimbabwe to be more climate change resilient.”

Prof. Sarah Feresu, Institute of Environmental Studies, University of Zimbabwe

WEST AFRICA

Water security and climate resilience integrated into Ghana's national development planning process

GWP Ghana and its WACDEP Partners are supporting the integration of water security and climate resilience into national development planning processes. First, water security interventions in previous development plans were assessed to develop a screening tool for the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC). This tool has enabled district-level planners to identify and prioritise investments in projects that integrate water security and climate resilience in the development of Sector and District Medium-Term Development Plans (S/DMTDPs).

This initiative has raised awareness of sustainable water resources management and climate change adaptation and led to participatory assessments in sector and district plans nationwide. The screening tool and the associated training initiative have helped build the technical capacity of planners and budget officers in 216 Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies in the assessment of water security and climate resilience issues.

The NDPC develops guidelines for the preparation of S/DMTDPs, highlighting key programmes and cross-cutting issues to consider. The WACDEP team successfully advocated for the inclusion of water security as one cross-cutting issue. The NDPC guidelines have provided a strong link between national policy and subnational/sectoral planning. Climate sensitive S/DMTDPs are now aligned with a number of Ghana's other policies, such as the National Climate Change Policy and Strategy and the National Water Policy.

National Adaptation Plan for Burkina Faso supported by GWP

The chair of the government team that developed the draft National Adaptation Plan asked GWP Burkina Faso to review the document. GWP Burkina Faso was asked to ensure that water was considered as the basis for all development sectors and that provisions were made to make water security issues an essential element for climate adaptation.

GWP Burkina Faso agreed to review the document with guidance and input from the Network (GWP Burkina Faso, GWP West Africa, and the WACDEP unit in Pretoria all contributed). GWP also fully funded (at a cost of €50,000) the seven consultation workshops that were judged by the team to be essential for the success of the development process.

Framework for collaboration in West Africa coordinated by GWP

The Mékrou Project (funded by the European Union) started in January 2014 and aims to reduce poverty and

promote green growth in the transboundary basin of the Mékrou shared by Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. The project has set up a cooperative framework between stakeholders in the three countries. Regional coordination is the responsibility of GWP West Africa, with coordination in each country by the GWP Country Water Partnerships.

Reliable data are essential for decision-makers to make informed decisions. The EU Joint Research Centre collaborates with African technical and scientific institutions to establish data sets and models to manage the Mékrou river basin. In November 2014, a regional workshop was held in Cotonou, Benin, to discuss the inventory of hydrological, meteorological, and economic data, models, and information systems developed so far. A multi-model approach was agreed for the project and work was initiated on how to make information available to all stakeholders. The project will work to improve collaboration to collect data and draw a map of the basin that will focus on the project area.



Goal 2

Generate and communicate knowledge



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

CARIBBEAN

Climate resilience tools developed by GWP Caribbean

In 2013, GWP Caribbean embarked on an initiative – CCORAL-Water – under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), to develop practical and user-friendly tools to support national and regional decision-making in climate resilience and water security. CCORAL-Water consists of knowledge products, including a sourcebook and four supporting information briefs.

The CCORAL-Water initiative was one of the focal points of a South–South learning event between African and Caribbean stakeholders held in Trinidad in June 2014. This meeting included discussions on the development of knowledge products within the *Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change* in the two regions. This event in turn led to the execution of a shared learning event at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP20) held in Peru in December 2014.

Partly due to the successful completion of this initiative, CCORAL tools will be used within a new US\$600,000 project to develop a Caribbean Climate Resilience and Water Security Investment Plan.



GWP around the world: 2014 highlights

MEDITERRANEAN 86 Partners, 25 countries

- Mediterranean policy processes on climate change adaptation facilitated by GWP (page 12).
- A new water culture created in Cyprus (page 27).
- Strengthened governance for sustainable water financing in Jordan and Tunisia (page 12).

CENTRAL AMERICA 184 Partners, 7 countries

- The importance of water for development recognised by Central American legislators (page 8).
- IWRM incorporated at local level in Central America (page 25).
- The Water, Climate and Development Programme has taken hold in Central America (page 25).

CARIBBEAN 92 Partners, 22 countries

- Climate resilience tools developed by GWP Caribbean (page 19).
- Caribbean media and youth better able to share knowledge on climate resilience (page 25).

SOUTH AMERICA 303 Partners, 10 countries

- Implementation of Water Resources Management Plan supported by GWP Peru (page 12).
- Latin America's capacity on international waters law strengthened (page 26).

WEST AFRICA 274 Partners, 15 countries

- Water security and climate resilience integrated into Ghana's national development planning process (page 17).
- National Adaptation Plan for Burkina Faso supported by GWP (page 18).
- Framework for collaboration in West Africa coordinated by GWP (page 18).

CENTRAL AFRICA 164 Partners, 6 countries

- Regional IWRM Action Plan adopted (page 8).
- Water security and climate resilience included in national plan in Cameroon (page 8).

SOUTHERN AFRICA 323 Partners, 12 countries

- National Climate Change Response Strategy adopted in Zimbabwe (page 17).
- Disaster risk reduction strengthened in the Limpopo Basin (page 17).
- Knowledge products enabled dissemination of research results in the Limpopo Basin (page 28).



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE*161 Partners, 12 countries*

- Drought management incorporated in ten national programmes (page 9).
- Country Water Partnerships in Bulgaria and Hungary contributed to national legislation (page 9).
- The younger generation encouraged to carry out water-related research (page 26).

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS*161 Partners, 9 countries*

- Agreement achieved on information exchange in Aral Sea Basin (page 26).
- GWP Armenia contributed to the national development plan (page 10).

CHINA *100 Partners*

- Development of annual water resources allocation plans assisted by GWP China (page 10).
- Cooperation with international Partners strengthened by GWP China (page 31).

SOUTHEAST ASIA *249 Partners, 10 countries*

- National Capacity-Building Plan for water security and climate change approved in Laos (page 13).
- Flood early warning system set up by GWP in Thailand (page 16).

SOUTH ASIA *530 Partners, 7 countries*

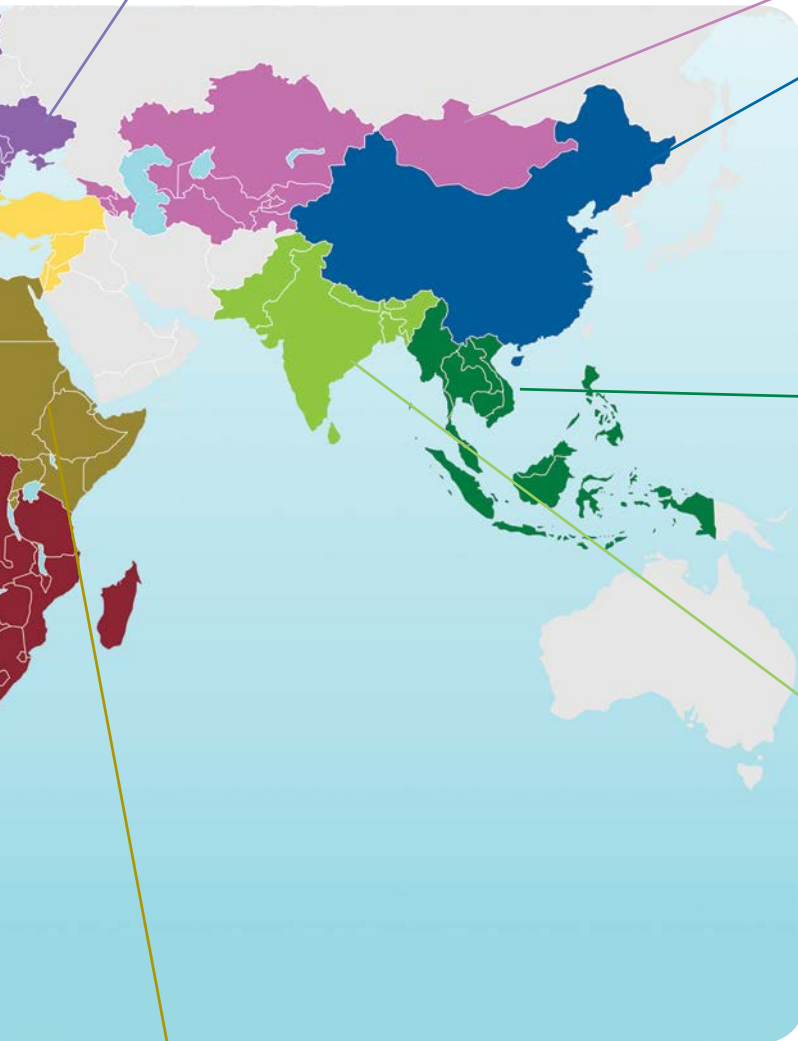
- Local adaptation planning in Nepal (page 13).
- Bio-sand water filters introduced to nomadic communities in Pakistan (page 13).
- A major role in climate change adaptation training played by GWP Sri Lanka (page 27).

GLOBAL *213 Partners from 32 countries that are not in a developing world region or not yet assigned to a GWP region*

- New global strategy launched, *Towards 2020* (page 6).
- Country consultations inform the post-2015 development agenda (page 11).

EASTERN AFRICA *211 Partners, 10 countries*

- Somalia has joined GWP (page 31).
- Clean, efficient energy sources adopted in the Lake Cyohoha catchment (page 10).
- Media coverage of water security and climate resilience increased in Eastern Africa (page 27).

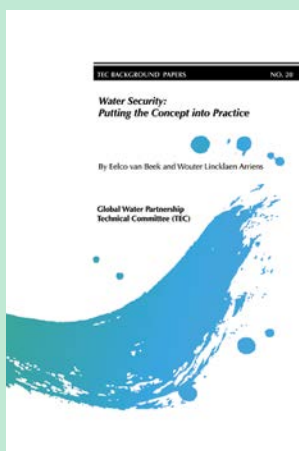


Technical leadership

One of the aims of the GWP Network is to generate, access, and share water knowledge, and explore new ways of producing, customising, and communicating useful knowledge to a wide range of stakeholders. To do that, GWP has a 'knowledge chain' that connects the Regional and Country Water Partnerships, the Technical Committee, the global secretariat, strategic knowledge Partners, and wider audiences so that knowledge flows in many directions – global to regions; region to region; regions to global. It enables the development and dissemination of new demand-driven knowledge products based on local knowledge and experiences rooted in different parts of the world.

Developing knowledge products

The GWP Technical Committee develops knowledge products to help practitioners better understand the interconnections among the many and complex issues surrounding water management.



Water security: Putting the concept into practice – Background Paper no. 20

The concept of water security has wide intuitive appeal as it expresses the main goal of water management, which is to improve the quality of life for everyone. A consultation in November 2012 brought together 26 experts to address the issue of quantifying and measuring

water security. The papers presented are available online – *Proceedings from the GWP workshop: Assessing water security with appropriate indicators*.

This consultation also informed Background Paper no. 20, *Water security: Putting the concept into practice*. The water security concept provides politicians, business leaders, and water professionals with a common language to discuss and decide how limited water resources will be allocated. This landmark paper presents a wealth of information on what water security means and urges practitioners to start quantifying water security.



Groundwater governance and irrigated agriculture – Background Paper no. 19

Groundwater irrigation has grown rapidly over the past 50 years and now supplies more than one-third of the world's irrigated area, making a major contribution to water and food security for many millions of impoverished people. This paper provides an overview of the global

groundwater economy and offers countries a three-stage approach to finding solutions to groundwater challenges.

The links between land use and groundwater – Perspectives Paper no. 6

This paper argues that a common understanding of groundwater–land and land–groundwater interactions is needed to facilitate cross-sector dialogue on governance needs and management approaches targeted at sustaining water resources and enhancing land productivity. Technical tools are available to identify priority land areas for groundwater protection and appraise institutional and policy provisions that allow their application. But they need to be put into practice.

Coordinating land and water governance – Perspectives Paper no. 7

Feeding the world's growing population and finding the land and water to grow enough food continues to be a basic challenge. This paper aims to initiate a debate to coordinate land and water governance for the sake of global food security. The new geopolitics of land and water calls for a more strategic, governance-level response to the integration of land and water uses.

The knowledge chain at work

In August 2014, the Technical Committee organised a meeting to further develop the links between the GWP regions, the Technical Committee, and the global secretariat.

The meeting of 35 participants focused on improving the knowledge chain, with presentations on recent GWP publications and the GWP thematic areas. Other topics for discussion included partnering with universities

in using GWP's ToolBox on integrated water resources management; the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP); WASH trends in Africa and beyond; and changing course in the coordination of land and water governance.

Three findings emerged from the meeting:

- the Technical Committee's work plan supports GWP's Strategy with intellectual capital
- measuring water security and building resilience are GWP-wide priorities
- connecting the Committee's work with in-country implementation is an important goal.



Integrated water resources management in the Caribbean and Central Asia – Technical Focus Papers nos. 4 and 5

In cooperation with the Knowledge Management team at the global secretariat, the Technical Committee published two papers that are critical reviews of the progress being made in applying an integrated approach

to water resources management. The first (no. 4) is a synthesis of the challenges, successes, and setbacks facing small island developing states and outlines the direction for further integration, providing a valuable resource from which others can learn lessons.

The second paper (no. 5) provides a critical review of the progress being made in planning and putting the integrated approach into practice in the context of managing large transboundary rivers. The paper calls for reforming institutional structures from the 'top down' and from the 'bottom up'.

Sharing knowledge with GWP Partner universities

In its third year of organising knowledge sharing and ToolBox workshops for university lecturers and young PhD students, the Knowledge Management team held regional workshops in Indonesia, South Africa (see photo), China, and Panama. These workshops began in response to a 2012 survey and demand from GWP's university Partners. The aim is to enhance the reach and use of the ToolBox in Partner universities and training institutions and to help build the capacity of GWP Partners.

In 2014, requests for workshops came from two university networks that were already proactive in organising knowledge-sharing workshops:

- WaterNet – a regional network of 56 universities and research and training institutions specialising in water and environmental science in Southern and Eastern Africa. This GWP Partner aims to build regional institutional and human capacity in integrated water resources management.
- Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA) – a regional network of universities promoting Central American integration, and particularly the integration and strengthening of higher education in Central America.

During the workshops, many lecturers agreed to include the ToolBox in their courses and to recommend it to students as a source of study materials. A side effect of the workshops was that several universities expressed an interest in becoming a GWP Partner.

In South Africa and Central America, IWRM courses have long been introduced at university level, but in most regions, advanced IWRM education is still in its infancy. As a result, the workshops in Indonesia and China, for example, aroused new interest in developing IWRM courses. GWP has an opportunity here to contribute to the education of future water managers in the integrated approach.

Continued on page 24



Supporting an online course

GWP is collaborating with McGill University in Canada to support up to 13 participants from GWP Partner organisations in developing countries to follow the university's online IWRM course. This course uses GWP knowledge products. The first eight-week online course was conducted during November and December 2014.

Capacity building in international water law

The Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science (CWLPS) at the University of Dundee and GWP have again come together in the International Water Law Scholarship Programme that offers training to experts across the GWP Network. The training takes place as part of CWLPS's international water law workshop, which runs each year over five days during June.

The original partnership began in 2011. Since then four highly successful workshops have been conducted in Dundee, bringing together each year 20 to 40 water resource experts (both lawyers and non-lawyers).

Supporting future women water leaders

The International Water Centre in Brisbane, Australia, became a Partner organisation of GWP in 2012. The aim of this collaboration is to support women water leaders from

developing countries in their post-graduate studies on IWRM. In 2014, two women from Laos and Indonesia were awarded scholarships to pursue studies at the Centre.

Developing a MOOC on water and sanitation in developing countries

The University of Manchester in collaboration with the GWP Technical Committee has introduced a Massive Online Open-Access Course (MOOC) on water and sanitation policy in developing countries. Students who successfully complete the course receive a Statement of Accomplishment.

Adding new case studies to the ToolBox

Sixteen new case studies have been added to the ToolBox to contribute to knowledge sharing. Many of them are a direct follow-up to knowledge-sharing workshops and training courses.

As a contribution of GWP to the international year of water and energy, GWP co-convened with Électricité de France and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) a scientific workshop on Integrated Water and Energy Policy during the World Water Week in Stockholm. Key speakers came from the GWP Technical Committee and the Regional Water Partnership in Central Asia and Caucasus.



Caribbean media and youth better able to share knowledge on climate resilience

Caribbean media and youth professionals now better understand key concepts in integrated water resources management and its linkages to climate change, thanks to a workshop held in December 2014 by GWP Caribbean under the Water, Climate and Development Programme. This brought together over 30 Caribbean journalists, communications practitioners, and young professionals from environmental organisations from 13 countries.

Participants are now more aware of the tools and resources developed by GWP Caribbean. More articles on water and climate-related issues have been seen from the journalists. Increased interest and activity from the environmental youth organisations present has also been noted.

The workshop gave youth representatives the opportunity to seek advice and guidance from journalists on how best to share information and, similarly, the media was able to learn about work being undertaken by youth in the areas of water and climate resilience.



CENTRAL AMERICA

IWRM incorporated at local level in Central America

Following publication of a guide to the implementation of IWRM at the municipality level by GWP Central America in 2013, municipalities in Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua have begun incorporating an integrated approach into their municipal plans.

To promote its use, GWP Central America together with Alianza por el Agua organised workshops in all six countries of the region throughout April and May 2014, with the participation of municipal and local actors. More than 200 municipal representatives were trained in the six countries. The role of municipalities in sustainable water management in the region has become more important due to the decentralisation of environmental management in several Central American countries.

Since the workshop, two municipalities in Quiché province, Guatemala, are working together and will begin their work plan with IWRM as a central theme in 2015. The municipality of Aguacerique in Honduras has initiated a watershed management plan. And in Nicaragua, two municipalities are also incorporating IWRM in their plans.

The Water, Climate and Development Programme has taken hold in Central America

Meteorologists of the region are now monitoring drought with the Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) and including this information in the forecast that is published by the Regional Committee for Water Resources (CRRH) each quarter.

During 2014, GWP and CRRH organised two workshops for officials from the meteorological services of the region on the use of SPI. This was aimed at strengthening regional capacity in the monitoring of droughts to support decision-making, especially in agriculture, fisheries, water resources management, risk management, and food security.

In Honduras, a group of 35 people, 11 of whom were women, have learned the biointensive gardening technique that uses water and fertilisers more efficiently, helping to improve family nutrition and providing additional income.

In Guatemala, a pilot project installed rainwater-harvesting systems in three schools in a poor neighbourhood, with no access to water. More than 300 children are benefitting from having water in their schools. Communities living near the Rivers Angue and Ostúa in El Salvador now have trained observers to warn about floods and droughts, which will benefit around 400 people. In Costa Rica, an association of small farmers (9 families) are using macro-tunnels that help control the environment for growing vegetables for a safer harvest, using less water and fertilisers.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Latin American journalists' knowledge of water issues strengthened

GWP Central and South America identified the need to strengthen Latin American communicators' and journalists' knowledge of water issues. To achieve this, in June 2014 it launched the guide *Water is slipping through our hands: Manual for journalists and communicators on the coverage and approach of Integrated Water Resources Management*. It includes tips on how to address water-related issues, illustrated by case studies showing how communications can support water management.

Since its launch, which reached over 200 Latin American journalists and communicators, this 40-page guide has been used in capacity-building workshops in Peru and Panama. In 2014, the Faculty of Information and Communications of Uruguay State University included the guide in its reading list for the course on Communication for Development. It will also be used to train journalists in an online course to be given by GWP Central America in February–April 2015.

Latin America's capacity on international waters law strengthened

Ninety people – mainly officials from national water authorities and ministries of foreign affairs, environment, and energy in Central and South America – received training on international waters law in 2014. The Latin American Capacity-building Programme on International Waters Law was launched in 2014 by GWP South America in close coordination with GWP Central America; Universidad Externado de Colombia; the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru; and the Latin America Water, Education and Training Network (LA-WETnet/Cap-Net). It has the academic endorsement of the University of Dundee (UK) and its Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science.

The programme supports national governments in the development of legislative frameworks that ultimately facilitate good water governance. It raised so much interest that, in addition to the two training workshops originally planned (in Bogotá), two more took place in 2014 (Lima and Honduras). This was possible due to financial and in-kind contributions of partners and allies. The programme is developing strong partnerships with key stakeholders who are directly responsible for managing international waters in the region.

To support the training, GWP worked with its partners in 2014 to develop a manual on *International Waters Law in*

Latin America. This manual, in Spanish, will be translated into English in 2015 to support similar initiatives at the global level.

“Because of its level of excellence the workshop should be replicated for all bodies involved in international water resources management. It is perfectly adaptable to those who do not have a good knowledge of law.”

Dr Éldis Camargo Santos, Assessor to the General Attorney of ANA Brazil

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

The younger generation encouraged to carry out water-related research

GWP Hungary is the national organiser of the Stockholm Junior Water Prize. This competition is open to secondary school students who have carried out water-related studies, enabling them to share their experiences and challenge their limits. The contest also encourages young people to choose the field of water studies as a profession. The national winners represent their countries at the World Water Week in Stockholm. In 2014 Mr János Áder, President of the Republic, became the patron of the competition in Hungary.

This year, the winner of the Hungary national competition was a three-member team from Eötvös József Grammar School, Tata, with their project that investigated water consumption habits in their school compared to six other schools in different European countries.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

Agreement achieved on information exchange in Aral Sea Basin

Over recent years, the realisation of the impact of climate change on water resources has led the Aral Sea Basin countries to strengthen cooperation on an integrated approach to water management. Information exchange has been identified as a key component of such cooperation that helps to reduce political and economic tension of upstream and downstream countries. The 62nd meeting of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination in Central Asia was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan in December 2013. One of the main outcomes was an agreement to set up a regional working group under the leadership of GWP CACENA to prepare draft documents that would put into place the mechanisms involved in information exchange.

With support from GWP CACENA, the regional working group meeting was held in February 2014 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The final documents on information exchange have now been submitted to the five Aral Sea governments for consideration and approval.

EASTERN AFRICA

Media coverage of water security and climate resilience increased in Eastern Africa

Sensitisation sessions and field visits facilitated by GWP Eastern Africa have persuaded media practitioners in Rwanda and Burundi to report more frequently on water security and climate resilience issues.

Over 45 journalists and media practitioners participated in these activities, increasing their awareness of water and climate issues and highlighting their potential role in informing and educating their audiences. The articles and programmes they later produced reflected this awareness

Realising the importance of the topic, journalists in Burundi requested GWP Eastern Africa to extend training to their editors and managers. This session was held in December 2014 and 20 editors and managers made a firm commitment to put water and climate on the agenda and to assign a journalist to cover relevant topics.



MEDITERRANEAN

A new water culture created in Cyprus

In 2014, the Non-Conventional Water Resource Programme ('Mission Water') installed eight greywater reuse systems in public buildings in Cyprus, one of the water poorest countries in Europe. This cost-effective technology collects excess water from taps and greywater from washbasins and showers, treats it, and reuses it for landscaping or toilet flushing. The systems installed can yield about 1.4 million litres of recycled water each year.

The Centres of Environmental Education, where some of these systems are installed, are vital to the country's education system, raising students' awareness of critical environmental issues. At least 16,000 students each year have the opportunity to explore the systems and increase their knowledge of water-related challenges. Over 220 teachers have been trained to use the programme's educational materials.

This work began in 2013, funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation. It is part of a wider GWP Mediterranean programme on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management that includes Greece, Italy, and Malta.

"The combination of practical applications of greywater recycling in public schools ... and the educational material directly contributes to our aim of creating sustainable schools. ... This Programme creates a new water culture among students and citizens."

Dr Costas Kadis, Hon. Minister of Education and Culture, Cyprus

SOUTH ASIA

A major role in climate change adaptation training played by GWP Sri Lanka

GWP Sri Lanka's catalytic role in developing training in climate change adaptation has been recognised by the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture, which works closely with GWP. Training units in other government departments – such as the Department of Irrigation and Department of Meteorology – and in universities, are now carrying out training based on GWP's original work with them.

GWP Sri Lanka's 'training the trainers' programme was based on needs identified during climate change adaptation awareness programmes. A total of 1,601 field staff were trained through various programmes.

Programmes linking the various government agencies and universities enabled outreach activities to be conducted with interdisciplinary input and full inter-agency involvement. By 2014, what started as promotion became completely demand driven with many more requests than resources and time permitted.

Indian farmers trained in modern rain harvesting and efficient irrigation technologies

Over 500 farmers participated in a series of workshops on climate resilient and sustainable agriculture. The aim was

Continued on page 28

to increase climate change understanding in the semi-arid region of Bundelkhand in central India. As well as classroom sessions, using visual presentations, participants learned about adaptation strategies through field demonstrations. These focused on rainwater-harvesting, soil and moisture management, land reclamation, and energy and water efficient practices. The workshops also provided a platform for knowledge sharing between different villages.

Special emphasis was given to the role of women farmers (30 percent female representation was achieved) in Bundelkhand. They were encouraged to participate in decision-making processes and shared their experiences of farming.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Knowledge products enabled dissemination of research results in the Limpopo Basin

GWP Southern Africa was contracted by the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa to lead a project to

develop knowledge products. This involved repackaging and targeting outputs of small-scale infrastructure research in the Limpopo River Basin from 2009 to 2013 to develop knowledge products for specific end users. The aim is to foster regional ownership of project outputs and outcomes.

The products developed include technical briefs, booklets, and infographics, targeting different audiences including policy-makers, decision-makers, and local communities. These products were first used during a WaterNet symposium in October 2014. GWP Southern Africa conducted a special session describing the project and demonstrating how a wider audience can be reached by translating research results into knowledge products.

Future use of these products will contribute to improving governance and small-scale infrastructure in a bid to raise productivity, reduce poverty, and improve livelihoods in the Limpopo River Basin.



GWP working with Africa river basins

GWP works with countries at different scales – from transboundary to local – so that water management actions coherently and sustainably contribute to development. A key part of making that happen is to build capacity in institutions such as river basin organisations (RBOs) which manage water resources. There is a need for RBOs to improve their abilities in such areas as the integrated development of water services, natural resources management, the education of basin communities, developing programmes to reverse land and water degradation, and conflict prevention.

Africa has the highest number of transboundary river basins that collectively cover 64 percent of the continent's surface area and contain just over 93 percent of its surface water resources. These rivers are shared between many countries. While a common water resource is a potential source of conflict, it also has tremendous potential as a driver for economic growth. On the African continent, for example, less than 4 percent of the available water is utilised, and less than 7 percent of the hydropower potential is realised.

Strengthening regional cooperation in water resources management

In light of this, the **African Network of Basin Organisations** (ANBO) and GWP launched the EU-funded project *Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water in Africa* (SITWA) in 2012. The project's overall objective is to strengthen regional cooperation at the political, economic, and stakeholder level for the sustainable management of transboundary water resources in Africa, contributing to peace and security, stability, and poverty alleviation, and relying on African knowledge.

The project provides technical assistance to ANBO with the aim of transforming it into a sustainable organisation, as a pillar under the African Union (AU) and the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), to support the development of lake and river basin organisations. ANBO is also expected to improve water governance for transboundary water resources in Africa, and in cooperation with GWP to provide technical assistance to RBOs.

During 2014, after extensive consultations all over the continent, stakeholders worked together to adopt a 10-year strategy and a 5-year action plan for ANBO

(approved in March 2015). These are important steps in helping ANBO fulfil its vision of becoming an influential federation of African basin organisations, helping its members make tangible contributions to the Africa Water Vision.

Promoting integrated management of transboundary waters in Southern Africa

The 6th RBO Workshop on *Strengthening regional cooperation and resilience in water-related disasters* was held in Johannesburg in October 2014. It laid the foundation for strengthening regional and local voices, enhancing cooperation, articulating priorities to shape the climate agenda, and establishing links between the Southern African Development Community (SADC)'s climate change programmes, RBOs, and local programmes. The workshop was jointly organised by GWP Southern Africa and SADC.

Two hundred participants from 15 countries attended the workshop, supported through the **SADC Transboundary Water Programme**, which is funded by German Cooperation, Australian Aid, and UKAid, and implemented by the German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ). It provided a platform for key RBOs from the SADC region and beyond to present, share, and discuss their ongoing activities, particularly with regard to flood and drought risk management.

The key outcome was a call for greater cooperation in the region. Through the dialogue, stakeholders:

- acquired a better understanding of regional cooperation issues
- proposed SADC regional best practices on resilience in water-related disasters
- provided recommendations on support to RBOs where needed
- made proposals on the key elements of the 4th Phase of the SADC Water Programme.

During 2014, GWP Namibia and GWP Botswana facilitated two workshops emphasising an integrated water resources management approach at the river basin level, on behalf of the **Orange-Senqu Commission**. These workshops broaden stakeholder engagement in the Orange-Senqu Basin.

Read more about GWP's work with the **Limpopo Watercourse Commission** to strengthen disaster risk reduction and to develop knowledge products on page 17.

Continued on page 30

Bringing nations together to manage shared water resources in Central Africa

Benefit sharing is a key concept being applied by RBOs charged with the difficult task of managing the equitable sharing of water by users in shared watercourses. Growing economies and populations mean growing pressure on water resources; competing demands for water are a potential source of conflict between – and within – states.

GWP Central Africa and GIZ support the **Commission of the Lake Chad Basin (LCBC)** in the management and development of the water resources of the Lake Chad Basin. Support includes revision of the Strategic Action Programme for Lake Chad to mainstream climate resilience and the establishment of stakeholder consultative platforms. GWP Central Africa also provides training on IWRM for LCBC staff; assistance in the generation, management, and sharing of water data; and training on knowledge management through GWP's ToolBox on integrated water resources management.

Participatory studies make local voices heard in West African river basins

The Mékrou Project – *Water for growth and poverty reduction in the transboundary Mékrou Basin* – was

officially launched in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. In Burkina Faso, the GWP Burkina technical team submitted provisional reports from two studies on participatory institutional diagnosis and participatory assessment of capacity-building needs. Read more about GWP West Africa's work to coordinate research and manage data in the Mékrou Project on page 18.

GWP West Africa, through the Water, Climate and Development Programme, has prepared a draft report assessing the current state of water management and climate change in the **Volta Basin** as part of the establishment of an observatory for water resources and related ecosystems. A second draft report outlines the principles for the development of the Volta Basin Master Plan. In addition, GWP West Africa gives financial and technical support to study documents that are the basis for the institutional strengthening of the Volta Basin Authority as well as its strategic action plan.

In 2014, Benin and Togo officially established the **Mono Basin Authority**. GWP Benin helped mobilise civil society and facilitated the expression of their views during the process of setting up the basin authority.



Goal 3

Strengthen 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.

CHINA

Cooperation with international Partners strengthened by GWP China

In 2014, GWP China joined a pilot project on protecting drinking water sources implemented by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN). The project targets the Jiaquan Watershed in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, and involves working with local stakeholders to sustainably manage natural resources, ensuring healthy ecosystem services and multiple benefits to 20 million local and downstream residents.

Late in 2014, cooperation between GWP China and IUCN expanded to the water–energy–food nexus and added a new Partner, the International Water Association. A *Symposium on Infrastructure Solutions in the Water–Energy–Food Nexus* in November in Beijing stimulated debate on the role of infrastructure and technology in water, energy, and food security.

A meeting on *Strengthening GWP China's Partners* in Beijing provided the opportunity for GWP China to hold

discussions with many international Partners. It was agreed to set up a Partners' meeting mechanism to strengthen cooperation.

EASTERN AFRICA

Somalia has joined GWP

With technical and financial support from GWP Eastern Africa, a meeting to launch GWP Somalia was held in Mogadishu on 29 January 2014. About 40 stakeholders from government, professional bodies, the private sector, water providers' associations, NGOs, and women's and youth associations were present.

The challenges and opportunities facing Somalia's water sector were discussed and the Regional Coordinator of GWP Eastern Africa provided information on GWP.

At the conclusion, the meeting agreed to finalise the legal and institutional framework for GWP Somalia and organise a General Assembly to approve the constitution.

Building the Partnership

Addressing thematic issues

Highlighting the first year of GWP's new strategy period, the theme of the 2014 Consulting Partners' (CP) Meeting was *GWP Strategy Towards 2020: A Water Secure World – Addressing Thematic Issues*. The meeting comprised two days of rich conversation, information sharing, and networking, with an inspiring series of workshops on water security themes.

Opening the meeting, GWP's Chair, Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, noted that a lot had happened in the international water world since the last CP meeting. The water community, including GWP, has been making strong efforts to 'get out of the water box' and reach out to other important sectors and partners. In particular there have been opportunities to engage with the energy sector, providing a focus on one of the themes of GWP's new strategy – energy and water security.

At the global level, GWP has been working closely with UN-Water and has successfully taken some bold steps forward in discussions of the post-2015 development agenda (see page 11). Discussing progress on a dedicated SDG for water, Dr Schaefer-Preuss argued: "We are not yet there, and we need to continue convincing the international community that water is at the centre of life, water is life ..."

Confirming the importance of building new partnerships, Dr Schaefer-Preuss concluded: "Let us look for new avenues, new partners, and better collaborate at all levels – locally, regionally, and globally – aiming at innovative solutions to advance governance and management for sustainable equitable development."

A strategic global outlook

Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair of the GWP Technical Committee, spoke about the impacts of water security/insecurity on economic growth and how water resources might be used effectively and sustainably in the future.

Water-scarce regions account for 36 percent of the global population and 22 percent of global GDP. "If we are to ensure sustained economic growth, human security, and political stability over the next decades," noted Dr Ait-Kadi, "how we manage water will be an ever more urgent issue for our societies." To encourage more effective and

sustainable use of water resources, he proposed a new enabling environment to include appropriate policy and fiscal instruments, stronger institutions, development of skills, better information sharing and monitoring, together with innovation planning across sectors.

Dr Ait-Kadi concluded that while the scale and complexity of the challenge were huge, solutions are within reach. Understanding the connectivity between multiple dimensions of water security would be critical in policy design, implementation, and consensus building.

The water–energy nexus

In her keynote speech, GWP Technical Committee member, Dr Daryl Fields, looked at the links between water and energy and discussed how they formed a multi-faceted and complex network, presenting risks and opportunities.

Today 2.8 billion people live in areas of high water scarcity and 2.5 billion have unreliable or no access to electricity. In a world where 90 percent of global power generation is water intense, trends indicate that by 2035 global energy consumptions will increase by 50 percent, increasing water consumption by 85 percent.

To prepare for this scenario, Dr Fields pointed towards the need to move from a topic-by-topic approach to a systems approach that would be possible through integrated energy–water management (IEWM). Better progress could be made by conducting rigorous risk assessments in the water and energy sectors and by upgrading a range of existing tools, and identifying new ones.

She concluded by encouraging countries to first assess their own water and energy networks and then prioritise key areas for action and focus, looking at whether the appropriate tools are available and fit for purpose.



Professor John Agard

Annual Lecture

Professor of Tropical Island Ecology at the University of the West Indies Trinidad and Tobago, John Agard, delivered the 2014 Annual Lecture on *Climate and Water*.

Professor Agard (pictured left) described the scale of global climate change and predictions for temperature increase. He emphasised the importance of reaching an international climate agreement and enforcing it in order to achieve the best possible scenario – an increase of around 2°C, rather than the otherwise likely 4°C, 5°C or even 6°C. He then went beyond the model predictions explaining that “we have to convert the

model outputs into what they mean for the people ...” He gave specific examples for Saint Lucia and Barbados, where the predictions would signify an overall increase in precipitation combined with an increase in extreme weather events. He reminded delegates that water is central to every impact that is projected to unfold – water availability for people, agriculture, forests, and species to name a few.

Professor Agard stressed the critical importance of making an objective analysis of the cost–benefits of adaptation measures that could help guide decisions rather than “emotions or hysteria”.

GWP and gender equity



The water sector has long been a pioneer in understanding that the involvement of both women and men in water management is essential to achieve development goals. In 1992 at the International Conference on Water and the Environment in Dublin, the central role of women in providing, managing, and safeguarding water resources was clearly recognised (a Dublin Principle). GWP actively supports this Dublin Principle and has always had inclusiveness and gender sensitivity as core values. The new 2014–2019 strategy has built on this by adopting gender as a cross-cutting strategic issue.

Now, GWP has produced a dedicated gender strategy, which was launched during the Stockholm World Water Week in 2014. The strategy aims to bring gender into the mainstream of GWP’s work, by providing an overarching framework to practise gender- and women-inclusive approaches. GWP defines

gender mainstreaming as a strategy to include a gender perspective in operations, structures, and programmes, with the aim of positively affecting gender equity in water use and governance at all levels.

Preconditions for realising gender equity include the political will and commitment of management, resources, and capacity, not only of governments but also of the main stakeholders involved. The GWP Network is in a good position to catalyse this process and help create an enabling environment for gender equity and women’s empowerment in the water sector.

The new strategy was presented at the Governmental Forum of Social Responsibility in Brazil in September 2014 by a member of the GWP Steering Committee.

The gender strategy was also featured at the Gender, Water and Development Conference held in November 2014 at East London, South Africa. GWP was a key partner at this landmark conference and supported the participation of GWP gender focal points from across the continent. GWP Southern Africa was on the Steering Committee, Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss and Dr Ania Grobicki both presented keynote papers, and preliminary findings from the gender and water policy work GWP has supported across the continent were presented. GWP speakers highlighted the challenges and opportunities of gender-sensitive and women-inclusive policy-making in water as a cross-cutting strategic issue, while promoting the strategy to put in place inclusiveness and gender sensitivity.



Financial report 2014

The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and on our website.

globally raised income

In 2014, 14 financial partners provided funds through GWPO*: Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, EUWI African Working Group, France (in-kind), Germany, Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UNICEF, United Kingdom, and US Army Corps of Engineers. They contributed a total of €16.6 million, of which €2.2 million was for designated activities. (In 2013, 13 financial partners contributed €11.4 million, of which €0.7 million was for designated activities.)

locally raised income

GWP regions and countries raise funds through governments, aid agencies, UN organisations, private companies, and others. During 2014, regions and countries raised €2.3 million.

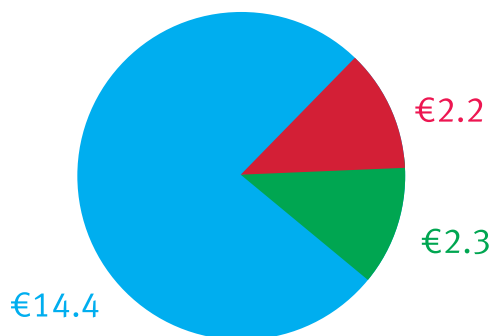
in-kind contributions

The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations, or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €120,000 as well as €120,000 from other sources during 2014. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of €3.8 million in 2014.

* GWPO (GWP Organisation) is the intergovernmental agency created to support the Global Water Partnership Network.

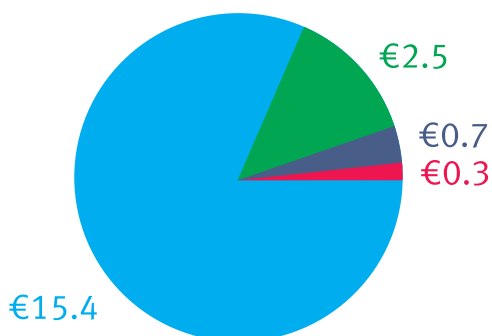
Income 2014 (€ million)

Globally raised	€14.4
Locally raised	€2.3
Globally raised – designated	€2.2
Total income	€18.9

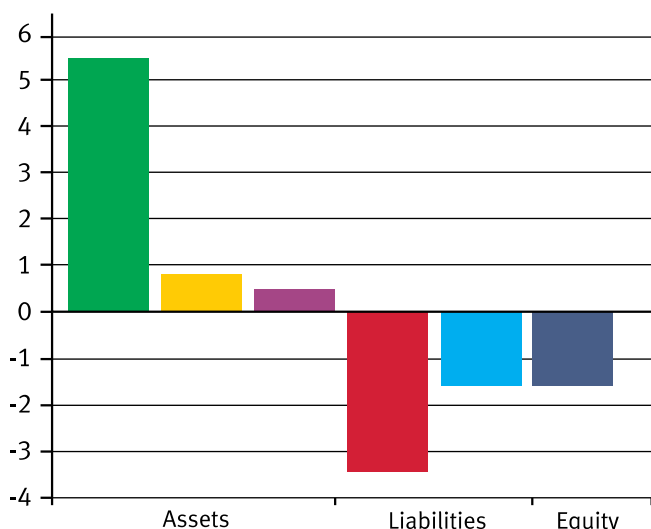


Expenditure 2014 (€ million)

Programme activities	€15.4
Global Secretariat services	€2.5
Global technical support/ knowledge management	€0.7
Global governance	€0.3
Total expenditure	€18.9



Balance Sheet 31 December 2014 (€ million)



Bank balance	€5.5
Other receivables	€0.7
Receivables donors	€0.4
Donor advances	(€3.4)
Other liabilities	(€1.6)
Equity	(€1.6)

GWP Technical Committee publications

Most publications are available in other languages. Visit www.gwptoolbox.org.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Paper 20 Water Security: Putting the Concept into Practice (2014) NEW!

Background Paper 19 Groundwater Governance and Irrigated Agriculture (2014) NEW!

Background Paper 18 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013)

Background Paper 17 International Law – Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013)

Background Paper 16 Integrated Urban Water Management (2012)

Background Paper 15 Social Equity and Integrated Water Resources Management (2011)

Background Paper 14 Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses (2009)

Background Paper 13 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Background Paper 12 Water Financing and Governance (2008)

Background Paper 11 Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM Approach (2006)

Background Paper 10 IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005: Why, What and How? (2004)

Background Paper 9 Water Management and Ecosystems: Living with Change (2003)

Background Paper 8 Poverty Reduction and IWRM (2003)

Background Paper 7 Effective Water Governance (2003)

Background Paper 6 Risk and Integrated Water Resources Management (2002)

Background Paper 5 Letter to my Minister (2000)

Background Paper 4 Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)

Background Paper 3 The Dublin Principles for Water as Reflected in a Comparative Assessment of Institutional and Legal Arrangements for IWRM (1999)

Background Paper 2 Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to Put the Principle into Practice (1998)

Background Paper 1 Regulation and Private Participation in the Water and Sanitation Sector (1998)

Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development (GWP/Earthscan, 2009)

Catalyzing Change: A Handbook for Developing IWRM and Water Efficiency Strategies (2004)

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief 15 Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM): Toward Diversification and Sustainability (2013)

Policy Brief 14 International Law: Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013)

Policy Brief 13 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013)

Policy Brief 12 Rio+20: Water Security for Growth and Sustainability (2012)

Policy Brief 11 Social Equity: The Need for an Integrated Approach (2012)

Policy Brief 10 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Policy Brief 9 Lessons from IWRM in Practice (2009)

Policy Brief 8 Triggering Change in Water Policies (2009)

Policy Brief 7 Investing in Infrastructure: The Value of an IWRM Approach (2009)

Policy Brief 6 How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies and Why This Needs to be Done in the Era of Aid Effectiveness (2008)

Policy Brief 5 Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM – An Initial Overview (2007)

Policy Brief 4 How IWRM Will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs (2006)

Policy Brief 3 Gender Mainstreaming: An Essential Component of Sustainable Water Management (2006)

Policy Brief 2 Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile (2006)

Policy Brief 1 Unlocking the Door to Social Development and Economic Growth: How a More Integrated Approach to Water Can Help (2004)

TECHNICAL BRIEFS

- Technical Brief 5 Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM Strategies and Plans: Practical Steps for Practitioners (2006)
- Technical Brief 4 Taking an Integrated Approach to Improving Water Efficiency (2006)
- Technical Brief 3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for IWRM Strategies and Plans (2006)
- Technical Brief 2 Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track (2006)
- Technical Brief 1 Checklist for Change: Defining Areas for Action in an IWRM Strategy or Plan (2006)

PERSPECTIVES PAPERS

- Coordinating Land and Water Governance (2014) NEW!**
- The Links Between Land Use and Groundwater (2014) NEW!**
- Urban Groundwater – Policies and Institutions for Integrated Management (2013)
- Increasing Water Security – A Development Imperative (2012)
- Water in the Green Economy (2012)
- Groundwater Resources and Irrigated Agriculture (2012)
- Towards Integrated Urban Water Management (2011)

TECHNICAL FOCUS PAPERS

- Integrated Water Resources Management in Central Asia: The Challenges of Managing Large Transboundary Rivers (2014) NEW!**
- Integrated Water Resources Management in the Caribbean: The Challenges Facing Small Island Developing States (2014) NEW!**
- Water and Food Security – Experiences in India and China (2013)
- The Role of Decision Support Systems and Models in Integrated River Basin Management (2013)
- Water Demand Management: The Mediterranean Experience (2012)



Who's who in GWP 2014

The information below is correct as of December 2014. The most current information is available at www.gwp.org.

PATRONS

- Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia
- Letitia Obeng, GWP former Chair 2008–2012
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair 2001–2007
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair 1996–2000

SPONSORING PARTNERS

GWP Sponsoring Partners are states and international organisations that signed the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO) in 2002 – the intergovernmental organisation which is the legal representative of the GWP Network.

The Sponsoring Partners appoint the Chair and members of the Steering Committee.

- Argentina
- Chile
- Denmark
- Hungary
- Jordan
- Netherlands
- Pakistan
- Sweden
- The World Bank
- World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

- Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Germany

Appointed members

- Shaden Abdel Gawad, Egypt (term ended November 2014)
- Gunilla Björklund, Sweden (term started November 2014)
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Michael Campana, USA (term started November 2014)
- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Jamaica
- Gisela Forattini, Brazil
- Kenzo Hiroki, Japan (term ended November 2014)
- Lucka Kajfez Bogataj, Slovenia
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe
- Meera Mehta, India
- Surya Nath Upadhyay, Nepal

- Carlos Rodriguez, Costa Rica (term started November 2014)
- Eugene Stakhiv, USA (term ended November 2014)
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar
- Bulat Yessekin, Kazakhstan

Ex-officio

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee
- Judy Daniel, GWP Regional Chairs' Representative
- Ania Grobicki, GWP Executive Secretary
- Michel Jarraud, Chair, UN-Water

Permanent observers

- Financing Partners Group Representative
- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

- Gisela Forattini, Brazil
- Peter Lochery, UK
- Ruth Meinen-Dick, USA (Chair)
- Ravi Narayanan, India
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Morocco
- Nicole Bernex, Peru
- Oscar De Moraes Cordeiro Netto, Brazil
- Daryl Fields, USA
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, Netherlands/Philippines
- Madiodo Niasse, Senegal
- Tushaar Shah, India
- Dan Tarlock, USA
- Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, Sri Lanka
- Eelco van Beek, Netherlands
- Dale Whittington, USA
- Michael Young, Australia

SENIOR ADVISORS

Engaged by Global Secretariat in 2014

- Stephen Foster, UK
- Alan Hall, UK
- Merylyn Hedger, UK
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Denmark
- Robert van Lierop, USA

GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary
- Natalia Alexeeva, Senior Network Officer
- Susanne André, Senior Legal and Human Resources Officer
- Eva Blässar, Writer and Media Officer
- François Brikké, Senior Network Officer
- Rudolph Cleveringa, Deputy Executive Secretary (since September 2014)
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Karin Dreik, Financial Officer (until August 2014)
- Sara Ehrhardt, Senior Technical Officer
- Monika Ericson, Senior Communications Officer (since June 2014)
- Manuel Fulchiron, Senior Network Officer
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Kenge James Gunya, Knowledge Management Officer
- Ankur Gupta, Research Assistant
- Angela Klauschen, Senior Network Officer (since April 2014)
- Helene Komlos Grill, Senior Communications Officer (until April 2014)
- Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator (until October 2014)
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Officer
- Martin Löfgren, Web Communications and IT Strategy Officer
- Fraser McLeod, Head of Global Projects (since April 2014)
- Karla Maradiaga, Network Operations Team Assistant (since October 2014)
- John Metzger, Head of Network Operations (until January 2014)
- Maika Müller, Programme Assistant
- Peter Nyman, Financial Officer
- Ralph Philip, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
- Frederik Pischke, Programme Officer (seconded to WMO)
- Modesta Read, Financial Assistant
- Jacques Rey, Acting Head of Network Operations (since January 2014)
- Siri Saeed, Junior Administrative Assistant
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Senior Manager, Finance and Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Susanne Skyllerstedt, Programme Assistant (since July 2014)
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager and HR Officer
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Senior Knowledge Management Officer

REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Judy Daniel	Paul Hinds – Interim	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean-Pierre Bidjocka	Luc Claude Mamba	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Jose Roberto Lopez	Fabiola Tabora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Richard Muller	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Nino Chkhobadze	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Dong Zheren	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Anicet Nkurikiye	Patrick Safari	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullos	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Leandro Diaz	Milenka Sojachenski	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Isver Raj Onta	Priyanka Dissanayake	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Hla Baw	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Akolang Tombale	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Abel Afouda	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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GWP Caribbean: *pages 19 (bottom), 25*

GWP Central Africa: *pages 8, 18*

GWP China: *pages 10, 31*

GWP Mediterranean: *page 12 (top left)*

GWP South America: *pages 13, 14, 24*

Mostphotos: *pages 5 (bottom right), 9 (top), 12 (middle right), 16, 27, 28, 30, 37*

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