



# GWP in action

2017 Annual Report

# About GWP

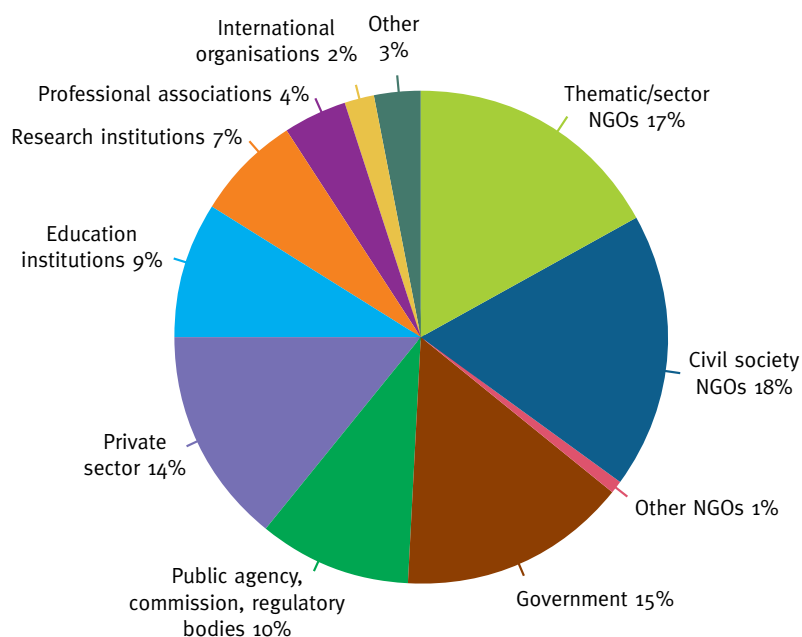
The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems and the environment.

The GWP Network is open to all organisations that 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 (NGOs), academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2017, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 62 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,599 Partners located in 183 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	24	107
Central Africa	6	201
Central America	7	208
Central and Eastern Europe	13	209
Central Asia and the Caucasus	9	189
China	1	101
Eastern Africa	10	362
Mediterranean	25	97
South America	10	358
South Asia	7	547
Southeast Asia	10	253
Southern Africa	13	337
West Africa	15	349
Global	33	281
<b>Total 2017</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>3,599</b>
Total 2016	183	3,427

## GWP Partners by type



## Country Water Partnerships

In 2017, GWP undertook an assessment of its Country Water Partnerships (CWPs), resulting in the accreditation of 62 CWPs. Accredited CWPs demonstrate a sound and diverse partner base, and strong governance structures. As GWP continues to support its platforms in other countries, the number of accredited CWPs will increase.

Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam.



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

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# Message from the Chair



Oyun Sanjaasuren

In 2017, GWP demonstrated once again that its on-the-ground partnership can be harnessed to inform the global development agenda with local realities. For example, UN Environment, the custodian agency of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.5.1 indicator (degree of integrated water resources management [IWRM] implementation), asked GWP to convene more than 30

workshops to collect country data. The findings will form part of the SDG 6 baseline data to be included in UN-Water's *SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation*, which is an input to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, to be held in July 2018. The workshops highlighted national priority areas for IWRM, which will be used by GWP and its partners to develop integrated interventions to advance SDG 6.

You will read about other examples in this GWP 2017 Annual Report. The stories point in one direction: **GWP is the multi-stakeholder partnership that delivers on SDG 6 implementation through an integrated approach to water resources management.**

It is a given that human livelihoods are threatened unless climate resilience is built through better water management. This explains why water is the most-cited priority sector in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement on climate. GWP supports countries by advocating for the inclusion of water perspectives in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), thereby making water management a part of implementing NDCs.

**GWP is fit for the future with its SDG programme** (see page 10), **which supports national and regional actors to respond to global climate commitments** (see page 17). This work is being delivered by a network consistent with SDG 17, which calls for "multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources."

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's *Environmental Outlook to 2050* projects that more than 40 percent of the world's population is likely to be living in river basins under severe water stress, and 20 percent of the population will be at risk from floods. Investment is needed to protect people, economies, and ecosystems from these water-related risks. Investment is required to fill the basic need for clean drinking water and sanitation. Investment is also needed to

produce more food and energy, and this depends on having reliable water supplies.

If water security is the key to poverty eradication, sustainable growth, and peace, what will it take to achieve it?

**Everyone at the table:** Firstly, in line with SDG 17 and with GWP's identity, progress on water security requires multi-stakeholder inclusion. GWP's local-national-regional-global network works with stakeholders – government, civil society, and business – who together have the power to solve water problems. One of the core tenets of IWRM is "a participatory approach, involving users, planners, and policy-makers at all levels". This inclusive approach is essential to solving water problems. Water is everywhere: in food, health, energy, migration, jobs, poverty, climate breakdown, and disaster relief. Business as usual – a fragmented approach with each sector acting unilaterally – means we will need three planets' worth of water! A water-secure world requires all users to sit around the same table, and to understand that unless upstream resources are managed properly, the well may dry up for everyone.

**Money:** 'Water crises' have been among the top-ranked global risks for the past several years in the World Economic Forum's Global Risks Report. When I looked at the 2018 report, it struck me that at least six of the top ten greatest impact risks are water-related. That alone is a strong argument for the need to finance water security.

In addition, whatever report is cited, all agree that the sums needed to prevent the worst impacts of climate breakdown are mind-boggling. We know that not all the money is going to come from public funding. So the second solution to water security is the need for private-public partnerships to finance it. One lesson GWP has learned through its climate programme is that the communities most in need of financing require support in

## Six of the top ten global greatest impact risks are related to water:

- Extreme weather events
- Failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Water crises
- Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- Food crises
- Spread of infectious diseases

Source: *World Economic Forum (2018) Global Risks Report 2018*. <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2018>.

## The new Executive Secretary

In early 2018, GWP announced the appointment of Dr Monika Weber-Fahr as its new Executive Secretary, effective on 7 May 2018. Monika Weber-Fahr succeeds Rudolph Cleveringa, who is retiring.

Dr Weber-Fahr's latest position was Chief Operating Officer at Sustainable Energy for All, an international non-governmental organisation that promotes access to clean, affordable, and modern energy. There, she built organisational management structures and supported day-to-day operations serving a broad network of public-private partnerships.

With an academic background as an economist, Dr Weber-Fahr began working in development in 1994 with the World Bank. Building communities and partnerships around knowledge and collaboration became a passion that she pursued across multiple projects in areas related to sustainable development and education. For the International Finance Corporation (IFC), she built the Global Business Line for Sustainable Business Advisory, working with the private sector to pursue people-planet-profit opportunities, including on water efficiency and new clean water technologies.

Dr Weber-Fahr holds a PhD in Business Economics, an MSc and a BSc in Economics, a Diploma in International Relations, and a Diploma in Corporate Governance.



Monika Weber-Fahr

identifying and preparing projects for investment. Projects that lead to adaptation are crucial, yet they are not necessarily 'bankable' in the traditional sense, unless you count externalities of climate-change-induced potential costs. The challenge is to ensure that the notion of bankability is sufficiently all-encompassing to include the poorest of the poor. Through capacity building for project development, GWP has helped secure €20 million since 2014 in climate financing for vulnerable communities in Africa. The implementation of those investment plans has the potential to protect up to 70 million people from water crises.

Looking at the bigger picture: while money is hugely important, it doesn't solve everything. At an event on Financing SDG 6, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in August 2017, the Executive Director of the Green Climate Fund, Howard Bamsey, pointed out that the key to unlocking finance for water and adaptation is governance. He said that the funding needed to achieve water security exists, but warned that the private sector "will not invest until the water governance is right, from policy development to law and regulation, down to local governance arrangements".

**Governance and management:** The third key to water security is better management and good governance of water. Current water problems are usually problems of management: water policies, legal frameworks, and institutional capacity. Even if all water problems are local, the solutions are similar: cross-sector cooperation, informed stakeholders, reliable information, competent institutions, transparent decision-making, and benefit-sharing.

When managed well, water contributes to sustainable growth, and is a solution to many of the SDGs, from achieving food and energy security to alleviating poverty, creating equitable societies, reducing disaster risk, combating climate destruction, and

contributing to prosperity and peace. That's a legacy we ought to leave to the next generation.

In addition to expressing my gratitude to GWP's Partners, donors, and staff, I want to say a special thank you to Rudolph Cleveringa, who retires in 2018. With a keen eye for 'lesson-learning', he has helped GWP take a fresh look at its comparative advantage and had a strong focus on defining what the network needs to deliver. For that we are stronger, and thankful for it.

I welcome GWP's new Executive Secretary, Dr Monika Weber-Fahr (see box). Given her solid background in building strong partnerships, sharing knowledge across global networks, and hands-on experience in innovation, we look forward to the ways in which she will strengthen our partnership for a water secure world.

**Oyun Sanjaasuren**  
GWP Chair





# Executive summary

## Key results in 2017

- More than **40** key water governance outcomes influenced
- Around **100** national institutions received assistance in direct relation to governance processes
- More than **10** investment plans supported at different levels, including infrastructure programmes worth more than **€1 billion**
- National climate adaptation planning supported in **9** countries
- Adaptation Fund resources of around **€18 million** identified for scaling up existing drought and flood management initiatives in Africa
- Youth for Water and Climate (#YWC) prototype platform launched with more than **100** declarations of support, and consortium formed
- More than **30** national SDG 6 workshops organised in collaboration with UN Environment
- Estimated investment of **€320 million** influenced by GWP activities
- More than **100** knowledge publications produced
- South-south learning exchanges organised through **15** events.

## Focusing GWP support

As global sustainable development initiatives converge around the Paris Agreement and United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, GWP is responding by streamlining its support through its Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Programme and its Water, Climate, and Development Programme. These will increasingly become the main vehicles through which GWP engages with its network Partners to organise work programmes in response to global goals and commitments. Meanwhile, more and more global organisations are looking to take advantage of GWP's unique benefits and support for national processes, particularly the water-related SDGs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

## Linking global with local

This report includes numerous examples that demonstrate the value of GWP's multi-stakeholder approach and its ability to connect global with local processes. These successes are founded on GWP's long-term relationships and the trust that has been built over the years with governments and institutions. Indeed, support for mandated institutions at country level has been a highlight of 2017, with almost 100 national institutions receiving assistance in relation to governance processes such as SDG implementation, NAPs, and access to climate finance.

## Governance outcomes

In 2017, GWP influenced more than 40 key water governance outcomes. Highlights include the endorsement of ten investment plans and strategies for implementation of basin-level integrated

water resources management plans, integrated urban water management, and NDCs. In addition, ten national and river basin development plans were finalised with GWP support, and three new and amended legislative frameworks for water management have been adopted.

## Sharing knowledge

GWP has continued to focus on fostering a dynamic communications culture by building capacity and generating knowledge. The number of south-south learning exchanges held increased to 15 (from 10 in 2016) and more than 100 publications have been produced and disseminated.

## Financial sustainability

Recent years have seen a shift away from traditional donor funding specifically for water projects, and towards a broader spectrum of financing modalities and sources. In response, GWP aims to diversify its funding base at both global and local levels, while sustaining current levels of core institutional funding. One of its main strategies is to strengthen the capacity of local GWP entities to build new partnerships, and raise funds – a key indicator of their sustainability. The total amount raised locally varies year by year, and in 2017 amounted to €3 million, the second highest level in the history of GWP.

At the global level, GWP focuses on positioning itself as the partner of choice in adding value to global water-related agendas. After achieving renewed multi-year agreements with its Financing Partners Group, GWP has entered negotiations to

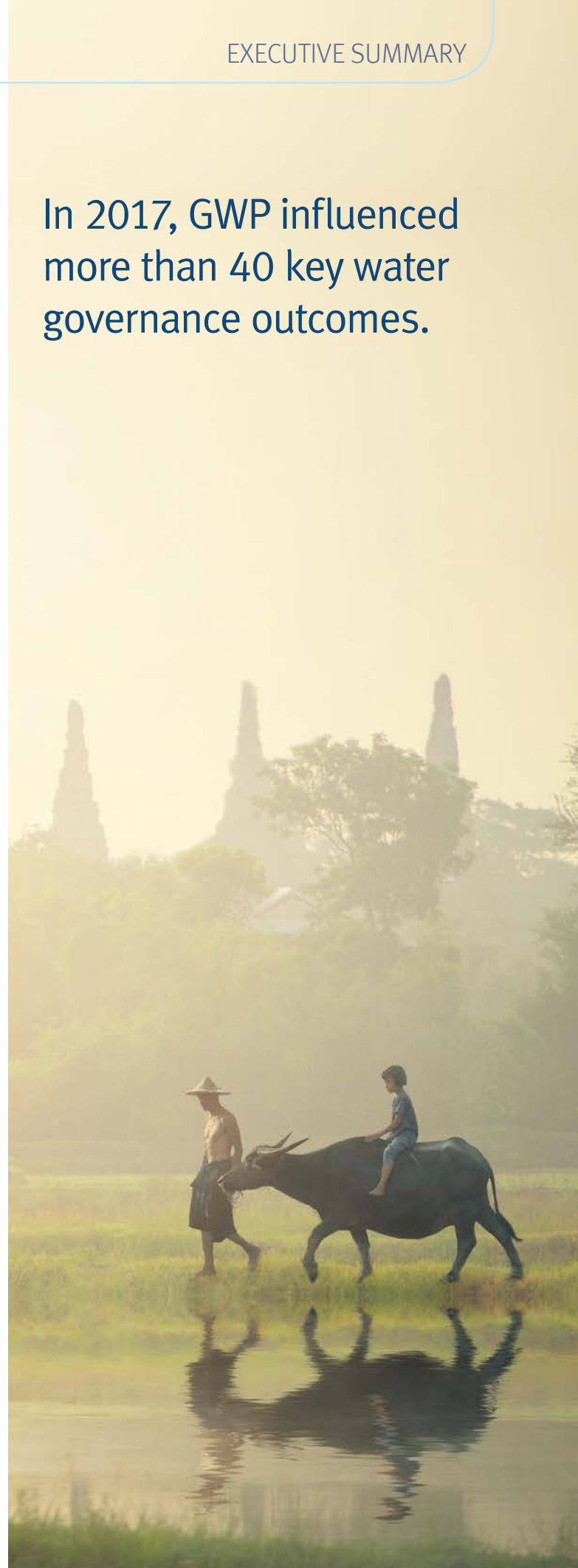
explore funding with a prioritised set of development institutions. These efforts are underpinned by a corporate communications strategy that aims to sharpen GWP's value proposition and increase its visibility to major donors. For example, at World Water Week 2017, GWP partnered with the Green Climate Fund and the African Ministers' Council on Water to host a donor's breakfast. The event attracted strong participation from bilateral agencies, multilateral and development finance institutions, foundations, and private sector donors, along with national mandated institutions. The meeting demonstrated GWP's ability to align multiple stakeholders on the necessity to strengthen water governance and the enabling environment as a prerequisite for bridging the water financing gap.

GWP kick-started a Private Sector Engagement Strategy, still in development at the time this annual report went to press. The strategy aims to foster greater alignment and promote synergies between corporate water stewardship strategies and IWRM, particularly at national and basin levels, with the goal of unlocking private sector investment.

#### Examples of local funding agreements signed in 2017

Location	Project or initiative
Armenia	Participatory utilisation and resource efficiency of water (PURE Water project)
Bangladesh	Introducing water-efficient technologies to enhance agricultural water productivity, reduce groundwater extraction, and increase farmers' income in the Barind Tract
Cameroon	Improving the resilience of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services in Mayo Tsanaga catchment through pilot initiatives in schools and health centres
Greece	Water management in an urban environment in the coastal city of Alexandroupolis
Kazakhstan	Facilitation of basin council meetings
Kyrgyzstan	Capacity building on water resources management in the Chu-Talas basin
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	Support to SADC in transboundary water governance Support to SADC in the implementation of the water-food-energy nexus
Sri Lanka	Funding for a disaster response programme, rainwater harvesting in schools, and the conservation of catchments
West Africa	Water and youth project: Your Future, Your Climate, in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Togo

## In 2017, GWP influenced more than 40 key water governance outcomes.



# GWP around the world: 2017 highlights

## CARIBBEAN

107 Partners, 24 countries

- Memoranda of Understanding signed with the Caribbean Public Health Agency, and Trinidad and Tobago's Environmental Management Authority (page 26)
- Social media campaign launched to mark International Women's Day (page 25)

## CENTRAL AMERICA

208 Partners, 7 countries

- Ministries of environment endorsed a formal water agenda (page 26)
- Master plan for the management of water, forests, and soils launched in Honduras (page 27)

## SOUTH AMERICA

358 Partners, 10 countries

- Regional workshop on drought led to a three-year, funded work plan in Argentina (page 27)
- Approval secured for a water management strategy for the Santa Eulalia basin in Peru (page 28)

## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

209 Partners, 13 countries

- Drought action plan developed for Slovakia (page 30)
- National dialogues prompted Ukraine's Ministry of Environment to reformulate its National Water Strategy (page 30)

## MEDITERRANEAN

97 Partners, 25 countries

- Ministerial approval secured for a formal regional water agenda (page 29)
- Water-saving campaigns launched in Kythira (Greece) and Cyprus (page 30)

## WEST AFRICA

349 Partners, 15 countries

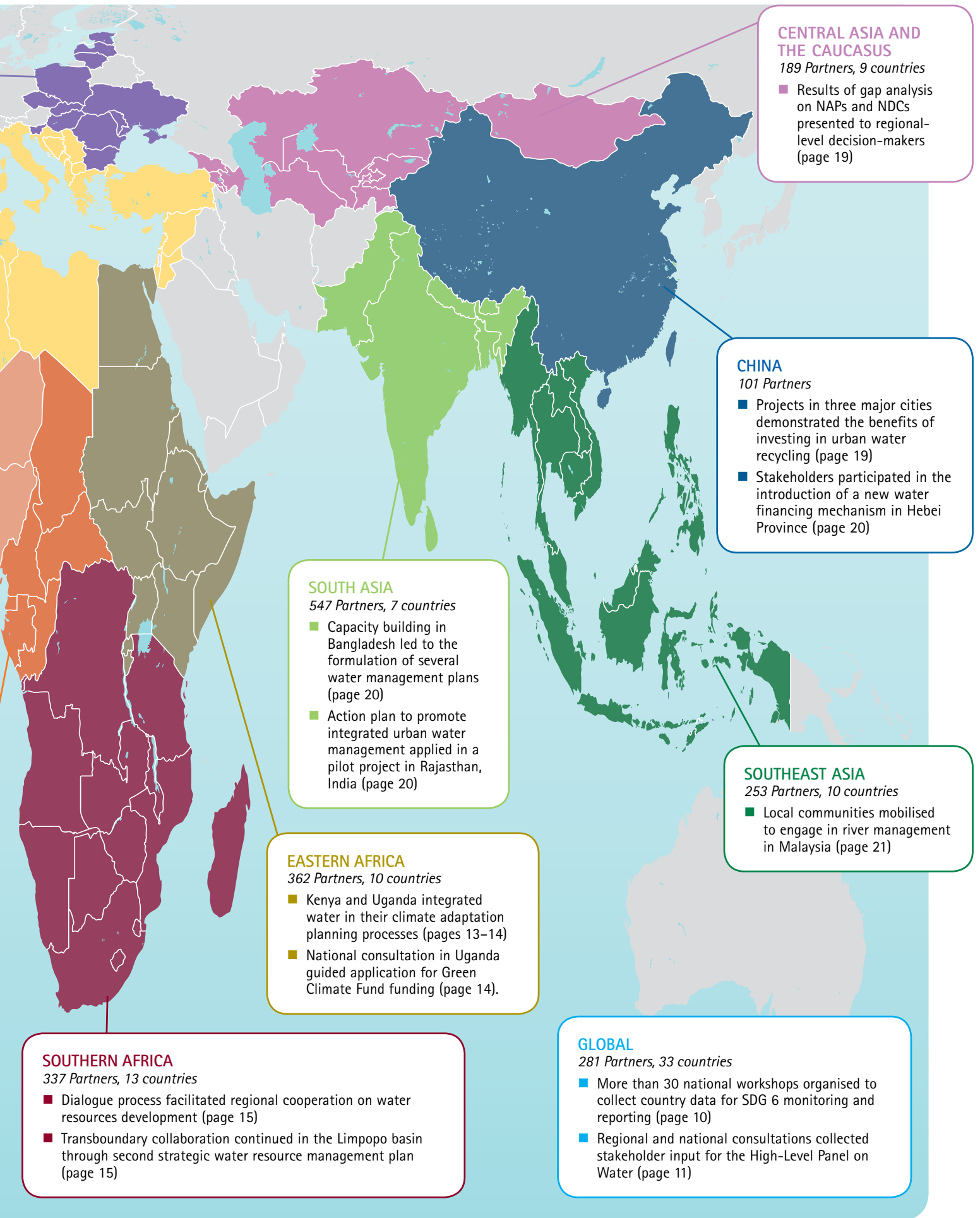
- Master plan developed for water management in the transboundary Mékrou basin (page 15)
- Resources secured from the Adaptation Fund to support flood and drought programme proposals for the Volta basin (pages 16 and 17)

## CENTRAL AFRICA

201 Partners, 6 countries

- Cameroon validated its National Water Policy (page 13)





# Measuring results

To realise the vision of a water secure world, GWP supports countries to advance the governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. This work is guided by the principles of integrated water resources management and is fully aligned with the methodology for measuring progress towards SDG 6, indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation. The work is applicable to all water-relevant SDG goals and targets, and structured according to the following chain of results.

Firstly, activities are implemented and outputs produced with the aim of influencing targeted stakeholders, such as national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, and community-based organisations. Some of these actors are then instrumental in the development of key water governance outcomes. A new water policy, a national adaptation plan, a transboundary management agreement, an investment plan or strategy, strengthened legislation, a regional planning framework, and institutional reform are examples of such outcomes.

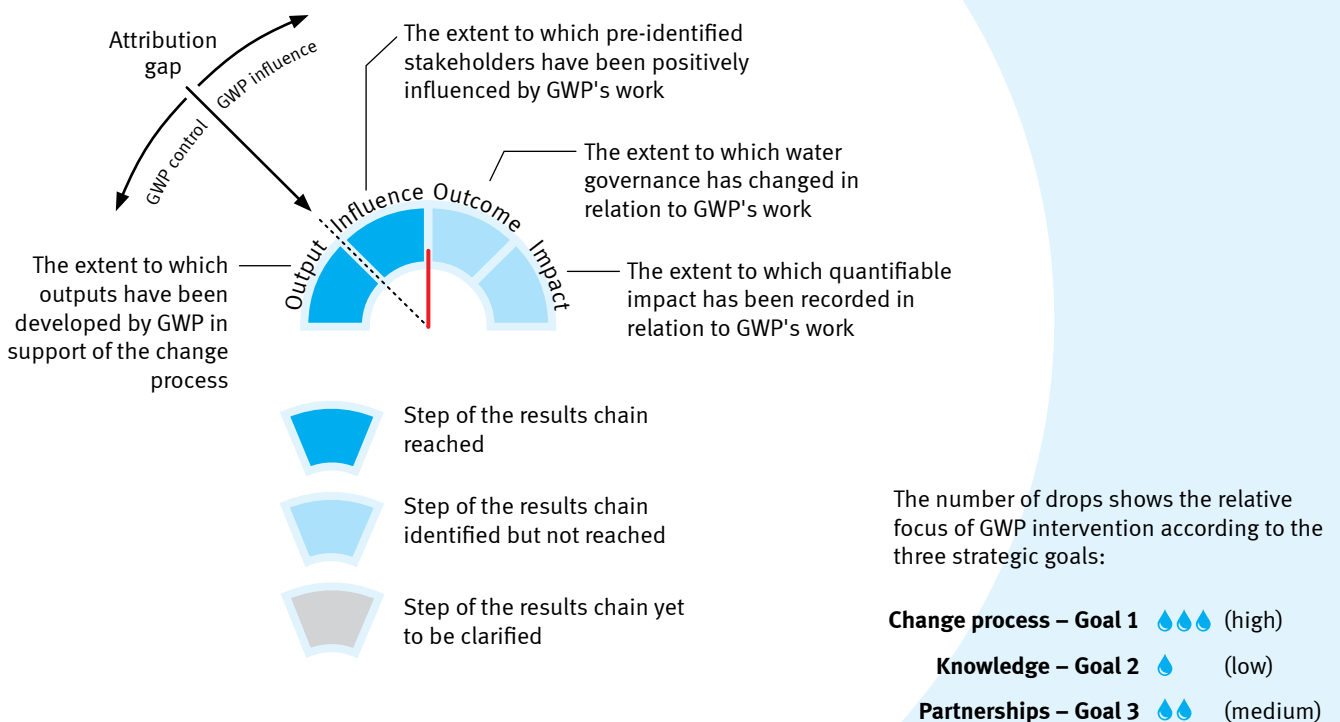
Ultimately, the implementation of these water governance outcomes leads to socioeconomic benefits among the target populations through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups, and more sustainable use of resources.

To achieve such outcome- and impact-level results, GWP works with stakeholders around three strategic goals, as outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014–2019:

- Goal 1:** Catalyse change in policies and practice
- Goal 2:** Generate and communicate knowledge
- Goal 3:** Strengthen partnerships.

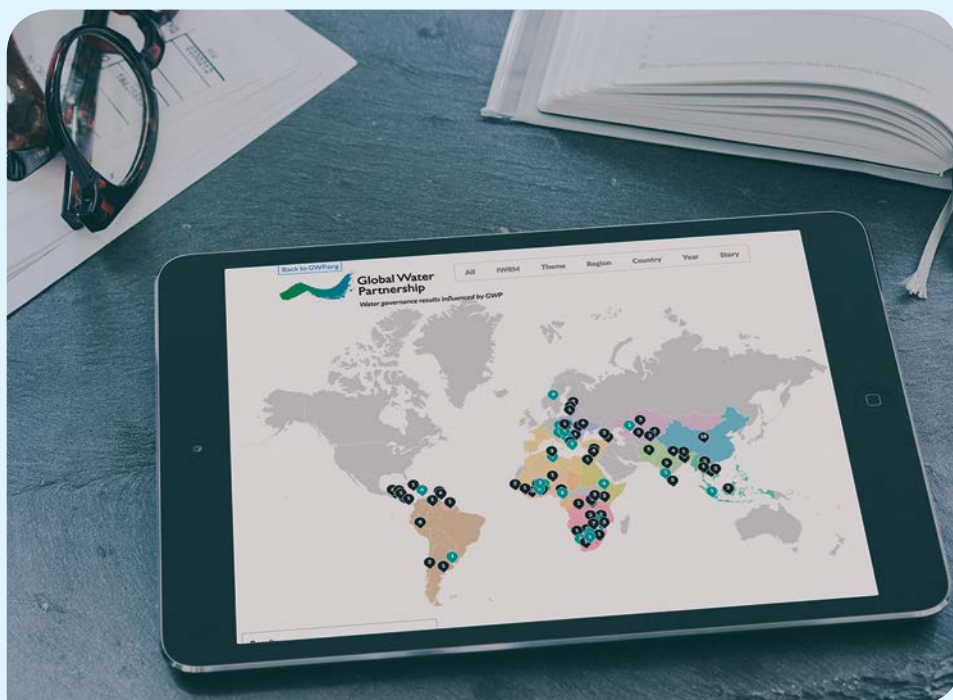
Simply put, a strong network (Goal 3) reinforces knowledge sharing and communications (Goal 2), which in turn enables the facilitation of specific water governance processes (Goal 1). It is according to this logic that GWP plans and implements its work.

The achievements described in this report are all presented in the context of the above results framework. Some of the stories describe initiatives that are at the initial stage of development, where higher-level results have yet to materialise. Others reflect contributions to processes, often supported over a number of years, that can be linked to tangible impact on the ground. The graphics applied to each story (and explained below) indicate the point along the GWP results chain (output → influence → outcome → impact) that had been reached at the end of 2017. The graphics also illustrate how GWP's work was distributed across the three strategic goals in order to achieve the results.



## Mapping water governance results

GWP launched an online, interactive map showing how it has contributed to better water management over the years. Behind the many dots on the map are stories illustrating where a new water policy, national adaptation plan, transboundary agreement, investment strategy, regional planning framework, strengthened legislation, or institutional reform have led to stronger water governance. Over the past 20 years, GWP has successfully influenced more than 400 outcomes contributing to improved water governance.



The map can be searched by global, regional, or transboundary river basins; by country; by themes; and by the key pillars of IWRM. It can be viewed on all devices. The content is being continuously updated.

Go to: <http://www.gwp.org/en/interactivemap/> to find out more.

## Recording direct investment through *Impact Stories*

As part of its results-based management, GWP follows up on the impacts of the investment it has helped to leverage and the governance change it has influenced. *Impact Stories* record real examples of governance change that lead to demonstrable outcomes, such as new water policies, revised legislation, or transboundary agreements, and the ensuing investments and tangible benefits to people's lives and livelihoods that result.

The three new stories documented in 2017 describe:

- Creation and implementation of Cameroon's first National Adaptation Plan for climate change
- Supporting transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin
- Integrated water resources management planning and implementation in Costa Rica.

For the complete collection of *Impact Stories*, go to: <http://www.gwp.org/en/we-act/change-and-impact/Impact-Stories/>.

*“Global Water Partnership’s networking function and its diversity and capacity to overcome unnecessary fragmentation, are important assets in tackling water issues. Their knowledge and capacity building enables decision makers to meet increasing demands and financing around water.”*

Senior Policy Director,  
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation  
and Development, Germany



## Act on SDG 6



*“I admire your work and zeal. If for each Sustainable Development Goal there were such civic initiatives, that would be just perfect!”*

Dr Olena Maslyukivska-Samberg  
Programme Analyst, Environment and Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme for Ukraine

### GWP SDG 6 support

The United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda has gathered political commitment at the highest level for a more integrated approach to water resources management worldwide. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include the dedicated water-related goal in SDG 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.

The dedicated water goal encompasses SDG target 6.5: “Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation”. Indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation achieved, which aligns directly with GWP’s core mission. At the same time, GWP addresses SDG 17, which calls for “multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources”.

GWP’s SDG Programme is built on the premise that most SDGs are achievable only with sound water governance, as prescribed by the principles of IWRM. In 2017, the Programme worked in partnership with UN Environment to guide governments in the implementation of coordinated action to advance the water-related SDGs. It draws on partners’ knowledge and resources, so building strong links between country-level processes and global SDG activities. The first step for the SDG Programme was to advance the SDG reporting process.

### Supporting official SDG reporting

In 2017, GWP worked with UN Environment, the custodian agency for SDG 6.5.1, to organise more than 30 country workshops. These served to collect official country data and provide a baseline for monitoring and reporting on the indicator. The resulting information will feed into the



## National SDG 6.5.1 workshops held in 2017

Angola	DR Congo	Malaysia	Slovenia
Argentina	El Salvador	Mauritania	South Africa
Armenia	Ethiopia	Mongolia	Sudan
Burundi	Gambia	Mozambique	Tanzania
Cambodia	Guatemala	Niger	Ukraine
Cameroon	Honduras	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
Chile	Kazakhstan	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	Zambia
China	Malawi	Slovakia	Zimbabwe

UN-Water *2018 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation*, which will, in turn, provide input to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

The workshops brought together a diverse range of stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, and civil society organisations – including youth and women's groups. In addition to collecting official country data for SDG 6.5.1, participants identified national priority areas for IWRM, which will help guide future interventions to meet SDG 6.

One of the key points highlighted by the mixed-sector groups was the need for shared responsibility in the implementation of SDG 6. The events also opened the eyes of governments, donor agencies, and other stakeholders to a number of gaps in their strategies towards more integrated water management. Several countries identified the need to develop more formal cooperation agreements, particularly for transboundary resources and among different sectors. "What is still lagging behind in Slovenia when addressing the SDGs are the areas demanding horizontal connections and cooperation," said Timotej Šooš, a Slovenian policy-maker from the Government Office for Development and European Cohesion. "Agenda 2030 gives us the opportunity for better cooperation among sectors and levels." This raised awareness led to commitments towards better cooperation – nationally and internationally – from many groups of stakeholders.

While the 2017 workshops were targeted at countries that had formally requested support to complete their baseline reports, GWP has also been approached by additional countries wishing to convene a platform of national stakeholders to facilitate consultations on the SDGs.

The workshops proved highly effective in supporting national institutions with reporting and implementation plans. The speed of mobilisation of the network in organising the events,

and their successful outcomes, demonstrated the clear value of the multi-stakeholder platforms provided by GWP's Country Water Partnerships. The meetings also demonstrated the unique local-to-global reach of GWP, particularly in connecting global actors and processes to national governments and local organisations.

Another successful outcome was to build and strengthen the links between Country Water Partnerships and their respective governments. For example, the workshop in El Salvador prompted officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Planning, and Environment to recognise GWP as an important ally in the implementation of SDG 6. They followed up the workshop by including water-related actors from an increased number of sectors in their consultations. The workshops also highlighted the crucial role of the national conveners and local sources of knowledge in their national water communities. Numerous opportunities for knowledge-sharing were created, as in Central America, where the successful outcome of the Honduras workshop was shared with stakeholders in El Salvador. In this sense, the workshops both provided an important baseline for future SDG 6 action, and strengthened the GWP network overall.

### Valuing water

With Cape Town's water crisis set to make it the first city to officially run out of water, international attention is being drawn to the need to change the way the world uses and manages water. The Valuing Water initiative aimed to bring together different viewpoints and develop principles on recognising the value of water, and to incorporate them in decision-making. Its establishment was an outcome of the High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW), which was founded in 2016 under the direction of the UN Secretary-General and World Bank Group President. It provides the leadership required to champion a comprehensive, inclusive, and collaborative way to develop and manage water resources, and to improve sanitation-related services.



The framework for the Initiative is spelled out in the *Preamble and Principles* document, which was developed through a dialogue process launched in The Hague in February 2017 and followed up with an expert consultation in May. The next step was to collect as many points of view as possible and collate this stakeholder input. Due to its track record of success in mobilising diverse groups of stakeholders, GWP was asked to work with the World Bank to co-fund, organise, and facilitate six regional and national consultations. These events were designed to provide feedback on the draft *Preamble and Principles* as well as to collect ideas on how to put the document into action.

The one-day consultations, held in Bangladesh, Jordan, Mexico, Peru, South Africa, and Tajikistan, brought together diverse groups of stakeholders. Participants included representatives from national governments, international organisations, academia, civil society, and the private sector, with some from outside the water community. The consultations were a success, with robust interest and engagement from all sectors, and a sincere desire to continue the dialogue. Stakeholders generated excellent feedback for the process, supplying sufficient material to draft a second version of the document.

Plans are being laid for a more sustainable future through an Africa HLPW legacy initiative entitled The Africa Investment Programme on Water, Job Creation, and SDGs Implementation. This will be launched at the Eighth World Water Forum in March 2018. GWP will continue to support the South African government on the HLPW and other work relating to water, climate, and development, working with the African Union and African Ministers' Council on Water.

*“When the HLPW needed to listen to diverse voices for its Valuing Water initiative, our natural port of call was GWP’s on-the-ground multi-stakeholder partnership, which we knew could be quickly mobilised. Its contribution to the panel’s outcome document ensures that this global initiative has a high degree of ownership, because it has been informed by local realities.”*

Jennifer J. Sara  
Director, Water, World Bank Group

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 measures the degree of integrated water resources management implementation achieved, which aligns directly with GWP’s core mission.



# Africa regional stories



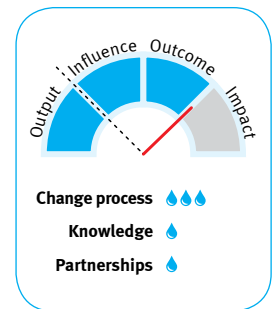
*“It is through these Country Water Partnerships that GWP has managed to penetrate beyond governments down to the people on the ground, such as NGOs and communities, making it easier to get ideas and relevant input from member states.”*

Dr Kenneth Msibi  
Policy and Strategy Expert, Southern African Development Community

## CENTRAL AFRICA

### Cameroon validates National Water Policy

GWP has been thanked by the Cameroon Minister of Water Resources and Energy for the high quality of its technical support. This has spanned several years, while the country has been undertaking a national integrated water resources management (IWRM) planning process. The GWP support helped the government assess and identify the main obstacles facing the water sector from an objective viewpoint. The Minister presented his accolade at a workshop in which stakeholders were involved in elaborating the National Water Policy. GWP Cameroon led the thematic group on water governance, and GWP Central Africa facilitated the meetings of the technical working group involved in drafting the IWRM part of the document. The government validated the policy in November 2017.

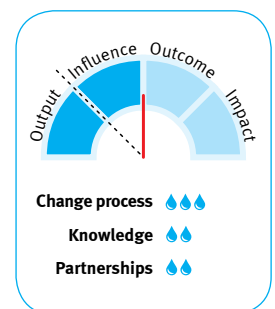


## EASTERN AFRICA

### Developing a national adaptation plan in Uganda

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process is designed to help countries conduct comprehensive medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning. It was developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and aims to integrate climate change adaptation into countries' existing national development processes and plans. GWP works through its Water, Climate, and Development Programme to ensure the water perspective is integrated in the NAP process.

In Uganda, GWP Eastern Africa is working with the Ministry of Water and Environment to develop a specific water chapter for the NAP. This chapter will elaborate medium- to long-term priorities for building resilience through water investments across the range of sectors that experience climate impacts via water. These include water supply and sanitation, agriculture, energy, transport, environment, public



*“I am glad that GWP and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation agreed to collaborate in developing and submitting a proposal to GCF .... There is no doubt that this collaboration will contribute to Kenya’s efforts towards meeting international commitments in the Paris Climate Agreement.”*

Professor Fred Segor  
Principal Secretary, State Department for Water Services,  
Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Kenya

health, and disaster risk management, among others. In 2017, the support took the form of a national stakeholder consultation workshop, where participants identified national investment priorities and explored options for accessing resources from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Support Programme. One of the next steps identified by the group was the need for institutional capacity building, especially for proposal development. GWP Eastern Africa has committed to lend such support to the Ministry of Water and Environment to help with funding applications. Accessing knowledge and experience from other countries was also identified as an area where GWP can assist.

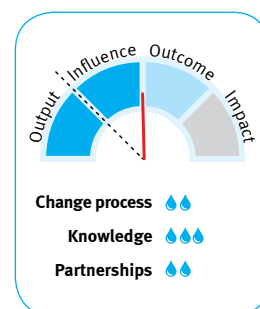
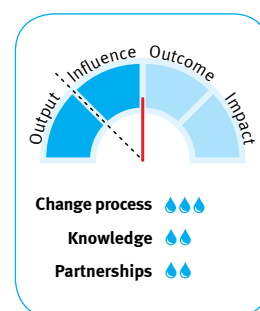
### Support for national adaptation planning in Kenya

GWP is providing similar support in Kenya, assisting the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to develop and submit a funding proposal to GCF. So far, GWP has facilitated a national stakeholder consultation, a concept note drafting workshop, and an expert group meeting to work towards this goal. During the national consultation, GWP representatives advised national stakeholders of the support available under the Water, Climate, and Development Programme, and how to access GCF resources. Discussions during this event identified key climate and water issues; options for building resilience through water investments that should be included in the NAP planning process; and suitable entry points at national, county, or basin level at which the investments could be implemented. GWP East Africa and GWP Kenya will continue to work closely with Kenyan stakeholders to finalise the concept note, which will be presented to the National Treasury before submission to GCF.

“I am glad that GWP and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation agreed to collaborate in developing and submitting a proposal to GCF,” said Professor Fred Segor, Kenya’s Principal Secretary in the State Department for Water Services, Ministry of Water and Irrigation. “There is no doubt that this collaboration will contribute to Kenya’s efforts towards meeting international commitments in the Paris Climate Agreement.”

### SDG 6 monitoring continues in Uganda

In 2016, Uganda began to engage in pilot-testing the SDG 6 indicators on water and sanitation. This process saw GWP Eastern Africa provide technical and logistical support to the Ugandan Ministry of Water and Environment. GWP also helped convene stakeholders to collect data and test methodologies. Teams from different institutions collaborated and shared their results, releasing a report at the end of 2016. In 2017, the partners continued their collaboration, collecting further baseline data and submitting a consolidated indicator baseline report in November. According to Dr Callist Tindimugaya, Commissioner at the Water Resources Planning and Regulation Department, a key lesson learned is that success in monitoring needs high-level support and recognition from decision-makers in different agencies and at different levels. He recognised the role played by GWP, saying: “This proves once again GWP relevance in promoting IWRM and SDGs in the region and we look forward to continued engagement and collaboration.”



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Building regional collaboration through a nexus approach

GWP Southern Africa has been working with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) for several years to build regional collaboration on water resources development. Progress is taking place through a regional strategic action plan and a 'water–food–energy nexus' project, both of which have come out of a regional dialogue process. A key facet of the nexus initiative is to support projects that demonstrate economic feasibility and sustainability. Economic progress in Southern Africa depends largely on the management and development of natural resources, most importantly water, land, and energy. The nexus approach has therefore become central to the dialogue process.

"Building on its good reputation in member states and ability to use Country Water Partnerships, GWP Southern Africa has been able to coordinate nexus activities in SADC member states," said Dr Kenneth Msibi, Policy and Strategy Expert, SADC Secretariat Water Division. "It is through these Country Water Partnerships that GWP has managed to penetrate beyond governments down to the people on the ground, such as NGOs and communities, making it easier to get ideas and relevant input from member states."

The latest formal dialogue event, the Eighth SADC Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue, took place in November 2017. Convened by GWP Southern Africa, the aim was to provide a platform for developing strategies to build a nexus approach to regional value chains and job creation. Unemployment, particularly among the youth, is a 'hot topic' that policy-makers are currently keen to address. Participants agreed that the nexus approach can be used as a tool to help private sector actors in agricultural value chains adopt more efficient use of resources, thereby increasing their productivity and competitiveness. This, in turn, can promote the creation of jobs and wealth. Participants also highlighted integrated planning and regional cooperation as key strategies that should be pursued.

In addition to coordinating and convening dialogues, meetings, and workshops to support the nexus project, GWP Southern Africa has facilitated capacity building and knowledge management.

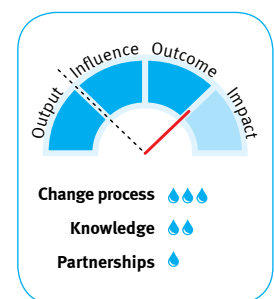
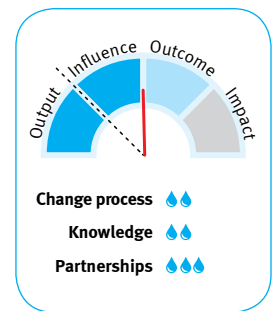
### Second long-term water management plan for the Limpopo basin

Transboundary cooperation is set to continue in the Limpopo basin through a second strategic IWRM plan, covering the period 2018–2022. This continues the formal collaboration among the four riparian countries (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) that began in 2003 with the formation of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission. GWP Southern Africa has been working closely with the Commission since 2010 to implement the Water, Climate, and Development Programme, and the Resilience in the Limpopo (RESILIM) project, which was funded by the United States Agency for International Development. The Commission requested GWP to support the development of their second five-year strategic plan through a stakeholder-driven process. This led to a clear vision for 2022 and identified potential barriers along the way. GWP worked closely with the Commission's technical team to identify and prioritise feasible activities for the next five years. These are grouped into the themes of water governance, infrastructure development, and resource management. The plan is aligned with the regional water management strategy for Southern Africa to promote further cooperation and exploit synergies. GWP Southern Africa also worked with the Commission to formulate a strategy for mobilising resources to support implementation of the plan.

## WEST AFRICA

### Transboundary cooperation in the Mékrou basin

The Mékrou River is a tributary of the Niger River and forms part of the border between Benin and Burkina Faso, and between Benin and Niger. Transboundary cooperation is therefore vital to sustainable water resources development in the basin. The project Water for Growth and Poverty Reduction in the Transboundary Mékrou Basin has been running since 2014 and was initiated by GWP and the European Union Joint Research Centre, with funding from the European Commission. The aim was to provide the





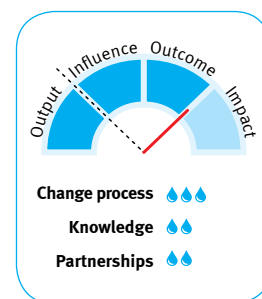
three countries with strategic planning and decision-making tools to enhance regional cooperation and transboundary management of shared resources.

The project has been successful in bringing together a wide range of stakeholders to gain consensus and establish frameworks for future cooperation. Mobilisation efforts have brought together government departments, academic and scientific institutions, water users, the private sector, and youth and women's groups. The formal Cooperation Framework, which promotes political dialogue, was signed by representatives of the three countries and was adopted by the Niger Basin Authority ministerial council in 2017.

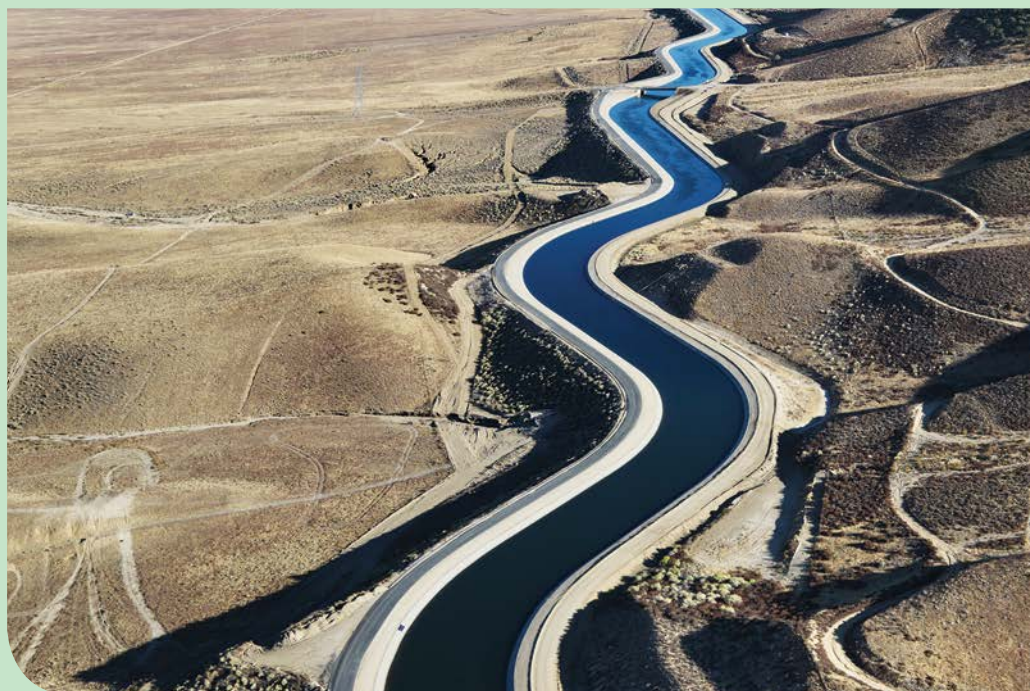
The main outcome of the project, and the result of a long participatory process, is the Water Development and Management Master Plan. This, accompanied by a specific investment plan, sets out the priorities and investment needed to promote sustainable economic development in the region. Joint plans include three major structural projects comprising a dam, a solar power plant, and a milk powder production unit. In 2017, the plans were validated by relevant stakeholders and they will soon be presented to the Niger Basin Authority ministerial council for official adoption. GWP West Africa has been fully involved throughout in coordinating the project, and the Country Water Partnerships in Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger have mobilised stakeholders and supervised the implementation of demonstration studies at the local level. GWP West Africa is also collaborating with the Joint Research Centre to implement the scientific component and forge links among academic institutions in the three countries and the wider region, as well as in Europe.

### Integrated flood management for the Volta basin

At the end of 2016, the six Volta basin countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, and Togo) carried out a needs assessment for integrated flood management as part of the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), an initiative implemented jointly by GWP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). They also held national workshops to validate each country report. Among the outcomes of the workshops was the realisation that current flood management projects were not sufficiently robust. Many stakeholders needed additional training in the concept of integrated flood management as well as the development and submission of proposals to potential funding partners. Consequently, the GWP regional office (in collaboration with WMO) worked with the Volta Basin Authority and the six riparian countries to organise a training event in November 2017. During the workshop, participants learned more about integrated flood management. They also developed a plan for each country to follow up with further training on project proposal development and the mobilisation of financial resources. As a result, GWP has secured access to resources from the Adaptation Fund to support a flood and drought programme in the Volta basin (see page 17).



## Building climate resilience: The Water, Climate, and Development Programme



GWP has secured funding from the Adaptation Fund for flood and drought programme proposals.

Together with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Programme (see page 10), the Water, Climate, and Development Programme is one of the main investment channels through which GWP is pursuing its mission and vision. An external evaluation of the first phase in Africa (to the end of 2016) produced largely positive conclusions and will provide input to the overall GWP strategy development process.

The second phase, launched in 2017, will extend the programme to ten additional countries in Africa. This new phase also sets up a pan-Asian coordination function to ensure a collective approach in responding to Asia's regional climate agenda, in addition to country-level activities guided by national priorities. The Water, Climate, and Development Programme is complemented by the joint GWP and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), which are closely aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Launch of IDMP HelpDesk

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change highlights floods and droughts as the top climatic hazards named in most countries' Nationally Determined Contributions, the key instrument for implementing the Paris Agreement. As part of ongoing activities to promote more proactive policies to deal with drought, GWP, WMO, and other partners launched an online IDMP HelpDesk in September 2017.

"The HelpDesk is designed to build drought resilience and mitigate droughts by reducing vulnerabilities and increasing coping capacities," said Petteri Taalas, Secretary-General of WMO. This facility will provide stakeholders with policy guidance, scientific information, and best practices for integrated drought management. Its 'ask' and 'find' functions allow stakeholders to contact experts for advice and access extensive collections of drought management knowledge. HelpDesk enquiries will be directed to experts from GWP, WMO, and more than ten IDMP partner organisations.

Visit: <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/> and <https://vimeo.com/238041255/> to find out more.

### Additional resources for climate adaptation

Building on previous work accomplished by IDMP and APFM, GWP has secured access to further resources from the Adaptation Fund to support a flood and drought programme in the Volta basin. One of the largest river systems in Africa, the basin spans six West African countries and is home to an estimated 14 million people. The main objective of the programme is to assist the riparian countries in implementing coordinated and joint measures to improve their existing water management plans at local, national, and regional levels. Project formulation grants of €100,000 were approved in 2017 and early 2018 to take forward the €6.8 million project.



A similar process has been initiated in the Horn of Africa, where IDMP is working with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory to promote the drought resilience of local communities. The pre-concept and project formulation grant was approved for requesting financing of almost €11 million for the project. The funding will support further IDMP activities in the Horn of Africa focusing on strengthening drought resilience for smallholder farmers and pastoralists.

### New knowledge for climate-resilient WASH action

GWP has been working with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since 2014 on climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) development. In 2017, a series of technical briefs and learning modules were produced in collaboration with HR Wallingford and the Overseas Development Institute to provide a knowledge base and build capacity to support implementation of the agreed strategic framework (see figure).

Good progress has been made at different levels, with new agreements made among stakeholders and funds raised locally. The methodology developed for risk assessment as part of the strategic framework has been piloted in 11 countries in West and Central Africa. A follow-up workshop held in Senegal presented the results, and participants mapped the main climate-related risks to WASH, building a roadmap for action in each country.

At country level, GWP Cameroon and UNICEF Cameroon have formally agreed to improve climate resilience in WASH services

in the Mayo Tsanaga catchment through pilot initiatives in schools and health centres. This catchment is located in the Sahel, a region that is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Initial work has targeted excess fluoride in groundwater, a problem that particularly affects children.

### New drought study highlights the benefits and costs of action and inaction



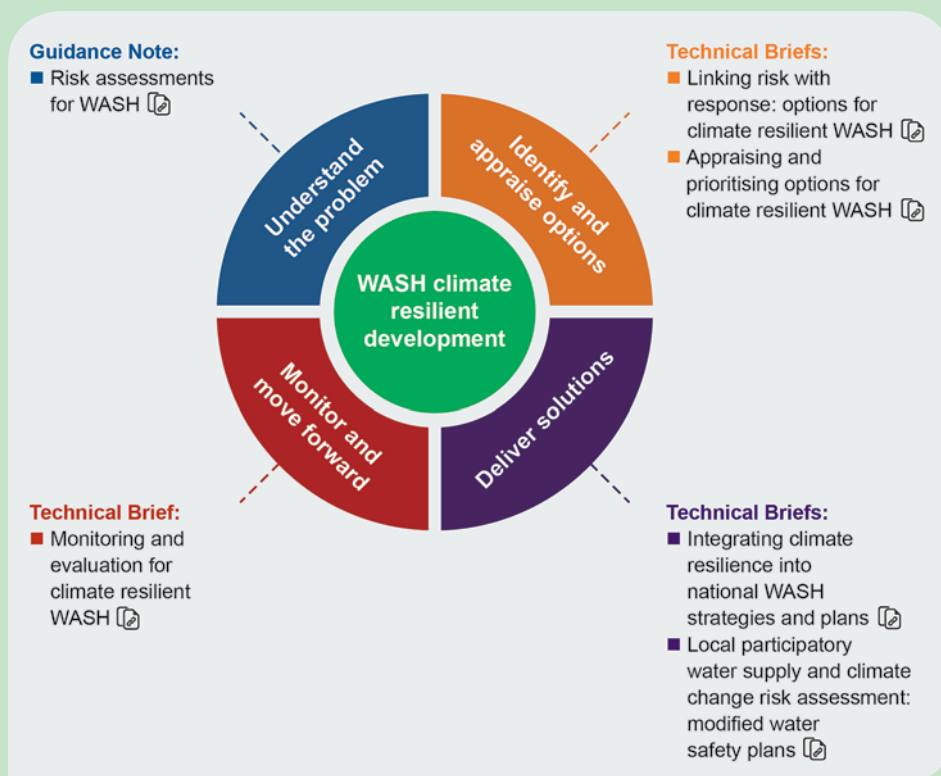
While significant progress has been made over the past decade in improving understanding of droughts and their impacts, significant gaps remain, particularly regarding the merits of risk management compared with traditional crisis management approaches. This literature review of the benefits of action and costs of inaction highlights the current lack of data and the need for mutually

compatible methodologies as a means of assessing drought costs and impacts. In addition to describing the main obstacles and opportunities facing the transition from crisis management to risk management, the authors highlight actions that are associated with co-benefits beyond risk management. They also suggest potential next steps to improve drought mitigation and preparedness.

The review is the first in a new series of working papers published jointly by GWP and WMO. It was released ahead of a workshop organised by IDMP, WMO, the World Bank, and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The event explored the benefits of action and the costs of inaction in drought preparedness, including the evolution of resilience, based on learning lessons from proactive drought management actions over time and in different sectors.

Read the study at: [http://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/integrated-drought-management-programme/drought\\_a-literature-review.pdf/](http://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/integrated-drought-management-programme/drought_a-literature-review.pdf/).

Source: GWP and UNICEF (2017) *WASH Climate Resilient Development Strategic Framework*. <https://www.gwp.org/en/WashClimateResilience/>





# Asia regional stories



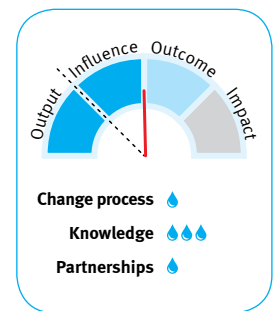
*“GWP South Asia is a network of reputable partners and we are always willing to be a part of their network.”*

Dr S. Amalanathan  
Additional Secretary  
(Development), Ministry  
of Disaster Management,  
Sri Lanka

## CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

### Paris Agreement gap analysis for policy-makers

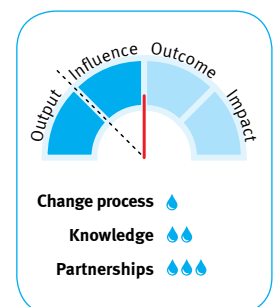
The GWP Water, Climate, and Development Programme supports countries in implementing adaptation-related commitments under the Paris Agreement. Analysis of progress towards official commitments is a key part of this work. In Central Asia and the Caucasus, the GWP Regional Partnership conducted a gap analysis on official documents relating to National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions. The analysis showed that, despite good awareness of climate risks and adaptation issues in the region, governments and businesses remain largely unprepared. The results were presented at a GWP Pan-Asia strategy meeting, held in September 2017 in Sri Lanka, and a regional climate conference, held in February 2018 in Kazakhstan. The study has prompted interest among many national authorities for GWP support in providing a neutral platform for dialogue, sharing knowledge on climate hazards and vulnerability assessment, and forging links between scientists and policy-makers.



## CHINA

### Investing in water treatment and reuse in Beijing, Hebei, and Tianjin

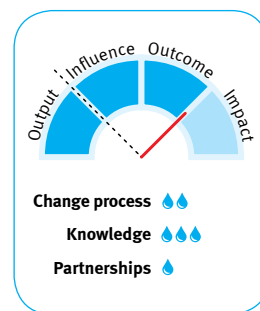
Along with national and global goals, China is aiming to cut its water and energy consumption, and carbon dioxide emissions by between 15 and 20 percent by 2020. Water treatment and reuse is a key theme within this strategy. In 2016, GWP China worked with a group of experts from the fields of water, environment, ecosystems, and economy to design and implement demonstration projects in Beijing, Hebei, and Tianjin. The aim was to demonstrate the potential benefits of investing in water recycling – a relatively new industry – to the environment and the economy. The results were impressive; for example, investment improved the rate of sewage treatment in Beijing from 87 to 98 percent, and more than one-third of the wastewater was reclaimed and used by industry. The group shared their results at the 2017 World Water Week.



### Water financing in Hebei Province

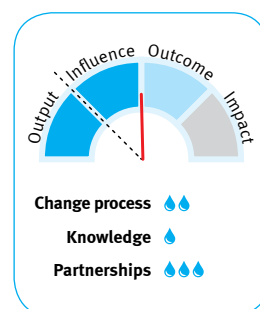
People living in Hebei Province rely heavily on groundwater for their needs, but recent years have seen this vital resource depleted due to a combination of over-abstraction and lack of recharge due to climate change. In response, the provincial government has replaced the former water tariff with a new water tax. GWP China and the Hebei Provincial Water Partnership worked with the government and the World Resources Institute to facilitate effective implementation of the new tax through open stakeholder participation and dialogue. GWP China and its partners also played a major role in compiling an analysis report for the provincial government, which will be used to help implement similar water charging schemes in other provinces.

In just one year, new licences have been issued, water meters have been installed, and illegal wells have been closed, leading to water savings of around 380 million cubic metres. Furthermore, in addition to collecting almost twice as much revenue from water users, the new tax has improved collaboration between the provincial water and tax departments.



### Promoting south-south cooperation

Coordination of water resources management in Asia took a step forward in 2017 with the formation of the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Centre. Facilitated by GWP China and the Ministry of Water Resources of China, the new centre brings together stakeholders from Cambodia, China, Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. A programme of activities throughout 2017 brought around 100 visitors to China to learn new techniques and exchange practical experiences. The programme included a one-year training programme for 11 officials and technical officers from Cambodia and Lao PDR. The next steps will involve stakeholder engagement in identification of national water development priorities, which will feed into the centre's development strategy. This will guide a five-year work plan of interactive exchanges to promote knowledge dissemination and exchange, energy generation, and poverty relief, so contributing to sustainable economic development in the region.



## SOUTH ASIA

### Capacity building leads to water management plans in Bangladesh

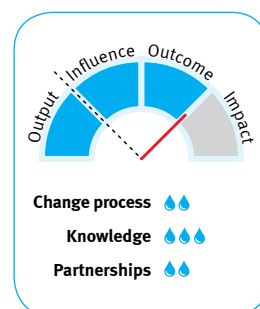
Over the past 15 years, GWP Bangladesh has been organising 'training of trainers' courses in integrated water resources management (IWRM) with the Centre for Environment and Geographic Information Services. Since 2011, some 158 officials from government and non-government institutions, and staff from universities, have attended the courses. They have learned about the concept of IWRM and shared their experiences in its application, going on to train additional people in their own organisations.

The dissemination of knowledge has contributed to Bangladesh's water management capacity in several ways. The principles of IWRM have been used in formulating the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, a long-term, holistic, and integrated plan that considers the needs of all water sectors and has adaptation to change built in. According to Glasuddin Ahmed Choudhury, Deputy Team Leader of the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 Formulation Project, the training courses "contributed to mobilising more than 200 water professionals and involving them in formulating and executing various strategic plans to protect the Bangladesh delta ... the Delta Plan 2100 is just one of many."

In addition, the Local Government Engineering Department has established a separate IWRM cell to facilitate implementation of small-scale irrigation projects. The principles of IWRM have also been included in the Southwest Area Integrated Water Resources Planning and Management Project, which is being implemented by the Bangladesh Water Development Board.

### Urban water planning in Rajasthan, India

The world's towns and cities are growing rapidly, placing increasing strain on infrastructure and the surrounding environment. Sustainable urban development requires a focus on the relationships between water, energy, and land use, as well as diversifying water supplies to ensure reliability. Integrated urban

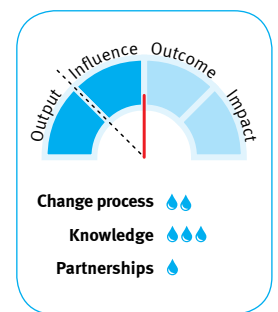




Group exercise during urban water management workshop, India

water management (IUWM) provides a framework for planning, designing, and managing urban water systems. It is a flexible process that responds to change and enables stakeholders to predict the impacts of interventions.

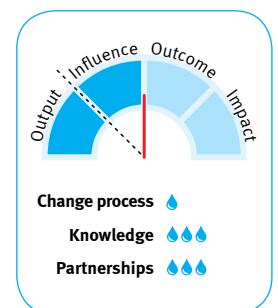
With European Union funding, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability has been working to develop and implement an IUWM action plan for Kishangarh town, Ajmer District of Rajasthan. In 2017, GWP India provided financial support to update the existing plan and apply the IUWM toolkit in a pilot project focused on collection of household waste and composting. The aim was to build the capacity of the local urban authority and to showcase the adaptability of the approach. After conducting a fact-finding study, the partners organised a series of training and capacity building workshops for stakeholders from local government offices, non-governmental organisations, municipal contractors, and sanitation workers. These events, and additional training courses on waste collection, gave stakeholders a better understanding of the different aspects of municipal water cycling, and enabled them to set up a more effective waste disposal system. The successful results will encourage additional municipalities in India to adopt a similar approach.



## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Mobilising local communities in Malaysia

River water quality is becoming an increasing concern in Malaysia, as elsewhere in the world. GWP Malaysia has come up with a novel way to mobilise riparian communities by promoting 'river rangers' – local people who can monitor water quality and raise awareness among their communities on how to maintain or improve it. In 2017, GWP Malaysia partnered with the Global Environment Centre (GEC) to organise a 'training of trainers' event to support this idea. The goal was to promote understanding of the important functions of rivers and how to monitor water quality, as well as to empower local communities and encourage them to engage with government on water issues. Participants included school teachers, community leaders, and representatives from the Malaysia Irrigation and Drainage department. After the event, stakeholders felt they were better able to prepare for the impacts of climate change, particularly flood management, and expressed interest in setting up local 'river care' projects. GWP Malaysia and GEC offered to support some of the proposed activities in 2018.





# Agents of change: The Youth for Water and Climate Platform

*“The Youth for Water and Climate platform is a perfect example where our partners come together. Congratulations to all the partners, we are very keen on following up on this important initiative.”*

Andreas Steiner  
Swiss Agency for Development and  
Cooperation



Hannane Sellali, Programme Manager, International Secretariat for Water, presents YWC

## Putting ideas into action

During the lead up to the Paris climate change conference in 2015 (COP 21), young water professionals from more than 20 countries joined forces to address the crucial global debate on water and climate. The outcome was a White Paper containing more than 50 recommendations focused on four key areas: water and agriculture, water and health, water-related risks, and sharing water resources. Government officials from several countries – including the President of COP 21 – acknowledged this vision, leading to the formation of the Youth for Water and Climate (YWC) platform.

Since COP 21, youth groups in many countries have implemented activities, applying minimal resources but creating significant impacts. Their enthusiasm and commitment led GWP, in close collaboration with the International Secretariat for Water, AgroParisTech, and other partners, to engage in a more ambitious challenge: to facilitate the support needed to scale up youth action on water and climate and empower young water professionals to become true agents of change. So far, 103 organisations and individuals have signed a declaration of intent to offer support to YWC.

## Connecting youth-led projects with supporters

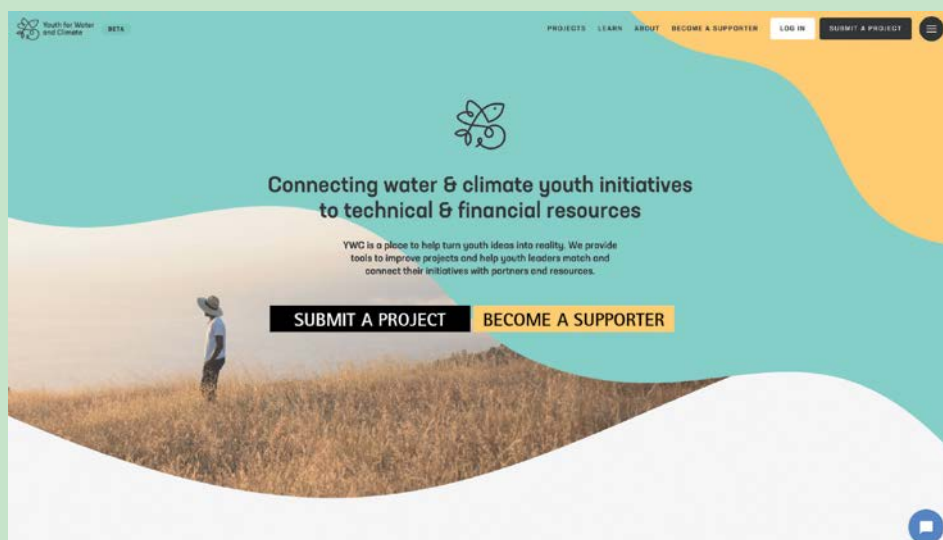
In 2017, GWP and partners established a consortium to lead YWC's activities. GWP also helped develop a new digital platform

to support the youth groups in developing concepts, project proposals, and fundraising, as well as promoting their activities within the global climate agenda. This platform will help turn their ideas into reality by connecting young water leaders with potential partners and donors. A prototype of the YWC platform was presented at World Water Week, inviting youth and prospective partners and donors to a launch reception and a 'speed-dating' session to match projects with compatible collaborators. Hannane Sellali, from the International Secretariat for Water, presented the prototype and described it as “our new business approach; now we are not just talking about making youth and organisations work together, but actually making it happen.”

## Climate adaptation action in West Africa

Also under the YWC framework, GWP West Africa teamed up with the International Secretariat of Water to apply for funding from Quebec's Green Climate Fund. The partners secured US\$343,000 to support projects that will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing climate adaptation in the most vulnerable French-speaking countries, particularly Benin, Burkina Faso, and Togo.

Around 20 young professionals met in a kick-off meeting coordinated by GWP West Africa and held in Burkina Faso in November 2017. They represented youth associations working on water and sanitation, sustainable development, and climate



## New youth water networks

Students and young professionals attending the GWP Central and Eastern Europe summer school decided to form a regional youth water community. While discussing water security for the future, they realised there was no proper structure to channel the voice of the youth in the region. Shortly after the summer school, they formed the Youth Water Community for Central and Eastern Europe, drawing membership from the fields of engineering, policy, law,

adaptation. The meeting launched the 'Your Future, Your Climate' (#TonFuturTonClimat) platform, which will oversee the implementation of three 2-year pilot projects. These relate to ecosystem restoration and environmental education in the Mékrou basin in Benin; promotion of water-efficient agriculture and renewable energy in Burkina Faso; and protection of environment, water, and soils in Togo. In addition to restoring and conserving ecosystems affected by climate change and environmental degradation, the projects will increase food security among the people who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

## Engaging youth groups in decision-making

GWP promoted youth voices in Central America by supporting representatives from the Central America Youth Network to engage in the regional processes of the World Water Forum. In Cameroon, GWP facilitated the involvement of youth organisations in the development of the National Water Policy and other processes relating to the Sustainable Development Goals.

hydrogeology, geography, and meteorology. As part of the YWC platform, they are now able to access support in terms of mentorship, networking, and project financing. Their first project began in December 2017 and aims to reduce the amount of plastic pollution in the Ishmi River in Albania. The youth group has also secured financial support to open a dialogue process among youth leaders and policy-makers in the region. The aim is to define a vision linked to the next major climate meeting (COP 24) to be held in Poland in December 2018.

In addition, GWP was involved in the establishment of the Southern Africa Youth Network, with representatives from youth organisations in 15 countries. GWP is also supporting youth job creation and Sustainable Development Goal implementation projects within the Southern African Development Community by entering into partnership with the Water Hygiene Convenience, a youth-driven, award-winning multinational association.



Speakers at the GWP Central and Eastern Europe summer school 2017



## Gender equality: From theory to practice

*“Gender is a key driver of a new development perspective. When inequalities are addressed and policies are reshaped, policy makers can recognise women as agents of change and equal partners.”*

Daniela Nogueira Soares  
University of Brasilia



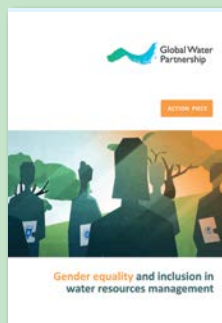
Achieving water security means adopting fully inclusive and participatory approaches. Although awareness of the importance of women's voices in water management has increased in recent decades, much remains to be done to mainstream gender issues in water development planning. GWP has prioritised gender issues since the launch of a dedicated gender strategy in 2014, and gender aspects are fully embedded into the overall GWP work programme. Several of the governance outcomes influenced in 2017 contained a clear gender focus.

### Act on gender equality and inclusion

In 2017, GWP commissioned research to analyse the key gaps and opportunities in further mainstreaming gender in integrated water resources management (IWRM). The findings were discussed at a High-Level Meeting on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion within IWRM, held in Stockholm in June, supported by the UK Department for International Development.

GWP mobilised its network to bring together leading practitioners from a variety of sectors and countries to share experiences and define the way ahead. Participants agreed that the economic and social benefits associated with reducing inequality have already been proven, but stakeholders still fail to act on this evidence.

Maitreyi Bordia Das, Global Lead for Social Inclusion at the World Bank, said: “the narrative of gender and water is still stuck in an old framework of female vulnerability or women being a homogenous group,” adding that better use and analysis of existing data is the way forward. Rajib Ghosal, Gender and Social Specialist with the Green Climate Fund, brought up uneven power relations at community level and archaic social norms as persisting obstacles to progress.



Based on the findings of the research, and discussions at the meeting, GWP published an *Action Piece* in August. This synthesised the inputs of representatives from 25 organisations in the fields of water governance and management, gender equality, and inclusion policy. The publication identifies four key areas for action: institutional leadership and commitment, gender and inclusion analysis, meaningful and inclusive participation in decision-

making and partnerships, and equal access to and control of resources (see: <http://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/gender/gender-action-piece.pdf>).



## Equality in managing southern Africa's water resources

GWP Southern Africa is working closely with the Zambezi Watercourse Commission to promote gender mainstreaming in the development and management of the shared water resources of the Zambezi River basin. In 2017, the partners helped to raise women's voices on water by organising a workshop for those responsible for gender issues in the water ministries of Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries. The participants reviewed the current status of gender mainstreaming in the region and shared their experiences via case studies. The event promoted a closer working relationship among key personnel in the various ministries in charge of water issues. Stakeholders also identified key capacity development needs.

The Zambezi Watercourse Commission is currently reviewing its gender mainstreaming strategy and so it is important to build a community of actors who will work with the Commission to oversee implementation of the strategy, once it has been endorsed. The strategy is consistent with the SADC system-wide policy on gender equality and will help to build partnerships, share knowledge, and promote gender-sensitive communication throughout the region. GWP Southern Africa has also helped to promote gender mainstreaming in the Limpopo Watercourse Commission IWRM Plan and the Orange–Senqu River Commission Investment Strategy.

## Water reform in the Mediterranean region

At the Palestine Water Authority's request, GWP supported the integration of gender considerations in ten priority policies for water reform. In addition, GWP supported the development of gender mainstreaming strategies in key regional and national initiatives in the Mediterranean, including the Global Environment Facility–United Nations Development Programme Drin project, the South-eastern Europe strategy, and the Swedish government-supported Matchmaker project.

## Social media campaign for the Caribbean

Caribbean women created a buzz on social media in a campaign spearheaded by GWP's global network to mark International Women's Day in March. They aired their thoughts and personal experiences in response to the question: how can the water sector step it up for gender equality? Their input received additional exposure through the global hashtag #BeBoldForChange. The campaign signalled worldwide interest in hearing women's voices on water issues and reinforced commitment from GWP Caribbean to empower women as agents of change.

## Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management: Recommendations

### Action area 1

*Institutional leadership and commitment*

**Make gender equality and inclusion a core business goal**

### Action area 2

*Gender and inclusion analysis that drives change*

**Conduct gender and inclusion analysis at all levels**

### Action area 3

*Meaningful and inclusive participation in decision-making and partnerships*

**Adopt a 'nothing about them without them' approach**

### Action area 4

*Equal access to and control of resources*

**Create a level playing field with respect to access to and control of resources**

Source: GWP (2017) *Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management – Action Piece*.  
<http://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/about-gwp/publications/gender/gender-action-piece.pdf>

# Latin America and the Caribbean regional stories

*“I can really say that without the support of GWP, the process of coordination and preparation of the Water Agenda would not have been possible, at least not in such a short period.”*

Salvador Nieto  
Executive Secretary of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development

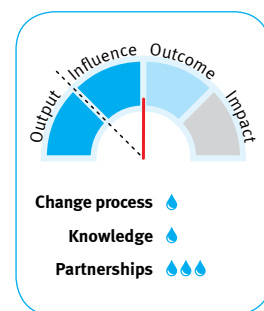


## CARIBBEAN

### A ‘joined-up’ approach to water management

GWP Caribbean signed two formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) in 2017. The first was with the Caribbean Public Health Agency, which is responsible for public health throughout the Caribbean. A formal arrangement for collaboration will further the goals of integrated water resources management, which includes providing safe drinking water and proper sanitation as well as maintaining ecosystem functions. The MoU will provide a framework for developing regional and national water policies, laws, and other legal tools to advance human health. It also covers research and training programmes.

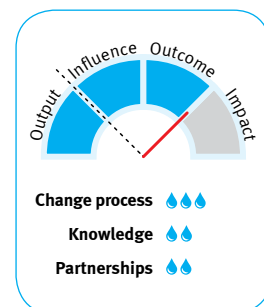
The second MoU was signed with the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) of Trinidad and Tobago. EMA encourages a participatory approach to water management, especially when there is a need to resolve disputes over water use. The MoU has a particular focus on GWP providing technical information and knowledge to support decision-making and policy development on water pollution.



## CENTRAL AMERICA

### Government commitment to a regional water agenda

GWP Central America has been working closely with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD) since 2015 to promote more sustainable use of water resources in a region that is already suffering from the impacts of climate change. To facilitate the implementation of the water component of the Regional Environment Strategy, GWP Central America has supported a working group comprising CCAD and the directors of water from each of the national ministries with responsibility for the environment. With presidential endorsement, the Central American Integration System conducted a

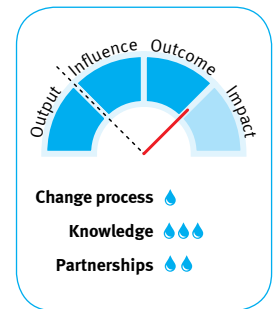


consultation process leading to the establishment of regional guidelines for integrated water resources management. In 2017, CCAD and the water directors prepared a Water Agenda, which is based on these guidelines, as well as a work plan for 2018.

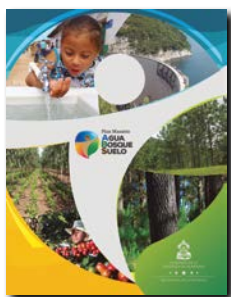
The document will help national governments become better prepared for the effects of climate change and provides guidance on identifying funding to support action. Salvador Nieto, Executive Secretary of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, highlighted the key role played by GWP: "I can really say that without the support of GWP, the process of coordination and preparation of the Water Agenda would not have been possible, at least not in such a short period."

### Rainwater harvesting in El Salvador and Honduras

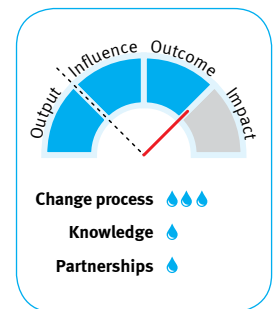
The 'Dry Corridor' of Central America, particularly El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, has suffered from severe drought over the past four years. This has reduced access to water for domestic use, reducing food production and pushing many small-scale farmers into poverty. GWP Central America has been promoting rainwater harvesting as a sustainable approach to dealing with low or erratic rainfall. In 2017, the partners (including Australia Aid, the Ford Foundation, and the Inter-American Development Bank) supported the installation of 33 rainwater harvesting systems in the region, benefiting 400 families in El Salvador and Honduras. Local people, particularly the women, attended training on the technology, potentially extending its benefits to additional families and helping to provide improved water security for the poorest.



### Environmental management plan for Honduras



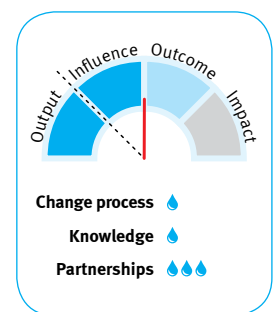
The Government of Honduras launched a national master plan for the management of water, forests, and soils in 2017. The plan responds to the need to increase resilience in the face of climate change and will integrate action by different sectors. It will provide for stakeholder participation and aid government decision-making. GWP Central America led the discussions among water stakeholders that were part of the consultation process leading up to the plan's finalisation.



## SOUTH AMERICA

### Integrated drought management in Argentina

Severe drought hit north-west Argentina in 2003, and again in 2013, highlighting the need for a more integrated approach to drought management. In response, the Federal Water Council and National University of Tucumán teamed up with GWP Argentina and GWP South America to host a regional workshop on drought. The event collated input from around 50 regional and international experts and led to the establishment of a project under the GWP-World Meteorological Organization Integrated Drought Management Programme. The agreement to develop this project was signed by the Argentine government in December 2017.



Participants in the regional workshop on drought



*“The contribution of GWP has been fundamental, since it has promoted the meeting of public and private institutions in order to develop the programme.”*

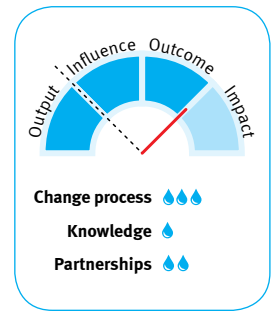
Anibal Comba  
Sub-Director of Water Resources, Tucumán

The programme aims to promote a joined-up approach to drought prevention and mitigation, bringing together many different sectors and agencies. It will be implemented under the framework of Argentina’s National Water Plan, which sets water as a key pillar of government action towards the Sustainable Development Goals. The three-year work plan is budgeted at US\$480,000. “The contribution of GWP has been fundamental, since it has promoted the meeting of public and private institutions in order to develop the programme,” said Anibal Comba, Sub-Director of Water Resources of Tucumán.

**Water management strategy for the Santa Eulalia River basin, Peru**

The Santa Eulalia River basin provides 75 percent of the energy and 50 percent of the water needs of Lima’s ten million residents. Despite the importance of this resource, many people in the area live in poverty and lack access to basic services, including drinking water and sanitation. As a result, there has been conflict over water management in the past. In 2014, GWP South America stepped in to act as a mediator and facilitator, convening a coordination committee to ensure farmers and other actors could share their views with local government officials. In 2015, Peru’s National Water Authority (ANA) formally recognised the committee, laying the foundations for a more coordinated approach to water resources management in the basin.

In 2016, ANA granted GWP the overall coordination role in a multi-sector working group charged with developing an integrated water resources management strategy and plan for the basin. The plan is part of the National Water Resources Policy and Strategy, approved by government decree. This high-level support puts the seal of approval on the past four years of participatory action and will ensure continued stakeholder engagement and financial sustainability when implementing the plan. The plan was completed in 2017 and is set to be approved early in 2018. It will be accompanied by an investment plan to provide for the implementation activities.



# Mediterranean and Central/Eastern Europe regional stories

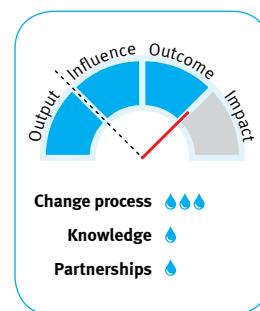


GWP Mediterranean played a major role in securing ministerial approval for the formal Water Agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean.

## MEDITERRANEAN

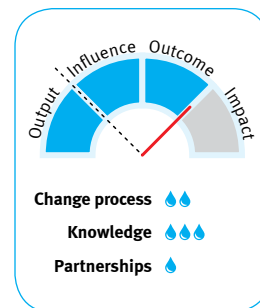
### Ministers approve launch of regional Water Agenda

GWP Mediterranean played a major role in securing ministerial approval for the formal Water Agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM). This will help Mediterranean countries coordinate their actions as they work towards more sustainable water management and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The GWP support included providing technical expertise on thematic content, setting priorities, and supporting stakeholder engagement. The Water Agenda received approval at the UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water, held in Malta in April 2017. GWP Mediterranean has been asked to facilitate two focus themes within the Agenda: Water–Energy–Food–Ecosystems Nexus and Water–Employment–Migration. It will also provide technical assistance in elaborating the Financial Strategy of the new UfM Water Agenda.



### Water dialogue promotes governance and financing options

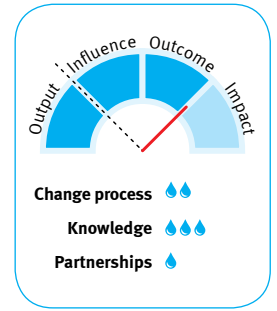
The four-year project Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, designed by GWP Mediterranean and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development within the UfM framework, and funded primarily by the Swedish government, concluded its first phase at the end of 2017. Among the final year's activities, the partners launched a dialogue on governance and financing in Lebanon. This involved the Central Bank of Lebanon and Lebanese commercial banks, and advanced progress towards promoting financing tools for green–blue infrastructure.



The project final regional conference, held in December 2017 in Barcelona, assembled a range of national and regional partners from almost all Mediterranean countries. Participants shared experiences and benefited from lessons learned through project activities in Jordan, Lebanon, State of Palestine, and Tunisia. The main focus of the discussions was on governance, financing, and private sector participation, including gender and corporate social responsibility aspects.

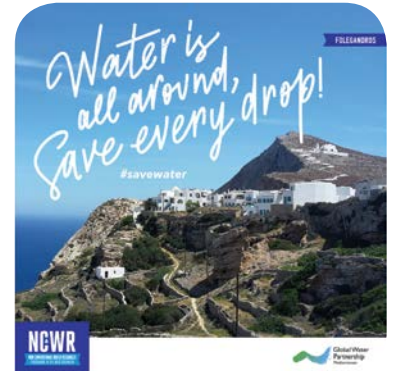
### The #savewater campaign

The islands of the eastern Mediterranean are particularly prone to water shortages during the summer months, when an influx of tourists puts additional pressure on scarce resources. However, tourism is vital to the local economy. Better awareness among both tourists and locals of the need to conserve water will help to sustain the islanders' livelihoods. GWP Mediterranean has been working with the Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) programme in the Mediterranean islands for several years and, in 2017, launched a new awareness campaign, #savewater, in the island of Kythira in the southern Peloponnese. The team placed colourful postcards in English and Greek on the island ferry and in hotels, and a social media campaign aired on the NCWR Facebook page.



Meanwhile, in Cyprus, GWP Mediterranean and NCWR coordinated the installation of water efficiency systems at the Nicosia municipal swimming pool. An accompanying awareness campaign involved posters, an open-air event for 700 people, newspaper articles, and broadcasts on national radio. Additional water-saving interventions included collecting Nicosia's storm water and using it for urban irrigation, and educational activities conducted through teacher-training workshops.

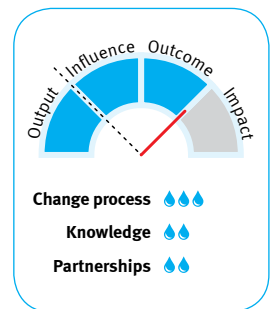
Support from the Coca-Cola Foundation allowed ongoing projects in Cyprus, Greece, and Malta to be expanded to include Sicily as well. Urban water management options, including green walls or vertical gardens, have been extended to Thessaloniki, the second-largest city in Greece and home to 1.5 million people. GWP Mediterranean also contributed to the Thessaloniki Resilience Strategy, which was launched in March 2017.



## CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

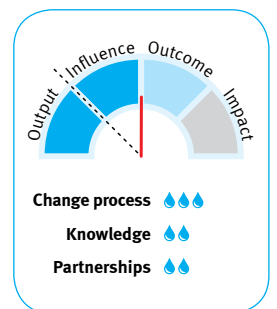
### Slovakia creates a drought action plan

Policy- and decision-makers in Slovakia have begun to prepare for the impacts of climate change by formulating strategies and action plans. But, until recently, there was no specific plan to prepare for the increasing risk of drought. Inspired by a national consultation dialogue, organised by the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), and the IDMP Guidelines for Preparation of Drought Management Plans, Slovakia has created a formal drought management action plan. The process brought a range of different stakeholders together and will promote inter-sectoral cooperation in planning for future climate change. The GWP Central and Eastern Europe regional coordinator was part of the plan's drafting team, and so could supply valuable information based on experiences in drought management from elsewhere in the region. The plan focuses mainly on green infrastructure and improving water retention in agriculture, forestry, and the urban environment. According to Norbert Kurilla, State Secretary of the Slovak Ministry of Environment, it provides: "a complex menu of targeted measures that will mitigate the negative impacts of drought." The plan was opened to public consultation during January 2018, and was adopted by the Slovak government in March 2018.



### Rethinking water security in Ukraine

Ukraine is working towards the requirements of the European Union Water Framework Directive, which provides a model for sustainable, integrated water resources management. In 2016, GWP Ukraine organised four stakeholder consultations as part of a national dialogue entitled Rethinking Water Security for Ukraine. The aim was to discuss the objectives and long-term goals of the national water policy and to develop a sectoral strategy for implementing a more integrated approach to water resources management. Following on from these events, GWP produced a report in 2017, which sets out national water priorities and relates them to the Sustainable Development Goals and the targets and indicators used to assess progress. Ukraine held two national dialogues in 2017, covering governance reforms, access to clean drinking water and sanitation, and agricultural water use. At a meeting of the steering committee of the national policy dialogue process, and based on the GWP publication, the Ministry of Environment decided to reformulate its National Water Strategy to encompass other, existing documents, thereby adopting a more inter-sectoral approach.





## Driven by demand: Disseminating knowledge

Creating and sharing knowledge is a fundamental part of GWP's work. This includes finding new ways to produce, customise, and communicate useful information to a wide range of stakeholders to meet demand and strengthen water resources decision-making and governance.



### The GWP Technical Committee

Bringing the Technical Committee closer to the work of the Regional Water Partnerships was a key aim for 2017. This meant moving away from producing academic products and towards supplying interactive, demand-based solutions to water management challenges in real time. During the year, the Committee responded to requests for technical expertise from Central and South America, and Eastern and West Africa. The Committee engaged further with GWP West Africa to organise training on collaborative modelling, including how to engage modellers, water decision-makers, and water users in solving complex water management problems. Participants on the course learned how to build consensus and trust, and improve decision-making to ensure solutions are appropriate and will be readily accepted by the majority of water users. The training course in Ghana launched a new Perspectives Paper on collaborative modelling (see box). The topic also featured in a session at World Water Week 2017.

### Knowledge exchange and dissemination

GWP organised 15 knowledge exchange events during the course of 2017, a significant increase on the 10 meetings held in 2016. Participants in these events shared information on a variety of

topics, including the Sustainable Development Goals and international water law, as well as supporting each other in common interest areas.

GWP produced more than 100 publications during the year, including a review of environmental legislation in Kyrgyzstan, a factsheet on policy instruments to support rainwater harvesting in the Caribbean, and a paper on the benefits and costs of drought action versus inaction in Honduras. Products and services developed to fill broader knowledge gaps included an Action Piece on gender inclusion in water management, a review of Nationally Determined Contributions from a water management perspective, and establishment of a drought management help desk (see page 17).

### IWRM ToolBox Teaching Manual

A key target within the Sustainable Development Goal for water is the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM). GWP defined this concept in the 1990s, and created the knowledge base for applying it in the IWRM ToolBox – a free, open-access, knowledge-based resource. Over the past three years, workshops focusing on the application of the IWRM ToolBox in university education have revealed that



there is an increasing demand for training materials to accompany its teaching. University lecturers requested a manual to guide them when using the ToolBox as part of their IWRM course materials and suggested it would also be useful for training water practitioners who use the ToolBox in their planning processes.

In response, GWP worked with five partners – German-Kazakh University,

University of Brasilia, Hohai University (China), WaterNet (a consortium of 72 universities in southern Africa), and the Technological University of Panama – to develop the IWRM ToolBox Teaching Manual. Additional input was provided by African and Asian professors who attended review workshops in China and Namibia. In addition to providing guidance on use of the IWRM ToolBox in university courses, the manual aims to inspire lecturers by sharing lessons and useful teaching methods, and provides ready-to-use example lectures to make it easier to integrate IWRM disciplines. The manual also supplies links to other interactive teaching resources and aims to promote transfer of knowledge within the water sector.

## GWP Technical Committee Publications in 2017

### Technical Background Papers

#### Measuring transboundary water cooperation: options for Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.5

(No. 23, 2017)



This paper provides guidance on monitoring implementation of SDG 6.5. It examines how operational arrangements can be defined by evaluating three methods for calculating Indicator 6.5.2 through both a procedural and a substantive perspective. The paper also highlights the limitations and advantages of these methods.

#### Coordinating land and water governance for food security and gender equality

(No. 24, 2017)



This paper explores the benefits of a coordinated approach to land and water governance in efforts to address the global food security challenge, and the need to tackle gender inequality in access to and control over land and water.

### Perspectives Papers

#### Collaborative modelling – Engaging stakeholders in solving complex problems of water management

(No. 10, 2017)



The role of analytical models in the complex world of water resources planning and management has increased greatly over recent years. These models support key decision-making, for example when dealing with flood risks, building dams, or managing groundwater, and they bring together social, economic, and environmental issues. But models

only provide us with one view of the world. This paper argues for bringing stakeholders together much earlier in the planning process to ensure solutions are developed in a participatory manner, thus improving the outcome of their implementation.

Visit [www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org) for access to all GWP knowledge products.

# Financial report 2017

The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and at [www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org).

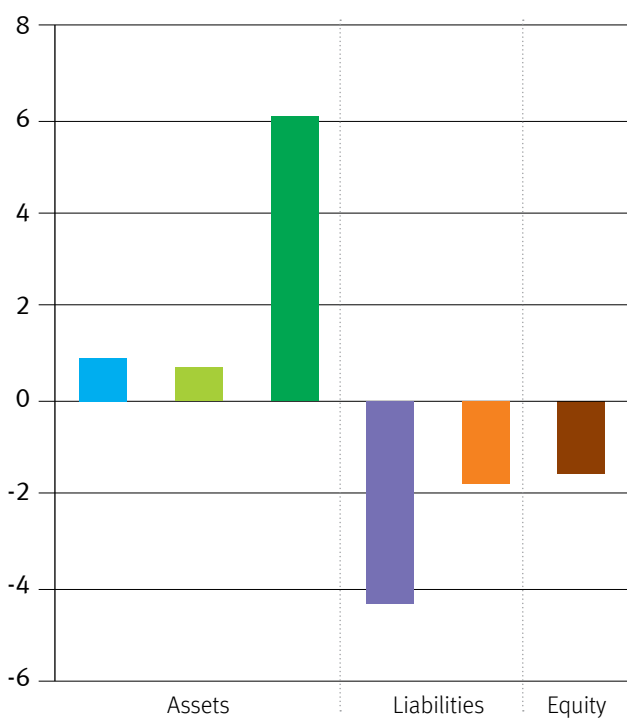
## Globally raised income

In 2017, some 17 financial partners provided funds through the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO): Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Environment/DHI, and the World Bank. They contributed a total of €12.0 million, of which €2.0 million was for designated activities. (In 2016, 12 financial partners contributed €12.9 million, of which €1.7 million was for designated activities.)

## Locally raised income

GWP regions and countries raise funds through governments, aid agencies, United Nations organisations, private companies, and others. During 2017, regions and countries raised €3 million.

## Balance Sheet 31 December 2017 (€ million)

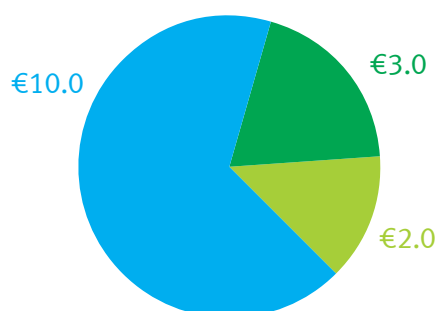


Receivables donors	€0.9
Other receivables	€0.7
Bank balance	€6.1
Advances donors	(€4.3)
Other liabilities	(€1.8)
Equity	(€1.6)

## In-kind contributions

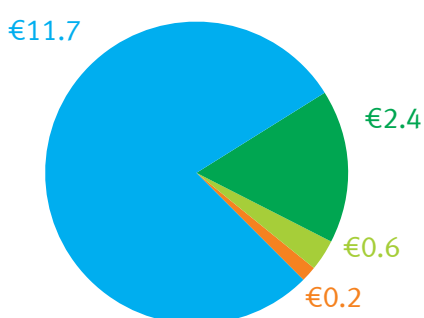
The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in kind from governments, organisations, or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €90,000 as well as €120,000 from other sources during 2017. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of €2.4 million in 2017.

## Income 2017 (€ million)



Globally raised	€10.0
Locally raised	€3.0
Globally raised – designated	€2.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>€15.4</b>

## Expenditure 2017 (€ million)



Programme activities	€11.7
Global Secretariat services	€2.4
Global technical support/knowledge management	€0.6
Global governance	€0.2
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>€14.9</b>



# New Partners in 2017

Official country	Organisation name
Armenia	Biosophia Healthcare, Environment, and Agriculture Development Center NGO Women for Development NGO
Bhutan	Bhutan Toilet Organization Mawongpa Water Solutions, Machineries and Equipment Royal Society for Protection of Nature
Brazil	Nasdaki
Cameroon	Academie de la Paix et de Droits de l'homme en Afrique Centrale de l'Université Catholique d'Afrique Centrale Self Reliance Promoters NGO United Voices to Serve Forest and Environment
Canada	Actions pour la Biodiversité et Gestion des Terroirs Transform International
Central African Republic	Promotion de la PhytoAromathérapie
Chad	Maison des Orphelins et des Enfants de la rue du Tchad.
Chile	EFICAGUA
Colombia	Asociacion Arkambiental Asociacion para el Desarrollo Sostenible la Participacion Ciudadana y el Medio Ambiente Barranquilla+20 Fundacion Natura Territorio y Paz Gestión Energética SA ESP O-tek Internacional SA Red Colombiana de Formación Ambiental Universidad de los Llanos
Costa Rica	Asociacion Costarricense de Recursos Hidricos y Saneamiento Instituto Centroamericano de Asuntos Internacionales Univerdidad Isaac Newton
Egypt	Institute of Strategic Research and Studies for Nile Basin Countries – Fayoum University National Research Centre – Egypt
El Salvador	Asociacion de Municipalidades de Chalatenango para el Manejo Integral de los Desechos Solidos Asociacion de Municipios de Cayaguauca Asociacion Intermunicipal del Valle de Jiboa Fundacion de Asistencia Tecnica para el Desarrollo Comunal Salvadoreño Instituto Salvadoreño de Desarrollo Municipal
Estonia	Estonian Association of Hydraulic Engineers Estonian Association of Water Supply and Wastewater Engineers Estonian Geographical Society Estonian Water Association Institute of Ecology at Tallinn University Institute of Forestry and Rural Engineering, Estonian University of Life Sciences Linnaveski OU MTU Altveski NGO Estonian Mill Heritage
Ethiopia	Shalom Integrated Community Development Organization
France	Office National des Forets Alpes-Maritimes/Var
FYR Macedonia	Association for Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection Go Green – Skopje
Georgia	GEOTURAN The Greens Movement of Georgia/Friends of the Earth-Georgia
Ghana	Alliance for Environmental Intervention Opportunity Two Excel Foundation Real Opportunities Network Water Research Institute, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research

Official country	Organisation name
Grenada	FRIEETAD in the OECS Inc.
Guinea	Femmes Leaders et Autonomes de Guinée
Haiti	Haitian Association of Solidarity
Honduras	Ente Regulador de los Servicios de Agua Potable y Saneamiento Innovative Business Solutions
Hungary	SMARAGD-GSH Ltd
India	Pragya
Jordan	Arab Women, Water, Energy, and Environment Network Association
Kenya	Essential Innovative Synergy Africa Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network Kenya Wetlands Biodiversity Research Group Lake Naivasha Basin Umbrella Water Resources Users Association Young Professionals for Development
Kyrgyzstan	Public Association Central Asian Alliance for Water
Lao PDR	Water-Environment Construction Consulting Company Ltd
Latvia	Local Action Group society Partneriba 'Daugavkrasts' The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
Morocco	Association Marocaine de l'Aquaculture Continentale
Mexico	Global Water Watch Mexico
Mongolia	Association of Mongolian Hydrologists MCS Coca-Cola Co., Ltd Ministry of Environment and Tourism of Mongolia Mongolia Water Forum Uskhelts Mongolian Remote Sensing Society NGO Mongolian Water Academy WASH Action of Mongolia
Myanmar	Forest Resource Environment, Development Et Conservation Association
Nepal	Center of Research for Environment, Energy and Water
Nicaragua	Instituto de Geologia y Geofisica – Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua
Nigeria	Community Development Initiatives Development Et Integrity Intervention Goal Foundation Foundation for Conservation of Nigerian Rivers
Norway	Yme Foundation
Pakistan	National Integrated Development Association (NIDA)
Panama	Toth Research Et Laboratory
Peru	Water for People Peru
Philippines	WaterSure
Poland	Association of Polish Hydrologists BRAIN S.C. Eko-Perspectywa Ekovert- Lukasz Szkudlarek Gdanska Fundacja Wody Hydrolog Dorota Dybkowska-Stefek Polish Society of Friends of Earth Sciences Pomeranian Board Pracownia Gospodarki Wodnej Pro Woda Regional Water Management Board in Szczecin Stefan Sarna Pracownia Projektowa i Konsultingowa
Romania	Eco Counselling Centre Galati Invisible Nature University Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Bucharest, Center for Environmental Research and Impact Studies

Official country	Organisation name
Saint Lucia	Palm Integrated Services and Solutions
Sao Tome and Principe	Association des Femmes de Principe Comite de Gestion des Ressources en Eau Communautaire de Monte Cafe Croix Rouge de Sao Tome et Principe Directorate General for Environment Ecole des Sourds de la Fondation Formation Developpement Ecole Secondaire Maria Manuela Margarido Groupe d'Amis d'Eau Institut National Marques de Valle Flor – 'Santé pour Tous' Ministere de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural – Sao Tome Observatoire de la Réduction de la Pauvrete Parlement National des Jeunes pour l'Eau – STP Radio Nationale Sao Tomé et Principe Secretariat Regional des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement Television Nationale de Sao Tomé et Principe Union des Associations Cooperatives des Petits Agriculteurs
Serbia	Department for Water Management, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad
Slovakia	Department of Ecology, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava Department of Land and Water Resources Management MARSET SRO
Slovenia	Institut za Vodarstvo DOO
Somalia	Action for Relief and Development Bulay Development Organization Haji Mahadi Foundation Hamdi Organization for Relief and Development IDIL Relief Rehabilitation and Development Organization IFTIN Foundation Khalif Mao Hassan Akademy for Marine Science and International Law Marine Experienced Association of Somalia New Ways Organization Qatar Red Crescent Society Rainwater Association of Somalia Somali Women Care Et Development Tamkin Foundation for Social Services Urban and Rural Development Organization Welfare Project Society Women Pioneers for Peace Et Life Youth Change Attitude Organization

Official country	Organisation name
Spain	Aktivera Energi
Sri Lanka	Charity Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
Sudan	DAMS Implementation Unit General Authority for Irrigation and Excavations General Directorate of Irrigation Services General Directorate of Planning General Directorate of Projects HAN Company for Investment Ltd Higher Council for Environment Et Natural Resources Horn of Africa Development Initiative Hydraulics Research Station Information Center, Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity Irrigation Agency, Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity" Islamic Relief Agency Lambda Consult Company Ltd Mechanical and Electrical Directorate National Drilling and Investment Company Ltd Practical Engineering Consultant Rahad Irrigation Rehabilitation Unit Relief and Development Society Sudanese Sugar Co. Ltd UNESCO Chair in Water Resources Water Resources Technical Organ, Ministry of Water Resources, Irrigation and Electricity White Nile Pump Schemes Regrouping Unit
Tanzania	Southern Highlands Energy and Environment Centre
Togo	Association des Jeunes Engages pour l'Action Humanitaire
United Kingdom	African Development Trust The Devon Karst Research Society
United States	PITCHAfrica Water-Culture Institute
Uzbekistan	Scientific Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems

# Who's who in GWP 2017

The information below is correct as of December 2017. The most current information is available at [www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org).

## GWP PATRONS

<b>Ellen Johnson Sirleaf</b> , President of Liberia	<b>Letitia Obeng</b> , GWP former Chair 2008–2012	<b>Margaret Catley-Carlson</b> , GWP former Chair 2001–2007	<b>Ismail Serageldin</b> , GWP founder and former Chair 1996–2000
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## GWP 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 that is the legal representative of the GWP Network.

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

■ Argentina	■ Hungary	■ Pakistan	■ World Meteorological Organization
■ Chile	■ Jordan	■ Sweden	
■ Denmark	■ Netherlands	■ The World Bank	

## GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

<b>Chair</b> <b>Oyun Sanjaasuren</b>	<b>Frederika Deare</b> <b>Gisela Forattini</b> <b>Ross Hamilton</b> <b>Tracy Molefi</b> <b>Qiuchi Shi</b> <b>Financing Partners Representative</b>	<b>As of 5 December 2017</b> <b>Mina Guli</b>	<b>Permanent observers</b> The World Bank United Nations Development Programme World Water Council
<b>Appointed members</b> <b>Mochammad Amron</b> <b>Dionysia-Theodora Avgerinopoulou</b> <b>Aboubacar Awaiss</b> <b>Gunilla Björklund</b> <b>Michael Campana</b>	<b>Until 4 December 2017</b> <b>Meera Mehta</b> <b>Salvador Montenegro-Guillén</b>	<b>Ex-officio</b> Chair of UN-Water GWP Executive Secretary GWP Chair of Regional Chairs GWP Technical Committee Chair	

## GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

<b>Kenzo Hiroki</b> , Japan (Chair)	<b>Dionysia Avgerinopoulou</b> , Greece	<b>Ursula Schaefer-Preuss</b> , Germany
<b>Inger Andersen</b> , Denmark (until August 2017)	<b>Gisela Forattini</b> , Brazil	

## GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

<b>Jerome Delli Priscoli</b> , USA (Chair)	<b>Nicola Fohrer</b> , Germany	<b>Dan Tarlock</b> , USA	<b>Winston Yu</b> , USA
<b>Adrian Cashman</b> , Barbados	<b>Barbara Janusz-Pawletta</b> , Poland	<b>Michael Young</b> , Australia	

## GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Judy Daniel	vacancy	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Ligia Cristina Soares de Barros	Hycinth Tah Banseka	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	José Fábrega	Fabiola Táborá	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Tomasz Okruszko	Richard Muller	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and the Caucasus	Guljamal Nurmuhamedova	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Cai Qihua	Jiang Yunzhong	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Khaled M. Abu Zeid	Ahmed Khalid Eldaw	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullios	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Aldo Palacios	Corina Piaggio (acting)	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Lam Dorji	Lal Induruwage	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Watt Bokosal	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Kuiri F. Tjipangandjara	Alex Simalabwi	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Amadou Maiga	Armand Houanyé	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso



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