



GWP in action

2019 Annual Report

About GWP

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a multi-stakeholder action network and intergovernmental organisation dedicated to working with countries towards the equitable, sustainable, and efficient management of water resources. We comprise more than 3,000 Partner organisations in over 180 countries. Our network of Regional and Country Water Partnerships convenes and brokers coordinated action by government and nongovernmental actors. A long-time advocate for integrated water resources management, we draw on implementation experience at the local level and link it across our Network and to global development agendas.

Integrated water resources management is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

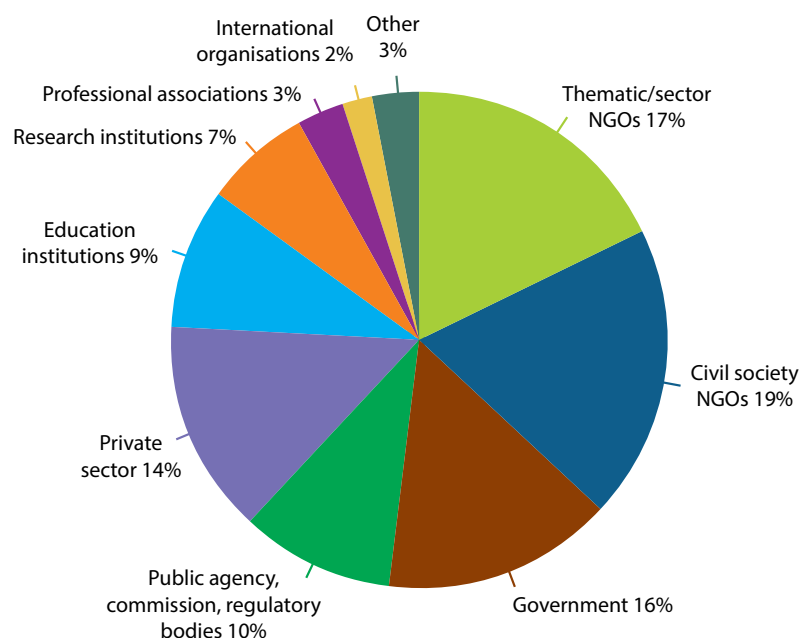
The GWP Network is open to all organisations that recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions at all levels, nongovernmental organisations, academic and research institutions, private companies, and service providers in the public sector. GWP's diverse and inclusive network is a platform for policy dialogue and bottom-up development of action plans and programmes, providing a voice for communities on water management.

At the end of 2019, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 68 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,262 Partners located in 183 countries.

Cover: For International Women's Day and World Water Day 2019, GWP engaged its Network around a commitment to gender equality (see page 4).

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	24	108
Caucasus and Central Asia	9	146
Central Africa	7	178
Central America	7	223
Central and Eastern Europe	12	190
China	1	99
Eastern Africa	10	303
Mediterranean	25	94
South America	10	371
South Asia	7	406
Southeast Asia	10	264
Southern Africa	13	342
West Africa	15	241
Global	33	297
Total 2019	183	3,262

GWP Partners by type



Country Water Partnerships

Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, 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, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

Our **vision** is for a water secure world.

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

Our **values** are inclusiveness, openness, transparency, accountability, respect, gender sensitivity, and solidarity. These values are at the heart of GWP's ambition and essential to our commitment to the poor and disadvantaged.

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Welcome to GWP in action 2019

Message from the Chair



Howard Bamsey

Welcome to GWP's annual 'in action' report, which highlights the high-impact work of our regional and country teams during 2019. Having completed my first year as GWP Chair in January 2020, I have seen for myself the Network's ability to mobilise a large and inclusive partnership and take action to improve the way water is managed. As we enter uncharted territory in 2020 with the

COVID-19 crisis, we will have to discover new ways to reach out to stakeholders at all levels to continue our work in advancing water governance and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

I have hope for the future because of our youth partnerships. I met many young water professionals and entrepreneurs at the 2019 World Water Week in Stockholm, at a session featuring the [Youth for Water and Climate](#) platform. Young people have great ideas and should be given support to take action and implement their proposals. In recognition of the potential of youth to change the way water is managed, the GWP Steering Committee agreed at its December meeting to add a permanent seat for a youth member.

A significant achievement for GWP in 2019, among many highlighted in this report, is its approval as an official Green Climate Fund delivery partner. This will enable our Network to help countries unlock much needed climate finance.

Key results in 2019

- **45** key water governance outcomes influenced
- Estimated investment of **€360 million** linked to GWP's work
- More than **80** national institutions assisted in relation to governance processes
- **€13 million** mobilised for building drought resilience in the Horn of Africa
- **€240,000** mobilised to develop a hydro-meteorological strategy for Central Africa
- Direct support provided to more than **10** countries to access resources from the Green Climate Fund
- **65** knowledge products developed and disseminated
- **20** south-south learning exchanges held

I hope you find inspiration in the stories featured here. Each one illustrates the unique work we do as the multi-stakeholder platform that delivers on SDG 6 implementation through an integrated approach to water resources management, bringing about decisions that make a real difference to people's lives and livelihoods all around the globe.

Howard Bamsey

GWP and Cap-Net combine expertise

Cap-Net is a global network for capacity development in sustainable water management. Set up originally in 2002 as part of a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project, the network has become a global hub for training and knowledge-sharing across 120 countries. In early 2019, GWP and UNDP agreed to forge a closer relationship, with GWP taking responsibility for managing the administration of Cap-Net. The partners will now be able to align their programmes more closely, with GWP benefiting from Cap-Net's expertise to implement the training components of the regional and country work programmes.



A word from the Executive Secretary



Monika Weber-Fahr

I am writing this in early April 2020, right when the world is plunging into a global health and economic crisis. Both need the full attention of governments, businesses, and citizens around the world. At the same time, many essentials must continue, and among these is taking smart decisions on how we use and safeguard our water and how we protect ourselves from water-related hazards, such

as floods and droughts, as the climate crisis continues.

In 2020, the Global Water Partnership enters a new period with the launch of our new strategy, *Mobilising for a Water Secure World 2020–2025*. The water crisis, in our view, is too big for half measures, so we have committed ourselves to ambitious targets. We are also committed to anchor our work where key global or regional policy frameworks bring leadership focus, progress measurement, development partner action, and potential for financing.

People around the globe are struggling every day with too little water, too much water, or too dirty water. We need water for health, for education, for employment. Only if we achieve sustainable water and sanitation for all will we be able to deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Right now, a network like the Global Water Partnership is needed more than ever before. The world will work hard to manoeuvre its way out of the COVID-19 crises – whether the economic crisis, the crises in governance and decision-making, or the crises in countries' health systems. Much investment will be released in the months and years to come, in particular for infrastructure. To ensure decisions about investments – drawing on local and regional water resources – are taken in coordination will require the dedicated service of organisations committed to good principles of water management. In the coming years, we will invest in the strengths of our country and regional teams to deliver just that.

Monika Weber-Fahr

From the Chair of Regional Chairs



Amadou Hama Maiga

As GWP's regional and country teams look to build their response to address the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, I am looking back to the six years of the past strategy *Towards 2020* (2014–2019). I have seen us work hard across GWP's 13 Regional Water Partnerships and 68 Country Water Partnerships to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve the financial sustainability of our

own network. And I have seen us achieve much! I recommend taking a look at pages 8 and 9 for a broad summary of GWP achievements during 2014–2019.

Highlights from the regions in 2019 include the mobilisation of €13 million for building drought resilience in the Horn of Africa, the signing of a transboundary agreement by the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and high-level engagement in the water agenda by the Central African youth water network. Two of the largest river basins in Europe (the Drin and the Tizsa) adopted internationally agreed management plans that will drive an integrated approach to the management of transboundary watersheds, and we were part of this important work. Similarly, we contributed to the establishment of a new river basin partnership for the Yangtze basin in China.

At the country level, new water partnerships were accredited in Botswana, Central African Republic, and Somalia, taking the total number of accredited water partnerships to 68.

Let's remember that GWP's results rely on water users, professionals, development organisations, businesses, government ministries, and other institutions working together to address the links between water, health, agriculture, energy, and so on. Only when all voices are heard can political will be converted into action. This is our *raison d'être*: to connect actors on the ground with our 3,000+ Partner organisations and build long-standing relationships with mandated institutions at all levels.

Amadou Hama Maiga

GWP's unique value is the ability to mobilise action on the global water crisis through a unique combination of social capital, shared values, credibility within the global water community, bottom-up orientation, and expertise. A network of networks, we ensure the 'voices of water' can influence local, national, regional, and global development priorities. We are committed to our role as a neutral convener and respected for our focus on inclusiveness and sustainability.

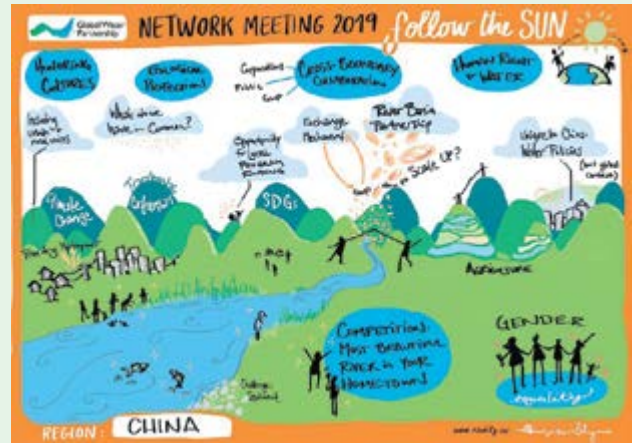
Partner engagement

The annual GWP Network Meeting in 2019 took the form of a 29-hour multi-point video conference event. The main topic was the new 2020–2025 strategy and its implications for our partners. In all, some 330 Partner organisations in 47 countries participated in the event, with all sessions broadcast live on Facebook. Partners endorsed the new strategy and the need for urgency in ensuring an equitable and sustainable approach to water resources as a key aspect of development.



Partners from GWP South Asia join in the Network Meeting

Also to engage GWP Partners, during International Women's Day and World Water Day, GWP supported the UN-Water campaign #LeavingNoOneBehind. GWP launched an Instagram account during the lead-up to International Women's Day, showcasing the Network doing



the #BalanceforBetter pose, with 400 participants from more than 40 countries demonstrating their commitment to gender equality. Posts and comments highlighted GWP's value as a multi-stakeholder platform to coincide with World Water Week and the launch of the new GWP Strategy 2020–2025.



People taking part in the #BalanceforBetter campaign

Water resources management during and after the COVID-19 crisis

The COVID-19 outbreak in early 2020 changed nearly every aspect of living and working around the world. The immediate pain of loss of life is unspeakable. The struggles involved in working our way out of one of history's deepest global recessions will require all hands on deck.

Our role will be to keep attention on the water security agenda and on climate resilience. Our unique global network and our competencies will and can contribute where countries and their global and regional development partners plan for larger investments, as many of the post-COVID packages focus on expanding infrastructure, improving urban development, and ensuring food production. None of these are possible without water. And in most countries of the world, GWP can mobilise its relationships to create transparent and constructive dialogue on water use and the impacts of development on water.

The year 2020 looks set to become one of the hottest on record. With water scarcity on the rise, we will plea for jointly re-building our health through solidarity and caring for each other, reminding all stakeholders that we share one source of water. Managing water is a task for everyone, and GWP will be there to promote and support good water management practices, participatory and inclusive decision-making, integrity, and long-term solutions that fully take into account the value of water for today's uses and the needs of future generations.

The water community offers ready-made tools to inform decisions and financing in post-emergency situations, drafted in the context of natural disasters, but fit for use in any reconstruction context. Cap-Net offers specific learning and collaborative tools for utilities, which are key partners in the COVID response. GWP will continue to offer updates on relevant tools at <https://www.gwp.org/en/About/covid-19/how-gwp-responds-to-the-covid-19-crisis/>.

Learning from 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 measuring progress towards SDG 6, indicator 6.5.1: *Degree of integrated water resources management implementation*. The work is applicable to all water-relevant SDGs and their targets, and structured according to the following chain of results.

Firstly, activities are implemented 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.

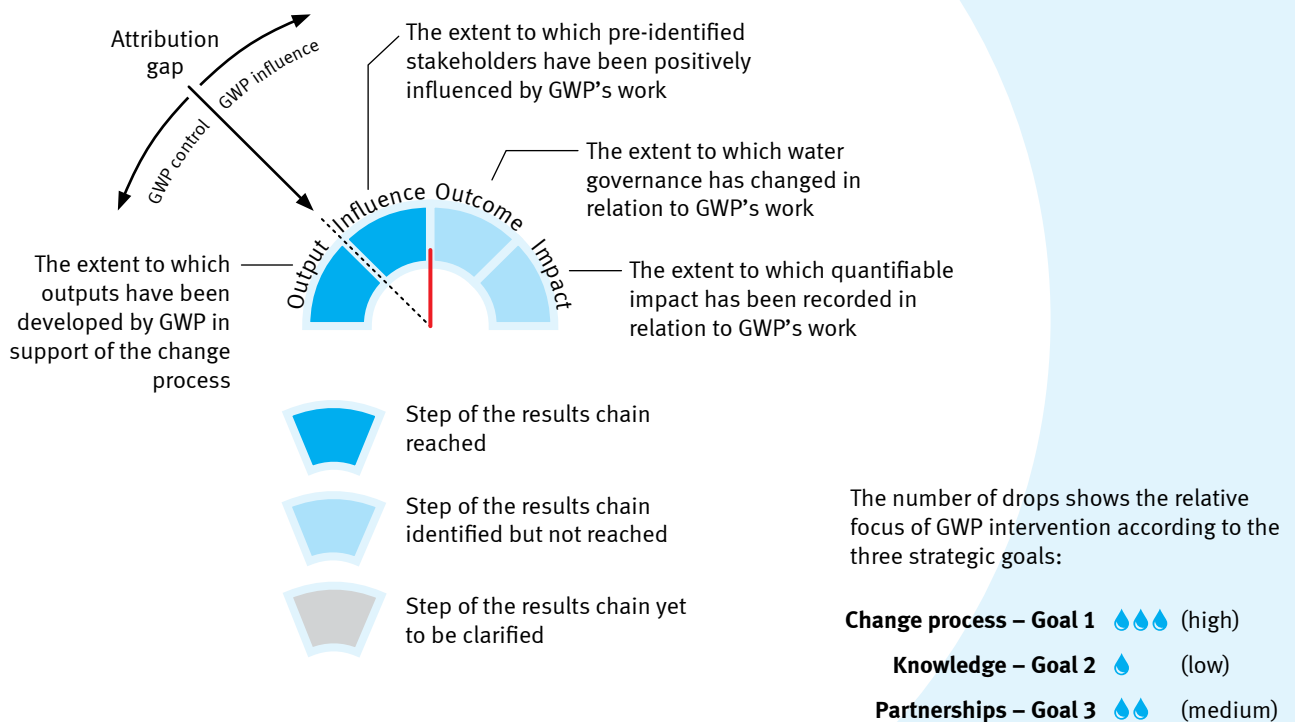
The implementation of these water governance outcomes leads to socioeconomic benefits among the target populations

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 set itself three goals under its Strategy 2014–2019:

1. Catalyse change in policies and practice
2. Generate and communicate knowledge
3. Strengthen partnerships

Some of the stories in this report 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 2019. The graphics also illustrate how GWP's work was distributed across the three strategic goals in order to achieve the results. Lastly, GWP regularly reviews its results in order to apply the lessons learned to similar activities across the network.



Mobilising for a water secure world: GWP Strategy 2020–2025

GWP will leverage global policy frameworks to build momentum and change complex systems.

An ambitious strategy, driven by a sense of urgency, anchored in global policy frameworks

The global water crisis demands greater attention and more coordinated action, with an integrated approach to water management needed now more than ever. The GWP Strategy 2020–2025 calls for urgent action on, and agile responses to, this crisis. "If we do not get on track to bring sustainable water and sanitation to all, the entire 2030 Agenda is at risk. If that sounds alarming, it is," said GWP Executive Secretary Monika Weber-Fahr when the strategy was first introduced externally at the UN High-Level Political Forum in July 2019. Quoting from the strategy, she added, "A massive systems change is needed to allow countries to respond to the current crises and to provide clean and sustainably managed water to all people."

The new strategy anchors our work in three key global or regional policy frameworks: Water solutions for the SDGs, building climate resilience through water, and advancing transboundary water cooperation. The strategy provides direction for regional, national, and local action, outlining thematic priorities while also allowing for autonomy and innovation. At the same time, it pulls the Network together in collective action and clarifies the roles of the GWP Organisation and its governance bodies.

Broad contributions to design a widely shared new strategy

Launched through a series of events around the world during the second half of 2019, the strategy was shaped through a year-long process of consultation. Building on the results of the 2018 Partner survey and an independent evaluation delivered in July 2018, the strategy was informed by input from 355 Partner organisations from nearly 50 countries that convened during the 2018 Network Meeting, as well as by guidance from the GWP Steering Committee, Financing Partners, and GWP Technical Committee. The Regional Chairs and Coordinators were also involved throughout the process, and representatives from principal stakeholder groups (including international organisations, research and academia, civil society, and the private sector) were invited to contribute through reviews and comments.

All stakeholders at the table: The role of women, youth, and the private sector



Young women engage in a GWP partnership project on rainwater harvesting in Bangladesh

Today's water challenges need all stakeholders at the table to jointly diagnose, discuss, and develop shared solutions. This includes engaging the private sector, contributing to gender equality, and mobilising youth for water action. The GWP Strategy 2020–2025 sets the following indicators for success in these areas:

- More than 20 initiatives with private sector actors to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship.
- More than 20 countries implement development plans, strategies, and formal commitments contributing to gender inclusion and/or equality through water secure development.
- More than 20 youth-centric initiatives that mobilise youth to engage with water management, and governance processes and systems, and to participate in decision-making.

Setting targets for our work

The next six years offer a window of opportunity to leverage global policy frameworks to build momentum and change complex systems. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and commitments made towards transboundary cooperation frameworks, among others, offer opportunities for countries and organisations – and partnerships among them – to fight poverty and advance sustainable development. Working in specific basin-, country-, and regional-level contexts, we can mobilise greater momentum where such broader forces are already at play. We will therefore anchor our work in the following three global priorities.

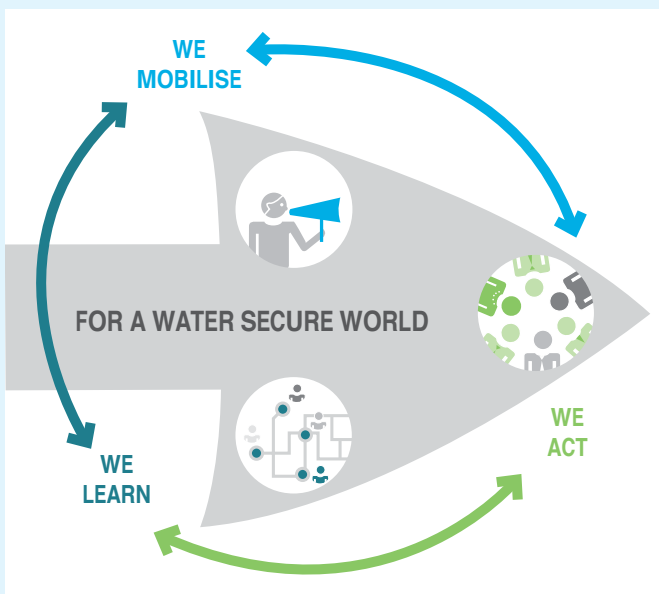
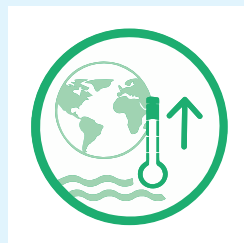
1. Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

- More than 300 water-related policies, laws, institutional arrangements, and related management instruments incorporating integrated water resources management principles adopted at regional, national, and local levels.
- More than 80 approved investment plans and budget commitments associated with policies, plans, and strategies that integrate water secure development.



2. Climate resilience through water

- More than 30 countries access climate finance to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plans and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures.



Over the next six years, GWP will drive change by injecting motivation, opportunity, and capacity into processes that have the potential to lead to systems changes at all levels.

- Investments of more than €1 billion directly supported in climate-resilient water management and infrastructure founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems.

3. Transboundary water cooperation

- More than 20 new transboundary agreements, commitments, and arrangements supported through GWP's role as a neutral convener and facilitator of cross-border dialogue.
- More than 20 transboundary institutions strengthened or established with support from GWP teams, with a mandate to coordinate cross-border water resources management planning and investment.

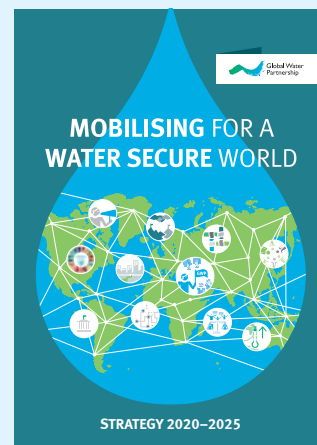


How to influence change: We mobilise, we act, and we learn

GWP **mobilises** people and organisations to unite around development priorities that impact water resources. In addition to bringing all voices to the table, GWP builds and leverages partnerships, working through multi-stakeholder platforms to create space for diverse views and interests.

GWP **acts** by supporting coordinated action to address water risks and puts integrated water resources management into practice. It works with partners to change behaviours, strengthen institutions, build pilots, and catalyse investment for water-wise sustainable development. GWP measures itself through its own actions to improve water management and governance.

GWP **learns** from its actions and relationships, curating, creating, and sharing knowledge globally and across regions. It works with stakeholders to turn learning into improvements in water management and provides a feedback loop through its learning and knowledge architecture.



Working for water security: GWP achievements 2014–2019

The end of 2019 marks the completion of GWP's strategy period for 2014–2019. During this period, GWP's Country and Regional Water Partnerships supported more than 80 countries in managing their water resources, manifested in more than 250 water governance outcomes. GWP-supported plans, strategies, and initiatives influenced water-related investments of more than €1 billion.

A positive evaluation

Implementation of the strategy for 2014–2019 was reviewed independently in 2018 through an external evaluation overseen by GWP's Financing Partners' Group. The evaluation concluded that GWP had "delivered against its strategic plan and far exceeded a majority of its targets". It found that GWP is an important and needed player in water resources management and that the global context strongly validated the relevance of GWP's mission. The evaluation suggested improvements to upgrade the skills of implementing partners in order to yield greater levels of effectiveness. GWP responded to this recommendation in 2019 by introducing the Strengthening Regional and Operation Network Growth (StRONG) programme, which will focus particularly on building the capacity of our Regional and Country Water Partnerships.

Governance and policy change

To realise its vision of a water secure world, GWP supports national governments, river basin organisations, and other stakeholders to advance the governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

Achievements for 2014–2019 in this area include the following.

- **Reported investments of more than €1 billion linked directly to GWP's work.** For examples of how GWP has helped mobilise investment for water security, see the suite of [Impact Stories](#).
- **Tangible water governance improvements represented by 260 key governance outcomes.** These represent various aspects of water governance, including the enabling environment, institutional arrangements, and management instruments.
- **Quantified targets and results measured.** This has strengthened organisational planning, monitoring, and evaluation, and realised an average indicator achievement rate of 90 percent.
- **Change processes documented.** GWP assesses its influence on the behavioural change of stakeholders by setting outcome challenges and progress markers, with more than three quarters being addressed satisfactorily.



Young women taking part in a water analysis exercise under GWP South Asia's Hindon Youth Programme. During the strategy period, GWP developed explicit strategies for both gender and youth. These helped catalyse the development of a new framework and programme on gender, and several new projects designed to advance youth capacity and engagement.

Generating and sharing knowledge

This goal focused on developing capacity to share knowledge and foster a dynamic communications culture. GWP's approach to capacity-building shifted towards demand-driven training delivered to clear target groups in a context of specific governance and financing processes. In 2019, GWP established a new and much closer relationship with Cap-Net, UNDP's global network for capacity development in sustainable water management (see page 2).

Another area of improvement suggested by the 2018 evaluation is to strengthen the sustainability of GWP's impact in the area of knowledge management. In 2019, GWP began to rebuild its 'knowledge architecture', including establishing Communities of Practice and Learning Alliances, and revisiting the role of the GWP Technical Committee (see page 31).

Strengthening the Network

Throughout the 2014–2019 strategy period, GWP strengthened the Network by focusing on four priority issues.

- **Strengthening the country level.** An extensive network engagement exercise improved understanding of the potential and limitations of the Country Water Partnerships, leading to enhanced clarity over existing capacity to manage funds and develop programmes.
- **Ensuring sustainability of financing.** GWP now has a stronger resource-mobilisation function and more secure funding base, with longer-term agreements on global core funding. The strategy period saw the beginning of growth in locally raised funds, culminating in €4.4 million raised in 2019.
- **Partner engagement.** Partnerships with strategic allies have contributed to many of GWP's high-profile achievements, such as collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on the inclusion of water resources in the climate adaptation agenda, a new and strong relationship with the Green Climate Fund to support countries in accessing climate finance for water-related adaptation projects, and working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-DHI, the custodian agency for SDG indicator 6.5.1 on measuring and encouraging implementation of integrated water resources management approaches. Beyond these high-level and more institutional partnerships, GWP began to reach out more to its direct partnership base. This included redesigning the Network Meeting and inviting deeper Partner participation in GWP projects.
- **Monitoring institutional performance.** An enhanced monitoring and evaluation system helped maintain a level of consistency between planning frameworks and reporting formats, putting GWP in a stronger position to document the impacts of its activities.

Key achievements, 2014–2019

- Reported investments influenced by GWP exceeding **€1 billion**
- **260** key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP's work
- Mobilisation of climate finance worth more than **€30 million**
- Contribution to national climate adaptation planning in more than **60** countries
- Contribution to **10** transboundary water management agreements and **20** river basin plans
- **€15 million** raised by local stakeholders

Thematic areas

Responding to the major advances in the global development and environment arena sparked in 2015 when the Sendai Principles on Disaster Risk Reduction were endorsed, Agenda 2030 was agreed upon, and the Paris Agreement was approved, GWP modified its original 2014–2019 strategy. Specifically, the strategy incorporated key aspects of the 2030 Development Agenda with a focus on SDG 6 and target 6.5 on integrated water resources management implementation.

- **SDGs and water security.** GWP played a significant role in lobbying support for an SDG dedicated to water. Target 6.5 provides an ideal entry point around which to mobilise stakeholder activities. GWP's SDG 6 Support Programme has engaged 50 countries in monitoring, planning, and implementing solutions for SDG achievement.
- **Transboundary water management.** GWP provides a unique, neutral space for dialogue and negotiation supported by wide-ranging knowledge and experience. This is demonstrated by its contributions to at least 10 formal transboundary water management agreements, and 20 river basin management plans and investment strategies.
- **Water and climate.** GWP's Water and Climate portfolio contributed to the Paris Agreement and other global agendas by supporting mandated institutions to develop National Adaptation Plans and disaster risk reduction strategies, implement the adaptation components of Nationally Determined Contributions, and access climate finance. With more than 60 countries supported, water and climate have been incorporated into 20 formally approved national, regional, and river basin development plans and strategies. Investment plans worth more than €1 billion have been developed, and more than €30 million mobilised from climate finance facilities.

Africa regional stories

GWP support resulted in the Adaptation Fund approving €13 million for building drought resilience in the Horn of Africa.

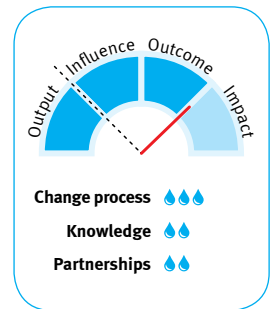


Giving water to livestock at the market in Serrekunda, Gambia

CENTRAL AFRICA

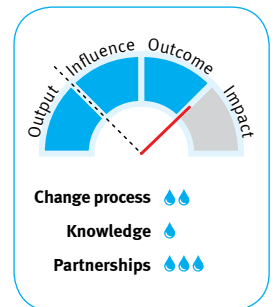
Funding mobilised for a regional hydro-meteorological strategy

Effective weather forecasting and monitoring are vital for building resilience against disasters, particularly in regions where climate change is causing extreme events to occur more frequently. Over the past six years, GWP Central Africa has been working closely with the Economic Community of Central African States to develop a regional strategy for hydro-meteorological services. After preparing baseline reports for seven countries, the partners submitted a proposal to the World Bank for funding to support the development of sustainable national meteorological and hydrological services and improve early warning systems in the region. In 2019, the funding application was approved to the value of €500,000. The work will now go ahead to prepare a synthesis report on current monitoring systems, develop guidance for improved early warning, and elaborate a strategy and action plan to deliver effective national climate services.



Youth voices recognised by World Water Forum

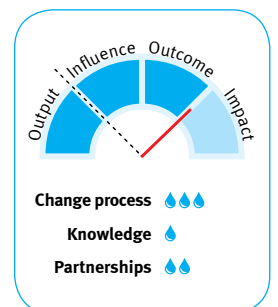
The Central Africa Regional Youth Network (RECOJAC) was formed in 2017. With support from GWP, the network has grown significantly in both numbers and stature. In 2019, RECOJAC was recognised as the key voice of Central African youth on water, and invited to engage in preparation activities for the next World Water Forum, to be held in Senegal in 2021. This is a great opportunity and responsibility for RECOJAC. The network will be tasked with mobilising youth groups throughout Central Africa and ensuring there is a strong youth contribution to and participation in the next World Water Forum.



EASTERN AFRICA

Funding for drought resilience in the Horn of Africa

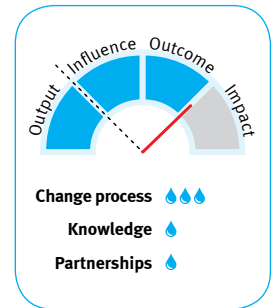
In 2019, the Adaptation Fund approved a €13 million project to strengthen drought resilience among small-scale farmers and pastoralists in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. The initiative results from and builds on the work carried out by the joint GWP–World Meteorological Organization Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa. The overall objective is to increase the resilience of small-scale farmers and pastoralists and reduce vulnerability to climate change by establishing appropriate early warning systems, implementing drought adaptation actions, and enhancing the management and sharing of information. The four-year project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory. GWP Eastern Africa will act as the regional executing agency, working in collaboration with the National Project Management Units of Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda.



SOUTHERN AFRICA

Agreement on water cooperation signed by Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe on the development, management, and sustainable use of the Buzi watershed resources was advanced in July 2019 when the ministers for water of the two countries signed an important agreement. The Buzi is one of three river basins shared by Mozambique and Zimbabwe. All three are experiencing significant challenges, including increasing floods and droughts, poor water quality due to gold-panning, and advancing siltation as a result of unsustainable land management practices. The agreement obliges the two countries to prevent, reduce, and control the pollution of surface and groundwater and to implement a flood and drought monitoring strategy.



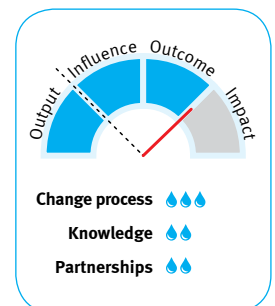
Ministers signing the Buzi water-sharing agreement

"The agreement is a testimony of the brotherhood and solidarity between Mozambique and Zimbabwe and the two governments' commitments towards regional integration, cooperation, peace, and social welfare," said the Honourable João Osvaldo Moisés Machatine, Mozambique's Minister for Public Works, Housing, and Water Resources. This is the latest success in the Buzi, Pungwe, Save (BUPUSA) Tri-basin Project

implemented by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and GWP Southern Africa. An agreement for the Pungwe river catchment was signed in 2016.

Water–energy–food nexus framework for Southern Africa

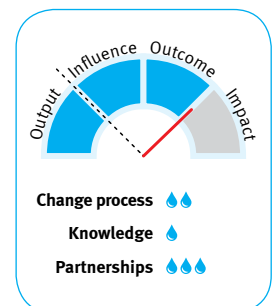
The integration of water, energy, and food security is considered as one of the main challenges to sustainable development and the future global economy. GWP Southern Africa is working closely with SADC to address this issue by providing a platform for dialogue among key stakeholders, based on the 'water–energy–food nexus' concept. In September 2019, key actors from the water, energy, and agriculture sectors from all 16 SADC Member States attended a workshop to review and validate a regional framework to guide further work and identify potential investment projects. The framework will guide coordination at ministerial level on regional policy and decision-making, at a technical level regarding implementing agencies, and by strengthening regional multi-stakeholder dialogue.



"The nexus approach considers the interactions between water, food, and energy, while taking into account the synergies and trade-offs that arise from the management of these three resources," said Moses Ntlamelle, Senior Programme Officer, Energy Division, SADC Directorate of Infrastructure. "It has great potential to fill the gaps created by a lack of integrated planning, allocation, and management of key resources among these sectors."

Launch of a water–energy–food nexus youth innovation network

SADC has been collaborating with GWP Southern Africa for several years in an effort to increase youth engagement in programmes designed to enhance regional integration, reduce poverty, and create employment. In March 2019, the partners established a regional network of youth representatives from the water, energy, and food sectors. The goal of the SADC Youth Water–Energy–Food Nexus Innovation Network is to promote youth empowerment as a key part of sustainable development and inclusive growth. The network has attracted recognition from ministers of energy and water, as well as the participation of youth involved in flagship projects across the region (e.g. Acades, a network of 3,000 young agribusiness entrepreneurs).



WEST AFRICA

Support for Benin's water and sanitation sectors

In October 2019, GWP Benin hosted a three-day national forum to promote integrity in the water and sanitation sectors. The event attracted more than 100 participants and aimed to improve the knowledge of actors in the water and sanitation sectors on the concept of integrity and the risks of integrity violations. The organisers also aspired to engage politicians and other decision-makers in the dynamics of promoting integrity in the water and sanitation sectors, and to initiate the process of organising a regional forum for West Africa as a follow-up. Achieving integrity in the water sector is a prerequisite for achieving SDG 6 and the event resulted in a set of recommendations for working towards this goal.

GWP Benin is also facilitating the OmiDelta programme, an initiative that supports non-state actors by promoting water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and integrated water resources management. This is an €800,000 project funded by the Government of the Netherlands. The programme will benefit communities living in the Ouémé Delta area, leading to better climate resilience, equity, and sustainability in water management.

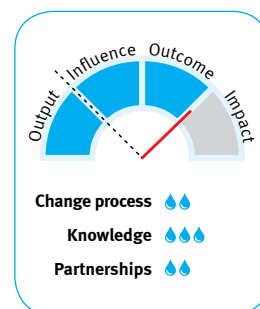
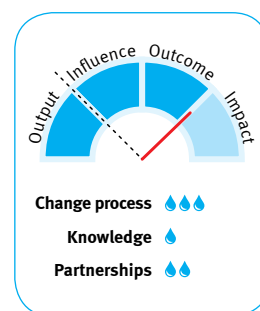
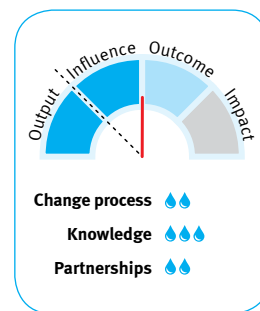
Road map for SDG 6 implementation in Ghana

June 2019 saw Ghana validate its national action plan for accelerating implementation of SDG target 6.5 on integrated water resources management. In addition to supplying technical assistance through the SDG 6 Support Programme, GWP Ghana facilitated the development of the action plan by providing a vehicle for multi-stakeholder collaboration. This included hosting the validation workshop, attended by around 30 participants from the public, private, and civil society sectors. The plan has a budget of €400,000 to cover the period 2020–2022. It includes a set of actions to work towards medium-term country aspirations, including a review of existing water resources planning for key river basins. GWP Ghana and Ghana Water Resources Commission will now work with other development partners to gather further input and funding.

Ministers adopt a water charter for the Volta basin

This important transboundary water resource is shared by six countries. Regional cooperation on water management is therefore an essential part of economic development and poverty reduction in the West Africa region. Progress towards collaborative water resources management took a leap forward in May 2019, when ministers approved a formal water charter for the Volta basin. This focuses on specific issues and challenges relating to the sustainable management and development of water resources, including preserving natural ecosystems, balancing water users' needs, and reducing the potential for conflict.

GWP West Africa has been working closely with the Volta Basin Authority for the past ten years. It was therefore the logical partner to host a series of training sessions in each riparian country to ensure widespread awareness and understanding of the charter. These events attracted the participation of 200 stakeholders from civil society organisations and local authorities. In addition to explaining the practical implementation of the charter, the sessions also focused on effective ecosystem management. As a legal document, the charter establishes the rules and procedures relating to shared water use within the basin, so stakeholder input and acceptance is essential. Now it has secured ministerial approval, the charter will be put forward for adoption by the relevant heads of state and national parliaments.



Akosombo Dam on the Volta River in Ghana

Water at the core of sustainable development



Well in Nashik, Maharashtra, India

“We recognize that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges.”

The Future We Want, United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/288, outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012

Action on SDG 6

Under the SDG 6 Support Programme, GWP works in partnership with UNEP-DHI and UNDP Cap-Net to assist governments and other key stakeholders to evaluate, diagnose, and improve water governance policies. The aim is to accelerate implementation of work towards SDG 6 and other water-related goals. Efforts are conducted through assisting governments and stakeholders along three stages: (1) strengthening national monitoring frameworks and identifying water resources management challenges; (2) planning appropriate responses to those challenges; and (3) implementing solutions through integrated water resources management, including mobilising funding. By the end of 2019, the programme was supporting planning and implementation activities in 10 countries, while

negotiating collaborations with 60 countries around the monitoring process. The work is implemented mainly by Country Water Partnerships or Regional Water Partnerships, with input from a wide range of local stakeholders with the assistance and guidance of GWP's global team and UNEP-DHI. Some examples of progress are given here, with more details reported in the 'regional stories' sections of this report.

Strengthening national monitoring and reporting

GWP supported five Central African countries to conduct analyses of SDG indicator 6.5.1 baseline studies and identify significant challenges and opportunities. In Jamaica, GWP helped secure seed funding from UN-Water for a four-day training course on SDG 6 monitoring, along with the development of an SDG 6

The Sustainable Development Goal and targets for water

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Global progress towards target 6.5 is monitored through two indicators:

6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation

6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



monitoring guide for the Caribbean region. Decentralisation of the monitoring process was advanced in Honduras, through workshops to pilot an adapted version of the SDG 6.5.1 questionnaire targeted at the municipal level.

Piloting the approach in Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, and Vietnam

Pilot workshops in four countries revealed useful information on how to best design the SDG 6.5.1 workshops and phases 1 and 2 of the programme. The activities included holding multi-stakeholder workshops, convening task forces, and ensuring ownership by mandated national institutions. Good results were achieved, with Ghana developing a validated and budgeted action plan to introduce more integrated water resources management, Guatemala developing a draft plan in alignment with other key national water development processes, and Vietnam developing seven projects covering the priority issues identified by stakeholders. Significant buy-in was also secured in Kazakhstan, with priority actions identified, including the transfer of water management responsibilities to a new Ministry of Environment. The results of the process implemented in Kazakhstan were presented at a regional dialogue with neighbouring countries, to facilitate cross-country learning. The pilots highlighted several lessons, including the importance of securing national buy-in and ownership, balancing ambition with reality, aligning with ongoing development initiatives, and setting achievable timescales. These insights will be applied during scaling up of the programme.

Cooperation on shared water resources

Across the world, more than 260 watersheds cross the political boundaries of two or more countries, with shared river basins accounting for around 80 percent of global river flows. International cooperation on the management of transboundary water resources therefore plays a vital role in supporting sustainable development and promoting peace and stability. Here, GWP's work focuses on facilitating dialogue across political jurisdictions, learning about water governance and international water law, and improving transboundary water governance.

Progress towards improving transboundary water resources management

GWP's transboundary water portfolio supports countries as they work towards SDG target 6.5.2, which measures the proportion of transboundary waters with an operational arrangement for water cooperation. In 2019, this work included co-organising a workshop to support ten countries in Central Africa to advance transboundary cooperation and improve SDG 6.5.2 monitoring. Another SDG 6.5.2 workshop advanced progress between Bulgaria and Romania in preparing plans for part of the River Danube.

Cooperation through dialogue

Regional dialogues have proven successful in identifying entry points and building consensus. In 2019, GWP collaborated with other partners to arrange dialogues in Central America, Central Asia, China, and the Mediterranean. The dialogue in Central America contributed to implementation of the Central American Commission for Environment and Development's Water Agenda and Regional Environmental Strategy, while in China, dialogue helped operationalise a new river basin partnership for the Yangtze basin. Actions by several countries were sparked in the Mediterranean, including the formation of inter-ministerial committees for exploring potential accession to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Water Convention.

Improved management and governance

GWP played an important role, supported by the Global Environment Facility, in facilitating cohesion and technically assisting the elaboration of a strategic action programme for the long-term management of the Drin River basin, a transboundary resource shared by Albania, Greece, Kosovo*, Montenegro, and North Macedonia.

Sharing knowledge and learning

This component focuses on key subjects of transboundary water governance, including international water law. Highlights from 2019 include investigation of ecological resilience of the River Black, an important tributary of the Yellow River in China; capacity-building for civil society, local authorities, and youth on ecosystem management for climate change in the Volta basin, West Africa; and organisation of a knowledge-exchange visit for delegates from the Drin basin in the western Balkans to visit their peers in the Mekong basin in Southeast Asia.

*All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

“The 2030 Agenda fully commits Member States to integrated water resources management and transboundary cooperation over shared water resources. Putting this into practice will be the most comprehensive step that countries make towards achieving SDG 6.”

United Nations SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation

Asia regional stories



“Water governance is the key entry point for progress on all SDGs.”

Bulat K. Yessekin,
Green Economy Council
of Kazakhstan and GWP
Kazakhstan Chair

Green onion field in Central Asia

CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

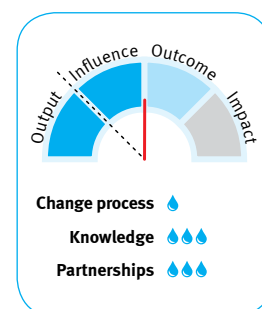
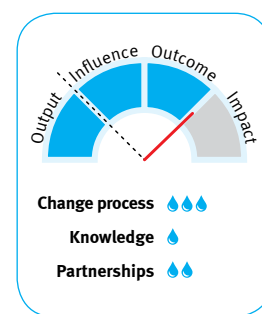
SDG action planning in Kazakhstan

GWP Caucasus and Central Asia has been working with local partners since 2017 to gather stakeholder input on adopting a more integrated approach to water resources management in Kazakhstan. In May 2019, this information was brought together and formulated into a draft national action plan on achieving SDG target 6.5.1. A total of 87 public and private sector actors, scientists, experts, and donors met in Almaty to discuss and finalise the plan. “The action-planning process in Kazakhstan shows that water governance is the key entry point for progress on all SDGs – not only at the national level, but at the regional level as well,” said Bulat K. Yessekin from the Green Economy Council of Kazakhstan, who is Chair of GWP Kazakhstan.

In June 2019, Kazakhstan established a new ministry: the Ministry of Ecology, Geology, and Natural Resources will play an important role in decision-making on water governance and management. GWP Kazakhstan lost no time in meeting with the new minister to discuss water security and transboundary cooperation, asking him to improve interdepartmental coordination on water resources management.

National student Olympiads on integrated water management

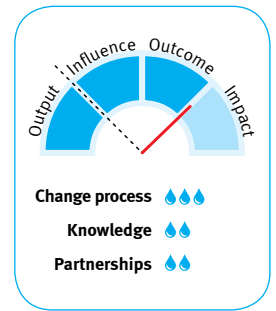
Five countries in Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) took part in a competition to identify students with extensive knowledge of integrated water resources management. GWP Caucasus and Central Asia provided technical input (test questions were selected from the GWP ToolBox) and financial resources, with the winner being funded to undertake a study tour. The Olympiad was organised as an activity of the Central Asia Youth for Water network, with additional events including a youth water day and an international summer school. The various events comprising the Olympiad raised awareness among students of the principles of integrated water resources management, provided platforms for knowledge exchange, and laid the foundations for future collaboration and information-sharing through an extensive youth network on water.



CHINA

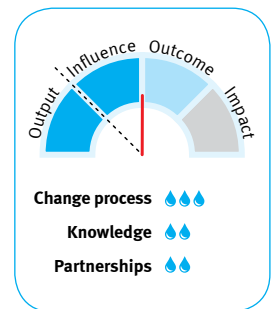
Water tax reform in nine provinces

The process of reforming China's water fees and taxes began in 2016. Hebei was the first province to adopt the new charging structure, which accounts for both surface and groundwater resources. In 2019, nine additional provinces adopted the new system. GWP China organised an evaluation of the tax reform pilot study, revealing that the initiative was generally well received and resulted in increased awareness of the need to save water, prevented over-abstraction of groundwater, and improved water use efficiency. The financial incentives encouraged more than 500 companies to change their attitudes to water use, driving them to invest in water-saving equipment. For example, Tangshan Iron and Steel Company switched to using urban reuse water to replace freshwater from wells, saving 14.6 million square metres of water per year.



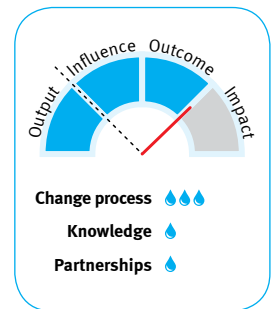
Towards a 'smart' water information network

GWP China is working with China's Institute of Water Resources and the Hydropower Research Institute to develop a national intelligent water network. This will improve connectivity and integration of various data sources and partners, forming a single 'smart' data source for all information relating to the management and conservation of water resources in China. In 2019, the partners formulated an overall framework and technical specification for the system. It will include an extensive network of hydrological monitoring stations and remote-sensing data sources, high-speed connections among water management and administration institutions, and a 'big data' centre comprising basic data and modelling capacity. The system will improve forecasting and early warning of risk, such as from floods and droughts, and enable better real-time assessment of all aspects of water resources management.



Draft law to protect the Yangtze river basin

The Yangtze is the longest river in China, passing through 11 provinces. Rapid economic growth and climate change are putting increasing pressure on its water resources, with an urgent need to balance the competing demands of upstream and downstream stakeholders. The GWP China Yangtze River Basin Partnership, formed in 2018, is working to promote a more integrated approach to water resources management throughout the catchment. The work advanced in 2019 with the formulation of a draft river protection law, which will encompass ecological conservation and facilitate green development. The sustainable and equitable development of the Yangtze river resources has support at the highest level, as affirmed by Xi Jinping, China's President. "The Yangtze river is China's primary waterway. As years of excessive exploitation and pollution have damaged its aquatic environment, the river's environmental protection and restoration shall become a dominant focus," he said.

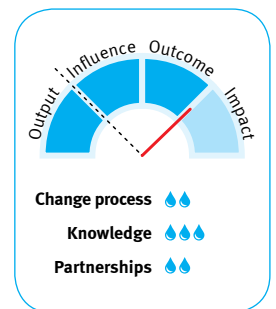


GWP China was instrumental in collating the extensive consultations that underpin the new law, which is China's first legislation on a specific river basin. The draft law stipulates responsibilities and penalties as well as promoting social participation and behavioural change towards protecting water resources, including through additions to educational curricula. The document has been submitted to the National People's Congress, China's top legislature, for consideration during 2020.

SOUTH ASIA

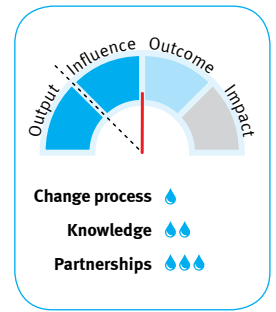
Water for development in Bhutan

Many rural villages in Bhutan are located at high altitudes, where collecting water for drinking, agriculture, and household needs places a heavy burden on families, particularly the women and children. Funding from the Global Environment Facility and UNDP has enabled installation of a new technology – the hydraulic ramp pump – in several villages. The pump can lift up to 8,600 litres of water per day, and can benefit more than 40 households. GWP Bhutan provided technical support through knowledge gathered from Nepal's Centre for Rural Technology, in addition to conducting stakeholder consultations, a socioeconomic survey, a feasibility study, and a knowledge-exchange visit to Nepal. Better access to water has improved health and sanitation; supported livelihood activities such as cattle rearing, kitchen gardening, and agro-processing; and is likely to boost the economic development of the local community.



India's Water Youth Fellowship Programme

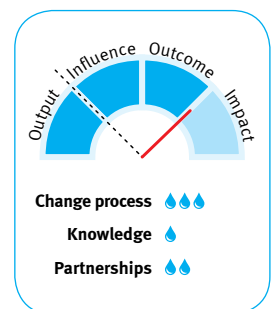
GWP India and the Centre for Youth (C4Y) came together in 2019 to launch an innovative programme. This was designed to promote mobilisation and inclusion of students and young water professionals, giving them a greater voice and promoting the youth as agents of change in the water management sphere. The Water Youth Fellowship Programme was targeted at students from environmental and water-specific academic institutions in the Delhi National Capital Region. The aim was to provide a platform for engagement, raise awareness on the most pressing water concerns, identify problems and solutions, develop leadership skills, and contribute to the working processes of the students' host institutions. Following an interview process, five students were selected as champions and given the chance to embark on an internship programme, where they investigated and gained understanding of a specific local water issue. The topics studied included urban water management, water awareness in schools, and drinking water quality. Their final reports will be shared widely and GWP India will build on the engagement process to mobilise further youth action.



Participants in India's Water Youth Fellowship Programme

Climate-resilient water management in Sri Lanka

Following a process of engagement with the government and extensive stakeholder consultation, GWP has been nominated as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Delivery Partner for Sri Lanka for 2020. "This is one of the milestones the region has been looking forward to, and we are prepared to provide our fullest cooperation to strengthen this partnership for the maximum benefit of the country," said Lal Induruwage, Regional Coordinator, GWP South Asia. GWP Sri Lanka is leading the process together with the regional office.



Through the Readiness Programme, GCF helps developing countries prepare for undertaking climate-relevant investments, and to this end achieve the targets set by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change through the Paris Agreement. The Readiness Programme provided resources for such activities as strengthening institutional capacities, governance mechanisms, and planning and programming frameworks towards a transformational long-term climate action agenda.

Sri Lanka's GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) – the Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Resources (formerly the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife Land, and Land Development) – entrusted GWP in 2019 to compile a readiness proposal in order to strengthen the project identification, preparation, implementation, and monitoring capacities of the NDA.

Asia regional stories continue on page 20

GWP around the world: 2019 highlights

CARIBBEAN

108 Partners, 24 countries

- Capacity-building conducted for developing climate resilience proposals (page 23)
- New SDG 6 monitoring guide for small island states produced (page 24)

CENTRAL AMERICA

223 Partners, 7 countries

- Public policy document produced for a regional dialogue on transboundary waters (page 25)
- Work plan developed for interinstitutional commission on SDG 6.5.1 in Nicaragua (page 24)

SOUTH AMERICA

371 Partners, 10 countries

- Regional initiative created to promote better anticipatory water governance (page 26)
- Collaboration established on building climate-resilient water resources in Uruguay (page 26)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

190 Partners, 12 countries

- Funding secured for Slovakia's drought plan (page 30)
- Drought preparation strategy for the Danube river basin launched (page 30)

MEDITERRANEAN

94 Partners, 25 countries

- Strategic action programme launched for the transboundary Drin river basin (page 29)
- Regional dialogue held on transboundary North-Western Sahara Aquifer system (page 30)

WEST AFRICA

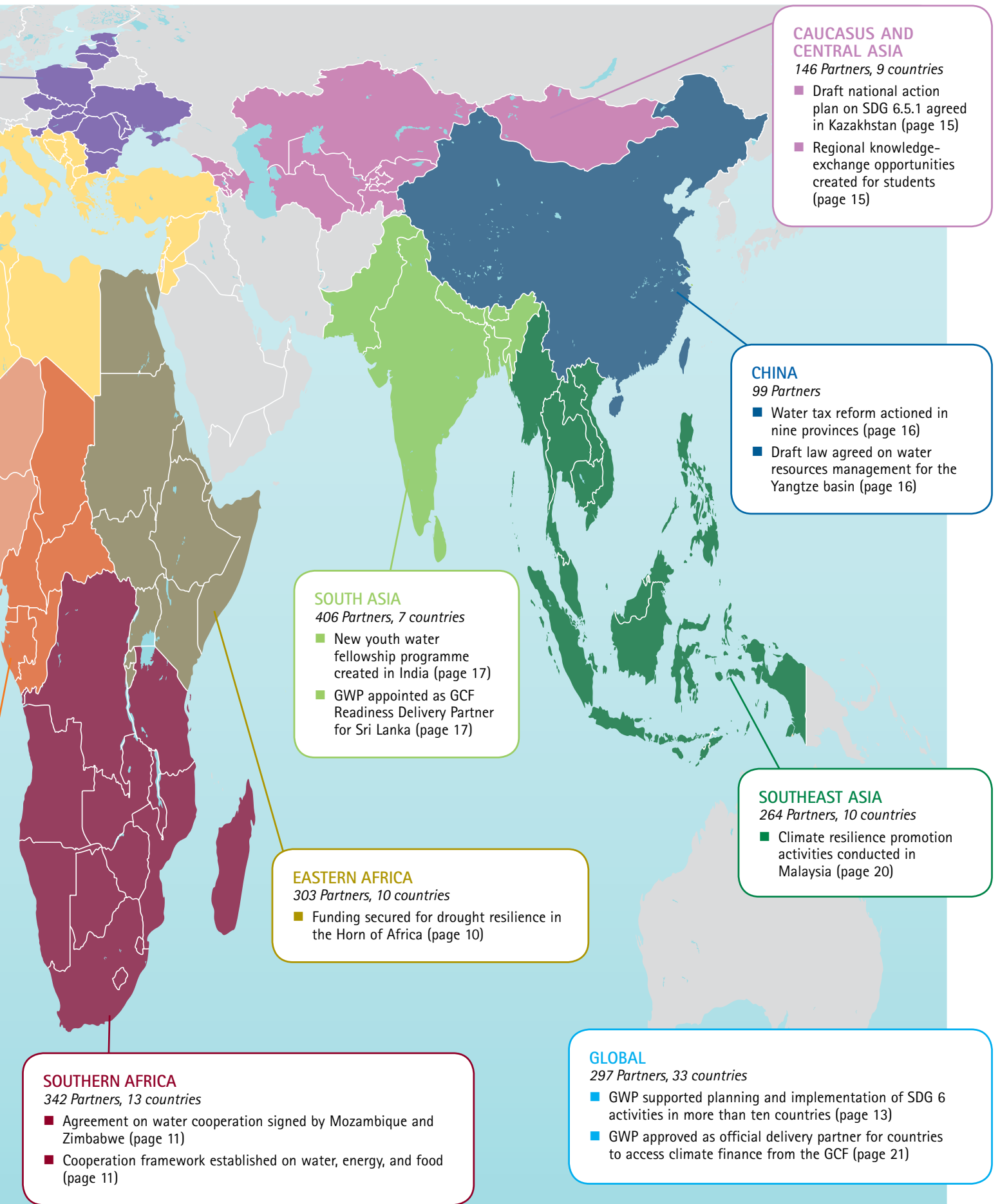
241 Partners, 15 countries

- Road map for SDG 6 implementation agreed in Ghana (page 12)
- Water charter for the Volta basin approved at ministerial level (page 12)

CENTRAL AFRICA

178 Partners, 7 countries

- Funding mobilised for a regional hydro-meteorological strategy (page 10)
- Youth voices acknowledged in preparations for the 2021 World Water Forum (page 10)



CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

146 Partners, 9 countries

- Draft national action plan on SDG 6.5.1 agreed in Kazakhstan (page 15)
- Regional knowledge-exchange opportunities created for students (page 15)

CHINA

99 Partners

- Water tax reform actioned in nine provinces (page 16)
- Draft law agreed on water resources management for the Yangtze basin (page 16)

SOUTH ASIA

406 Partners, 7 countries

- New youth water fellowship programme created in India (page 17)
- GWP appointed as GCF Readiness Delivery Partner for Sri Lanka (page 17)

EASTERN AFRICA

303 Partners, 10 countries

- Funding secured for drought resilience in the Horn of Africa (page 10)

SOUTHEAST ASIA

264 Partners, 10 countries

- Climate resilience promotion activities conducted in Malaysia (page 20)

SOUTHERN AFRICA

342 Partners, 13 countries

- Agreement on water cooperation signed by Mozambique and Zimbabwe (page 11)
- Cooperation framework established on water, energy, and food (page 11)

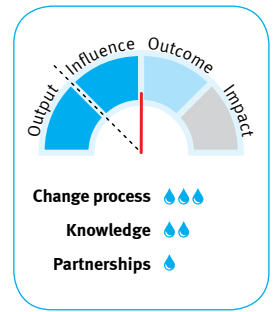
GLOBAL

297 Partners, 33 countries

- GWP supported planning and implementation of SDG 6 activities in more than ten countries (page 13)
- GWP approved as official delivery partner for countries to access climate finance from the GCF (page 21)

Water management strategy for the Kamala River basin, Nepal

GWP Nepal supported a range of activities in 2019 that culminated in the drafting of a management strategy for the Kamala River basin. These included preparing a stakeholder engagement plan, and collecting and analysing data on the river system, climate, natural resources, and socioeconomic factors. The basin development goals were also identified and discussed with local stakeholders, with their feedback helping to prioritise the principal goals and actions. The strategy, which is designed to achieve the vision of an economically prosperous, socially just, and environmentally sound river basin, is currently under review and is likely to be launched in 2020.

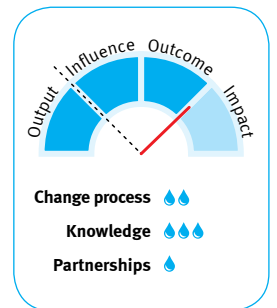


Stakeholders hold discussions on the Kamala River basin water management strategy, Nepal

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Developing resilience to flooding in Malaysia

Around 10 percent of the land area of Malaysia is flood-prone. This puts a potential 5.5 million people at risk of damage to their lives, property, and livelihoods. With climate change likely to increase the frequency of extreme rainfall, preparation is key. To improve capacity for flood preparedness, in 2019 GWP Malaysia and partners hosted a demonstration project and stakeholder event on integrated flood management. The objectives included educating government agencies, raising awareness among local communities by introducing hazard mapping, and strengthening networks and platforms to share knowledge and information. With a key focus on community empowerment in preparation and response to flooding events, the initiative is well placed to catalyse change, and will be replicated in additional areas in the future.



Flooding in Pulau Pinang, Malaysia, in 2017

Partnerships for progress in the climate agenda



Since 2014, GWP has helped mobilise more than €30 million from climate finance facilities and supported investment plans worth €1 billion.

Demonstration against a shortage of drinking water in Karachi, Pakistan. Climate change exacerbates water problems, and solutions require partnerships among civil society, the private sector, and government.

A number of high-profile global initiatives – including the Paris Agreement, 2030 Agenda, and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – offer new opportunities for advancing water security and addressing climate change. GWP's [Water, Climate and Development Programme](#) contributes to these global agendas by supporting countries in the development of national plans for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. This work is increasingly focused on mobilising partnerships to accelerate investment preparation and assist governments in accessing climate finance. GWP also plays an important role in sharing knowledge on water and climate, releasing several key publications in 2019 (see page 32).

Funding is essential to support the implementation of commitments made by countries under the Paris and Sendai frameworks. Between 2014 and 2019, GWP supported the mobilisation of more than €30 million directly on behalf of government institutions and river basin organisations from climate finance facilities, and assisted in the development of investment plans worth more than €1 billion. GWP is thus becoming a key bridging partner between climate finance providers and the relevant national mandated institutions.

Building capacity for investment

Much of GWP's work involves acting as a facilitator and source of technical assistance, and initiating and coordinating pilot projects. This involves providing training and other inputs to build national capacity to prepare project proposals, structure

finance, and coordinate cross-sectoral input. The aim is to ensure national planning processes result in tangible 'on the ground' action. GWP's engagement with the [Green Climate Fund \(GCF\)](#) provides an important entry point. In 2019, project preparation workshops were held in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Mediterranean, building on experience from similar events held in Africa and Asia in 2018. The four workshops convened a total of 320 stakeholders from 77 countries. In addition to presenting GCF investment criteria and delivery procedures, the participants shared useful knowledge from entities that have already secured GCF funding. As a result of the workshops, participants have formed platforms for future action in structuring GCF funding. The events also served to build partnerships with key regional development organisations.

Partners in the GWP Water and Climate Programme

- [World Meteorological Organization](#)
- [Integrated Drought Management Programme](#)
- [Associated Programme on Flood Management](#)
- [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene \(WASH\) Climate Resilience Programme](#)
- National governments
- Development banks
- Climate finance institutions

At the end of 2019, GWP was approved as an official delivery partner for countries aiming to access funding through the GCF Readiness Programme. The immediate benefit is that the €2.5 million project on national climate adaptation planning in Zambia can go ahead. Over the longer term, operating as a GCF Delivery Partner will allow GWP to further support countries in strengthening their capacities for the mobilisation of finance, including attracting the private sector. GWP is currently working on nine GCF Readiness proposals in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, with several more under advanced discussion.

The Economics of Adaptation, Water Security, and Climate Resilient Development in Africa training programme brought more than 140 participants together in 2019. The workshops, held in eight countries, aimed to develop the capacity of planners and technical officers in government departments on the integration of no/low regret investment options into existing development planning processes. Key results included mobilising funding for projects developed by participants on urban flood management in Mozambique; the incorporation of the programme in the curriculum of the National Local Government Training Institute in Ghana for training public servants in national development efforts; and trainees from the National Commission for Sustainable Development in Burkina Faso playing a significant role in ensuring water security aspects were included in the development of the national climate adaptation plan.

New partnership towards building a climate-resilient future

In December 2019, GWP together with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) launched a new collaboration – [Water Resilience Frontiers](#) – at the UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid (COP 25). This interagency programme addresses the need to build climate resilience by taking a forward-looking view. It will harness new technology and emerging social trends to promote more sustainable use of water resources, with the focus on thinking for 2030 and beyond.

Preparing for water-related disasters

As part of the partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), involving over 30 expert organizations on integrated drought management, GWP is co-leading work to shape the approach being taken by the international community to manage droughts in a proactive way. This takes a three-pillared approach: (1) drought monitoring and early warning; (2) drought vulnerability and impact assessment; and (3) drought risk mitigation, preparedness, and response. The approach is being brought to countries by WMO and GWP through the HelpDesk, which operates in close partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the World Bank to shape drought policies and plans, doing so in more than 70 countries over the past two years.

GWP is also contributing to the incorporation of the topic of water management into the larger global disaster risk reduction (DRR) debate, as reflected in the UN DRR Global Assessment Report 2019. Importantly in 2019, the [United Nations High-Level Experts and Leaders' Panel on Water and Disasters \(HELP\)](#) concluded a set of principles on investment and financing for water-related DRR, directly supported by GWP. In 2018 and 2019, GWP organised five regional consultations on the draft principles to collect stakeholder input and guidance on implementation in different regional contexts. A total of 120 people took part, providing useful feedback on such aspects as the use of non-structural interventions, green infrastructure, and transparency in the management of funds. GWP's Executive Secretary participated in and spoke at the Fourth UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters, held in June 2019 at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

Additional DRR action in 2019 included mobilising €13 million from the Adaptation Fund for strengthening drought resilience in the Horn of Africa, with further initiatives to shift disaster risk management from a reactive to a proactive approach in Central America, Central and Eastern Europe, West Africa, and South America (see regional stories).

GWP and WMO sign agreement for strategic collaboration

GWP and the World Meteorological Organization have a long history of cooperation, including through joint initiatives such as the integrated programmes on flood and drought. In June 2019, the two organisations signed a framework memorandum of understanding (MoU) to formalise their collaboration on building climate resilience through integrated water resources management. "WMO cooperation with GWP is really important to develop capacity for better management of water resources," said WMO Secretary-General Petteri Taalas.

The MoU identifies four priority areas:

- Strengthen management of hydro-climatic extremes through the Associated Programme on Flood Management and the Integrated Drought Management Programme
- Strengthen the capacity of countries to develop high-priority water and climate projects
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement on developing water information and products at the regional and country levels
- Promote joint programmes, project development, service delivery, and resource mobilisation.

Latin America and the Caribbean regional stories



Low water level at the Cantareira Jaguari dam in São Paulo state, Brazil

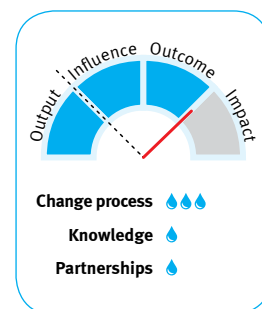
“GWP . . . a key actor and the driving force behind the effort being done in the country in the implementation of SDG 6 towards 2030.”

Rodolfo Lacayo Ubau,
Aqueduct and Sewer
Institute of Nicaragua,
speaking about the role of
GWP in SDG 6 monitoring

CARIBBEAN

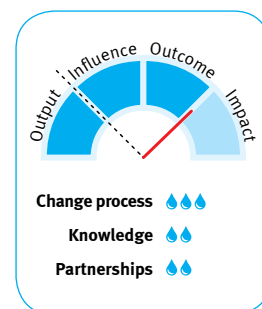
Review of national water policy in Grenada

In 2007, GWP Caribbean played a key role in the development of a national water policy for Grenada, a process involving extensive consultation and dialogue. In 2019, with the impacts of climate change putting increasing pressure on the island’s water resources, the Grenada Water Stakeholder Platform decided to revise and update the current policy. Once again, GWP hosted a range of stakeholder events – including focus groups and a national consultation workshop – to collate input from a wide cross-section of public, private, and civil society water sector stakeholders. Participants agreed the policy needed updating in several areas, including drought management, disaster risk reduction, rainwater harvesting, and technology needs assessment. They also collaborated on outlining potential future challenges and defining the roles of the different groups in implementing the new policy.



Building regional water resilience

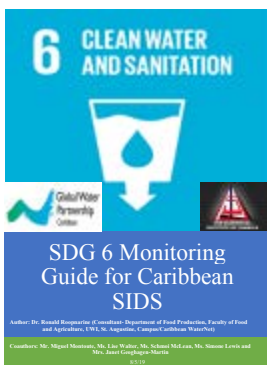
More than 20 representatives from ten Caribbean countries took part in a regional workshop on developing climate-resilient water project proposals, held in Grenada in May. The objective of the three-day event was to strengthen the capacity of staff working in water utilities and government ministries to develop climate-resilient water initiatives, and to prepare a regional water sector adaptation plan for submission to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Participants also worked to elaborate ideas for country-specific projects.



“If we are not strategic and proactive in pursuing the benefits achieved through the climate change negotiations, we will lose the moment and, from my observation, the window is closing quickly on the issue of accessing funds from GCF,” said Trevor Thompson, GWP Caribbean Chair. “We have the capacity in the region to develop our proposals and meet the criteria, so let’s submit!”

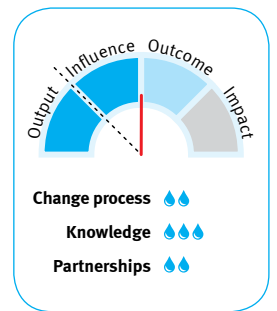


Watering a crop of lettuce plants in Jamaica



SDG 6 guide for the Caribbean

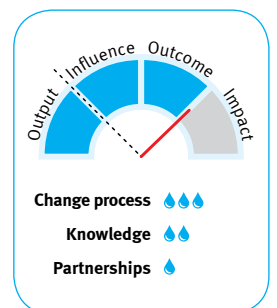
Effective, accurate monitoring of the SDG water goal and targets is a technical process requiring significant effort, with success depending on having sufficient local capacity and appropriate institutional arrangements. Having taken part in the pilot SDG monitoring initiative in 2016, Jamaica has useful experience to share with the rest of the region. In July 2019, GWP Caribbean held a four-day workshop in Jamaica to improve stakeholder knowledge and build regional capacity for SDG monitoring. Participants were drawn from GWP Caribbean partner organisations, as well as water data collection and statistical analysis organisations. The main output was an SDG 6 monitoring guide for Caribbean small island developing states. As well as improving understanding of the main concepts of SDG monitoring, the guide recommends adaptations and enhancements to improve the applicability of current SDG 6 monitoring methodologies to the Caribbean setting.



CENTRAL AMERICA

Interinstitutional commission for SDG 6 monitoring in Nicaragua

GWP Nicaragua is playing a leading role in promoting a more sustainable approach to water resources management through SDG 6.5 implementation. In 2019, this involved working closely with the newly formed Interinstitutional and Sectorial Commission for the Implementation of SDG 6 to organise an event designed to strengthen the local operating mechanism for implementing and monitoring SDG 6.5. The 50 stakeholders came from a wide range of institutions, including government, academia, river basin organisations, and indigenous groups. Participants agreed a work plan for monitoring SDG 6 indicators 6.1, 6.2, and 6.5. Three working groups (on water, sanitation, and integrated water resources management), comprising public, private, and civil society stakeholders, were formed to take the work further. GWP is co-chairing the committee working with the Ministry of Environment to coordinate the water resources management group for SDG 6.5.



In addition to building collaboration, this process has laid strong foundations for joint planning and capacity-building. GWP Nicaragua has also been instrumental in organising multi-stakeholder working groups on integrated water resources management, with a formal country report scheduled for completion in May 2020.

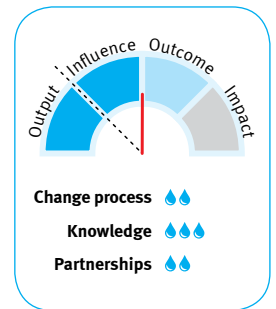


"GWP Nicaragua has been a key actor and the driving force behind the effort being done in the country in the implementation of SDG 6 towards 2030," said Mr Rodolfo Lacayo Ubau from the Aqueduct and Sewer Institute of Nicaragua, who is the coordinator of the Interinstitutional and Sectorial Commission. "Thanks to its support, Nicaragua will be able to present data for the first time on the current degree of implementation of integrated water resources management in the country."

Regional dialogue on transboundary waters

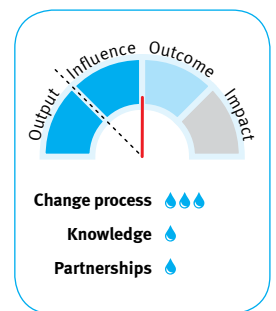
While Central America is generally well endowed with water resources, concern is growing over water scarcity in some parts of the region. With 25 international watercourses and 18 transboundary aquifers, a key feature of equitable water resources planning and management relates to finding mutually acceptable ways to share cross-border

resources. In July 2019, GWP Central America worked with the Central American Commission for Environment and Development to host a regional dialogue among key stakeholders from across the region. The dialogue aimed to increase understanding and build cooperation on transboundary water management and development, and will help prioritise the management of transboundary basins in regional work agendas. In addition to discussing the most critical regional challenges, GWP produced a public policy document to help delegates learn about the work of the Transboundary Water Assessment Programme. The dialogue has laid the foundations for a regional mechanism to promote further collaboration. It is therefore an important catalyst for the transboundary cooperation process in Central America and sets the scene for a successful follow-up event planned for 2020.



SDG 6 action planning in Guatemala

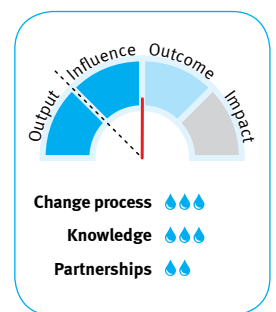
With support from GWP, Guatemala's Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Planning held two workshops (in February and May 2019) to encourage stakeholder involvement and build consensus on an action plan to formalise implementation of integrated water resources management in the country. The work built on previous efforts conducted in 2017 to establish a baseline. The objective of the plan is to adopt water security as the main target of the public water administration, supporting accelerated implementation of integrated water resources management as a means of contributing to national development policy. The plan also lays the foundations for developing a national water policy. The next steps will build consensus on adoption of the plan by relevant actors and institutions. The plan will be presented to the new government in 2020 for its official approval.



SOUTH AMERICA

Improving water governance policy in Argentina

GWP is supporting the Government of Argentina, among others, to evaluate and improve its water governance policies as a route to accelerating the implementation of SDG 6 and other water-related goals. In 2019, this work involved identifying the main challenges and proposing solutions to overcome them. The programme builds on baseline studies conducted in 2017 and has a broad reach, with a workshop held in September to build consensus among all local authorities in Argentina. "This stage will contribute to a document that reflects the vision of national and provincial stakeholders through the identification of challenges and potential solutions to be implemented in water governance," said Alejandra Mujica, GWP South America Regional Coordinator. The outcomes of the workshop and other follow-up activities will inform future water policy towards reaching the SDG water goal. "We are very glad and grateful to have the opportunity to continue working on this topic," said Pablo Storani, Argentina's National Water Director.





Participants in the GWP SDG 6 workshop in Argentina

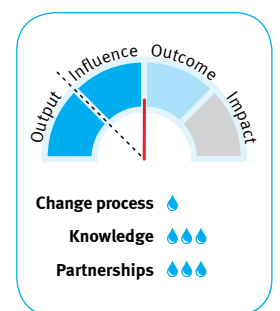
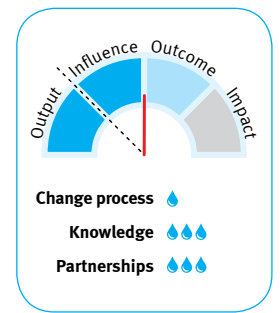
Transforming South American water governance

GovernAgua is a new regional initiative that aims to improve ecosystem services and human well-being relating to water through better water governance. This means improving capacity to predict problems and build a collective intelligence system to inform local, national, and regional water policy. Launched in July 2019, the project is led by the South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies (SARAS). "The challenge is to link the knowledge and daily practices of the person in the field with the authorities and their policies and with the academy's knowledge," said Nestor Mazzeo, Executive Director of SARAS. It is supported by the Inter-American Research Institute for Global Change and more than 15 other institutions. The partnership will increase the importance and engagement of local communities since, according to Pedro Jacobi from the University of São Paulo, Brazil, "it is necessary that people who are in the field act as guardians of the resources."

"The richness of GovernAgua is that it includes six basins with potential impact on more than 10.5 million people," explains Alejandra Mujica, GWP South America Regional Coordinator. The project will provide lessons for other river basins and be replicable in other regions. It will also contribute to national climate adaptation plans, development policies, and biodiversity conservation plans.

Climate-resilient water resources in Uruguay

GWP South America is playing a key role in providing technical resources to a project aiming to improve the resilience of drinking water supplies in Uruguay by adopting a more integrated approach to water management. Launched in July 2019, the initiative focuses on Montevideo and the Santa Lucia watershed, which provides drinking water for around 3 million people. In addition to building collaboration on public policy and improving water governance, the project will advance several technological aspects. These include flow monitoring, real-time forecasting, and early warning systems for water quality and quantity. Activities will be coordinated by the Santa Lucia River Basin Commission through various multi-stakeholder working groups. "The dimension is integrated water resources management so we need transdisciplinary groups to analyse things from different angles," said Silvana Alzoz, Project Planning Director and WMO regional representative.



Promoting gender inclusion in water management



Student conducting water quality assessment, Asia

“... building capacity of women’s groups is key for economic empowerment.”

Chilufya Chileshe, WaterAid

Promoting a more sustainable and integrated approach to the management of water resources – and so building resilience to climate change – relies on all groups, especially women and girls, having equal access to resources, information, and decision-making. GWP introduced a dedicated strategy to enhance the engagement of women in 2014, and continues to make significant progress in this important area. Work to promote inclusion in 2019 focused on mobilising resources around four identified gender 'action areas':

Taking a gender-transformative approach to development in Africa

As an important part of the Africa Water Investment Programme, the new Water, Climate, Gender, and Development Programme aims to address gender inequality across Africa by taking a gender-transformative approach to development at the water-climate interface. It will mobilise significant resources in an effort that is aligned with African national development objectives. The programme will ensure that the preparation, development, design, governance, and management of ongoing and new climate-resilient water infrastructure investments (including implementing institutions and job-creation interventions) also advance gender equality. The programme, building on the success and lessons of the Water, Climate and

Development Programme, hopes to be a 'game changer' across the water sector and beyond, mobilising around €1 billion for water infrastructure investment in 18 countries and 5 river basins across the continent, with potential benefits for 3.6 million people. In the first part of 2020, GWP received news that the Austrian Development Agency and the Swedish International Development Agency would commit significant funds to this new initiative.

Tailored support to women’s leadership

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) has committed to support gender equality in its transboundary water management project. GWP aided the project design by organising a preparation and financing clinic for gender mainstreaming. Held in Johannesburg in March 2019, the event attracted 50 participants who shared their experiences, outlined the main gender inclusion challenges, and identified tools and methods to promote better involvement and empowerment of women throughout the project. Outputs from the event included a handbook to guide gender mainstreaming in the water sector. The recommendations will inform the design of future programmes.

Chilufya Chileshe from WaterAid, one of the participants, voiced her approval by saying: “We have realised that there is need for

inclusion of women on water management committees . . . and that building capacity of women's groups is key for economic empowerment."

In addition, GWP and partners organised a workshop for 80 young female water leaders in Cameroon, with activities designed to boost confidence and empowerment in advocacy for water and climate issues. In India, GWP supported a study that provided evidence to enhance women's access to finance

in support of entrepreneurship in the provision of safe drinking water.

Recognising gender equality is not simply a social issue but has strong positive impacts on economic development and employment was among the conclusions of the gender-focused session, the first of its kind in this context, held during the Third Regional Nexus Roundtable in South East Europe organised by GWP Mediterranean.

Highlighting youth voices

GWP continues to ensure the voices of young water leaders are aired through global platforms. In 2019, this included facilitating youth participation in the United Nations climate change meeting (COP25), World Water Week, and the Budapest Water Summit. GWP also supported youth input to the next World Water Forum, to be held in 2021 (see page 10). Networking opportunities in Southern Africa were also enhanced through establishment of the SADC Youth Water–Energy–Food Nexus Innovation Network (see page 11).

Youth Voices Policy Choices

The Youth Voices Policy Choices initiative aims to empower a new generation of leaders, motivating them to become agents of change in the water sector and laying the foundations for better communication with decision-makers. Following the successful regional dialogues hosted by GWP Central and Eastern Europe and partners in 2018, the programme organised national events in Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Ukraine. These brought a total of 159 young water professionals together with 187 policy-makers and actors from academia and local authorities. Participants agreed there is a need for better inter-generational communication and mentoring, and they identified some key ways forward. Youth representatives presented the outcomes of the dialogues at the Budapest Water Summit and COP25 held in Madrid in December 2019. Looking ahead, national dialogues are planned on an annual basis in four of the participating countries.

Linking youth initiatives with financing opportunities

GWP launched a novel idea to build youth engagement in the Caribbean through the 'Shark Tank' competition for young water entrepreneurs. This is a platform where young professionals can pitch their ideas for water projects directly to potential investors. It will be an annual initiative, providing business opportunities that contribute to boosting water security and creating job opportunities in the region. GWP also organised a series of webinars in Central America. These were designed to build capacity among young water professionals for writing project proposals and showcased examples of success. In Ghar El Melh, an important wetland habitat area in Tunisia, GWP worked with local youth and other stakeholders to promote climate- and environment-friendly opportunities for employment.



Presenters at the launch of the SADC Youth Water–Energy–Food Nexus Innovation Network

Mediterranean and Central/Eastern Europe regional stories



“The ideas and activities . . . will be endorsed by riparians and strongly supported, with planned implementation in the next period with the support of donors and institutions”

Momčilo Blagojević, General Director of Water Management, Government of Montenegro, speaking about the Strategic Action Programme for the Drin

The Drin river basin

MEDITERRANEAN

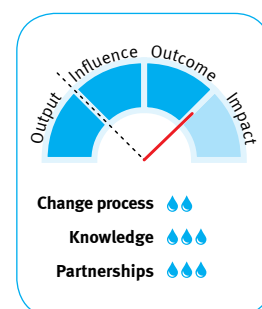
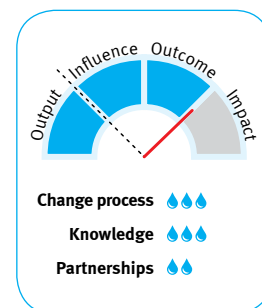
Strategic action programme for the Drin river basin

The Drin river catchment is shared by Albania, Greece, Kosovo*, Montenegro, and North Macedonia. Some 1.6 million people rely on its water for purposes including agriculture, fishing, tourism, industry, energy, and household use. Extensive stakeholder consultation, involving around 200 stakeholders from the five riparian countries and led by GWP Mediterranean, has culminated in the development of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Drin river basin. The resulting formal document builds on the shared vision for the basin agreed in 2011. It comprises specific actions to improve water management and commits political will to enact the required reform agenda. It also provides a framework for identifying sources of funding.

The SAP was based on a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis conducted with scientific and technical input from GWP Mediterranean, with support from the Global Environment Facility. This ‘source to sea’ approach identified, quantified, and prioritised the main issues affecting the basin and the potential impacts on people and the environment. The analysis “will lead to a more sustainable and fit-for-purpose strategic action programme, which will have significant benefits for the environment and economies of the riparians and the river basin as a whole,” said Dimitris Faloutsos, GWP Mediterranean Deputy Regional Coordinator.

Addressing urban water security in Greece

Urban water scarcity has received worldwide attention in recent years, notably when the cities of Cape Town and Chennai both came close to running out of water. Many Mediterranean cities are facing water scarcity, and the situation is likely to worsen with climate change. On the request of the city of Alexandroupolis in northern Greece, GWP Mediterranean designed the Water for the City programme to provide innovative solutions to increase urban water security and climate resilience. Funding of €1.2 million was secured from The Coca-Cola Foundation. The initiative combined technical applications with capacity-building activities to build skills on integrated urban water management. As well as



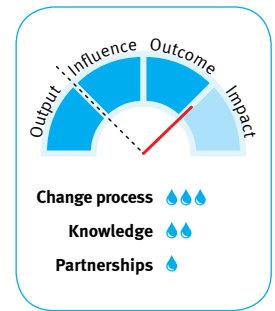
*All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

increasing water storage capacity and monitoring, the solutions built better understanding among water utility managers and created innovative educational activities for children and teachers. An online platform is now available, setting the foundations for a new water culture.

By securing more water to cover the needs of the growing city of Alexandroupolis for an extra year, these interventions also offer other nexus-related and climate-resilience benefits, while enhancing capacities on urban water management. With large challenges facing the Mediterranean region, such replicable and scalable solutions devised through multi-stakeholder partnerships can be the key to achieving results on a large scale and with lasting impact.

Towards more integrated management of the North-Western Sahara Aquifer system

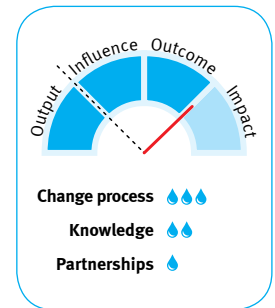
The North-Western Sahara Aquifer system is the largest groundwater reserve in North Africa. Covering over 1 million square kilometres, this important water resource is shared by Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia. The level of water abstraction is growing and greatly exceeds the recharge rate, with consequences for drinking water, agriculture, energy, and the environment. Ensuring sustainable development in the region therefore requires a multisectoral and coordinated approach. GWP Mediterranean and partners provided a platform for multi-stakeholder engagement through a regional Water–Energy–Food–Ecosystems Nexus dialogue that provided for elaborating a common background and identifying solutions. This built on earlier successful interactions through national events, during which participants elucidated a shared vision for the sustainable development of the aquifer water resources. The regional dialogue set three goals: to promote coherent cross-sectoral and multi-level planning, to build inclusive development and local resilience, and to encourage a circular economy for resource use regarding water, energy, food, and the environment. The next stage involves the development of relevant project proposals and funding applications.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

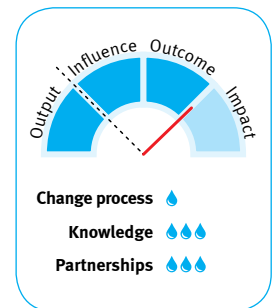
Funding secured for Slovakia’s drought action plan

In 2017, GWP brought stakeholders together to develop a drought action plan for Slovakia, in a process aiming to promote intersectoral collaboration on planning for the future impacts of climate change. In 2019, some €140 million was allocated from European Union sources and the national budget for implementation of the plan’s activities. These include analysis of the long-term surface water balance and groundwater deficit areas, and education of landowners and development of a field reporting network. The plan also aims to incorporate drought awareness into existing climate monitoring, plant drought-resilient tree species, adopt green infrastructure and rainwater harvesting, and instigate a public information campaign. The activities will involve a wide range of government, scientific, academic, and other institutions and will be supported further by GWP Central and Eastern Europe and the Integrated Drought Management Programme.



Preparing for drought in the Danube region

Launched in 2019, the Danube Drought Strategy is a new framework document promoting improved drought management in the Danube region. The strategy aims to build capacity to deal with drought, thus switching from a reactive to a proactive drought management approach. Actions are built around a core operational model, which clearly describes which institutions are responsible for what measures, thus strengthening institutional cooperation throughout the decision-making process. Support tools include an interactive web application known as Drought Watch, national reporting networks, and unified drought assessment through risk mapping across ten countries. The strategy was developed through a collaborative project involving 14 partners, with GWP Central and Eastern Europe playing a vital role in sharing knowledge and experiences. GWP’s support also encouraged better coordination of political decision-making, research and development, financing, and stakeholder engagement. The outcome is a success of the DriDanube (Drought Risk in the Danube Region) project, initiated by the joint GWP–World Meteorological Organization Integrated Drought Management Programme.



Water governance change through learning



We work with stakeholders to turn learning into ongoing improvements in water management.

GWP annual Network meeting 2019

GWP's capacity-building activities are generally designed to support specific governance and financing processes, ensuring activities are demand-driven and provide maximum benefit for participants. This work involves supporting countries in their efforts to achieve a more integrated approach to water resources management, as measured by the SDG 6.5 indicators. Delivering training with and through partners like Cap-Net is a key aspect of this work (see page 2); other examples are illustrated in the regional stories and on pages 13–14.

GWP Technical Committee

The GWP Technical Committee provides strategic guidance to the Network on a range of knowledge issues, translating innovations and advances in integrated water resources management for use by the Network. An increasing part of its work is to surface the intrinsic knowledge available from GWP's 'bottom-up' water management experiences.

In 2019, the Technical Committee (TEC) published a Perspectives Paper on *Sharing Water*, which examines the role of robust water-sharing arrangements in integrated water resources management. TEC provided valuable input to GWP's new strategy, which outlines new directions for the Committee, including engaging selectively in research programmes to deepen a shared understanding of the conditions leading to successful water resources management. It will move from a primary focus on written analytical products to additionally sharing experiences and innovations in implementing water management. While fewer, the subjects of TEC papers are focused more strategically

on the needs of the GWP Network. TEC members will play new roles in quality assurance for GWP knowledge products, increase technical mentoring within the GWP Network, and offer coaching to global and regional teams.

TEC members played a key role in designing the Water Changemaker Awards, a new initiative launched in early 2020 to highlight the teams and organisations that shape water decisions on climate resilience. They will continue to advise on the criteria for choosing winners, and develop a new 'signature publication' designed to identify emerging integrated water resources management experiences. The narratives collected will also form part of the core input for the revitalised GWP Toolbox, for which TEC provides quality control.

GWP publications 2019

In 2019, GWP produced more than 60 publications. At the global level, GWP co-authored the European Commission's Joint Research Centre Technical Report on *Drought Risk Assessment and Management*, produced *Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans: Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines*, as well as *Mobilising Change Makers: 10 Stories of Impact*, a collection of case studies from the Water and Climate Programme.

Peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange is a growing area for GWP. In 2019, the mixture of activities included hosting exchanges among institutions with similar responsibilities, as in the visit of a delegation of riparian actors from the transboundary

Drin basin in Europe to the Mekong basin in Southeast Asia. Lessons among actors with similar goals were also shared through several events, including a write-shop held in Southern

Africa with the aim of gathering stories of success and highlighting common challenges in implementing a regional approach to water management.

GWP global publications 2019

Sharing Water

This GWP Technical Committee Perspectives Paper examines the role of robust water-sharing arrangements in integrated water resources management.

The Untold Story of Water in Climate Adaptation – Part II: 15 Countries Speak

Synthesis of information from 15 countries, revealing their ambitions and actions for building climate resilience and advancing sustainable development via water.

Mobilising Change Makers

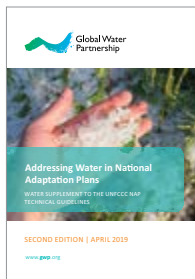
Ten stories of impact from the GWP Water and Climate Programme illustrating GWP's water and climate-resilience outcomes.

Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans

Water supplement to the UNFCCC national adaptation plan technical guidelines, aimed at stakeholders engaged in NAP processes in their respective countries, plus Briefing Note.

Framework for the Assessment of Benefits of Action/Cost of Inaction for Drought Preparedness

World Bank and WMO/GWP IDMP Working Paper provides a tool to support a shift in drought policy and programmes from crisis management to a risk management approach.



Selected GWP regional knowledge products 2019

SDG 6 Monitoring Guide for Caribbean Small Island Developing States: GWP Caribbean

Strategies to improve the SDG 6 monitoring and reporting process in Caribbean small island developing states.

Public Policy for Transboundary Waters: GWP Central America

This document will help prioritise the management of transboundary basins in regional work agendas.

Impacts of Drought on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: GWP Central America

Identifies the effects of drought on water, sanitation, and hygiene services in seven at-risk municipalities in Honduras.

Updated Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan: GWP Central and Eastern Europe

The document follows the structure of the Danube River Basin Management Plan, with data and information at a higher resolution for the Tisza river basin.

Manual for Knowledge Development Tools and Knowledge Transfer in Urban Hydrology: GWP Central and Eastern Europe

Provides a holistic framework to link knowledge on different water sectors in the urban environment.

Application of the Process Orientated Spatial Decision Support Tools: GWP Central and Eastern Europe

Explores methods of urban hydrology for medium-sized cities in Central and Eastern Europe based on case studies.

Financial report 2019

The complete audited accounts are available at www.gwp.org.

Income through GWPO

In 2019, 16 Financing Partners provided funds through the GWP Organisation (GWPO): Austria; China; Denmark; European Commission; Geneva Water Hub; Germany; Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS); Norway; Sweden; Switzerland; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Children's Fund; United Kingdom; and UN-Water. They contributed a total of €10.3 million, of which €2.5 million was for designated activities. (In 2018, seventeen Financing Partners contributed €10.6 million, of which €1.1 million was for designated activities.)

Locally raised income

The regions and countries are encouraged to raise their own funds through governments, aid agencies, UN organisations, private companies, and others. During 2019, some €4.4 million (€3.8 million in 2018) was raised by the regions and countries. In some cases, locally raised funding might be labelled as globally raised because

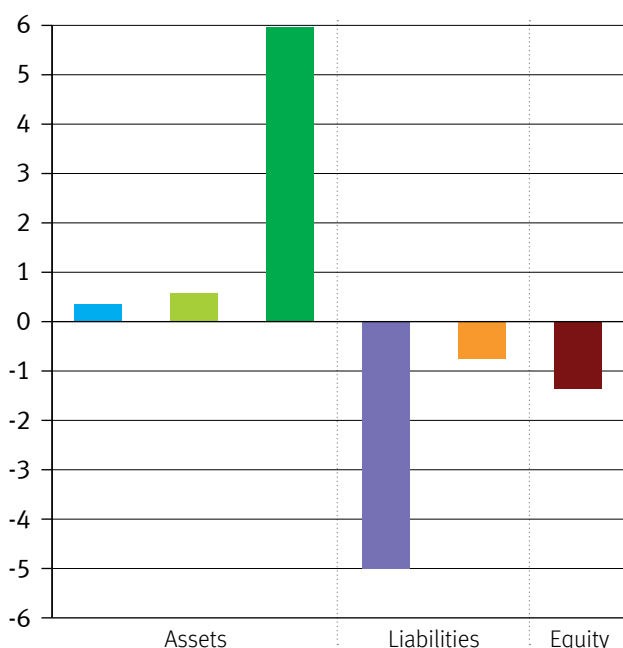
GWPO signed the agreement with the donor, but it was the region or country which secured the funding. For example, the Drin Project, funded by UNDP, is a project initiated by GWP Mediterranean.

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, which seconded a senior specialist to GWPO, and Japan/Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which seconded a member to the GWP Technical Committee, as well as approximately €0.7 million from other sources, of which the largest share is from the World Meteorological Organization through the jointly implemented programmes on flood and drought management.

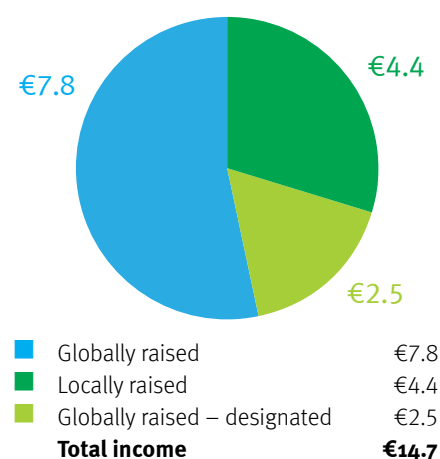
GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of €4.0 million during 2019 (€3.4 million in 2018).

Balance Sheet 31 December 2019 (€ million)

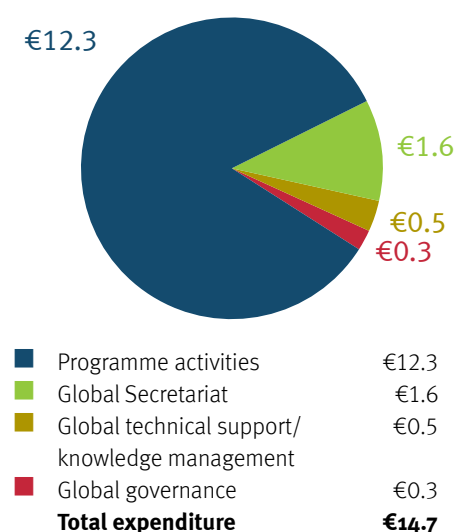


Receivables donors	€0.4
Other receivables	€0.6
Bank balance	€6.0
Advances donors	(€5.0)
Other liabilities	(€0.7)
Equity	(€1.3)

Income 2019 (€ million)



Expenditure 2019 (€ million)



GWP is grateful to the Financing Partners that renewed their funding commitment to GWP in 2019: Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Nations Environment Programme-DHI.

Who's who in GWP 2019–2020

GWP PATRONS

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
Former President of Liberia

Letitia Obeng,
GWP former Chair 2008–2012

Margaret Catley-Carlson,
GWP former Chair 2001–2007

Ismail Serageldin,
GWP founder, former Chair 1996–2000

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

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

Howard Bamsey

Appointed members – independent

Gunilla Björklund, Academia
Michael Campana, Academia
Mina Guli, Civil society
Ross Hamilton, Private sector

Appointed members – nominated by Regions

Frederika Deare (Caribbean)
Asli Duale (East Africa)
José Fábrega (Central America)
Mathias Fru Fonteh (Central Africa)
József Gayer (Central and Eastern Europe)
R K Gupta (South Asia)
Qiuchi Shi, Vice-Chair (China)

Financing Partners Representative

Klaus Leroch (Austria)
Ex-officio
Monika Weber-Fahr, GWP Executive Secretary
Amadou Hama Maiga, Chair of GWP Regional Chairs
Jerome Delli Priscoli, GWP Technical Committee Chair
Chair of UN-Water or delegate

Permanent observers

The World Bank
United Nations Development Programme
World Water Council

GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Jerome Delli Priscoli, Chair (as of January 2020)
Kenzo Hiroki, Chair (until December 2019)

Frederika Deare
José Fábrega
Mathias Fonteh

Lindsey Aldaco Manner
Oyun Sanjaasuren
Hongqi Shang

Ursula Schaefer-Preuss (until April 2019)

GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Jerome Delli Priscoli, Chair
Adrian Cashman, University of West Indies
Nicola Fohrer, Kiel University
Dustin Garrick, University of Oxford

Barbara Janusz-Pawletta, German-Kazakh University
Kenji Nagata, Japan International Cooperation Agency

Tom Panella, Asian Development Bank
Dan Tarlock, Illinois Institute of Technology at Chicago-Kent (until December 2019)

Michael Young, University of Adelaide (until December 2019)
Winston Yu, The World Bank



Participants engage in discussions on the strategic action programme for the Drin river basin

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region and location	Chair	Coordinator
Caribbean St George's, Grenada	 Trevor Thompson	 Simone Lewis
Caucasus and Central Asia Tashkent, Uzbekistan Chair since Jan 2020 Coordinator since Jan 2020	 George Dzamukashvili	 Guljamal Nurmuhamedova
Central Africa Yaoundé, Cameroon Chair since Jan 2020	 Sylvain Guebenda	 Hycinth Tah Banseka
Central America Tegucigalpa, Honduras	 Edgar Fajardo	 Fabiola Táborá
Central and Eastern Europe Bratislava, Slovakia	 Tomasz Okruszko	 Konstantin Ivanov
China Beijing, China	 Cai Qihua	 Jiang Yunzhong
Eastern Africa Entebbe, Uganda Chair since April 2020 Coordinator (Interim) since June 2020	 Peter Mirara	 George Sanga

Region and location	Chair	Coordinator
Mediterranean Athens, Greece	 Michael Scoullos	 Vangelis Constantianos
South America Montevideo, Uruguay Chair since Sept 2019	 Leandro Diaz	 Alejandra Mujica
South Asia Colombo, Sri Lanka	 Khondaker Haq	 Lal Induruwage
Southeast Asia Jakarta, Indonesia Chair since Jan 2020	 Inthavy Akkharath	 Fany Wedahuditama
Southern Africa Pretoria, South Africa Chair since Jan 2020	 Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete	 Alex Simalabwi
West Africa Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	 Amadou Hama Maiga	 Armand Houanye

New Partners in 2019

Country	Organisation name	Country	Organisation name
Belgium	Natural Environment Technology in Africa	Honduras	Water For People Honduras
Bolivia	Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y de Recursos Naturales	India	Shri Chatrapati Shivajiraje College of Engineering
Brazil	Hidro Metalurgica Zm Ltda Secretaria de Meio Ambiente e Sustentabilidade do Estado de Pernambuco Universidade Federal do Oeste do Pará	Indonesia	PT Pran Indo Permata Abadi Yayasan Swasembada WC
Bulgaria	Bulgarian Water Association	Iran	Gozin Sazeh Toos
Burkina Faso	Farafina Eco-Engineering	Israel	Ayala Water Et Ecology
Cambodia	Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute Sdey Kraum – Rohal Suong Fisheries Resources Conservation Community	Jamaica	Aqua Treat Solutions Limited
Cape Verde	Associação para a Defesa do Ambiente e Desenvolvimento	Lao PDR	Centre for Environment, Sanitation and Rural Water Supply Department of Disaster Management and Climate Change Department of Energy Policy and Planning, Ministry of Energy and Mines Department of Irrigation, MAF Department of Natural Resource and Environment of Bolikhamxay Department of Natural Resources and Environment of Vientiane Province Faculty of Environmental Sciences, National University of Laos Faculty of Water Resources, National University of Laos IUCN Lao PDR Lao National Mekong Committee Secretariat, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Nam Ngum 1 Dam National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute
Central African Republic	Agence Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement Centre pour l'Information Environnementale et le Développement Durable Conseil Inter ONG en Centrafrique Femmes et Environnement Gestion Durable des Ressources Naturelles et de l'Environnement Groupement des Agriculteurs pour la Lutte contre la Désertification et la Pauvreté Initiative pour la Démocratie et le Développement Durable Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement en Centrafrique Réseau des Jeunes pour le Développement Durable en Centrafrique Societe de Distribution d'Eau en Centrafrique Water For Good	Malaysia	Department of Environmental Management
Chad	Agence de Réalisation et d'Ingénierie du Tchad Cabinet d'Ingenierie Sanitaire, Biomedicale et de Realisation Programme Zonal	Moldova	Technical University of Moldova
Chile	Capta Hydro Ingeniería y Gestion Ambiental Enlaces SPA	Namibia	Immense Energy (PTY) Ltd
Colombia	Fundación Con Vida	Nicaragua	Asociación para la Promoción y Desarrollo de los Comités de Agua Potable y Saneamiento Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association Comité de Agua Potable y Saneamiento, Ciudadela San Martin El Porvenir Programa de Investigación, Estudios Nacionales y Servicios del Ambiente de la Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería Programa de Vinculación e Innovación Tecnológica Raleigh International Trust RIKOLTO World Vision International
Congo	Action Educative en Milieu Ouvert Actions pour l'Environnement et la Solidarité International Association d'Action Communautaire de base pour Développement du Pool Association des Firmes Génie Conseil et Développement Durable Association Ecologique Cesse de Détruire Protège Association Femme et Nouvelle Vision Être Association pour l'Initiative Nationale pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Zones Humides Association Programme de Développement Humanitaire et de la Logistique Association Programme, Enfant, Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement en Milieu Rural Association Servier pour Sauver Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes Engagées pour la Réflexion Coopérative Agropastorale MSM Coopérative des Amis Unis de la Terre Coopérative des Femmes Leaders en Agro Pastoral du Congo Coopérative des Tacherons Agricoles Congolais Coopérative pour le développement Economique et Social Coopérative Terre Développement et Vie Direction Générale de la Navigation Fluviale Fonds de Développement du Secteur de l'Eau Green-Congo Institut National de Recherche en Sciences Exactes et Naturelles Institut National de Recherche Forestière Jeunes pour l'Environnement Congo Jeunesse Associée pur le Développement Rural Jeunesse Consciente pour une Alternative au Service de l'Afrique Jeunesse Développement et Progrès Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Environnement Organe de Régulation du Secteur de l'Eau Organisation de Solidarité pour les Actions Humanitaires Télé Congo Ufundu et Partenaires	Nigeria	Association of Waterways Ambassadors of Nigeria Pillar and Vision Foundation
Costa Rica	Observatorio del Agua y el Saneamiento	Pakistan	Assessment with Facilitation Pvt Ltd Sojhal Savail Farmers Foundation
Côte d'Ivoire	Mafubo	Palestinian Territory	NEXUS Resilient Sustainability
DR Congo	Action for Improvement of Food, Child, and Mother	Panama	Centro de Innovación, Desarrollo de Tecnología y Emprendimiento, Veraguas
El Salvador	Asociación Sumando Impactos El Salvador	Paraguay	Centro de Estudios Ambientales y Sociales
Grenada	Info Pursuit Kipaji Development Initiative	Peru	Aguaconserve Horizontes en Medio Ambiente y Salud Red Universitaria Ambiental
Guatemala	Asociación Suiza para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación Helvetas Autoridad para el Manejo Sustentable de la Cuenca y del Lago de Amatitlán Food for the Hungry Living Waters for the World Guatemala Foundation	Senegal	Association Sahélienne pour le Développement et de l'Environnement
		Sierra Leone	Community Water Aid and Sanitation Sierra Leone
		Slovenia	Geological Survey of Slovenia HIDROTEHNIK Water Management Institute for Ichthyological and Ecological Research Revivo International Centre for Ecoremediation Iskriva Institute for Development of Local Potentials
		Spain	Neosource
		St Vincent and The Grenadines	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
		Switzerland	Waters Saver
		Tanzania	Resources Advisors Tanzania Association of Environmental Engineers
		United States	Biopipe Global Corporation Conservation International Thomas Schumann Capital LLC West Virginia University Institute of Water Security and Science Save the Water
		Venezuela	Fundación Potabilis
		Zambia	Rural Hope Africa

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