

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2014

Monitoring and Reporting Progress

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Global Water Partnership Annual Progress Review for 2014

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Introduction

The year 2014 is the first of GWP's current Strategy (2014-2019). It shows a significant strengthening in the way GWP is "doing business" in support of its Network of partner organizations. This has been achieved through the energising of the Network and the development of thematic programmes which have attracted additional funding from key financial partners. Several of the Regional Water Partnerships have established or are moving towards establishing a legal identity, and/or self-hosting. The thematic programmes, notably in the areas of water and climate adaptation, drought and transboundary cooperation are enabling increased activities throughout the Network which are linking the work of the Partnership more closely to the governance and the investments required to achieve our vision of a water secure world. This Progress Review shows GWP becoming well prepared for the challenges to be addressed in the new GWP Strategy "Towards 2020" and particularly in the Workplan 2015.

This *Annual Progress Review for 2014* summarises the monitoring, evaluation and reporting within the GWP Work Programme Cycle (see Annex A). The Review draws on the regular monitoring data and information being collected. The report is a tool for the GWPO and the Regions to identify challenges to be addressed, in order to deliver the 6-year Strategy, and to prepare their future workplans.

This *Progress Review* uses the full range of GWP's Outcome Mapping monitoring and reporting tools, as well as other reporting sources, in order to review progress in implementing the 6-year GWP Strategy by goal, and by each of the six themes and two cross-cutting areas of the current Strategy. It is intended to complement the annual workplan 2015 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report for 2014 which is presented elsewhere.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 is an overview highlighting the progress in 2014 in implementing the Strategy, and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities.
- Section 2 summarises the progress to date in delivering on the Strategy 2014-2019, the intensity of the main activities and outputs during the year, the assessment of outcome challenges and progress markers, a quantification of the key water governance outcomes clustered by the well-known IWRM ToolBox classification structure, and the introduction of results-based management logical framework indicators and initial targets set and achieved.
- Section 3 presents detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2014 with critical analysis for the global, thematic and regional levels.

1 Overall review of progress and results

1.1 Key Lessons

The implementation of the 2009-2013 Strategy and of the 2014 workplan have yielded a series of valuable insights that have been considered as “lessons learned” while preparing the workplan 2015. Key areas for lessons learned include:

Dealing with increased amount of resources and related challenges at GWPO, RWP and CWP levels, including further professionalization and accountability.

- The Network has demonstrated flexibility and responsiveness to a +30% spike in financial resources. This bides well for the further development of corresponding capacities to handle budget fluctuations and increased revenue streams. The forecasting accuracy of budget requirements needs further attention in order to improve delivery efficiencies.
- The GWPO and RWPs have managed a substantial increase in staff numbers (17 to 30+ staff in the case of GWPO) in a relatively short period yet still needs to come to grips with an empowering organisational culture, consequently, best use of this increased workload capacity vis a vis the expansion/contraction of its fiscal resource base, particularly in terms of continuity, sustainability and credibility for partners, both internationally, regionally and locally.
- RWPs are becoming aware that in order to gain and maintain credible implementation capacities they need to staff their operations on a fully costed principle rather than maintaining the voluntary character of services. This requires about a shift in values and mentality towards further professionalization and accountability that the Secretariat will continue supporting.
- The Secretariat and RWPs/CWPs have growingly become aware of the need for enhanced quality assurance and improved governance commensurate with the shift to accelerated implementation of programmes and projects in the regions and countries following a considerable increase in financial resources to GWP. However, the full mainstreaming of procedures that warrant quality and limit liabilities to partners take time.

Achieving a balance, in GWPO, between rendering services in the overall strengthening of the Network while honouring agreements with donors which have earmarked programmatic funding.

Providing the right support to RWP, accounting fully for the diversity of their respective environments.

- Each RWP has its own perceptions on its capacities and trajectory to maturity in its relationship with the Secretariat and other non-GWP players. This is expressed in regional priorities for certain thematic areas, their relationship with hosting institutions and/or maturity aspirations towards self-hosting, their capacity to engage in delivery of dialogue/advocacy, knowledge management and/or programmes and projects as well as in the respective capacities in mobilizing funding and corresponding reporting.

Implementing a GWP system-wide robust M&E system

- The initial high pre-investment in planning and setting up an M&E/accountability framework for the management and reporting of a robust 3-year work programme with corresponding annual workplans in 13 regions, 87 countries and the GWPO has paid off in terms of credibility with finance partners. This system is maintained to both serve the responsiveness of GWP management and safeguard the constructive relationships between finance partners, current and prospective, with GWP.

Leveraging the potential of the water security / Integrated Water Resources Management approach embedding more specific thematic issues

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- The regions and countries continue to stress the importance of capacity building and institutional strengthening on Water Security for Economic and Environmental Development through the GWP branded IWRM lens. WACDEP continues to trigger the move from plans to investments by major stakeholders such as Governments and regional economic blocks.

Fostering interregional exchanges, synergies across themes and regions

- Peer-to-peer exchanges such as the pan-African initiative, the inter-regional Africa-Caribbean exchange on climate resilience, and the planned South Asia exchange with China on aspects of the food energy water nexus, contribute greatly to accelerating awareness on actionable mainstreaming or scaling up. Workshops with RWP communication officers contributed significantly to ownership and quality assurance over branding “GWP as One” messaging.
- Synergies were mobilized across themes and regions based on existing programmes and projects, e.g. the joint implementation of climate change and transboundary themes in 5 transboundary watershed in Africa. This approach increases efficiency and effectiveness by using the same teams and projects as common platforms for synergetic intervention thus avoiding fragmentation.

Engaging in strategic alliances with other organizations and designing the related programmatic relationships.

- There is a general understanding that GWP is not the only vehicle for delivery of change towards a water secure world. This translates into the genuine desire and explicit drive to enter into alliances and synergetic collaboration with other, eventually better placed, stakeholders, e.g. academia and CGIAR to deliver on research, or private sector and/or consumer organizations to change consumer behaviours.
- The organisational procedures envisioned for the original mandate of GWP may no longer fully cater to current requirements and may need to be modified to accommodate for an expanded work programme and corresponding delivery modalities, i.e. in maintaining a long term preferential relationship with specific and qualified partners without having to resort to (international) competitive bidding for services rendered by such partner.

Engaging the 3000+ partner organizations that constitute the network.

- Although GWPO and RWPs are getting closer (together) in acknowledging the needs of the 3000+ partner organizations that constitute the Network, the level of pro-activity of such partner organizations in shaping operational and governance agendas is deemed to leave room for improvement and reinvigoration.

1.2 GWP at work

1.2.1 Global agenda

(for further details see Section 2.3)

At the global level, the 2014 GWP workplan focused heavily on influencing the final shape of the post-2015 development framework including input to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) process. In addition, GWP launched the new *GWP Strategy 2014-2019: Towards 2020* on World Water Day and finalised its strategy for the cross-cutting issue of Gender (see Section 1.2.4). HE President Ellen Johnson formally accepted to be a patron of the GWP, with news published on GWP homepage on May 05th 2014.

Some of the main achievements were as follows:

- **SDG process:** GWP conducted National Stakeholder Consultations in 29 countries and communicated the Synthesis Report to the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

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- **SDG process:** Publication of Joint paper with UN-Water entitled “Synthesis of key findings and recommendations” which seeks to prioritize water in the post-2015 development agenda
- **GWP Strategy 2014-19:** The GWP Strategy was launched globally and regionally on World Water Day

In addition, GWP continued to promote critical development challenges and raise the visibility of water resources management and development through a number of global high-level events and initiatives, including the examples presented Table 1 below (see Section 2.3.4 for a more detailed list of global events).

Three examples of events with GWP participation
UN ECOSOC Partnerships Thematic Debate - GWP Chair Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss participated in the first-ever Joint Thematic Debate/Forum on Partnerships “The role of partnerships in the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda”
GWP Executive Secretary Dr. Ania Grobicki moderated a debate on water and sanitation at the UN General Assembly in New York on 18 February 2014 - The two day long thematic debate of the General Assembly was called “Water, Sanitation and Sustainable Energy in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”. It was the first in a series of six thematic debates that General Assembly President John Ashe will host this year to provide an interactive platform for Member States and other stakeholders to discuss the post-2015 development agenda
High Panel Discussion - GWP participation in Bonn Climate Change Conference, SB 40 - The United Nation Climate Change Conference took place in Bonn, Germany from 4th to 15th June 2014. The negotiations encompassed the 40th sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), as well as a session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP). GWP co-convoked a side event together with the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WEFO), on the need for Governments to strengthen adaptation strategies and programmes and to apply scientific and engineering information to policy options

Table 1: Key GWP Global Events for 2014

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the global agenda

Outcome:

UN Open Working Group included a water goal within the proposed SDGs

Responsible stakeholders:

UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

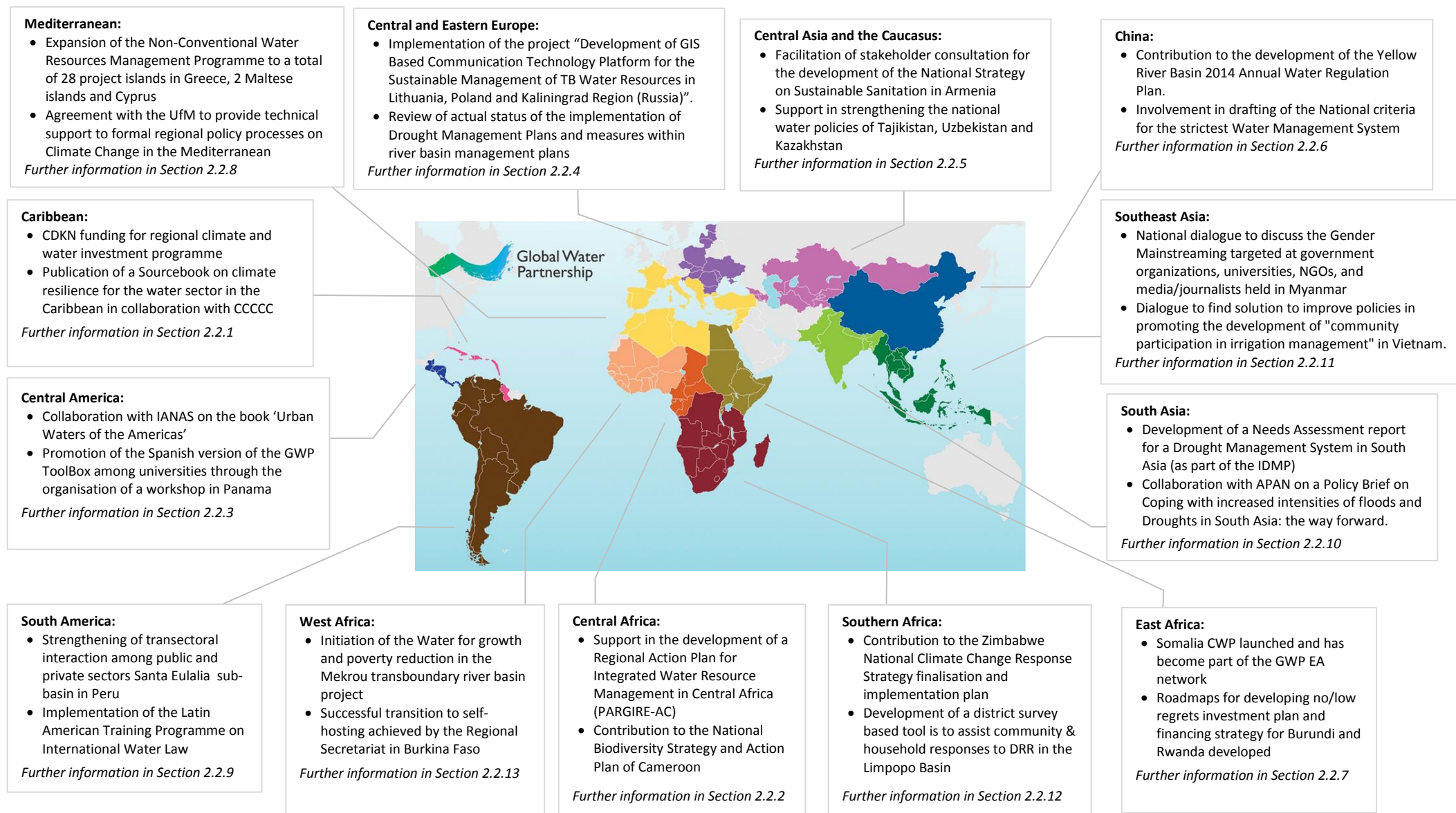
- 29 national stakeholder consultations on water in the post-2015 development agenda conducted and individual reports published
- Final synthesis report published and provided as direct input to the Open Working Group June meeting via UN-Water
- Follow up with each country involved in the national consultations encouraging meetings with governments to support a dedicated goal for water
- Successful High Level Panel undertaken in conjunction with UNSGAB during Singapore Water Week

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1.2.2 Regional agendas

(for further details see Section 2.2)

The following diagram displays the key 2014 highlights from each of the 13 GWP Regions. It should be noted that a wide range of results have been achieved at the regional level in 2014 which are not captured in the diagram. A more detailed description of progress within each individual region, including at country level, can be found in the referenced sections within the diagram.



1.2.3 Continental agendas

Pan-Africa

- The *Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)* in Africa has been implemented using a strong pan-African coordination element both in terms of operation and political ownership from the African Union and African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW). This has enabled, for example, pan-African capacity building, knowledge exchange and embedding of individual projects within the framework of the AMCOW work programme.
- The pan-African *Strengthening International Transboundary Waters in Africa (SITWA)* project has, through European Commission sourced funding, provided support to the African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO) in the strengthening of its governance structures and development of a 10-year ANBO strategy. This is in response to the recommendations of the Tekateka Committee which recommended the strengthening of ANBO as a fully African-owned body representative of transboundary river/lake basin organizations at continental level.
- A coordinated approach was initiated among the five African GWP regions and GWPO in the involvement and contribution to Africa Water Week 2014 in Dakar, Senegal. GWP took the lead on the themes *Water and Disaster Risk Management, Water Resources Management for Sustainable Development and Wastewater Management and Water Quality*

Pan-Asia

- Ongoing support to the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) through, for example, the facilitation of a Stakeholder Consultation Meeting to finalise the APAN Synthesis Report for 2013 and organisation of national consultations on the joint APAN-GWP initiative *Emerging and Critical Issues of Climate Change Adaptation*.
- Initiation of the finalisation of the Metaguidelines for Water and Climate Change in the Asia-Pacific, which will be a joint publication with the Asia-Pacific Water Forum and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Pan-Latin America/Caribbean

- An *International Water Law* workshop was organised for government officials from water agencies and other institutions responsible for water management at local or national level from countries across South and Central America with the aim of developing skills in shaping water legislations in countries, providing advice in transboundary water negotiations and future treaties, etc. The workshop sparked significant interest among participants with follow-up events subsequently organised/planned at transboundary and national levels across the region.

1.2.4 Thematic and Cross-cutting Areas

(for further details see Section 2.1)

Climate Resilience

GWP's work under the theme *climate resilience* was largely conducted through the implementation of a portfolio of projects under the *Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)*. As included in the GWP 2014 workplan, a total of 24 individual projects were either initiated or ongoing during 2014 under the following WACDEP sub-programmes:

- WACDEP Africa (15 projects)
- WACDEP Asia (3 projects)
- WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean (3 projects)
- WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) (4 projects)

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In addition, GWPO-led initiatives continued at the global level most notably through contributions to the UNDP/UNEP National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP) and collaboration with WMO on the global support programmes for the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and the Associated Programme for Flood Management (APFM).

Significant results achieved under WACDEP in 2014 include:

- **WACDEP Africa:** Validated assessment of the current water management and climate resilience situation in the Volta River Basin and contribution to the elaboration of the Volta Basin Authority's (VBA) Master Plan on sustainable development and management of water resources and climate.
- **WACDEP Asia:** Implementation of a demonstration project to improve water infrastructure, reduce land degradation and increase water quality for irrigation in small communities located in the mountain zones of Armenia through the construction of decentralised wastewater management solutions.
- **WACDEP Latin America and the Caribbean:** As part of the strengthening of the CIMHAC platform (Centro de Integración Meteorológica e Hidrológica de América Central), a workshop on the calculation and use of the Standard Precipitation Index was carried out in coordination with El Comité Regional de Recursos Hidráulicos (CRRH) and GWP/WMO-IDMP.
- **IDMP:** Fully operational IDMP jointly with WMO supporting regional and country level approaches for an integrated management of droughts. Results include the publication and application of National Drought Management Policy Guidelines and the review of Drought Management Plan implementation in Eastern Europe.
- **WACDEP Global:** Submissions on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and GWP work on water and adaptation were made to the UNFCCC to promote coherence on water and position GWP as a key actor for water and adaptation.
- **WACDEP Global:** In collaboration with UNICEF, production of a Strategic Framework for WASH and Climate Resilient Development based on the AMCOW/GWP Strategic Framework.

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the Climate Resilience theme

Outcome:

Adoption of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) of Zimbabwe

Responsible stakeholders:

Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Responsibility for the water section of the Strategy which was partially informed through WACDEP facilitated consultations with non-water sectors (agriculture, energy, etc.)
- Contribution to the in the 2nd National Consultative Workshop on the Draft National Climate Change Response Strategy
- Commitment to develop an investment planning process around the NCCRS

Transboundary Waters

The 2014 GWP workplan had a strong focus on transboundary water issues. This included continued IWRM support in key cross-border river basins, such as the Danube, Drin, Limpopo and Aral Sea, as well as new initiatives and projects, for example the *Strengthening International Transboundary Waters in Africa (SITWA)* project and the *Initiation of the Water for growth and poverty reduction in the Mekrou*

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transboundary river basin project. In addition, one global and two regional *International Water Law* training events were planned.

The implementation of the above led to the achievement of the following results under the Transboundary theme in 2014:

- **Southern Africa:** Through the climate change adaptation/resilience component of the SADC-GIZ transboundary water management programme, GWP Southern Africa commissioned and reviewed water financing and investment studies in 14 SADC countries as input into the 4th Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) development process currently being conceptualised through regional, RBO and member state consultations
- **North Africa:** Following up to the International Roundtable on Transboundary Water Resources Management in the Southern Mediterranean and responding to the request expressed in June 2013 by the Arab Ministerial Water Council, the Workshop “Legal frameworks for cooperation on transboundary waters – Key aspects and opportunities for the Arab countries” was organised in Tunisia
- **Dniester River Basin (Moldova, Ukraine):** Dniester River Reservoir Simulation Modelling through the *Climate Change and Security in the Dniester River Basin* project
- **Pan-Africa (SITWA project):** Preparation and facilitation of regional stakeholder input to the draft 10-year strategy and a detailed 5-year action plan of the African Network of Basin Organizations (ANBO), capacity building activities on sustainable RBO financing and data management, identification of RBOs needs in the fields of IWRM, infrastructures, climate change.

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the Transboundary theme

Outcome:

Finalisation of the process of ratification of the Agreement for the establishment of the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM)

Responsible stakeholders:

Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM)

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Implementation of the Resilience in the Limpopo Basin (RESILIM) programme in 2013 and 2014 to improve transboundary management between the countries of the Limpopo River Basin
- Ongoing work to overcome institutional challenges and support basin decision-making processes

Urbanisation

Planned activities under the urbanisation theme were largely centred on building the foundations for a more substantial programme under which more defined urban water management projects could be developed in the latter years of the Strategy. As such, progress in 2014 concerns the development of a set of Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) training modules (due for completion in January 2015) and the establishment of partnerships at global and local levels. In addition, regional activities continued to be implemented where urban water management had previously been identified as a priority such as Central America and Eastern Europe.

Noteworthy results achieved in 2014 include:

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- **Global:** Partnership between GWP, the Patel College for Global Sustainability (PCGS) and the Water Partnership Program of the World Bank (WPP-WB) to develop and utilise IUWM Diagnostic and Planning modules
- **Mediterranean:** Organisation of the National Consultation on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management in Malta in the framework of the National Water Management Plan for the Maltese Islands in collaboration with the Maltese Ministry for Energy and Health
- **Mongolia:** Establishment of political commitment to initiate an integrated approach to urban water management in Mongolian cities.
- **DR Congo:** Support to the African Water Facility in the drafting of Terms of Reference for the improvement of water management in the City of Kinshasa.

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the Urbanisation theme

Outcome:

Local Adaptation Plan of Lamatar Village, Nepal

Responsible stakeholders:

Lamatar Village Development Committee (VDC); Lalitpur District, Nepal

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Publication of training material on adaptation activities related to water resources for the development and implementation of Local Adaptation Plans
- Organisation of training workshops for local communities to raise awareness and build the capacity of the local people to address the adverse effects of climate change on water resources
- Identification, prioritisation and costing of immediate local adaptation needs
- Preparation of the Local Adaptation Plan of Lamatar Village in collaboration with the VDC
- Ongoing support in raising funds for plan implementation

Food and Water Security

The GWP 2014 workplan included a relatively ambitious set of activities under the theme of food security which was yet to be established as a clear focus area of GWP despite the well-established links between ongoing IWRM work and agriculture. The workplan was partially achieved and the work has formed a good basis to build upon in 2015. However, there is still a need for greater coherence on the topic of food security across the network in order to package ongoing initiatives in a way that can be used to take advantage of existing opportunities for project development.

Results achieved in 2014 include:

- **Global:** Signing of an MoU with the French Water Partnership with a strong focus on food security
- **Caucasus and Central Asia:** Implementation of six demonstration projects on innovative technologies for crop irrigation and land treatment in Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan.
- **South Asia:** Capacity development trainings of farmers in the use of innovative rain water harvesting and efficient irrigation technologies in Pakistan
- **Central America:** Joint publication between FAO and GWP Central America entitled *Technologies for Sustainable Use of Water: A contribution to Food Security and Climate Change Adaptation*.

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the Food and Water Security theme

Outcome:

Observer status gained at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) along with membership of the Advisory Board

Responsible stakeholders:

Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Commitment by GWP to engage in the CFS theme for food security and water in 2015

Energy and Water Security

The development of this thematic dimension and related work stream progressed steadily during 2014. However, the lack of seed funds necessary to boost a coherent set of funded activities at regional/country level and encourage further project development has prevented the development of global and regional programmes as anticipated in the 2014 workplan. A thematic approach on Water and Energy Security was however drafted and is in an advanced stage and GWP actively engaged in a number of global and regional activities, discussions, events and fora, at various levels during 2014. In addition, the high priority of energy-water issues in certain regions/countries meant that progress on this topic was apparent.

Results achieved in 2014 include:

- **Global:** The video *Connecting Water and Energy - Water and energy are inseparable* was produced along with a Briefing Note on Water and Energy to draw attention to the links between water and energy in the context of World Water Day 2014
- **East Africa:** Implementation of the demonstration project *Enhancing climate resilience of communities in Bugesera* (Rwanda and Burundi) including the construction of biogas digesters and energy saving cook stoves
- **South Asia:** Completion of studies to assess the integrity in hydropower development processes in Nepal

Ecosystems and Water Security

In-line with the 2014 workplan, a Thematic Approach was prepared for ecosystems with the intention of proposing a set of activities to strengthen GWP's work around this topic at global and regional/national level. As with a number of other themes, despite the lack of projects specifically targeting ecosystems and water security, the cross-cutting nature of the topic means that GWP activities being implemented through the core programme and/or other thematic areas are regularly addressing ecosystem conservation and management. Examples of such work from 2014 include:

- **China:** Facilitation of exchange of the experiences regarding ecosystem management and compensation among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM as part of a *Pilot Project on Drinking Water Source to Protect Critical Watersheds in Dongjiang River Basin*
- **South Asia:** Formal organisations constituting local authorities and communities established to work on issues related to the Bolgoda wetland complex in collaboration with the Central Environmental Authority (CEA),

Example of a high-level outcome influenced under the Ecosystems theme

Outcome:

Cameroon National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

Responsible stakeholders:

Cameroon Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development

Key activities/outputs implemented by GWP:

- Contribution in the integration of water security and climate resilience into the NBSAP through facilitation of stakeholder consultation on water issues and the involvement of water experts

Cross-cutting Areas – Gender and Youth

The launch of the GWP gender strategy in 2014 was a significant milestone in GWP's increasing commitment to mainstreaming gender within the Network and playing a facilitative role at global and country levels on water and gender issues Post-2015. As part of this upscaling of efforts and resources, GWP has initiated the establishment of a global facilitating mechanism that will provide increased knowledge-sharing around gender mainstreaming across the network, enhance our gender targeted activities and enable additional opportunities to be taken. Key to this is the establishment of gender focal points across the 13 GWP regions, 8 of which (Southern Africa, West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, Central Europe, Mediterranean, Caribbean, South Asia) were already active during 2014.

Throughout 2014, GWP continued to work closely with the World Youth Parliament for Water on youth engagement and development of a youth strategy. GWP regions continue to remain interested in developing activities that directly engage youth and young professionals. As with gender, youth focal points are being established across the regions, initially to provide input into the youth strategy which is expected for 2015. So far 4 GWP regions have established youth focal points.

Results achieved in 2014 include:

- **Global:** GWP Gender Strategy completed and launched at Stockholm World Water Week
- **Global:** GWP Partnership with International Water Centre (IWC) in Australia to offer Masters scholarship for young women leaders from developing countries in IWRM
- **Global:** Initiation of the process to establish of Gender Focal Points in each GWP region
- **Pan-Africa:** Assessment of gender mainstreaming implementation in 28 African countries
- **Southeast Asia:** National dialogue to discuss the Gender Mainstreaming targeted at government organisations, universities, NGOs, and media/journalists held in Myanmar
- **Pan-Africa:** Launch of the WACDEP Young Water Professional Development Initiative. All WACDEP Countries now selected a Young Professional: in total 9 WACDEP Africa Young Professional comprising 3 men and 6 ladies aged between 24 and 34 years

1.2.5 Knowledge Management & Communications

(for further details see Section 2.3)

The use of knowledge management resources in 2014 focussed strongly on strengthening partnerships with relevant capacity building organisations, supporting the participation of candidates in educational courses, promotion and demonstrated use of the GWP ToolBox, and the publication of knowledge products at the global, regional and national levels.

In total more than 150 university lecturers (from 59 universities) and 40 junior researchers and students have participated in IWRM courses organised in collaboration with academic GWP partners. Preliminary

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results show that 1/3 of universities and training institutions in the Caribbean, West Africa, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, and Indonesia made use of the Toolbox and GWP knowledge products in education curriculum immediately after the workshops. The graduates from these universities will gain tools to provide multidisciplinary education crucial for cross-sector integration. As a side impact (non-intended) regional experts have been mobilised to contribute to regional Technical Focus Papers that document experiences of IWRM implementation.

More specific results achieved in 2014 include:

- **Global:** MoU signed with UNESCO-IHE
- **Global:** Support provided for 23 candidates to participate in the following courses:
 - International Water Law training at Dundee University, UK (9 candidates)
 - Online course on Integrated and Adaptive Water Resources Planning, Management and Governance at McGill University, Canada (11 candidates)
 - MSc. studies at the International Water Centre in Australia (3 female candidates selected in the context of future women leaders)
- **Global:** 7 Knowledge sharing and Toolbox workshops organised targeted at participants in Central America, Southern Africa, China, Southeast Asia, East Africa, Caribbean and Central Asia, and involving more than 80 universities.
- **Global/Regional/National:** Approximately 140 knowledge products developed including two Technical Focus Papers, two TEC Background Papers, 10 ToolBox case studies and 29 Country Consultation reports on the post-2015 development agenda.

Communications

Illustration: Progress in using Social media

Social media is rapidly expanding, more and more people are active in social media networks of some kind, not just in their private capacity but also in their professional capacity.

In November 2014, GWP has a **Twitter feed with around 2,700 followers** and a **Facebook page with close to 30,000 followers**.

By strategically planning, organizing, and monitoring GWP's social media efforts - targeting the right people, using the right hashtags, listing the right content – in 2014, GWP has managed to reach out to relevant target audiences on Twitter (in particular) and on Facebook, and has significantly increased its engagement with other organizations and stakeholders. This has been very effective in big events such as World Water Week in Stockholm and World Water Summit (organized by the Economist) in the UK.

GWP Twitter and Facebook accounts: 1 January – 6 November 2014

Twitter

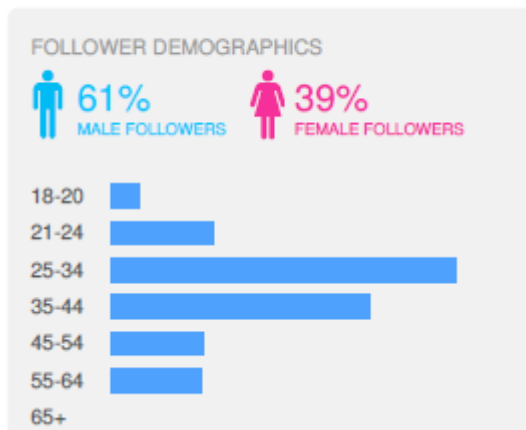


Interactions: the total number of GWP Twitter Mentions/Retweets, and Facebook likes, shares, and comments.

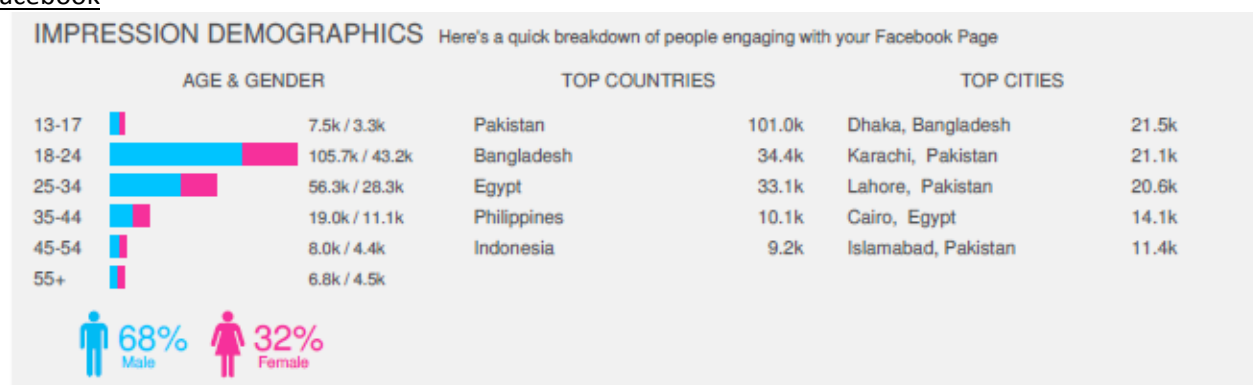
Unique users: the number of people who created the above interactions.

Impressions: Combined number of potential viewers that saw GWP content on Twitter and Facebook.

TWITTER STATS across all Twitter accounts



Facebook



1.3 Consolidated Results

Overall progress in implementing the GWP Strategy 2014-2019 in terms of the full GWP results chain is presented in this section. Detailed monitoring data and narrative progress reviews are provided in Section 2, for GWPO, including specific information for the eight priority thematic and cross-cutting areas, and for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships.

A summary of progress achieved, as measured using the GWP results framework data reported within the organisation as a whole, is as follows:

- 31 tangible **key water governance outcomes** have been identified in 2014 (see Section 1.3.1)
- Out of the 401 **progress markers** identified for the current Strategy period (the desired change in boundary actors over the five year period), more than 50% were to some extent addressed in the first year with around 15% of these achieving 'significant change' (see Section 1.3.2)
- The set of **activities / outputs** recorded in 2014 has been profiled along the categories identified earlier (incl. process facilitation, capacity development, awareness raising) (see Section 1.3.3)
- **Logframe indicator** targets were met, or surpassed, in 10 out of the 17 indicators for which targets were set and results actively monitored in 2014 (see Section 1.3.5)

In this section we summarise monitoring data and information resulting from the various M&E processes prepared by the Network under GWP's hybrid Outcome-Mapping / Traditional RBM M&E system. We assess the overall progress made in implementing the 2014-2019 GWP Strategy following the results-framework summarised in Annex A. Progress is presented in the following five sections:

1. At the highest level of results monitoring and reporting, Section 1.3.1 summarises the main *changes and water governance outcomes* reported by all GWP entities in 2014.
2. Section 1.3.2 provides the assessment of Outcome Mapping *progress markers* – i.e. the *goal posts* on the way to achieving major IWRM outcomes.
3. Section 1.3.3 provides activity-level information on the type and thematic focus of activities undertaken by the GWP network in 2014.
4. Section 1.3.4 consists of a datasheet summarising the data presented in Sections 1.3.1-1.3.3 in numerical format
5. Section 1.3.5 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) logframe results for 2014.

On the whole, the data presented in the above sub-sections suggests that there is a good basis to conclude that the GWP work can be *plausibly linked* to the delivery of results supporting the achievement of the GWP Strategy. This will be demonstrated in the following sections.

1.3.1 Monitored Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP's main outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements, GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes, occur in "**change areas**" which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum.

A comprehensive classification of these "change areas" and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

- A. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- B. The **institutional arrangements**; and
- C. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

There is a great diversity of **change areas** and related key water governance outcomes. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

Table 2 below shows the number of tangible key water governance outcomes directly fostered by GWP intervention at the country, regional and global levels for:

- i) 2014 alone (see also Table 3);
- ii) The 2009-2013 Strategy period; and
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

Table 2 provides details of the different outcomes recorded in 2014. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2014*.¹

¹ We are still in a process of fully documenting the background for each of these outcomes.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2014

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2014	2009-2013 Strategy	Total since 1998
A	Enabling Environment ²	11	53	102
B	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	8	45	107
C	Management Instruments ³	13	80	140
Total:		32	178	349

Table 2: GWP key water governance outcomes clustered according the IWRM ToolBox classification

It should be noted that, with the exception of a limited number of outcome categories that are included in the GWP logframe (see Section 1.3.5), numerical targets are not set for key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP.

² Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives

³ For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2014

Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Open Working Group included a water goal within the proposed SDGs (A1.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgement and reference to GWP in UN-Water publication on Coordination of Water Actions at the Country Level (B1.11) Observer status gained at the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) along with membership of the Advisory Board (B1.11) 	
Caucasus & Central Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Armenia</i>: The Strategic Perspective Development Program for 2014-2025 (A1.02) <i>Georgia</i>: Ratification of the Protocol on Water and Health (A1.02) <i>Uzbekistan</i>: Updated Water Vision (A1.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Armenia</i>: Improvement of water infrastructure to reduce lands degradation and increase water quality used for irrigation in small communities located in upper watersheds (C3.02) <i>Armenia</i>: National Strategy on Sustainable Sanitation (C2.01) <i>Region</i>: Agreement on Information and Analytical Provision for IWRM in the Aral Sea Basin and Establishment of the Interstate Information Exchange (C8.01)
Central Africa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: ECCAS signs letter of commitment to hydromet strategy (B1.11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cameroon</i>: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (C2.01) <i>Cameroon</i>: National Adaptation Plan (C2.01) <i>Region</i>: Regional Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management in Central Africa (PARGIRE-AC) (C2.02)
Central America	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Costa Rica</i>: New Water Bill (A2.01) <i>Region</i>: VIII Conference of Water Resources Legislators - Declaration of San Salvador (A2.03) 		
Caribbean			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: Strategic framework for the Caribbean: A Sourcebook to achieve development resilient to climate change (C8.01)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>China</i>: Shaanxi province's annual budget (A3.01) <i>China</i>: Criteria for the strictest Water Management System of Shaanxi Province (A2.01) <i>China</i>: National criteria for the strictest Water Management System (A2.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>China</i>: Yellow River Basin 2014 annual water regulation plan (C6.01)
East Africa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: Enhanced climate resilience of communities in Bugesera (B1.09) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Burundi</i>: The document 'Mechanisms for integrating water security and climate resilience into national development plans' validated (C8.02)
Mediterranean			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: DIKTAS Strategic Action Programme (C2.02)
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Malawi</i>: Official launch of the NAP process (A1.03) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: Finalization of the process of ratification of the Agreement for the establishment of LIMCOM (B1.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Zimbabwe</i>: National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (C2.01)
South Asia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sri Lanka</i>: The Nilwala Upper Catchment Action Group (B1.04) <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Institutional arrangement established on Urban Wetland (B1.04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Sri Lanka</i>: Coordinating mechanism related to integrating IWRM, and SDG by integrating it with CCCIM (C8.02) <i>Nepal</i>: Local Adaptation Plan of Lamatar VDC (Village Development Committee) (C2.01)
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>: Ratification of the 1997 UN Convention on transboundary waters (A1.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Region</i>: The establishment of the Mono River Basin Authority (MBA) (B1.02) 	

Table 3: GWP outcomes reported during 2014 (Note: ToolBox category number with which the outcomes are associated is provided in brackets)

1.3.2 Monitored Change Processes

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has, as for the last Strategy period, committed to embed *Outcome Mapping*⁴ as its approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work (see also Annex A). An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct attribution of indirect outcomes is not possible in organisations such as GWP. Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes. *Results* have been planned and are being assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the *influence* on the *boundary actors*⁵ with whom GWP is working to effect change. For GWP, the *boundary actors* are, for example, national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, etc.

The assessment of the Outcome Mapping *progress markers* provides some indication of overall progress as the implementation of the Strategy progresses. The progress markers may be considered the *goal posts* along the way to addressing the Outcome Challenges identified in the 2014-2016 three-year work programmes. Some 400 progress markers have been identified for the 2014-2019 Strategy period. As part of the review of progress for 2014, GWP global and regional entities have made an analysis of the pre-identified progress markers according to the following 3 levels:

/	Some linkage can be reported with a key <i>boundary actor</i> , mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)
+	A change process is identified. While not fully implemented, the direct link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)
++	A significant change can be reported. The influences/ processes leading to this change are worth reporting, including the direct link to GWP activities (90%)
	No change reported

Assessments of the various entities within the organisation, globally and regionally, are presented in Section 2.

Figure 1 presents a summary of the progress markers assessment for the organisation as a whole split by the three strategic goals. The results show that 10% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with approximately half having been assessed as either ‘a change process is identified’ (23%) or ‘some linkage can be reported’ (25%). This leaves 42% of all progress markers that have yet to be addressed.

⁴ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.
⁵ *Boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

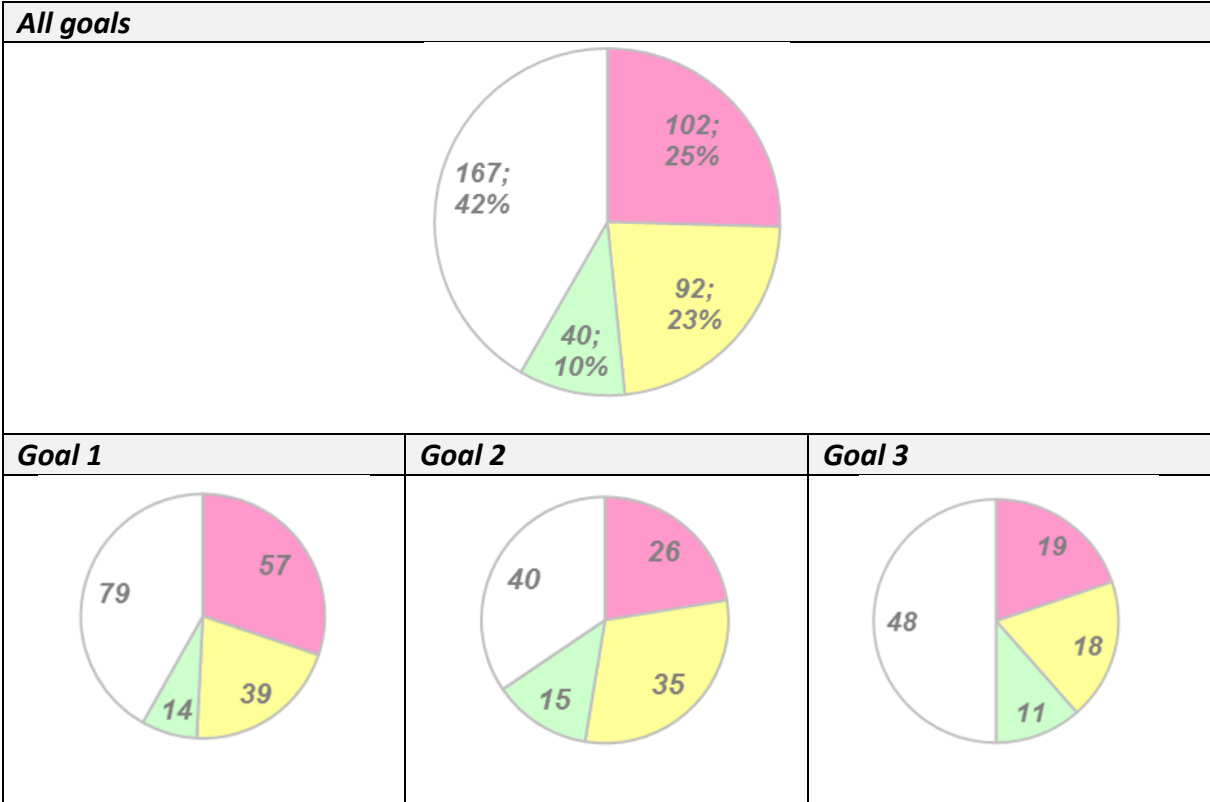


Figure 1: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers 2014

Bearing in mind that the progress markers have been selected for the 6-year strategy period, it is not surprising to see that close to half have not been addressed to date. Sets of progress markers are in many cases selected as a sequence of milestones with one leading to the next over a period of time. Under such circumstances, the progress markers at the end of the sequence would not be expected to be addressed until later in the strategy period.

For example, in the case of GWP’s planned contribution to the SDG process, progress markers have been set that measure desired change in both the short-term (The UN Open Working Group for the SDGs propose a dedicated water goal in September 2014) and the long-term (Number of countries supported by GWP engaged in [SDG] implementation actions is increased). In the case of the former, significant change is of course expected in year 1 of the strategy period whereas in the latter change would not be expected until after implementation of the SDGs has commenced (post-2015).

1.3.3 Monitored Activities and Outputs

The statistics below give an overview of the type of activities and outputs implemented by GWP as well as the proportion of these that relate to the six themes and two cross-cutting areas identified in the GWP Strategy. The data is based on the information items reported in the GWP Monthly Reports (i.e. the number of “hits”).

The information is presented in two charts (Figure 2) that show the number/proportion of *hits* reported by GWP entities on a monthly basis during 2014 that:

- a) Represent the type of activities implemented (radar chart); and
- b) Relate to the six themes and two cross-cutting areas (pie chart).

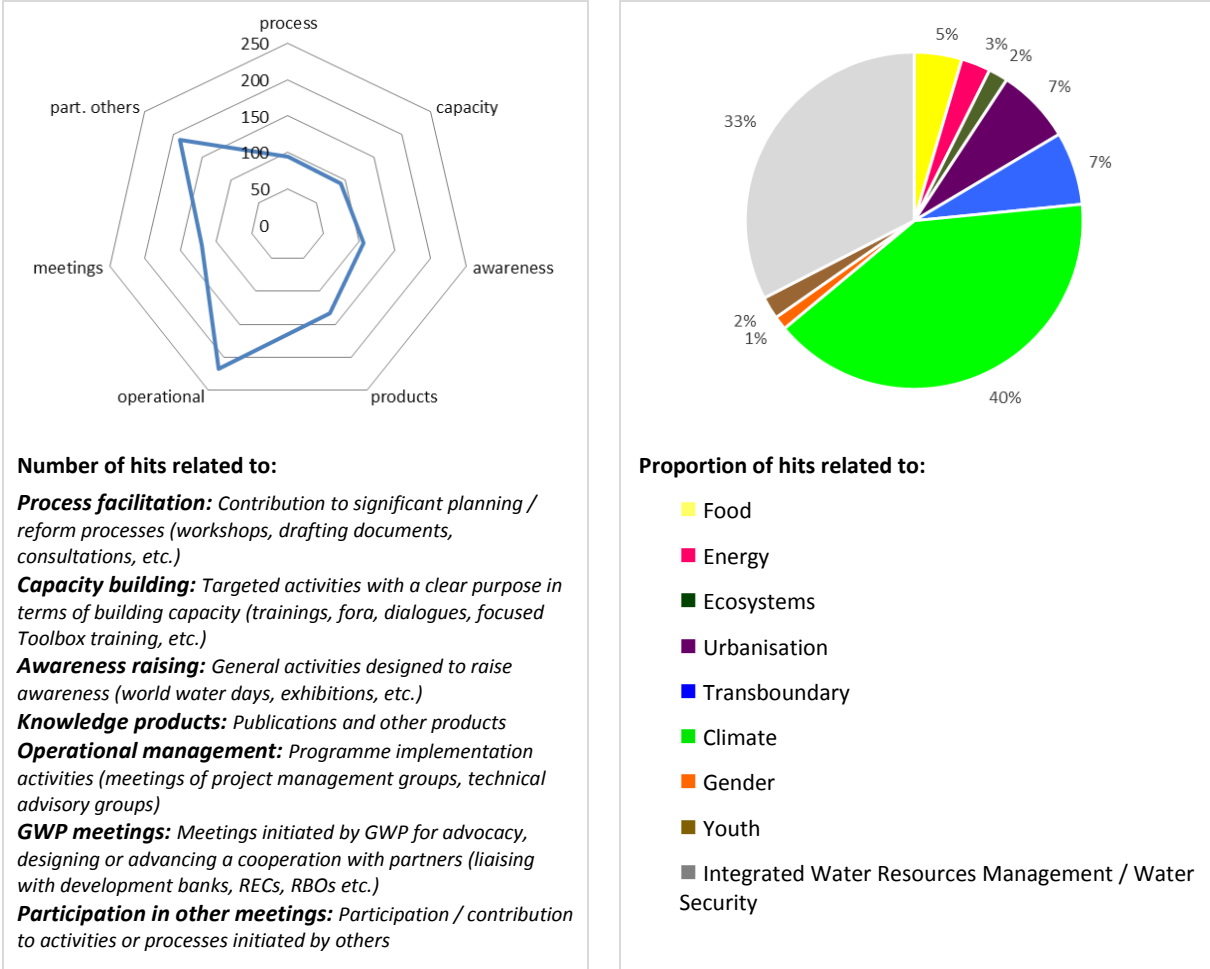


Figure 2: Number and proportion of hits reported by GWP entities by activity type and theme

1.3.4 Monitored data: Summary Sheet

A summary of all monitored outcome, progress marker and activity/output information for the organisation as a whole is provided in the datasheet presented below. Individual datasheets for the 13 regions and GWPO can be found in Section 2. An explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex B. (Note: The categories for 'Impact' and 'Inputs' will be completed at a later date)

IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED		
Value Added (proxy €):													
Beneficiaries (NB):													
Investments (leverage):													
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF							
Value Added (proxy €):													
Beneficiaries (NB):													
Investments (leverage):													
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED		
A Policies		9	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	
B Institutional roles		8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
C Management Instruments		11	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
2014-to date		Total	28	3	3	4	1	1	0	4	3	0	
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF							
A Policies		0	0	0	0	0	1						
B Institutional roles		1	0	2	0	1							
C Management Instruments		2	0	2	0	0							
2014-to date		Total	3	0	4	0	2						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)													
2014-to date													
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)											
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)											
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)											
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)													
2014-to date													
INPUTS (Budgets)		ALL	a_GLOB	CAC	CAF	CAM	CAR	CEE	CHI	EAF	MED		
Budget (€):													
2014-todate													
		SAF	SAM	SAS	SEA	WAF							
Budget (€):													

1.3.5 GWP Logframe: Progress against targets set in 2014

In addition to the outcome mapping methodology to M&E described in the previous sections, GWP also uses a results-based M&E component with the aim of establishing a unique mix of qualitative and quantitative monitoring indicators and targets. This combined or hybrid approach enables the organisation to continue to analyse progress based on observed changes in the behaviour of boundary actors and water governance mechanisms, while at the same time being in a position to set quantified targets against a set of common indicators.

The logical framework consists of a series of impact, outcome and output indicators derived according to the overall ambitions of the organisation in-line with its strategic goals. More specifically the logframe contains the following:

- **2 Impact indicators** based upon the GWP vision that measure the socio-economic and environmental benefits derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active. These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* solved.
- **7 key water governance outcome indicators** based upon the GWP mission and associated outcomes that measure the governance improvements introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements occur in “change areas” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum and can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.
- **16 Output indicators** that measure the services and products delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors). There is a great diversity of services and products: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge products and capacity building materials; guidelines and procedures; networking and partnerships tools etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

As part of the planning process for the new Strategy period, targets have been set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels for 2014-2016⁶. Results are being monitored against these targets on an annual basis as the new strategy period proceeds.

The GWP logframe including the targets set for 2014 and the results achieved is presented below, including illustrative examples of the type of results reported. In addition, Figure 3 shows a breakdown of these targets and results by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO.

⁶ See the GWP Work Programme for 2014-2016

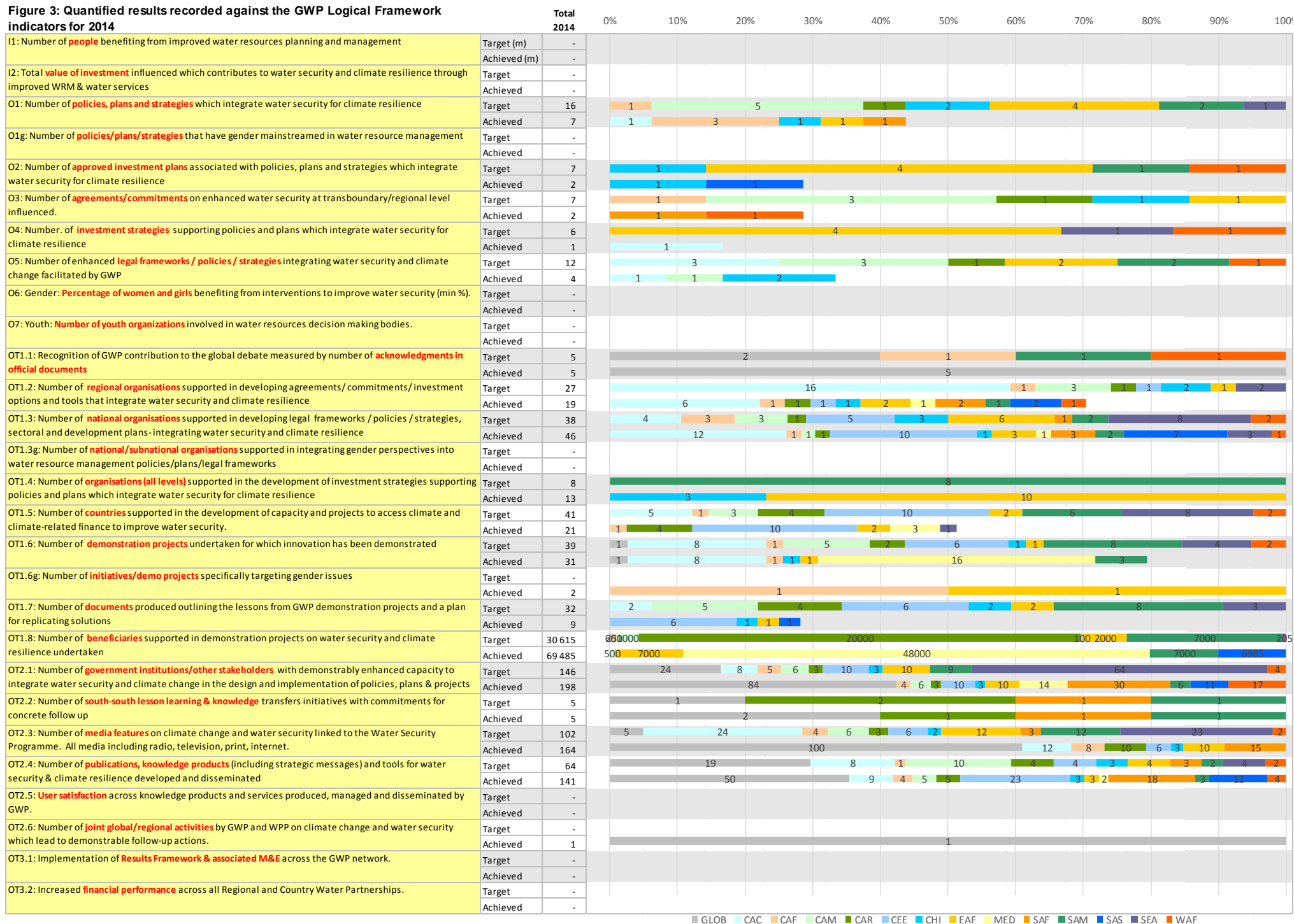
GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2014

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	-	-	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	-	-	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	16	7	Cameroon: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Zimbabwe: National Climate Change Response Strategy
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	-	-	
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	7	2	Nepal: Local Adaptation and Investment Plan of Lamatar China: Shaanxi province's annual budget
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	7	2	Finalization of the process of ratification of the Agreement for the establishment of LIMCOM
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	6	1	Kazakhstan: National Water Resources Management Program for 2014-2020
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	12	4	Costa Rica: New Water Bill Georgia: Ratification of the Protocol on Water and Health
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	-	-	
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.	-	-	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	5	5	Global: Acknowledgement and reference to GWP in UN-Water publication on Coordination of Water Actions at the Country Level
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	27	19	Limpopo River Basin: LIMCOM Caribbean: The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	38	46	Mozambique: National Directorate for Water Affairs Jamaica: Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	-	-	
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	8	13	China: Shaanxi Provincial Water Resources Department Rwanda: Ministry of Water and Environment
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	41	21	Burundi Cameroon
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	39	31	Malta: Non-Conventional Water Resources Management Armenia: Decentralised wastewater management
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	-	2	Enhance climate resilience of communities in Bugesera
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	32	9	Kagera Basin: Case study on Bugesera experience CEE: Progress reports from demonstration projects
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	30 615	69 485	Kagera Basin: Bugesera communities India: Communities benefitting from rehabilitated water storage tanks
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	146	198	Peru: National Water Authority (ANA) Ghana: National Development Planning Commission (NDPC)

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	5	5	WACDEP Caribbean and Africa Regional Days meeting
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	102	150+	World Water Day press releases
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	64	141	CEE: Report on review of the current status of implementation of the Drought Management Plans and measures
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	-	-	
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	-	1	Collaboration with WPP on IUWM training modules
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.	-	-	
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.	-	-	

Figure 3: Quantified results recorded against the GWP Logical Framework indicators for 2014



2 Detailed progress and results

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2014 for each entity within the GWP Network:

1. Global coordination of 8 thematic and cross-cutting areas
2. Regional water partnerships – 13
3. GWPO Secretariat and Technical Committee

Information for the 13 Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO/TEC is presented in three parts:

- A narrative description of Planned vs. Actual progress consisting of:
 - A summary of activities presented in the 2014 Workplan (column 1 of the table)
 - A summary of the actual progress during the year against the workplan (column 2 of the table)
 - A critical commentary including the most important challenges-faced, lessons-learned and recommendations (final section of the table)
- A datasheet (the “dashboard”) showing the outcomes, progress markers and activities/outputs recorded in 2014 (an explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex B)
- Logframe targets and results for 2014

Information for the 6 thematic areas is presented in two parts (note that neither a “dashboard” nor logframe targets/results are provided for the thematic and cross-cutting areas):

- A narrative description of Planned vs. Actual progress (as described above for the 13 regions and GWPO/TEC)
- A graphical breakdown of implemented activities (“hits” from the monthly reports, see Section 1.3.3 above) reported under the particular theme by:
 - Number of activities related to the theme by region/global (bar chart)
 - Number of activities related to the theme by activity type (radar chart)

Information for the 2 cross-cutting areas (*gender* and *youth*) is presented solely in graphical form.

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2.1 By thematic areas

2.1.1 Climate resilience and Water Security

THEME: CLIMATE RESILIENCE	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update the GWP Manual on WCP to align it with the new GWP global strategy. The WCP manual provides guidance on programming, reporting and implementation of the WCP programmes across the 13 GWP regions. Prepare 2013 Annual report on WCP and 2014 quarterly progress reports on WCP and coordinate internal GWPO review meetings Organise a WCP global coordinating meeting to support GWP regions in programme implementation, exchange experiences, lessons and address potential challenges Represent GWP in key global event/processes on climate change adaptation such as UNFCCC, AGWA, World Bank (WPP), WMO and others Develop briefing notes and information packages on the WCP projects and policy briefs on water under the UNFCCC Support development of a Thematic Supplement on water to the UNFCCC NAPs technical Guideline- Support coordination of GWP work on national adaptation plans working closely with UNFCCC, UNDP, GEF, UNEP, FAO and WHO- Support GWPO Network Operations Team, GWP Regions and countries to enhance their understanding of the NAPs process and identify opportunities for synergies Support coordination of GWP work with UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and Nairobi work programme and the work programme on loss and damage. Specific tasks: Keep track of the development under the UNFCCC around water in particular under the NWP, Loss & Damage as well as the National Adaptation Committee Coordinate GWP inputs to the UNFCCC and Adaptation Committee as may be required Support coordination of publication climate risk management Framework for Caribbean and Asia in collaboration with CDKN building on the Africa experience in developing a framework for AMCOW and African Union Support coordination of GWP work with UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and Nairobi work programme and the work programme on loss and damage. Convene GWP events during the UNFCCC negotiations 	<p>Regional WACDEPs are implemented in all GWP regions. WACDEP launched in Southeast Asia in January.</p> <p>Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) fully operational as a joint initiative of GWP and WMO. IDMP in the Horn of Africa and West Africa launched and work on South Asia Drought Monitoring System started. GWP and WMO jointly publish as part of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) National Drought Management Policy Guidelines.</p> <p>Refocusing of WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management on implementation of integrated flood management in policy and practice with its extensive expertise and well-established HelpDesk, as the delivery mechanism, to strengthen through the GWP network capacities to address climate extremes.</p> <p>GWP advocated the role of integrated approaches to water management in promoting coherence on adaptation under the UNFCCC. GWP provided regular advice to the UNFCCC secretariat, the UNFCCC Adaptation Committee. GWP developed a draft water supplement to the UNFCCC guidelines for NAPs.</p> <p>GWP actively contributes through work on climate, flood and drought management to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The joint GWP/WMO programmes on flood (APFM) and drought (IDMP) recognized as the GWP/WMO Joint Office on Climate and Water of the GFCS.</p> <p>GWP supports the convening of the water community in the climate outlook forums in South Asia (SASCOF) and in the first ever national climate outlook forum in Mozambique for an exchange between information providers and users.</p> <p>GWP leads the development of the water and disaster risk management brief for the Preparatory Committee of the Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep track of the development of climate finance under the UNFCCC; in particular the operationalization of the Green Climate Fund (GFC), fundraising modalities of the Adaptation Fund (AF), Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) 	<p>Jointly with SIWI, OECD and other AGWA partners, GWP convened a side event at the 2014 World Water Week on Water and Energy in Global climate policy: How to increase coherence and ensure effectiveness.</p> <p>Jointly with WMO and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WEFO), GWP convened a side event at the UNFCCC negotiations in June on the need for Governments to strengthen adaptation strategies and programmes.</p> <p>GWP signed an MoU with UNDP-GEF and continues collaborating with UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO and other partners on the NAP Global Support Programme to advance national adaptation plans in LDCs.</p> <p>GWP participates in a workshop on enhancing the Nairobi Work Programme, and leads a publication on water adaptation case studies together with the NWP and other water organisations.</p> <p>GWP and CDKN supported the development of a strategic framework for the Caribbean, a <i>Sourcebook to achieve development resilient to climate change</i> launched in 2014.</p> <p>In collaboration with UNICEF, GWP developed a Strategic Framework for WASH and Climate Resilient Development, influenced by the AMCOW/GWP Strategic Framework.</p> <p>GWP take over the finalisation of the Metaguidelines for Water and Climate Change in the Asia-Pacific, which will be a joint publication with the Asia-Pacific Water Forum and ADB.</p> <p>GWP was accredited as an observer organization to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved

2014 was the year for scaling up the water, climate and development programme (WACDEP). Starting initially in Africa, WACDEP scaled up to cover all 13 GWP regions of GWP. All project management structures were in place by end of the first quarter. The programmes in Africa, Central and Eastern Europe were the most advanced. GWP South East Asia and China started with some delays but by mid-year, implementation was under way across all regions.

Global level climate activities expanded with GWP regularly invited by the UNFCCC secretariat to provide advice and support water related adaptation. New work streams were developed with UNICEF and collaboration activities with UNDP-GEF expanded in Africa and South Asia. The collaboration with CDKN also expanded from Africa to the Caribbean including south-south knowledge exchange between Africa and the Caribbean.

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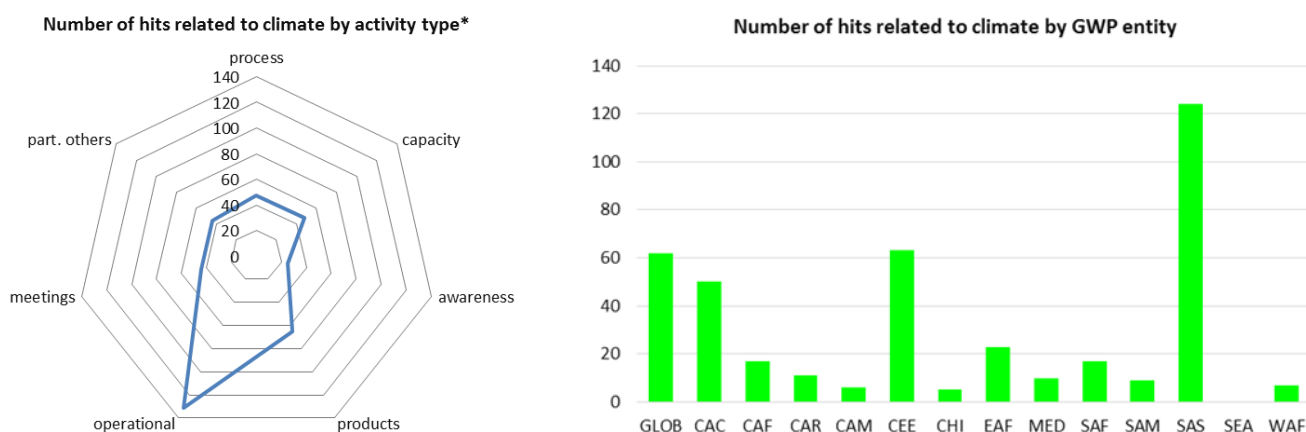
Accreditation as an observer with the Green Climate Fund was another milestone for GWP. This will help GWP to better understand how the global climate financing architecture is evolving and how to support countries access funds. Climate finance work with the African Development bank (Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA)) scaled up across Africa. Collaboration with the Asian Development Bank was initiated on guidelines for water and climate adaptation.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The short implementation time frame for the WACDEP due to the limited funding period presented huge challenge to GWP. Outside Africa, GWP regions had in essence 2014 as the implementation year for what ideally should be a 2-3 programme. RWPs developed programmes with budgets that were unrealistic. Large number of activities were developed that remained unimplemented by the third quarter. In Q 3, all RWPs revised their work plans and prioritised budgets to what is feasible in 2014.

While GWP is on target to deliver the results for the WACDEP worldwide, sustainability of the activities remain questionable. Sufficient time engagement is required with partners and government institutions to build capacity. A key lesson is that adequate time for implementation should be agreed with financing partners for programme implementation. Rushed time frames affect the sustainability of results and is not recommended.

A summary of activities implemented under the climate theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

Reported activities under the climate theme are largely the result of the WACDEP projects being implemented across all regions in 2014. The bulk of the activities are operational reflecting overall project set-up and management. This is to be expected as many of the WACDEP projects, particularly those outside of the GWP African regions, were in the first full year of implementation and therefore included substantial administrative and project facilitation activity. However, a significant number of activities were also reported under the remaining activity types which shows how the WACDEP projects have progressed during 2014 and are now contributing to high level processes.

THEME: FACILITATING TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP is represented in strategic fora promoting cooperation in trans-boundary river basins and involving GWP partners into the process, • UN WC and UN ECE WC TFP and policy briefs are developed and distributed at global events and among the partners, RWPs are actively participating in the process; • At least one global (Dundee) and two regional international water law training events are held (Latin America and Africa), • SITWA activities are well-progressing, existing MOU with CIWA to address critical transboundary issues in water resources development and management in Africa is functioning, • Mekrou project is advancing in cooperation with JRC, providing the background for other interventions and developments, • At least one application to the GEF financing is submitted, options for public-private partnership for transboundary waters under the GEF frameworks are explored, • Trans-boundary cooperation project ideas are developed and incorporated in ongoing programs for GWP regions and applied externally for resource mobilization, • Active interaction with the UN agencies, international and regional partners on transboundary issues resulting in raising GWP TW visibility and contributing to global TW agenda, • Inter-regional experience exchange among RWPs is initiated and at least one joint activity is carried out, • An operational strategy is developed/modified if needed and partly implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP is represented in strategic fora promoting cooperation – including UNECE, GEF/IWLEARN, bilateral/transboundary events. • UN WC and UN ECE WC TFP and policy briefs are delayed – moved to 2015 due to different reasons; • One global (Dundee) and one regional international water law training events are held (Latin America), developments in Africa are delayed due to SITWA implementation issues; • SITWA activities are progressing accordingly to the work plan, cooperation with CIWA to address critical transboundary issues in water resources development and management in Africa is progressing and even leading to potential costs-sharing and co-funding for TA activities, • Mekrou project is advancing in cooperation with JRC, providing the background for other interventions and developments, nexus exercise is added there in cooperation with JRC and UNECE; • Two GEF applications (IWLEARN, Drin) are submitted, one more is in the drafting stage (Kosovo); options for public-private partnership for transboundary waters under the GEF frameworks are explored, • Trans-boundary cooperation project ideas are developed and incorporated in ongoing programs for GWP regions and applied externally for resource mobilization – for example, TW nexus assessment in cooperation with UN ECE, • Active interaction with the UN agencies, international and regional partners on transboundary issues resulting in raising GWP TW visibility and contributing to global TW agenda on regular basis (new MOU for GNAIRBM, cooperation with UNECE and INBO on handbook for WWF etc.), • Inter-regional experience exchange among RWPs is put on hold due to budgetary issues, • An operational strategy is developed/modified and partly implemented.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Most of the planned activities are implemented – and there is a high interest from the RWPs and CWPs to work on transboundary issues, as well as from international and regional partners to cooperate with GWP</p>	

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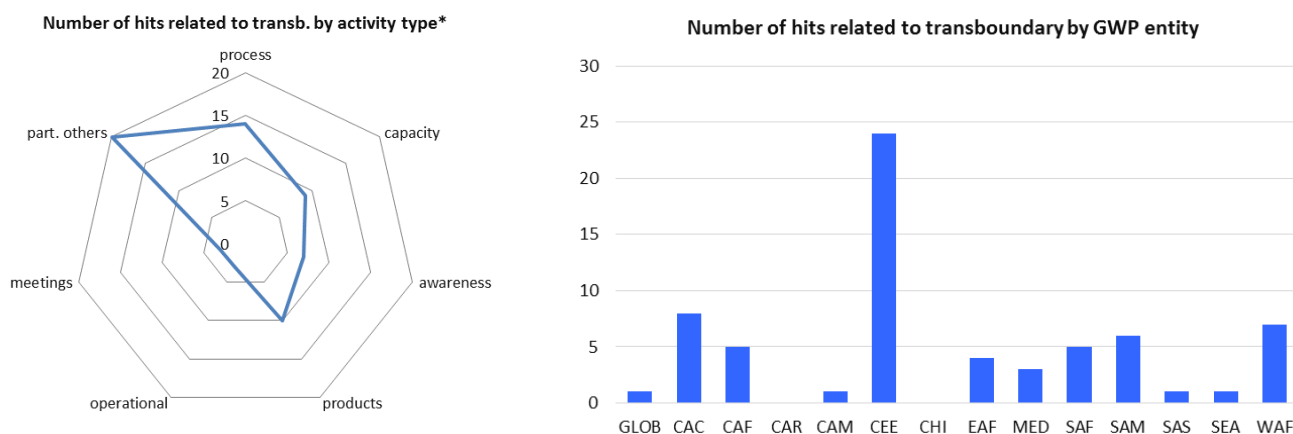
network. However, as in some cases transboundary issues may be political, the combination of other topics in transboundary context might provide the entry for follow up developments. On the global level, the entry into the force of the NY Convention was remarkable achievement – so GWP should address coordination issues between two existing frameworks and build national and regional capacities to develop transboundary cooperation under new circumstances and possibilities. International Water Law activities provide an excellent base for this.

Cooperation with the GEF IW and UNDP may lead to further on project development on the regional and transboundary level – following MED example.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Dedicated funding for related programme activities would be helpful – of course in a combination with external financing (as the most of donors agencies require own co-funding in different rates and forms). Project development for larger operations require certain level of inputs and investments on the initial stages – therefore support from GWPO is crucial for many undertakings.

A summary of activities implemented under the transboundary theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



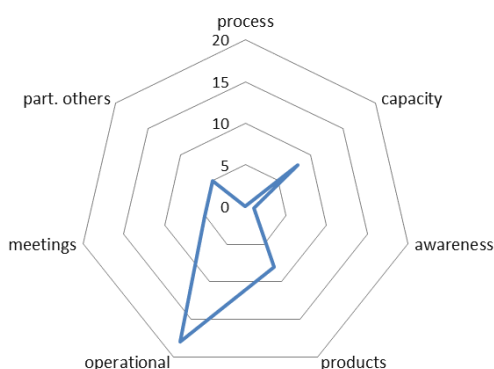
*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

A large proportion of the reported activities under the transboundary theme relate to participation in events initiated by others as well as, to a lesser extent, process facilitation. The former reflects the prominent role that GWP maintains in supporting transboundary dialogue, particularly in regions such as the Caucasus and Central Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe. In the case of process facilitation, in 2014 GWP was increasingly involved in working with river basin organisations, such as the Limpopo Watercourses Commission (LIMCOM) and the Volta Basin Authority (VBA), in the development of transboundary plans and strategies.

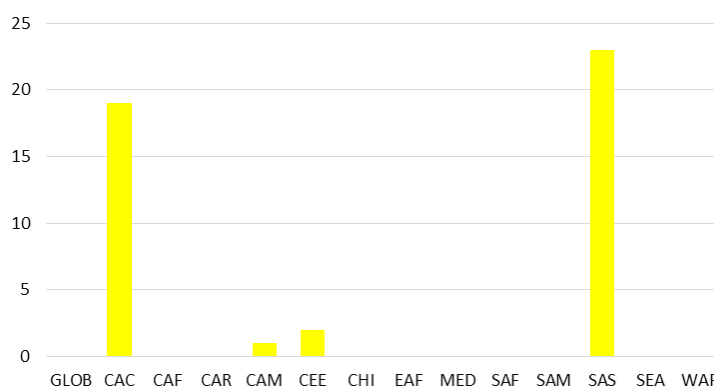
THEME: WATER AND FOOD SECURITY	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Revised thematic strategy for this thematic area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the global issues and developments relevant to the challenge of achieving food security in the context of the GWP Strategy. Identify the main strengths of the GWP Partnership at global, regional and country levels through a process which includes mapping the present strengths and achievements. Identify the key opportunities of the GWP Network including key strategic partners and donor opportunities. 	<p>First version of the Programmatic approach prepared and discussed at RDs</p> <p>Achievements across the network monitored, identification/mapping needs further work to be usable</p> <p>Partners listed, many donor potentialities, need to sort out the possibilities in order to focus on the most relevant ones</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Partial achievement of the workplan, good basis to build upon in 2015 but need to be foster before translating it into concrete programmes/projects opportunities doable throughout the network</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Focus more on the evident opportunities, on some regions, thematic work needs sufficient time, opportunities/framework in 2015 at global level => year of water and development, CFS theme on water and food security, universal exhibition “feed the planet”...; at regional/country level: focus on one or two regions, link with existing programmes, respond to partners solicitations to seize opportunities, ...</p>	

A summary of activities implemented under the food security theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.

Number of hits related to food security by activity type*



Number of hits related to food security by GWP entity



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

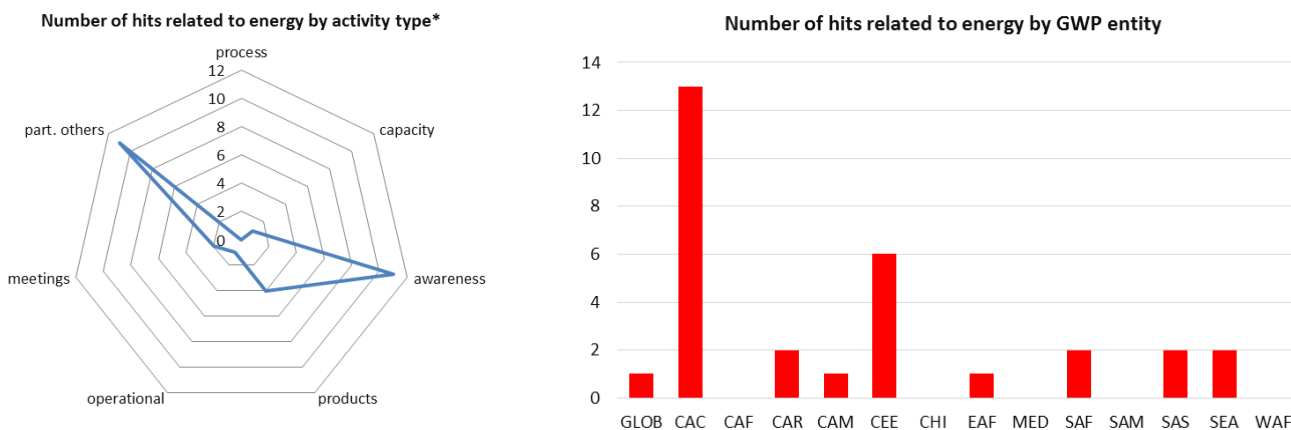
The fact that the food security theme has only recently become a firm target for GWP is apparent in the type of activities implemented, which are mostly operational in nature. This is closely linked to the establishment and management of six demonstration projects on food security set up under the WACDEP project in the Caucasus and Central Asia region during 2014. Elsewhere, South Asia continued to target the theme as a priority area in many countries within the region.

THEME: ENERGY	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Development of a relevant thematic strategy which defines an effective role for GWP in addressing the related challenges. The thematic strategy will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the global and regional issues relevant to the challenges of the thematic area within the context of the GWP Strategy, • Identify the main experiences and strengths of the GWP Partnership at global, regional and country levels through a process which includes mapping the present strengths and achievements – noting weaknesses as required; and, • Identify the key opportunities of the GWP Network including strategic partners and financing options, and respecting available and potential human and financial resources. <p>Relevant global and regional programmes developed.</p> <p>GWP represented at the global level discussions and fora where the thematic area is being addressed - as and when requested and appropriate.</p>	<p>The Thematic Approach (or thematic strategy) on Water and Energy Security was drafted and is in an advanced stage. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It defines the global context and initiatives in the water-energy nexus arena. - It identifies global and regional issues and challenges relevant to the GWP Strategy. - It maps the regional activities relevant to energy security and which could be further developed. - A number of opportunities were identified at this year’s GWP Regional Days and Consulting Partners Meeting (Trinidad, 28 June 2014), in particular during the specific Workshop on Water and Energy Security. <p>GWP already engaged in a number of global and regional activities, discussions, events and fora, at various levels, to develop the work stream on this new theme, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to the Chapter on Energy and Water of the Global Tracking Framework Report, under the UN Sustainable for Energy for All Initiative; - Organisation of a “Workshop on the Integration of Water and Energy policies” at the World Water Week (Stockholm, September 2014) and lead rapporteur for the same event - Drafting by the TEC of a Thematic Paper on Water and Energy (lead: Daryl Fields, GWP Senior Advisor, contributor: Angela Klauschen, GWP Senior Network Officer) - Organisation of and contribution to a Session on “Impacts of hydropower on food security under a changing climate” at the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum (Kuala Lumpur, October 2014). - (Planned) participation in the “International Water and Energy Conference” (Lyon, October 2014) - (Planned) participation in 5th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development (Tunisia, November 2014)
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The development of this thematic dimension and related work stream has progressed significantly. However, seed funds would be needed to help take off of activities at regional/country level and encourage further project development.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> In some regions, the water-energy nexus (in particular hydropower) is a sensitive topic, especially in the presence of a trans-boundary dimension (e.g. Himalayas).</p> <p>GWP network is not familiar with this new theme and will need capacity development to acquire further knowledge and skills to develop and implement activities and financial resources to develop stakeholder dialogues with the relevant sector players (energy utilities, hydropower companies, etc...)</p> <p>Hence, some seed funds for the organisation of capacity building workshops targeted at selected GWP regional staff and for their participation in relevant events would be necessary. Moreover, a small budget</p>	

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for starting stakeholder dialogues on the water-energy nexus would also be useful to kick-start relevant regional work aiming at Goal 3 “Strengthening partnerships” under GWP Strategy.

A summary of activities implemented under the energy theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

The type of activity reported under the energy theme has a strong bias towards participation in other events and awareness raising. In the former case this reflects GWP’s need to establish itself and form partnerships with key actors within the water-energy nexus framework, an area that the organisation only began to target explicitly in the current strategy period. With regard to awareness raising, the relatively large number of hits (as well as spread across the different GWP entities) is mostly related to activities conducted in the context of World Water Day 2014, which centred on the topic of water and energy.

THEME: URBANISATION	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Advocacy (in close consultation with RWPs / CWPs and TEC members):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of high level advocacy (for decision makers) and planning (for urban planners) material for IUWM promotion at regional and municipal levels, in the format of 1 day modules for decision makers, and 5 days modules for urban planners. This is to be tendered. • Advocacy on IUWM approach in Mongolia, the Africa Water Week, Caribbean, Cameroun, China, (as all have expressed an interest). <p>Knowledge management (in close consultation with Comms and Tool Box Units)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint publication on IUWM approach with key strategic partners • Creation of a blog on GWP Website on IUWM • Development of a script for the production of a film on IUWM <p>Programme development (in close consultation with RWPs and other NOs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three project proposals have been discussed and approved for the development of Urban Water Partnerships and planning for IUWM related investments. 	<p>Advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a slight delay in signing the contract but overall progress is good. Inception report is finalized. Delivery of modules in January 2015. • The workshops were organized successfully with great support and participation from the regions. Relevant follow-ups to be made in 2015. <p>Knowledge Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The publication is under development. Estimated date of publication: December 2014 • Blog: The idea of blog had to be modified. Currently discussions are being held with comms. And toolbox team to integrate an aspect of IUWM in the discussion forum (in toolbox) and GWP blogs. • There have been delays in organizing the partners. Good progress after the meeting in WWW 2014. Currently working on finalizing the concept for the video with USF and WPP. Estimated date for completion: January 2015 <p>Programme Development.</p> <p>Workshop done in Mongolia and now negotiation for being a test country for the IUWM Modules as well as a project proposal on waste water management , Cameroon proposal with AWF , Kinshasa proposal with AFW, Caribbean (start of a work plan but team has changed), Pan African (initial discussion)</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Most of the activities that were planned have been achieved with the exception of the approval of project proposals (Cameroon event had to be delayed). Some delays are also observed in the development of the tools, mainly due to the very long process that was taken to reach a final contractual agreement.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> the lessons learnt and recommendations can be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positioning of GWP on the urban issue at Global level: GWP is recognized as one of the credible partners by WB, ADB, AfDB and AMCOW to promote IUWM. There is still some mileage to make at global level where the urban scene is monopolized by IWA and UN-Habitat, and to a certain extent also by UNESCO and UNEP. We believe that our participation in major events (AWW, SWWW and WWF) is helping to move forward. We also need to continue building our strategic alliances with 	

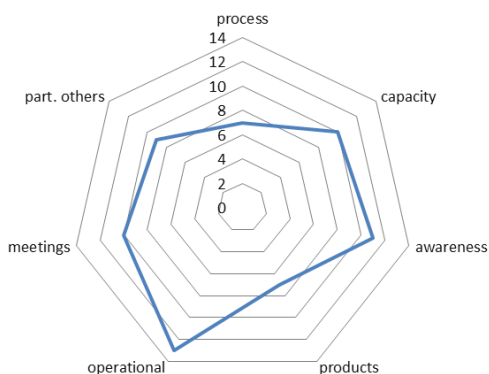
key technical partners globally. The positioning of GWP on Urban SDGs is crucial and GWP is preparing itself on the urban linked SDGs.

- **Positioning of GWP at Regional and Country level:** urban issues are increasingly being highlighted as key area of concern and of interest by our RWPs and CWP, as follows:
 1. **Cameroon:** Camerounaise des Eaux and CAMWATER are ready to embark into a national process of IUWM promotion and capacity building.
 2. **Kinshasa and Africa:** GWP is involved together with a team of AfDB in the promotion and concept design of IUWM at city level and there are talks to see how this experience can be replicated in other cities as well, at pan African level.
 3. **Asia:** A ToT will be organized in India, and firm interests to go on in Indonesia, Philippines, China and Mongolia.
 4. **CEE:** GWP is currently developing a project proposal focusing on waste water management in small-scale settlements.
 5. **Caribbean:** there is a clear political will to embark in the issue of urban waste water management. A workshop was held, but delays in following up due to internal changes in GWP CAR.
 6. **Latin America:** A ToT is planned in 2015 in Central America and possibly in Colombia.
 7. **MED:** GWP is already involved in IUWM activities and will go on with their work plans mainly in islands.
- **GWP needs to focus on specific areas:** GWP cannot aim to tackle all aspects of urban water management and development and we would like to suggest that it focusses on the following:
 1. Development of IUWM Diagnosis processes at local and national levels that would help to assess the readiness of cities to embark in an IUWM approach as well as propose recommendations to move forward. This would lead to the development of a national Atlas of readiness. We have the technical tools to develop this kind of activities, and need to adjust them within the framework of the SDGs.
 2. Linking IUWM Promotion with ToTs: Instead of carrying only IUWM promotional activities through workshops, it is proposed to link these events with ToTs on IUWM, as already have tools to use for this purpose. This could be using the Capacity Development methodology developed with WACDEP where a certain number of professionals follow a CB process leading to a project proposal. At GWPO level, we will continue to promote IUWM through an e-platform linked with the regions and link with the SDGs.
 3. Promoting low cost waste water and sludge management: as a means to generate employment, income, poverty alleviation, improved lively hoods, urban food security, urban energy security, reduced pollution, improved health, cost savings, etc... Promotion done through knowledge development, review of local – national strategies on this topic, demo projects as well as a major cross regional study on economic benefits of WWM.
 4. Urban Flood management: there is an overwhelming demand to tackle this issue in virtually all the regions and more contact will be made with WMO.
- **Funding possibilities:** remain a challenge but based on 2014 experience, this is what is recommended:
 1. **Optimum use of existing funds:** events and ToTs to be systematically done on a cost sharing basis together with other organizations and or local governments. This is what will be done in Cameroon and India. Also possibilities with Indonesia.
 2. **African Development Bank (+ African Water Facility):** based on the Kinshasa experience and events that are ongoing in Cameroon, GWP plans to submit a project proposal for a pan African IUWM diagnosis of readiness and IUWM ToTs, as well as a specific proposal for IUWM in Cameroon)
 3. **Cross regional proposals:** there are mainly two issues that are of high demand in the GWP regions: a) waste water management in small scale settlements and b) urban flood management. It is recommended to develop two cross regional proposals on each one of the themes with the framework of the IUWM approach. Potential funders: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for WWM and Urban flooding with the EU and IADB, ADB

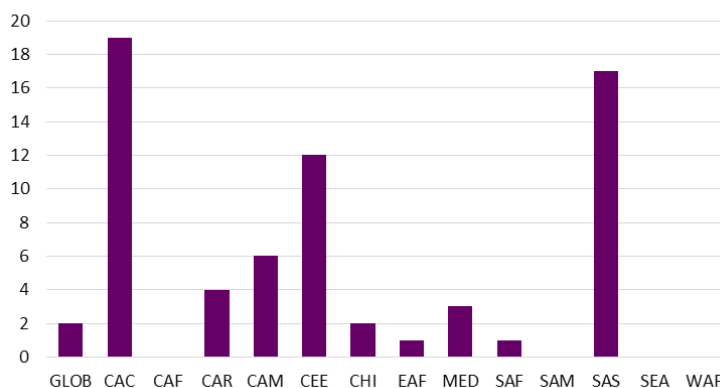
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A summary of activities implemented under the urbanisation theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.

Number of hits related to urbanisation by activity type*



Number of hits related to urbanisation by GWP entity



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

After climate and transboundary, the urbanisation theme is the most developed of the six thematic areas targeted in the 2014-2019 GWP Strategy. All activity types are represented through the reported activities and many of the regions touched upon the theme during the course of the year. Process facilitation lags slightly behind the other activity types reflecting that much of the work carried out in 2014 was related to the development of a strong base from which urban water management will be advanced in the succeeding years.

2.1.6 Ecosystems and Water Security

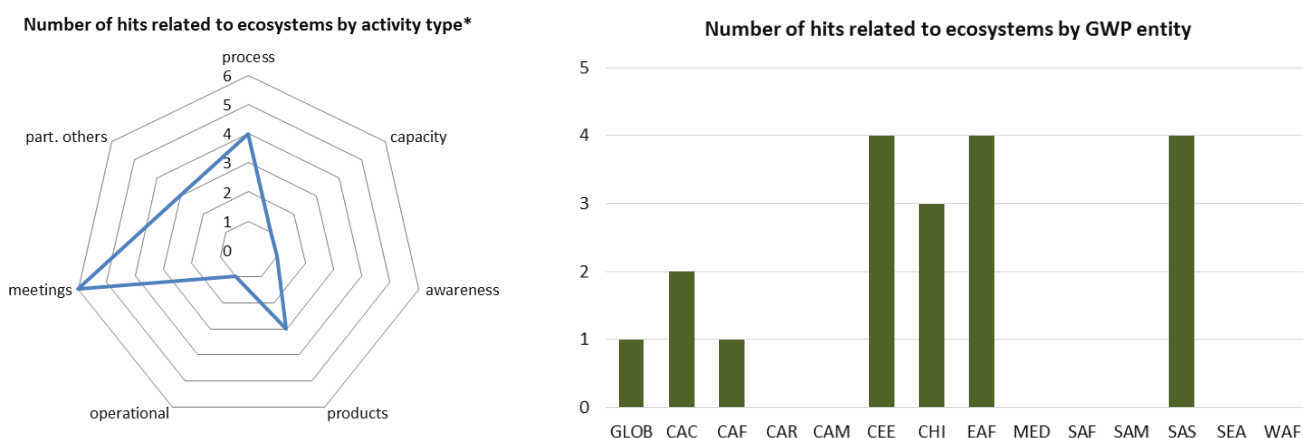
THEME: WATER SECURITY AND ECOSYSTEMS	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an “operational strategy” for Ecosystems that is realistic and aligned to GWP’s strategic framework. The document will define GWP’s niche to operate around this theme in order to strengthen the way the Partnership advocates for ecosystems management and address this theme for work around the Ecosystems thematic area. This document will reflect the R/CWP needs and priorities, and include a list of activities. Therefore, the activities below could be modified and expanded during the course of the year. • Develop a document that will contribute to an improved understanding and consideration of the links between ecosystems conservation/services, and the sustainable use of water for human well-being and prosperity. This would be a tool for the GWP network to approach politicians, law-makers and key relevant actors and advocate for an integrated perspective that puts ecosystems conservation at the heart of water management. • GWP represented in strategic events/fora related to water security and ecosystems. • Alliances built with at least three international organisations working on ecosystems. 	<p>The programmatic approach for Ecosystems was developed by the Focal Point without resorting to any consultant. The document was successfully presented during the CP meeting and the focus on ecosystems services was considered to be appropriate and relevant to GWP’s water security mission. The proposed set of activities are meant to strengthen GWP’s work around this topic at global and R/CWP level.</p> <p>Very positive comments were received by a number of people, including a TEC member (Dr. Bernex), who mentioned that the document is well grounded on science.</p> <p>A briefing note on “Ecosystem services and water security” was developed and shared during the World Water Week and other meetings. It is being translated into Spanish.</p> <p>Participation in the Ramsar key Partners meeting.</p> <p>Contacts have been made with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Ramsar Convention and Birdlife International, amongst others. Cultivating these relationships is a must for GWP’s future work around this topic since we want to avoid duplication and rather build synergies.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>During this year, the Focal Point has set the foundation for future work around this topic. This includes the definition of “conservation of ecosystem services” as the main focus for GWP’s work around ecosystems and water security. It also considers the rationale that would enable GWP to start highlighting the role of the conservation of ecosystem services in relation to IWRM and water security. The schematic representation of such rationale will be used in the Perspective Paper that is being prepared by TEC around this theme.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Considerable expectations have been raised around the implementation of regional/country pilot thematic programmes/projects. We might need to analyse more strategically what are the kind of initiatives that we could feasibly support with our limited resources. Likewise, we need to reflect on the scope of these theme-related initiatives and perhaps prioritise the ones that will clearly benefit the network as a whole</p>	

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(i.e. development of advocacy and training tools, support to fund raising initiatives, etc.) and not only few regions/countries.

All RWP are under different degrees of consolidation and the dynamic nature of the network is in itself a vulnerability factor for most RWP/CWP, due to the expected evolution of their governance bodies. This means that GWPO (the SNO in particular) cannot lower the guard when it comes to providing the quality holistic support and the overall programmatic vision required by the RWPs to strengthen their networks. GWP is learning by doing when it comes to working around the application of thematic approaches, therefore, the SNO needs to weigh-up and balance the efforts deployed around the thematic focus versus the support to the RWP/CWP.

A summary of activities implemented under the ecosystem theme in 2014 by type and GWP entity is provided below.



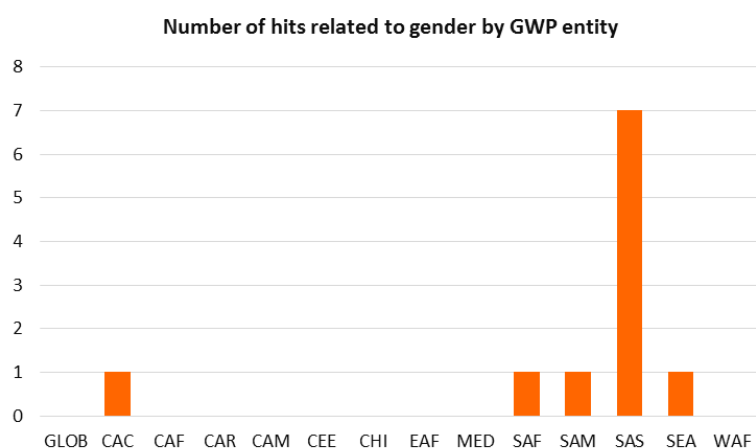
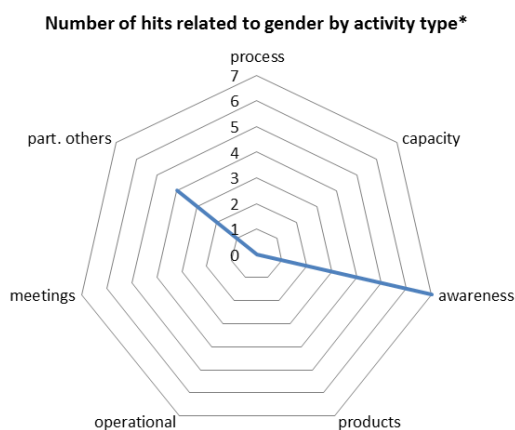
*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

Despite the fledgling state of the ecosystems theme which was only embarked upon as a thematic priority in 2014, activities under the theme were implemented in many of the GWP regions, in particular Central and Eastern Europe, China, East Africa and South Asia. The nature of these activities varied from demonstration projects targeting afforestation to regulation of environment protection, reflecting the fact that ecosystems play a prominent role in achieving water security.

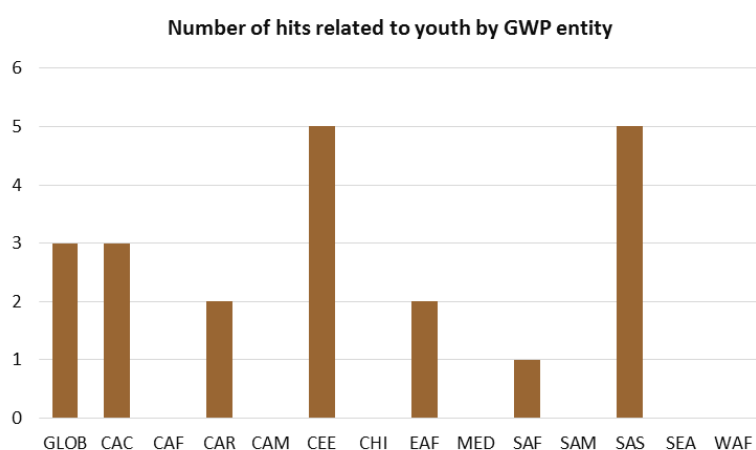
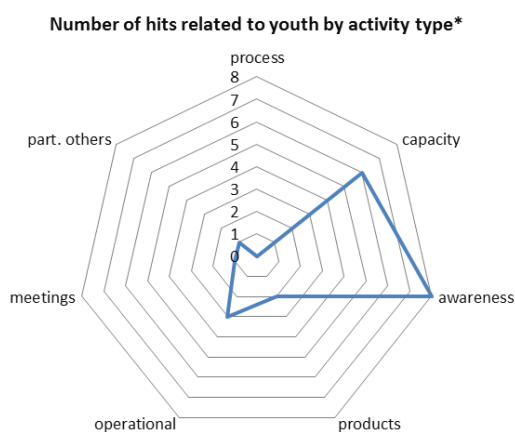
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2.1.7 Cross-cutting issues: Gender and Youth

Occurrence of the incidence of global and regional activities in the cross-cutting areas of gender and youth are summarised in the following graphs for 2014:



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 2 for a description of the activity types

With the launch of the GWP Gender Strategy and the development of a draft GWP Youth Strategy, 2014 saw the establishment of a framework to comprehensively address the two issues in the remainder of the strategy period and beyond. 2014 was however a year when specific activities were largely limited to awareness raising over the importance of the issues and, in the case of youth, capacity building, particularly in the context of sanitary hygiene among students.

2.2 By Regions


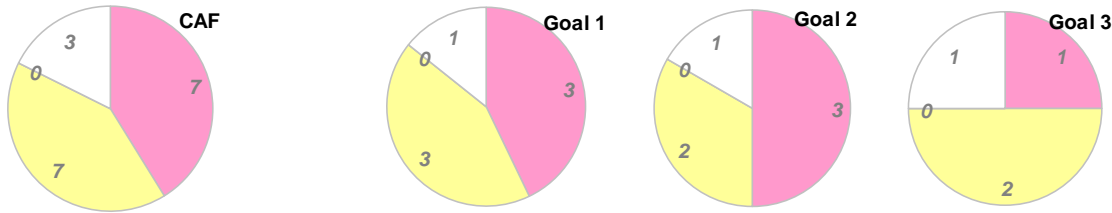
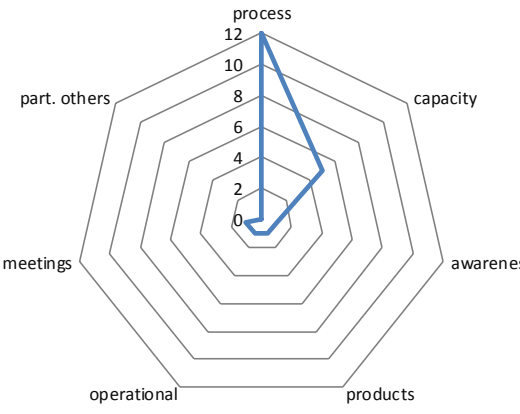
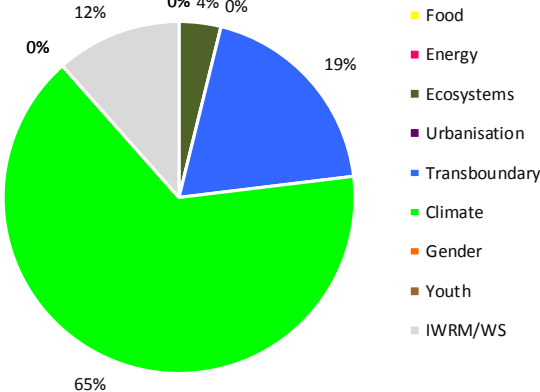
2.2.1 Caribbean

Progress Report (elements)		Caribbean									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines				
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Suriname	Trinidad an Union Island		
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	A Policies										
	B Institutional roles										
	C Management Instruments										
Total											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type									
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
		Proportion of hits by theme									
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines				
	Budget (€):										
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Budget (€):										

Caribbean	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This year there will be a focus on strengthening relationships and strategic partnerships with other IWRM related organisations (regional and international) and a renewed focus on securing additional sources of for joint activities. 	<p>A regional coordination meeting was executed in partnership with UNEP-CAR/RCU and GEF-CREW in April 2014 which involved more than 30 strategic regional organisation partners and GWP-C partners. The result of this workshop included development of databases of regional partner projects and discussions for joint projects one of which has come to fruition (CDKN funding for regional climate and water investment programme).</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-C will continue implementation of its Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) to promoted water security in light of expected impacts of climate change on the development of the Caribbean small island developing states (SIDS) and low-lying coastal nations. The programme will be implemented through a coordinated approach involving key regional actors including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the CARICOM Secretariat; and at the national level with government and non-government agencies and stakeholders at all levels. 	<p>Strong collaboration with CCCCC for WACDEP in particular CCORAL Water. Also significant collaboration with regional organisations like CARPHA (a technical arm of CARICOM), as well as the CARICOM secretariat who inter alia participated in regional meetings and knowledge exchanges executed through GWP-C WACDEP. At the national level key Ministries, water agencies and NGOS have been engaged for inter alia stakeholder consultations for IWRM policies and inputs to technical documents e.g. Sourcebook on climate resilience for the water sector.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis will be placed on incorporating gender issues, land management/urbanisation, food security, ecosystems and energy into the activities of GWP-C as we work toward achieving the strategic goals. 	<p>Some work done vis a vis urbanisation under WACDEP and Core i.e. the Integrated Urban Wastewater Management workshop. More work is needed to incorporate gender issues, food security, ecosystems and energy.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Significant progress was made on regional coordination activities, vis a vis WACDEP WP1 and core activities pertaining to HLF and IUWM activities. Good progress was also made on WACDEP work packages pertaining to capacity development and knowledge sharing. Other aspects e.g. demo projects under WP5 were not achieved. Work that was not achieved has been moved to 2015 activities.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Staffing issues were a concern during 2014. This included periods without a Regional Coordinator which made accessing funds for activities a challenge.</p>	

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1		
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	1	The Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	1	1	Ministry of Water, Land, Environment and Climate Change of Jamaica
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	4	4	Grenada
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	4		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	20000		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	3	
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	2	1	South-South Learning Event "Caribbean and African Learning Exchange Session on Water Security and Climate Resilience."
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3	10	3 IPS articles
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	5	Strategic framework for the Caribbean: A Sourcebook to achieve development resilient to climate change
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

<p>Progress Report (elements)</p>	<p>Central Africa</p>								
<p>IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)</p>	<p>Value Added (proxy €): Beneficiaries (NB): Investments (leverage):</p>	<p>CAF</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>	<p>Central A</p>	<p>Congo</p>	<p>Congo, D</p>	<p>Sao Tome & Principe</p>
<p>OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems) 2014-to date</p>	<p>A Policies B Institutional roles C Management Instruments Total</p>	<p>CAF</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>	<p>Central A</p>	<p>Congo</p>	<p>Congo, D</p>	<p>Sao Tome & Principe</p>
<p>PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced) 2014-to date</p>									<p>Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) / A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) + A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++</p>
<p>OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy) 2014-to date</p>	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 	<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 							
<p>INPUTS (Budgets) 2014-todate INPUTS (Budgets) 2009-todate</p>	<p>Budget (€):</p>	<p>CAF</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Cameroon</p>	<p>Central A</p>	<p>Congo</p>	<p>Congo, D</p>	<p>Sao Tome & Principe</p>

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Central Africa	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation of the financing strategy of the water sector in Central Africa in collaboration with ECCAS <p>"Les documents de stratégie de financement du secteur de l'eau de l'Afrique Centrale ont été élaborés par le Global Water Partnership Afrique Centrale (GWP-CAf), Aux fins d'appropriation par les parties prenantes, lesdits documents ont été enrichis et validés lors d'un atelier régional organisé à Douala (Cameroun) en juin 2010 , organisé par le GWP, en partenariat avec la CEEAC , le Conseil des Ministres Africains de l'Eau (AMCOW), la Facilité Africaine de l'Eau (FAE), l'initiative de l'Union Européenne pour l'Eau et le Groupe de travail sur les questions financières (EUWI-FWG)., L'étude étant menée dans 4 (RCA, Cameroun, Congo, Tchad) des 10 Etats membres , il faut la compléter pour couvrir l'ensemble des Etats membres, et compléter l'étude pour la mise en place du 4eme pilier de la stratégie régionale , qui n'est autre que le Fond Régional de Solidarité pour l'Eau. La réunion des Ministres en charge de l'eau de l'Afrique Centrale, réalisée le 6 avril 2012 à Bangui, (RCA) à recommander à la CEEAC de finaliser la stratégie. "</p>	<p>Un consultant a été recruté pour réaliser le projet de mise en œuvre du FORESEAU il devra entre autre :</p> <p>Préparer tous les documents nécessaires à l'opérationnalisation du FORSEAU : le Programme opérationnel 2015 – 2020, le modèle financier du FORSEAU, le projet de la convention de partenariat BDEAC / CEEAC pour le FORSEAU, le projet de décision de nomination du Directeur du FORSEAU.</p> <p>Les résultats de cette étude sont attendus pour la fin du mois de novembre.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to ECCAS in the development program promoting regional water policy: <p>la politique régionale de l'eau a été adoptée par les Chefs d'Etats et de Gouvernement de la CEEAC en octobre 2013, un projet de mise en œuvre de la dite politique régionale de l'eau est en cours d'exécution pour entre autre, doter le SG/CEEAC d'un PARGIRE, Il est important qu'un programme de promotion soit élaborée pour que les Etats puissent s'y approprier</p>	<p>Examen et approbation par la réunion des ministres de la CEEAC en charge de l'eau du PARGIRE – AC.</p> <p>Le document sera soumis pour validation à la Réunion des chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement en novembre 2014 à Ndjamena.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a communication strategy for GWP-CAf 	<p>La stratégie a été élaborée.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for CWP in implementing their Action Plan in 2014 and the operation of the national secretariats 	<p>Sao Tome et Principe et Centrafrique appuyés en 2013.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Dans l'ensemble, les activités planifiées ont été réalisées. S'agissant de la mise en œuvre du FORSEAU, le document aurait du être présenté au sommet des Chefs d'états de la CEEAC en novembre 2014. Des lenteurs prises dans la concertation avec les partenaires impliqués font que le processus de validation sera certainement mis en œuvre en 2015.</p>	

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En ce qui concerne la promotion de la politique régionale de l'eau ; le PARGIRE a été validé par les ministres en charge de l'eau de la CEEAC et sera soumis aux Chefs d'Etat en novembre. Le PARGIRE-AC prévoit plusieurs opérations de communication et de sensibilisation pour lesquelles le GWP-CAf sera étroitement associé.

La stratégie de communication a été élaborée. Sa mise en œuvre n'a pas été possible du fait de manque de ressources financières. Toutes fois, les actions qui ne nécessitent pas une de fonds seront mises en œuvre dès l'année prochaine.

S'agissant enfin de l'appui aux PNE, le seul bémol est que le PNE Congo n'a pu tenir son assemblée des partenaires cette année. Elle se tiendra probablement dans le premier semestre de l'année 2015.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:


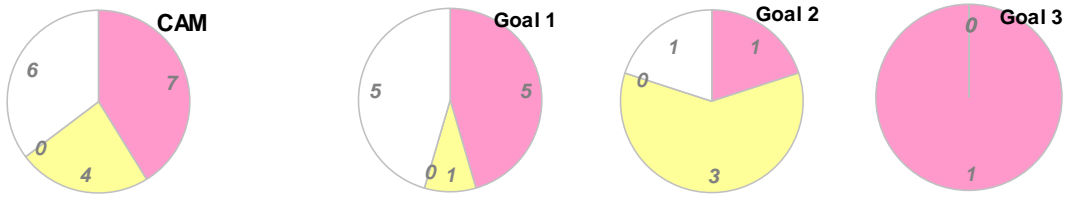
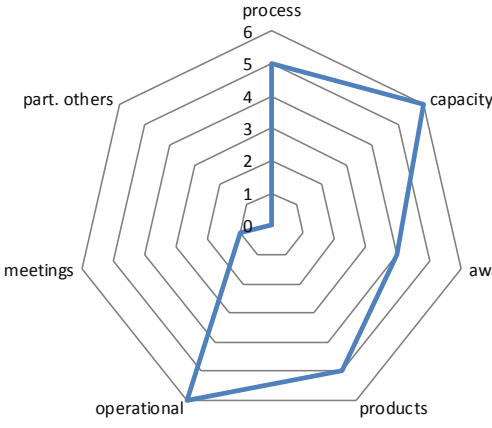
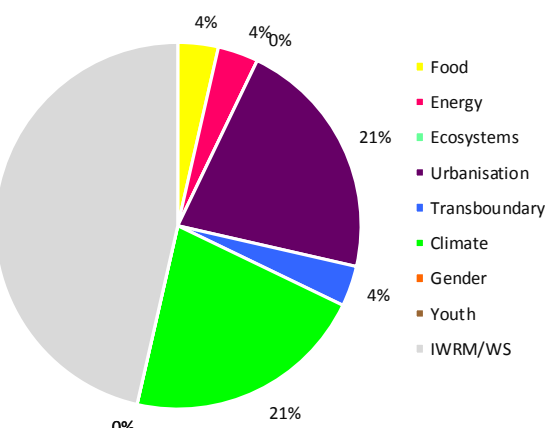
Les défis que nous devons relever sont les suivants : la validation du FORSEAU, la création d'au moins un nouveau PNE ainsi que le redynamisation du PNE Congo. La mobilisation de ressources supplémentaires pour la conduite d'activités en attentes de financements.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	3	Regional Action Plan for Integrated Water Resource Management in Central Africa
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	1	Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	3	1	Cameroon: Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1	1	Cameroon
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	Solarpotential boreholes in cameroon
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		1	Solarpotential boreholes in cameroon
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	250		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	5	4	Cameroon: Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MINEE)
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	4	8	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	4	Report on Rain water collection in the Lake Chad Basin
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.3 Central America


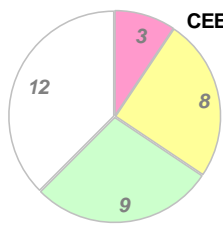

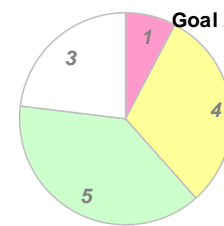
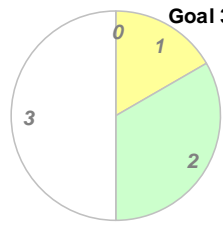
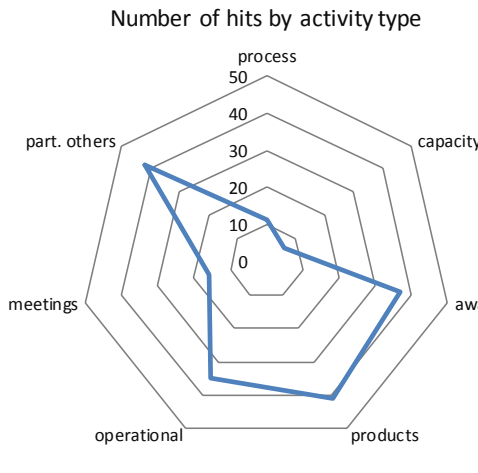
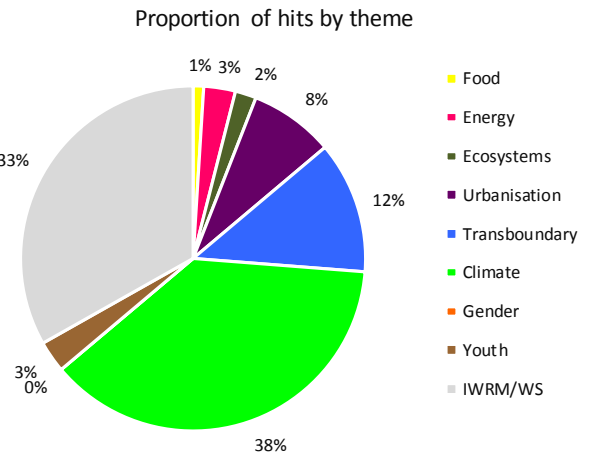
Progress Report (elements)		Central America								
										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	A Policies		2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>2014-to date</i>									
	Total		2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
	A Policies									
	B Institutional roles									
	C Management Instruments									
Total										
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2014-to date</i>									
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /								
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +								
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++								
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2014-to date</i>	Number of hits by activity type 				Proportion of hits by theme 				
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemala	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama
	<i>2014-todate</i>	Budget (€):								
		Budget (€):								

Central America	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In contribution to the implementation of the new strategy, during 2014 we will strengthen GWP CAM's support to the important role that women have in water management, by carrying out a regional exchange event between women involved in water management at different levels. 	<p>This activity was postponed since the regional allies for carrying out this activity changed their priorities.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will continue impelling the implementation of the IUWM approach by preparing a base study in two of the main cities of the region. This will give important information about the context of urban water management, such as main challenges and lessons learned, that will contribute to the identification of basic actions needed for the implementation of IUWM and the exchange of experiences. 	<p>CAM coordinated with IANAS the preparation of two chapters (El Salvador and Honduras) of IANAS book Urban Waters of the Americas. IANAS was very appreciative of our support, and we will engage in the dissemination of the Central American countries chapters once the book is released. This support has opened the door for future cooperation with a high profile network of scientists.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The translation of the Toolbox to Spanish is an important step forward for the promotion of IWRM among the academic sector in Central America. In order to share this important tool and increase its use, during 2014 we will carry out a regional event with universities. 	<p>The workshop was carried out on 14th and 15th October in Panama, with the participation of approximately 35 university professors of 14 Universities from the 6 countries of the region. In general the professors were very interested in using the Toolbox in the courses related to water management, and they are committed to replicate similar workshops at national level to share the potential of the ToolBox. We are going to follow up on the results of the Workshop next year.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next year we will prepare and publish informative material to raise awareness about the nexus between water security, energy and food. 	<p>A regional event was carried out to celebrate the world water day and informative material was shared with the participants. An informative note on the economic value of water for energy and agriculture is being prepared to be shared on the Legislators Conference.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> In general GWP CAM had a good implementation of the activities that were planned for 2014, as reflected in the report on progress markers and indicators and other reports. Some progress has been made towards the identification of regional allies that will enable us to start strengthening the capacities of women and youth to highlight their role and enhance their contribution to water management in the region.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> The activities related to the WACDEP Program were prioritized and we expect to build on the results to strengthen new alliances. We need to strengthen our capacities for fundraising and analyse the convenience of having our own legal entity.</p>	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2014

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	3		
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	3	1	Costa Rica: New Water Bill
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	3		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	3	1	Honduras: Water Resources Authority of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	5		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1000		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	6	6	Ministry of Environment Costa Rica
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	10	5	Guide for the implementation of IWRM at the local level
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.4 Central and Eastern Europe

<p>Progress Report (elements)</p>	<p><i>Central & Eastern Europe</i></p>											
<p>IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)</p>	<p>Value Added (proxy €): Beneficiaries (NB): Investments (leverage):</p>	<p>CEE</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Czech Re</p>	<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Latvia</p>	<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>Moldova, Re</p>	
<p>OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<p>A Policies B Institutional roles C Management Instruments Total</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0</p>	
<p>PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="303 891 526 1115"> <p>CEE</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="638 891 861 1115"> <p>Goal 1</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="909 891 1133 1115"> <p>Goal 2</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="1181 891 1404 1115"> <p>Goal 3</p>  </div> </div> <p>Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /</p> <p>A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +</p> <p>A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++</p>											
<p>OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="319 1265 798 1736"> <p>Number of hits by activity type</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="877 1265 1468 1736"> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>  </div> </div>											
<p>INPUTS (Budgets)</p> <p>2014-todate</p>	<p>Budget (€):</p>	<p>CEE</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Bulgaria</p>	<p>Czech Re</p>	<p>Estonia</p>	<p>Hungary</p>	<p>Latvia</p>	<p>Lithuania</p>	<p>Moldova, Re</p>	
	<p>Budget (€):</p>	<p>Poland</p>	<p>Romania</p>	<p>Slovakia</p>	<p>Slovenia</p>	<p>Ukraine</p>						

Central & Eastern Europe	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country Water Partnerships in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia carry out country consultations on the proposed Sustainable Development Goal on Water 	<p>Country Water Partnerships in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Slovenia organized country consultations on the proposed Sustainable Development Goal on Water. GWP Bulgaria organized the consultations in the period of 19-21 March 2014 in Sofia. In Romania, the consultations took place in the National Institute of Hydrology and Water Management in Bucharest on 19 March 2014. GWP Poland organized the consultations on 11 April 2014 in Warsaw, Poland. GWP Slovenia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture and Environment organized the consultation in Slovenia on 21 March 2014.</p> <p>National Consultations on Water in the Post-2015 Development Agenda—phase II</p> <p>Photo-stream on Flickr</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policy dialogue workshops will be organized in pilot countries in frame of the second cycle of river basin management planning 	<p>Country Water Partnerships organized second round of national drought consultation dialogues, as a part of Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE). Regional Council approved relocation to partnership with European Centre for River Restoration and European River Restoration Conference 2014. GWP CEE and GWPO organized a session “Experiences from participatory water management in Central and Eastern Europe” on 29 October 2014 in Vienna. The interactive session presented experiences with participatory processes involving stakeholders, e.g. river basin planning, national drought dialogues and consultations on proposed Sustainable Development Goal on Water.</p> <p>European River Restoration Conference 2014</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of Natural Ways of Wastewater Treatment Guidelines will be translated into national languages 	<p>Summary of the guidelines was not translated because this activity is foreseen in a regional project proposal. Budget was used as a co-funding for Sustainable Sanitation Workshop in Ljubljana on 4-5 April 2014. One of the goals was to discuss preparation of above-mentioned regional project proposal “Awareness rising and capacity building on sustainable water supply and sanitation: Small Scale Water Supply and Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe”. The workshop also increased knowledge on sustainable sanitation in the region, drew parallels among different toolboxes and programmes and enabled networking among experts. The workshop brought together 28 participants from 10 countries, regional</p>

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	<p>secretariat and GWPO who presented different range of stakeholders – ministries, universities and research institutes, NGOs and SMEs. Draft of the project proposal was submitted for GWPO comments in September 2014.</p> <p>Presentations on SlideShare</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In frame of the project Building a Framework for Collective Action in the Management of the Transboundary Waters in Kaliningrad (Russia) Lithuania, and Poland, a web-based database system for trans-boundary waters will be developed 	<p>As a part of IDMP CEE, GWP Lithuania in cooperation with GWP Poland implemented the project “Development of GIS Based Communication Technology Platform for the Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad Region (Russia)”. In 2014, four licences of ArcGIS software were purchased for the development of GIS products in Belarus, Lithuania, Poland and Russia.</p> <p>A workshop for the GIS experts and water managers from Lithuania, Poland, Kaliningrad and Belarus was held in Warsaw on 2-4 July 2014. The workshop; 14 experts attended the meeting and discussed technical details of GIS mapping. Concluding workshop of experts from the project countries was held on 5 November in Poland back-to-back with the SIWI workshop.</p>
<p>Highlight 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trans-boundary flood management in the Dniester River basin increases the overall resilience to flood risks in the Dniester River basin 	<p>In frame of “Climate Change and Security in the Dniester River Basin” project, Andriy Demydenko organized two workshops on 22-24 October 2014 in Kyiv and on 27-29 October 2014 in Chisinau. The workshops were held on behalf of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA), and the International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management under the auspices of UNESCO (ICIWaRM). At each workshop, 20-25 selected individuals participated in the meeting on the Dniester River Reservoir Simulation Modelling. United States Army Corps of Engineers provided funding for this activity.</p>
<p>Highlight 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the current status of the implementation of Drought Management Plans and measures within river basin management plans according to European Union Water Framework Directive within 10 countries of Central and Eastern Europe involved into IDMP CEE National consultation dialogues in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine with key stakeholders to support national process 	<p>Review of actual status of the implementation of Drought Management Plans and measures within river basin management plans was completed in March 2014. Link to the review (PDF). All 10 Country Water Partnerships involved into IDMP CEE organized national consultation dialogues in 2014. Reports and summary from the first cycle were published on regional website. Demonstration projects will finish by March 2015 and final outputs will be available by then. Progress within each demonstration project was described in quarterly reports prepared by the Programme</p>

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<p>of the development of the Drought Management Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of 6 demonstration projects to test concrete measures which can be later used in Drought Management Plans <p>Two regional workshops and capacity building training</p>	<p>Manager. Two regional workshops were held according to the workplan. The first took part on 8-9 April 2014 in Ljubljana, Slovenia and the second on 2 and 4 October 2014 in Budapest, Hungary. In addition, capacity building training was organized in cooperation with Drought Center for South Eastern Europe on 3 October 2014 in in Budapest, Hungary.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Two core activities were organized differently in comparison to the workplan. The first is summary of Natural Ways of Wastewater Treatment Guidelines that was not translated into national languages. The budget was used as a co-funding for Sustainable Sanitation Workshop in Ljubljana on 4-5 April 2014. The workshop was co-funded from regional core budget and different additional sources of GWPO budget. The workshop was an important investment and step forward in preparation of a project proposal "Awareness rising and capacity building on sustainable water supply and sanitation: Small Scale Water Supply and Sanitation in Central and Eastern Europe".

The second activity are national policy dialogue workshops that did not take part since Country Water Partnership were occupied with country consultations on the proposed Sustainable Development Goal on Water and IDMP CEE national consultation dialogues. Regional Council approved relocation to partnership with European Centre for River Restoration and European River Restoration Conference 2014. GWP CEE and GWPO organized a session "Experiences from participatory water management in Central and Eastern Europe" on 29 October 2014 in Vienna.

Within Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe, all activities went according to the work plan.


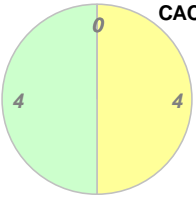



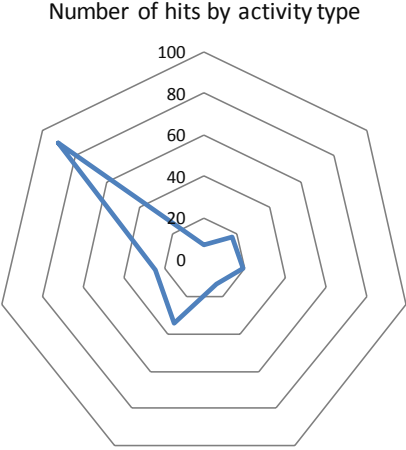
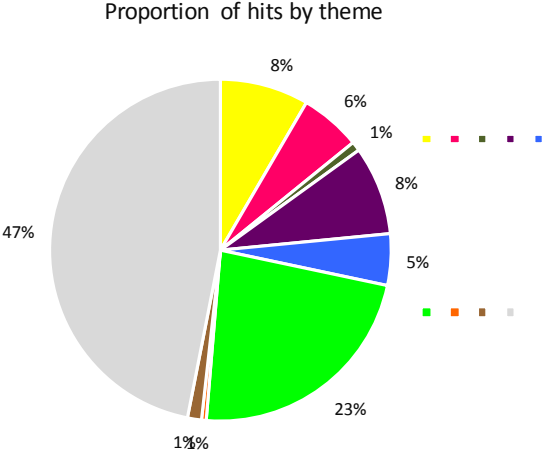
Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The following challenges were encountered in implementation of the project "Development of GIS Based Communication Technology Platform for the Sustainable Management of Transboundary Water Resources in Lithuania, Poland and Kaliningrad Region (Russia)". Belarus and Russia have uneven hydrological information and limited information on human pressures. Belarus delineated some water bodies but did not classify them. Similarly, Russia does not have water bodies yet and future cooperation with Russia is quite unclear at this stage.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	1	Drought Management Centre for South Eastern
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	5	10	Slovakia: Ministry of the Environment
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	10	10	Moldova
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	6		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	6	6	Progress Reports from 6 demonstration projects
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	100		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	10	10	Bulgaria: Ministry of Agriculture and Food
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	6	Video about IDMP
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	23	Report: Review of the current status of the implementation of Drought Management plans and measures within RBMP according to WFD
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.5 Central Asia and the Caucasus

<p>Progress Report (elements)</p>	<p>Caucasus & Central Asia</p>										
<p>IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)</p>	<p>Value Added (proxy €): Beneficiaries (NB): Investments (leverage):</p>	<p>CAC</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Armenia</p>	<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Tajikistan</p>	<p>Uzbekistan</p>	
<p>OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<p>A Policies B Institutional roles C Management Instruments</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>CAC</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Armenia</p>	<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Tajikistan</p>	<p>Uzbekistan</p>	
<p>PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="316 913 512 1115"> <p>CAC</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="676 913 873 1115"> <p>Goal 1</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="968 913 1165 1115"> <p>Goal 2</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="1228 913 1425 1115"> <p>Goal 3</p>  </div> </div> <p>Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /</p> <p>A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +</p> <p>A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++</p>										
<p>OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)</p> <p>2014-to date</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="379 1272 786 1720"> <p>Number of hits by activity type</p>  </div> <div data-bbox="927 1272 1481 1720"> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>  </div> </div>										
<p>INPUTS (Budgets)</p> <p>2014-todate</p>	<p>Budget (€):</p>	<p>CAC</p>	<p>REG</p>	<p>TB</p>	<p>Armenia</p>	<p>Georgia</p>	<p>Kazakhstan</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Tajikistan</p>	<p>Uzbekistan</p>	

Caucasus & Central Asia	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal #1: Catalyse Change in Policy and Practice. This goal focuses on improving water resources management putting IWRM into practice to help CACENA countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical for CACENA challenges to water security, such as water diplomacy for transboundary water management, climate change, food, energy and ecosystems sustainability. <p>High level Output: Facilitation packages for CACENA countries and two sub-regions (Caucasus and central Asia) implemented and innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions and water diplomacy tools promoted"</p>	<p>During 2014 GWP CACENA together with its CWP's have conducted a whole number of events (including Country Consultations on Water Speak to post-2015 Agenda in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan; Regional high-level conference in Almaty; IWRM seminars/workshops/roundtables in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Azerbaijan, Armenia; etc.) to achieve common understanding among decision-makers and communities on the key national and regional water related issues.</p> <p>More than 800 people benefitted from participation in these events. 3 countries (Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan) improved their water policies by integrating water security and climate change; and the Workshop "Reasonable implementation of IWRM in the countries of Central Asia and Caucasus" adopted the Resolution concerning forthcoming 7WWF.</p> <p>National Water Authorities and key Regional Bodies (Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of Tajikistan; ICWC, EC IFAS, Kura-Araks Coalition, CAREC, BWO "Syrdarya", BWO "Amudarya") got practical outputs from regional pilot projects with strict contribution from GWP CACENA Partners: WACDEP demo activities in 8 countries contribute to policy making process on adaptation to climate change; GWP CACENA in cooperation with the World Bank started joint activities on training on modelling capacities for Central Asian countries - as a contribution to the ASBP-3.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic Goal #2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture over the CACENA region, so as to support better water management. <p>High level Output: Better IWRM understanding and knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used over CACENA region</p>	<p>Various mechanisms were used to deliver GWP's key messages to relevant audiences and key stakeholders in all eight CACENA countries: publications and reports translated into Russian and local languages, GWP CACENA web-site regularly updated, World Water Day held in all CACENA countries; Roundtable for public organizations in Turkmenistan; Campaign "Blue Spring" in Georgia; Stakeholders seminar "Towards Development of the National Strategy on Sustainable Sanitation in Armenia"; Competition on Water Security Ideas in Uzbekistan; Publication "Water, Climate and Development in Tajikistan"; Day of the Kura-Araks rivers basin protection in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia; National water security reviews (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan);</p>

	<p>Journalism competition in Uzbekistan; CACENA partners' presentations in SlideShare; two publications of GWPO translated into Russian; WACDEP CACENA Newsletters; the book "Water tales" for preschool children (100 copies) by CWP-Azerbaijan; Meeting with young water inventors in Tajikistan.</p> <p>2 documents were produced: TFP on IWRM in Central Asia (Co-author Dr. Sokolov V., GWP CACENA Regional Coordinator) published by GWPO and its Russian version published by GWP CACENA, and Case study from Central Asia submitted to the UNECE collection of good practices on climate change adaptation.</p> <p>GWP CACENA Regional Coordinator, Vadim Sokolov is a co-author of the GWP Technical Focus Paper "Integrated Water Resources Management in Central Asia: The Challenges of Managing Large Transboundary Rivers"; The Green Growth Ideas were broadly promoted through organizing the round table "Green development in the water sector of Tajikistan" and the Conference "Sustainable and Green Industry" in Mongolia.</p> <p>GWP CACENA assisted to ICWC to support working groups to implement decisions of the 63rd ICWC meeting on practical implementation of the concept on regional water-related information exchange and regional training program.</p> <p>National water and environmental authorities in all 8 countries got detailed information about outputs of the WACDEP demonstrations All media including radio, television, print, internet were used to advocate GWP mission, IWRM principles and GWP activities (Kyrgyz Radio station "Svoboda" (Azattyk); TV and radio of Armenia; Mongol TV; Kazakhstan newspaper "Ana tili"; TV of Uzbekistan; CACENA website; "Sreda" website; WACDEP CACENA newsletters (printed); Ulaanbaatar National Television program "Water & Development").</p> <p>During 2014 GWP CACENA was actively represented at a number of the international global and regional events: Second meeting of the global network of basins working on climate change adaptation (Switzerland); 2nd Stakeholders Consultation Meeting for the 7th World Water Forum (Korea); Conference "Cooperation for Energy, Food and Water</p>
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	<p>Security in transboundary basins under changing climate" (Vietnam); Conference "Sustainability in the Water-Energy-Food Nexus. Synergies and Tradeoffs: Governance and Tools at various Scales" (Germany); 3rd Istanbul International Water Forum (Turkey); Regional seminar "IWRM on basin level" (Mongolia); World Water Week in Stockholm "Energy and Water" (Sweden); 2nd Caspian International Aqua technologies Exhibition and Forum (Azerbaijan); Meeting of the Governing Council of the Asia-Pacific Water Forum (towards 7WWF) in Korea; etc. Those events provided opportunity for GWP CACENA be effectively involved into the most important global and regional processes.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Goal #3: Strengthen Partnerships. This goal focuses on enhancing the GWP CACENA network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability. <p>High level Output: An effective GWP CACENA Network of partners sustained. Mongolia will come as a partner to the GWP CACENA network</p>	<p>Mongolia Water Partnership became a good standing partner of GWP CACENA</p> <p>Secretariat of GWP CACENA in cooperation with CWPs provides proper coordination of work program implementation and financial performance.</p>
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>As a whole, during 2014 GWP CACENA implemented all the planned outcomes except some quantitative markers as to beneficiaries from improved water resources planning and management (800 versus 2400), regional organisations supported (6 versus 16-24) and media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme (12 versus 24-32). But other planned outcomes more than the planned ones in quantification. Also GWP CACENA strengthened its role as an important player in integrating water security and climate change.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Achieved outcomes during 2014 gave clear understanding that there is urgent need to trainings of journalists on IWRM, water security and climate change related to GWP activities. Our Regional Secretariat participated and supported (jointly with other organizations) some journalism events, e.g. photo competition, 2 journalism competitions; also we have a good contacts with some internet-media working on environment protection sphere. Of course it isn't enough to regular cover GWP activity. But the problem is that our journalists aren't completely independent, and sometimes to involve them to our activity is not easy. Also video clips could be very important to raise public/various stakeholders' awareness on GWP CACENA activity, but video production is very expensive and requires in some cases to involve media-professionals.</p>	

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	Armenia: The Strategic Perspective Development Program for 2014-2025
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	Kazakhstan: National Water Resources Management Program for 2014-2020
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	3	1	Georgia: Ratification of Protocol on Water and Health
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	16	6	Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (ICWC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	4	12	Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of Uzbekistan
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8	8	Armenia: Decentralised wastewater management
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		500	Parakar village in Armenia
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	8		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	24	12	Ulaanbaatar National Television program "Water & Development"
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	8	9	4 National Water Security Reviews (Turkmenistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

China	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1 In the 2014 Work Plan, GWP China manages to bring in Workshop on Water Resources Protection and Water Ecosystem Restoration in China with key activities planned at national and river basin levels, i.e.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Water Security and Ecosystem Restoration in China to be held by GWP China Secretariat in May • Roundtable of Flood Control and Strategies of Floodplain Economic Development in the Downstream of Yellow River, to be organized by GWP China Yellow River (the Yellow River Basin Water Partnership) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Workshop on Water Security and Ecosystem Restoration in China” was replaced by another activity, which is planned to organize the “China Water Resources Strategy Association and High-level Forum of China’s Water Security Strategy”, with 200 participants, aiming at discussing the water security policies, systems, mechanisms, theories, technologies and practices. • The “Roundtable of Flood Control and Strategies of Floodplain Economic Development in the Downstream of Yellow River” organized in late October, 2014, aimed at building up a cross-sector platform for top management and senior professionals from the Yellow River Basin. The participants were invited to develop an in-depth analysis of the new situation of the Yellow River Basin and the measures of flood management under the adverse effects of global climate change in the downstream of the Yellow River. The second objective of the roundtable was to discuss the causes that are negative for the floodplain economic development in the downstream of the Yellow River based on which the recommendations on economic development direction for the Yellow River floodplain will be put forward and the call will be made for more support from national policies on Yellow River floodplain and the promotion of the economic and social development in the downstream of the Yellow River.
<p>Highlight 2 At provincial level, there are four key activities that address provincial priorities within the IWRM, with a focus on water security issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshop on Extreme Climate Adaptation Strategies for Water Security, GWP China Hunan • On-Site Meeting of Implementation of the Strictest Water Resources Management System in Pilot Area, GWP China Fujian • Forum of Climate Resilience Strategy of Hebei Province, GWP China Hebei • Studies on the Impact of Global Climate Change on Groundwater Management and Development of the Strictest Water Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Workshop on Extreme Climate Adaptation Strategies for Water Security” was organized in late September, 2014, in Changsha, Hunan Province, focusing on exchanging the experiences of Dongjiang River Reservoir and Lian River Basin regarding ecosystem management and compensation among stakeholders for better implementation of IWRM. The workshop was helpful to promote the strategies, experiences and tools of river basin ecosystem compensation mechanisms based on the real situation of Hunan Province to be shared within stakeholders. The related pros and cons were also disseminated in universities and communities. • The “On-Site Meeting of Implementation of the Strictest Water Resources Management System in Pilot Area” was finished in June, 2014. Through the activity, GWP China Fujian summarized the experiences and outcomes of implementing the strictest water resources management system in Quanzhou City; collected the pilot projects information in Putian City and Quanzhou City regarding the water saving society development; and facilitated the Department of Water Resources of Fujian Province to prepare the next group of pilot projects in five cities, aiming at the better promotion of the strictest water resources management system in the province in accordance with the 12th Five-Year Plan issued by the Central Government in 2011.

<p>Management in Shaanxi, GWP China Shaanxi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Forum of Climate Resilience Strategy of Hebei Province” was organized on August 26 to 28, 2014, in Handan City, Hebei Province. The forum reviewed the water and ecological environment development in Hebei Province and the outcomes of the pilot cities which made the local water environment have significant changes; improved the ecological environment and cities; provided the local people a recreational space as well as stimulated the development of related industries. the Forum also stated that the water and ecological environment development in Hebei should keep the concept of “harmony between people and water”; achieve better conjunction of water source from river diversion projects; make a scientific water use plan to store rain water and control the disasters of urban floods; increase the water supply for urban ecological environment; make a reasonable use of rainwater and local water resources in the Eastern plains of Hebei Province in order to restore the groundwater and recover the ground subsidence. • The “Study on the Impact of Global Climate Change on Groundwater Management and Development of the Strictest Water Resources Management in Shaanxi” was the main work plan of GWP China Shaanxi, focusing on optimizing the ground water management of Shaanxi Province by introducing more knowledge and countermeasures of global climate change adaptation. The activity reviewed the present groundwater management systems and regulations; helped to innovate the related policies; and developed the evaluation indicators and standard of monitoring management results.
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<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the new strategy of GWPO Toward 2020, the focus of 2014 Work Plan is also put to knowledge generation, sharing and dissemination to implement strategic goal 2. The activities planned under strategic goal 3 will reinforce relationship and cooperation between GWP China and its partners in China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under GWP’s new strategy “Toward 2020”, the organization was successfully registered with the Civil Affairs Ministry of China. After the formal approval by the Ministry on March 20, 2014, GWP China was established as an independent legal entity under the name of “China Water Resources Strategy Study Association”. The organisation’s English title remains “GWP China” and its mission and vision will continue to be in accordance with GWPO’s accreditation requirements. GWP China also actively cultivated its connections with domestic groups and cooperation with international organizations. Its status as an independent legal entity will certainly help enhance its development and standing.
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:
 GWP China implemented most of the activities it had planned at national and provincial levels. It took a pro-active stance with reg. to GWP’s new strategy “Towards 2020” by integrating relevant objectives into its work plan, including themes such as floods and droughts management, knowledge generation and dissemination.
 The Toolbox workshops organised in Hohai (Nanjing) and Changsha technical universities this year will certainly contribute to raising IWRM awareness in the academic arena; and there has been interest for additional such workshops in other cities.

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With regard to communications, GWP China will have its brand new website, in line with GWP standards, up and running by end of 2014. This will become a major visibility and communications tool.

GWP China also showed renewed interest in strengthening cooperation with other regions and partners, notably reg. South-South cooperation joint project development with GWP South Asia, South-East Asia and CACENA. It actively participated in a workshop organised by GWP South Asia at the APAN Forum. GWP China also cooperated in several activities with partners and other organisations in the country, such as IUCN, IWA, APCWS/Xinhua University, ...

There is plenty of room yet for developing work streams on water and energy security, water-energy-food nexus, water and ecosystems services as well as on urban water management. The gender dimension also needs to be better taking into account.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

IWRM in China is still in its early phase, conventional “hard engineering” remaining the mainstream approach to water resources management and development in the country. More capacity building and awareness raising are needed to foster “softer”, more inclusive and sustainable approaches, especially with the engineering community, incl. public administration officials, academic staff, notably to promote policy integration and multidisciplinary curricula.

However, with environmental issues becoming very prominent and concerns growing among citizens, China’s Central Government is now putting more emphasis on ecological restoration (notably river/flood plain restoration in urban settings for flood prevention and protection). For the first time in 25 years Chinese legislators passed amendments to the country’s environmental protection law in 2014, to include more stringent penalties for polluters notably from industry in an effort to bring water, air and soil contamination under control.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	1	YRB 2014 annual water regulation plan
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	1	Shaanxi province's annual budget
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP		2	National criteria for the strictest Water Management System
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2	1	Yellow River Conservancy Commission (YRCC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	1	Shaanxi Provincial Groundwater Monitoring and Management Bureau
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		3	Department of Planning and Regulation, Ministry of Water Resources
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	Pearl River Delta demonstration project
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	1	Progress Report on Pearl River Delta demonstration project
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	3	China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research (IWHR)
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	3	TV interview
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3	3	Translation: "Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development"
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.7 Eastern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Eastern Africa										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<i>2014-to date</i>											
	Total	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	A Policies											
	B Institutional roles											
	C Management Instruments											
	Total											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2014-to date</i>	<p>EAF: 13 (white), 7 (pink), 8 (yellow), 5 (green)</p> <p>Goal 1: 6 (white), 3 (pink), 6 (yellow), 2 (green)</p> <p>Goal 2: 3 (white), 1 (pink), 1 (yellow), 1 (green)</p> <p>Goal 3: 4 (white), 3 (pink), 2 (yellow), 2 (green)</p>										
	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	/										
	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)	+										
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)	++										
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2014-to date</i>	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p>										
INPUTS (Budgets)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	Budget (€):											
	Budget (€):											

East Africa	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The WACDEP Program in Eastern Africa will be implemented to support Burundi and Rwanda to integrate water security and climate resilience in their national development planning and decision-making processes, support development of no/low regret investment and financing strategies, and to develop projects for funding. It will support EAC and LVBC in strengthening cooperation for water security and climate resilience regarding Kagera basin. Demonstrating innovative green solutions in Lake Cyohoha catchment (Bugesera) with the aim to enhance the resilience of communities' to climate change will be the major focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basin-wide climate vulnerability assessment carried out for Kagera River. Hot spots and investment options for climate change adaptation identified Mechanisms for integrating issues of water security and climate resilience reviewed and additional tools identified for Burundi and Rwanda Roadmaps for developing no/low regrets investment plan and financing strategy for Burundi and Rwanda developed Project preparation notes prepared for Burundi and Rwanda for three priority project ideas per country Activities that enhance community and ecosystem resilience to climate change implemented at local level A series of trainings on water security and climate change adaptation organized for key sectors in Burundi and Rwanda Media engaged in WACDEP implementation. Information captures and shared to partners Burundi and Rwanda CWPs supported to strengthen the platforms
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integrated drought management program in the Horn of Africa (IDMP-HOA) will be implemented to demonstrate innovative approaches of integrated drought management such as strengthening partnerships for drought management, shifting approaches in policy and practice from relief to drought to sustainable development in arid areas, and sharing best practices and knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project document for IDMP-HOA revised Assessments of drought management frameworks at country (IGAD member countries) and IGAD regional level carried out Regional inception meeting held Overall preparation for implementing IDMP-HOA including identifying key partners done
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop knowledge products on key issues such as in understanding the linkages between water, food and energy security, and the interrelationships of water security and climate resilience. Also disseminate knowledge among stakeholders in the region, including developing media features and publications for raising awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP EA's 10 years journey report published and being circulated among partners GWP EA's Water Digest-a quarterly newsletter regularly published and disseminated to partners Monthly updates communicated monthly to GWPO A case study on Lake Cyohoha experience for enhancing climate change resilience prepared Various media features developed in relation to major events in Burundi, Rwanda and the region
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen existing CWPs to obtain sustained financing and networking. Strengthen Young Water Professional Associations and women groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burundi and Rwanda CWPs supported to sustain their networks and functions of the partnerships Somalia CWP launched and become part of the GWP EA network Women targeted in Lake Cyohoha/Bugesera to benefit from WACDEP activities Eastern Africa Young Water professionals trained on IWRM and Climate Change, also engaged to play their role as future leaders to address water and climate related challenges

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Overall analysis is that the achievements in 2014 as compared to the plans will be good despite some challenges encountered as below highlighted:

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:


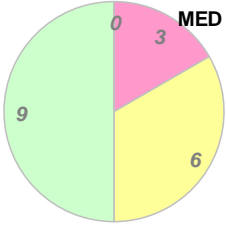


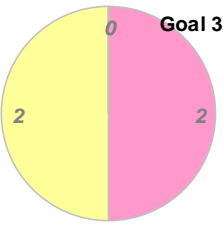
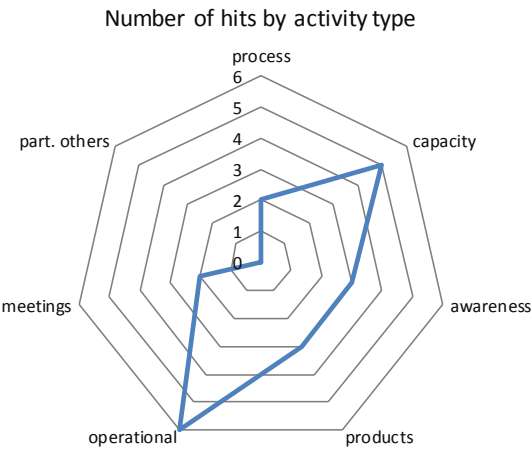
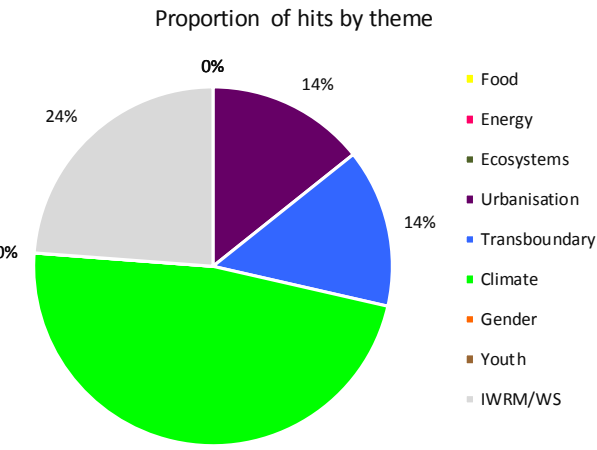
No	Challenges	lessons learned	Recommendations
1	Inadequate fund raising plan /strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dependency on GWPO core funding; ▪ Insufficiency of programmes' funding; ▪ Over spending of budget due to increasing needs and demands mismatched with budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop clear local fund raising strategy to supplement the GWPO core funding; ▪ Develop tactical guidelines for resource mobilisation; ▪ Develop and submit project proposals to various donors; ▪ GWPO to allocate dedicated resources to support the RWP Secretariat's efforts for fund raising ▪ Reducing administrative expenditures ▪ Tight and regular control of budget management and expenditures
2	High expectations from CWP's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CWP's do not have resources mobilisation strategy and always expect financial support from the Regional Secretariat ▪ Several CWP's do not have legal status enabling them to leverage local resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CWP's have been advised to approach potential donors and submit projects proposals developed since 2013; ▪ CWP's have been advise to seek Host Organisations to get legal coverage; ▪ CWP'S have been advised to expedite legal registration process in order to be trusted for resources mobilisation;
3	Visibility of GWPEA at Regional and Country level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Both RWP and CWP's are not much visible and vibrant in countries except in Burundi and Rwanda supported by WACDEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The communication function will be enhanced through information and knowledge products such as brochures, materials, publications, and website ▪ Media outlets will be used for broader stakeholders' outreach
4	High work load of the Secretariat staff members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ engagement of staff in other unexpected assignments at the expense of program time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prioritise activities for staff members and define roles
5	Inadequate support from RWP SC and other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ engage key partners at strategic level for resource mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop clear stakeholders' engagement strategy

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4	1	Rwanda: Energy Sector Policy review
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	4		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.	1		
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	4		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	2		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	2	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	6	3	Burundi Ministry of Water, Environment, Land Management and Urbanism (MEATU)
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience		10	Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	2	Burundi
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	Enhance climate resilience of communities in Bugesera
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		1	Enhance climate resilience of communities in Bugesera
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	1	Case study on Bugesera experience
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	2000	7000	Bugesera communities
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	10	10	Rwanda: Ministry of Local Government
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	12	10	Radio
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4	3	Rwanda: Baseline report on the implementation of water security and climate resilience
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.8 Mediterranean

Progress Report (elements)	Mediterranean									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco				
	Value Added (proxy €):									
	Beneficiaries (NB):									
	Investments (leverage):									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia		
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
	<i>2014-to date</i>									
	Total	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		
	A Policies									
	B Institutional roles									
	C Management Instruments									
	Total									
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2014-to date</i>									
	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									/
	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									+
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2014-to date</i>									
INPUTS (Budgets)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco				
	<i>2014-todate</i>									
	Budget (€):									
	Budget (€):									

Mediterranean	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes like that of the draft UfM Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) within the Union for the Mediterranean, the Arab Water Strategy within the Arab League or other such initiatives like the 5+5; debating content of the water-related Sustainable Development Goal(s) in the region; assessing status of the joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning; – at national level, with emphasis on Algeria, Albania, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Palestine, Tunisia, and United Arab Emirates and possibly Montenegro and Kosovo, depending on their specific country IWRM agendas, and promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed; 	<p>> <i>Support to regional IWRM policy processes was provided:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Process for approval of the draft UfM SWM remained on a political standstill (since 2010). Nonetheless, technical support is been provided to the UfM Secretariat on developing criteria and guidelines for UfM Project selection (to be completed by the end of 2014) including towards facilitating the implementation of a SWM’s Action Plan once in place [activity supported by the EU SWIM-SM Programme]. ○ Support provided (on-going) to the elaboration of the 5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy (led by Algeria and Spain) through provision of comments and support to organization of meetings. The 5+5 Strategy is expected to be approved in 2015 [activity supported by the EU SWIM-SM Programme]. ○ Tunisian National Dialogue Workshop on the Post 2015 Agenda organized (24/4/2014, Tunis) in collaboration with Tunisian authorities, engaging 40 stakeholders (government, users, civil society, academia, media). A clear support to a dedicated Water SDG emerged from the consultation [activity was part of the global process coordinated by GWP for UN Water]. ○ ToR prepared for regional and pilot national status assessments on joint IWRM/ICZM planning, including regional and national stakeholder consultations. Fundraising efforts are on-going. <p>> <i>A number of national-level activities in the majority of countries targeted were implemented and are documented under different parts of the Progress Report. Furthermore:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Algeria: current legislative capacity and legal procedures in the prosecution of violators of water legislation assessed, and

<p>- at local and/or river basin level, including finalizing the joint IWRM/ ICZM Planning methodology and applying it in Buna/Bojana River (shared by Albania and Montenegro) and in Damur River Lebanon,</p>	<p>guidelines developed [activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme].</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Jordan: applicability of the M&E system for Participatory Irrigation Management and Irrigation Management Transfer process (that was developed in 2013) tested [activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme]. ○ In Lebanon: current legislative capacity and legal procedures in the prosecution of violators of water legislation assessed, and guidelines developed [activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme]. ○ In Tunisia: applicability of the M&E system for Participatory Irrigation Management and Irrigation Management Transfer process (that was developed in 2013) tested [activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme]. <p><i>EU SWIM-SM is the largest regional programme to promote knowledge and dialogue on IWRM. It is implemented by a consortium of partners including GWP-Med that provides its Technical Directorship. In 9/2014, the EU awarded to SWIM-SM an extension for 1 year (2015) with additional budget.</i></p> <p><i>No country-level activities were undertaken in:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Libya: due to the prolonged political instability in the country. ● Egypt: due to the prolonged political instability in the country. It is also noted that the Egyptian Water Partnership is part of GWP-Eastern Africa since 2013. ● Mauritania: due to lack of resources—activity could emerge in 2015 within the GWP-Med/OECD/UfM Governance & Financing Programme or supporting targeted IWRM planning efforts (based on discussion with Mauritanian authorities in 10/2014). ● The Gulf countries due to work load in the Mediterranean countries. <p><i>> Joint IWRM/ICZM planning activities advanced:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elaboration of an Integrative Methodological Framework for IWRM/ICZM planning is under completion in collaboration with PAP/RAC and UNESCO (to be finalized by end 2014). ○ Joint IWRM/ICZM Plan for the transboundary Buna/Bojana River advanced in collaboration with PAP/RAC and UNESCO; a draft Management Plan is under elaboration (to be completed in 2015), including (in annex) a legal and institutional
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<p>– by continuing activities on the Water Governance & Financing nexus with an emphasis on Private Sector Participation as well as Corporate Social Responsibility, at regional, national and transboundary levels</p>	<p>analysis; stakeholders analysis; characterization report of the basin in accordance to the WFD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scoping report and ToR for a full-fledged IWRM/ICZM Plan in the Awali River Basin in Lebanon (application area was shifted from Damur River following request by the Lebanese government) advanced: agreement on focus area and contents of work reached with the Lebanese Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Energy and Water; first fact-finding mission organized (5/2014), ToR of experts prepared and procurement ready to launch. Activities will be completed by mid-2015. <p>Activities are implemented within the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership Programme.</p> <p>> <i>Regional and national activities continued</i> aiming to enhance stakeholders understanding and capacity to promote/take action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective involvement of the private sector, while ensuring the social character of WSS and respect for the respective human right. Gender, equity, poverty, environmental and corporate social responsibility considerations on the subject have also been in the focus. Technical works at national level include an assessment and a diagnostic analysis of the present situation on private sector involvement in water services, and a set of recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with an action plan for their implementation. These are supported by structured stakeholders' consultation processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Jordan National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure (launched in 2013) was completed in 6/2014. Two national consultation workshops organized in the reporting year (5/2/2014, 4/6/2014, Amman) with partners (public authorities, utilities, users, NGOs, private sector) and donors. The Dialogue overall involved 157 individuals from 57 different institutions/organisations. 31 % of them were women. An average of 52 participants attended each workshop. The National Report for Jordan was launched in 6/2014. ○ The Tunisia National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Private Sector Participation in Water Infrastructure (launched in 2013) was completed in 6/2014. Two national
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	<p>consultation workshops organized in the reporting year (5/3/2014, 9/6/2014, Tunis) with partners (public authorities, utilities, users, NGOs, private sector) and donors. The dialogue involved a total of 162 participants representing 65 different organizations /institutions. 41% of them were women. An average of 55 participants attended each workshop. The National Report for Tunisia was launched in 6/2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A similar National Dialogue process will be launched in Palestine in 11/2014. It will be completed by mid-2015. ○ The 1st Regional Conference on Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector is scheduled for 28-30/10/2014, Athens, aiming for disseminating results and sharing knowledge between around 100 targeted participants from the range of stakeholders involved. The Conference was organized in synergy with the EU SWIM-SM Programme. ○ A Training Workshop on Risk and Insurance for PPPs in Water Infrastructure is scheduled for 30-31/10/2014, Athens, aiming for around 20 targeted participants from the private sector activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme]. <p>Activities were part of the Regional Programme on ‘Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector’ implemented by GWP-Med, OECD and UfM, with support by Sida, EIB, GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership and MED EUWI. Complementary fundraising efforts are on-going.</p> <p>> <i>Furthermore, the following water governance and water financing activities were implemented within the SWIM-SM Programme:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Workshop on Policies for Improving Compliance and Enforcement of Water and Environment Legislations organised, 14-15/10/2014, Athens, with the participation of around 55 participants (authorities, civil society, experts) from MENA countries. ○ Two sub-regional consultation workshops organised (16-18/6/2014-Tunis and 23-25/6/2014-Athens) to discuss the findings and suggested policy options on assessing the cost of Water Resources Degradation at the Basin Level (work was implemented at basin level in 2013). Around 20 targeted participants attended each workshop.
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	<p>>Agreement reached for GWP-Med partnership in the 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA' led by SIWI and supported by Sida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ MENA CB Workshop will be organized on 1-5/12/2014, Tunis.
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advance integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in Southeastern Europe), the Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans) and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) as well as targeted activities in the Sava River Basin (shared by Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Slovenia) and, possibly, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist UNECE to promote the Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water & Energy nexus with emphasis on transboundary basins in South eastern Europe and initiate activities on the Water, Food, Energy & Ecosystems nexus, with emphasis on the North Western Sahara Aquifer 	<p>> <i>In the Drin River Basin (Southeastern Europe):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical and administrative services provided to the formal Drin River Basin collaboration: day-by-day running of the Drin Core Group Secretariat; facilitation of 3 Expert Working groups (on Water Framework Directive; Monitoring and Exchange of Information; Biodiversity and Ecosystems). Close collaboration with the Drin countries and UNECE continued. ○ Communication and stakeholders outreach activities implemented: development of "corporate" identity of the (now called) Drin Coordinated Action (CORDA) including visual identity (logo, material templates etc.); preparation of the "Drin bag" containing communication and educational material; establishment of the Drin CORDA website; organization and of the Drin Day celebrations in all Drin countries [activities were supported by GIZ]. ○ Materials of the GEF UNDP Project 'Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin' prepared in support of UNDP (Project Implementing Agency) and submitted to GEF Sec for appraisal. The GEF CEO approved the Drin Project (10/2014); project setting-up arrangements are on-going. An additional GEF UNDP Project assisting Kosovo to participate in the Drin Coordinated Action is under elaboration, with GWP support. It is pursued GWP to be the Implementing Partner of both Projects. <p>><i>In the Dinaric Arc Karstic System (DIKTAS) area in Southeastern Europe:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information, strategic communication and stakeholder consultation activities implemented responding to the DIKTAS Stakeholders and Public Participation Strategy (prepared by GWP-Med in 2012) supporting achievement of Project objectives and sustainability of its outcomes: newsletters produced; DIKTAS

	<p>film produced; website maintained; of targeted info to stakeholders disseminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Preparation of the DIKTAS Strategic Action Plan assisted by preparing the part related to Stakeholders involvement. ○ Organization of the DIKTAS Conference on ‘Karst Without Boundaries’ supported (11-15/6/ 2014, Trebinje and Dubrovnik), organized with UNESCO and IGRAG, with more than 150 participants from 45 countries. Focus was on sharing knowledge among scientists, with 106 written contributions from 300 authors. <p>Activities were implemented within the GEF UNESCO DIKTAS Project.</p> <p>> <i>In the Sava River Basin in Southeastern Europe:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Feasibility Study for a Sava Water Partnership under preparation and expected to be finalized by end of 2014. It is based on and follows us the Stakeholders Analysis and Public Participation Plan for the Implementation of the Sava Agreement (prepared by GWP-Med in 2012). <p>Activities were supported by GWP, in service of the International Sava River Basin Commission.</p> <p>> <i>Promotion of the UNECE Water Convention in the Mediterranean:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional Workshop on ‘Legal Frameworks for Cooperation on Transboundary Waters – Key Aspects and Opportunities for the Arab Countries’ organized (11-12 June 2014, Tunis) in collaboration with UNECE, Arab League Center of Water Studies and Arab Water Security, and the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources. The Workshop was attended by around 40 participants from 13 countries, organizations, donors and academia. ○ Requests to explore options, benefits and requirements for accession to the UNECE Water Convention have been presented to UNECE Secretariat by a number of Mediterranean countries. Lebanon and Jordan will be explored in 2015 in collaboration with GWP-Med. <p>Activities were supported by UNECE and GEF IW:LEARN.</p> <p>> <i>Collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) in Southeastern Europe</i> (the successor of the Stability Pact) advanced. RCC coordinates the implementation of the ‘SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration’ been a</p>
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	<p>key political and economic cooperation process. The Regional Environmental Center (REC) coordinates the SEE 2020 Dimension “Environment”; GWP-Med is the responsible organization for the IWRM agenda within that. The latter includes: advancing the Nexus approach; exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE; advancing private sector participation in financing water infrastructure. A regional program for the Dimension “Environment” is under preparation by REC and GWP-Med, including Climate Change Adaptation and Nexus related activities.</p> <p><i>>Setting up the Water-Food-Energy Nexus agenda, with emphasis on transboundary level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contributions made to the UNECE Task Force on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus. ○ Collaboration modes agreed with UNECE and OSS for applying the produced methodology in the North Western Sahara Aquifer, and fundraising efforts on-going. ○ Baseline work and concept note developed for advancing a Nexus agenda in the framework of the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative. Collaboration options with regional partners (SIWI, UNECE, GIZ, etc.) are under exploration. ○ The International Roundtable on Water-Food-Energy Nexus will be organized (9-10/12/2014, Zagreb) by GWP-Med, REC and RCC in cooperation with the German Ministry of Environment and GEF IW:LEARN Project. It aims at initiating a SEE Policy Dialogue Process for introducing the Nexus approach at national and transboundary levels. It will also discuss the initiation of a regional process for Transboundary Water Resources Management in the SEE. It will be completed by a SEE ‘Nexus’ Directors Meeting (11/12/2014, Zagreb). <p><i>>Fundraising efforts in support of transboundary and Nexus activities continued:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreement reached with GEF IW:LEARN for GWP-Med and GWP to be involved in the 4th phase of the IW:LEARN Project (currently running its PPG phase); activities that GWP/GWP-Med will coordinate and level of financing under negotiation. Continuation of the Regional Dialogues for
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	<p>enhancement of TWRM in SEE and Med, replication of the Med’s experience in other GWP Regions, and Private Sector Participation in TWRM are in the focus of GWP/GWP-Med work in the new IW:LEARN (to be launched in 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Project proposals were prepared and submitted to Sida, SDC, ADA, and EU in collaboration with partner institutions and organisations.
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contribute in tackling Climate Change Adaptation and Variability challenges through support to regional policy making linked with the UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change as well as the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; development of national strategy on water, land and climate change as well as national vulnerability mapping (in Tunisia); local modelling of impacts of climate variability and change in coastal areas (in Tunisian island); climate modelling as well as initiation of policy dialogue and stakeholder engagement (in the North Western Sahara Aquifer); and capacity building, with emphasis on droughts, floods, impacts on the coastal zone and on aquifers. 	<p>> <i>At the regional level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ‘Review of Climate Change Stakeholders, Policies, Programmes and Funding in the Mediterranean’ elaborated and provides technical background to the formal UfM process on climate change (CC) launched at the UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment and Climate Change. The Review was presented at the 1st UfM CC Expert Group Meeting (15/10/ 2014, Barcelona) and will be finalized in 12/2014. ○ Technical advice provided to UfM Secretariat through elaboration of options for advancing the UfM CC agenda, including through future UfM Projects. ○ Support provided to the organisation of the 1st UfM CC Group Meeting (15/10/2014, Barcelona). ○ Technical support provided to the elaboration of the UNEP MAP / MCSD ‘Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation’, including the organization of Expert Consultation Workshop (scheduled for 18/12/ 2014, Athens). ○ 2 Regional Capacity Building Workshops on Spatial Data Integration for Climate Vulnerability Assessment and Planning in the Coastal Zone organised; for 3 French-speaking countries (15 participants) and 6 English-speaking countries, in 6/2014-Tunis and 10/2014-Istanbul (35 participants). ○ Awareness campaign designed and awareness raising materials (posters, mobile exhibition) on CC Adaptation Planning at basin level in the Mediterranean elaborated and produced in support of the EC FP7 BeWater Project; full range of material will be available until the end of 2014. ○ Technical contribution made to Regional Training on IWRM/ICZM linkages including for extreme events management (1–19/9/2014, Stockholm), organized by NIRAS,

	<p>and attended by 25 participants from 5 MENA countries.</p> <p>Activities were supported by WACDEP-Mediterranean, the GEF/MAP Climate Variability & Change Project, the EC FP7 BeWater Project and the NIRAS/Sida Project on ICZM/IWRM.</p> <p>> <i>In the North Western Sahara Aquifer (NWSA):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Baseline of water resources & CC mainstreaming in current development plans and strategies prepared in collaboration with OSS, and will be validated at NWSA Workshop (scheduled for 27/11/2014, Algiers). ○ 2 Study Tours organised for officials of the 3 countries sharing NWSA (Algeria, Libya, Tunisia) and OSS to the International Commission for the Protection of Danube River and other institutions in Vienna, Bratislava and Budapest with experience on shared water resources; 5/2014 and 8-10/10/2014. <p>Activities were supported by WACDEP-North Africa/Transboundary.</p> <p>> <i>In Tunisia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CC references integrated as pillar in the ToR of the upcoming 10-years National Strategy for Water and Land Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture; support will be further provided in developing the Strategy. ○ Baseline of the Tunisian CC Vulnerability Assessment elaborated; the full Assessment is under elaboration. ○ In Kerkeenah island, priority ecosystems parameters to consider for CC-impacts modelling were identified and agreed upon with local stakeholders during the 1st Consultation Workshop of the process (6/2014). The activity is implemented in collaboration with UNEP MAP Blue Plan and UNEP GRID Geneva. <p>Activities were supported by WACDEP-North Africa/Tunisia and the GEF/MAP Climate Variability & Change Project.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through 	

<p>– region-wide dialogue and capacity building on aspects of Desalination and of Wastewater Treatment and Reuse,</p>	<p>> <i>A number of activities on Desalination were implemented [within the EU SWIM-SM Programme]:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assessment of potential cumulative environmental impacts of mega desalination plants conglomerating around the Mediterranean completed, in synergy with UNEP MAP/MEDPOL. The Assessment includes: inventory of currently operating mega sea-water desalination plants on the Mediterranean shores including their institutional and regulatory structures; projection of the mega sea-water desalination plants planned for operation until 2030; assessment of the brine discharge in terms of volume, pollution load and characteristics; assessment of atmospheric emissions from desalination plants; conceptual assessment of the potential fate, transport, bio-accumulation and bio-magnification of desalination related contaminants; projection of the cumulative impacts of brine discharges on the marine eco-system and estimation of the potential impacts on food chain and bio-diversity using different scenarios. The Assessment was finalized in 10/2014. ○ Regional Expert Group Meeting on Potential Cumulative Environmental Impacts of Desalination Plants on the Mediterranean Sea organised (23-24/6/2014, Brussels) to substantiate and verify the outcomes of the draft Assessment (see above), in synergy with UNEP-MAP MEDPOL. Was attended by around 45 officials from South Med countries, regional stakeholders, international experts and the EC. ○ Guiding Principles for Desalination in the Mediterranean elaborated as non-binding document and discussed at the Regional Expert Group Meeting (see above). The document was finalized in 10/2014. ○ Training Workshop on seawater desalination with solar energy organised (1-3/10/2014, Almeria) for South Med countries officials, in collaboration with the European Desalination Society. The training was attended by around 20 participants from 6 South Med countries. <p>> <i>A number of activities on Wastewater Treatment and Reuse were implemented [within the EU SWIM-SM Programme]:</i></p>
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<p>– piloting technical interventions at local level with installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Malta, Dodecanese/Greece, Cyprus, etc.) as contribution to local climate change adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Study on legislative framework regulating the recharge of aquifers with adequately treated wastewater in the South Med elaborated. The Study includes: review of best practices within an IWRM context and a simple step-by-step guideline for the design and administration of a regulatory environment. The Study was completed in 4/2014. ○ Online course on natural wastewater treatment systems selection, design, operation and management, under elaboration in collaboration with UNESCO IHE and expected to be completed in 12/2014. ○ Information material (brochure and manual) under preparation for farmers on the least environmentally and human health damaging practices for watering, for fertilising, for pest control, and information session to present them will be organised in Tunisia and Algeria. The activity will be completed at the end of 2014. <p>> A 5-year grant (2014-2018) for the continuation of the <i>Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) and the Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR)</i> Programme in Greece, Malta and Cyprus and its expansion to Italy, was approved (1/2014) by the Coca-Cola Foundation. For 2014, this complemented on-going projects in Malta, Cyprus and Greece. Further to their contribution to local Climate Change Adaptation, some of the activities have an Urban content, though focused in islands.</p> <p>> <i>In Greece:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RWH pilot applications advanced. Activities expanded in 5 new islands of the Dodecanese complex. 5 RWH systems were installed or reinstated and 1 reverse osmosis water kiosk was installed. The total installed capacity reached approx. 210,000 litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 7,300,000 litres. 5,000 permanent inhabitants benefited from the activities. ○ Educational activities, in the project islands and in Athens, using the new version of the educational material “The Gift of Rain in the City” involved a total of 2103 students and 207 teachers. ○ The activity was implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme
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	<p>'Mission Water' of Coca-Cola Tria Epsilon and Coca-Cola Hellas, as main donor.</p> <p>> <i>In Malta</i>, within the Non-Conventional Water Resources Programme (NCWR) (aka Alter Aqua):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 greywater reuse system installed in the Malta College of Applied Science and Technology (also used for students' educational purposes) and 2 RWH applications to be concluded by the end of 2014, at the Ministry for Gozo Island and a public square in the town of Gudja in Malta, respectively. Rainwater and greywater will be reused for landscaping. The total installed capacity is estimated at 3,600,000 litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 4,000,000 litres benefiting 30,000 permanent inhabitants in Gozo and 3,000 inhabitants in Gudja, Malta. ○ Educational activities included a Teachers Training for 80 teachers and hands-on activities for approx. 3,000 students in the island of Malta ○ Development of the new Maltese National Water Management Plan supported and more specifically its NCWRM Component, with elaboration of baseline assessment and organisation of Stakeholders Consultation Workshop (May 2014). <p>The Programme is implemented in partnership with the Maltese Ministry for Energy and Health, the Ministry for Gozo & the Eco-Gozo project and the Coca-Cola System in Malta. It is mainly supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation and co-financed by the Ministry for Gozo.</p> <p>> <i>In Cyprus</i>, within the Non-Conventional Water Resources Programme (NCWR) (aka Mission Water):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 7 greywater reuse systems were installed or reinstated in primary schools and Environmental Education Centres in Cyprus. Greywater from drinking taps, washbasins and showers is treated and reused for landscaping in the school yards. These benefit more than 10,000 facility users. ○ Teacher training on the educational material developed in partnership with the Cypriot Ministry for Education involved 171 teachers. <p>> Information materials were produced, and results have been presented in a number of events in the region and beyond.</p>
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<p>– designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners</p>	<p>> Exploration of options was launched in close collaboration with GWP Secretariat. A first sounding of selected regional partners showed interest for developing a GWP-Med agenda. Discussions with the South Florida University also took place. Details will be elaborated and ways forward will be decided in the course of 2015.</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The predominant majority of the objectives set in the 2014 Work Plan were achieved. However, the conduct of several activities was most challenging due to the highly uncertain socio-political situation and the persistent volatility in the south and east of the Mediterranean. Delays and slow progress were recorded in some cases due to the often changes in the composition of government structures and the (re)orientation of national priorities due to the social unrest.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the 2014 Work Plan were launched and/or implemented during the year, given the dynamic nature of the organisation and the emerging interest for action by partners and donors.

Among achievements in 2014 we should mention:

- The vivid continuation, together with OECD, of the UfM-labelled regional Programme on 'Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' (2013-2016). The Programme has attracted high-level political interest and engagement as well as stakeholders ownership, despite the political turbulence in the region. The Sida financial support was coupled with support from the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership Programme as well as EIB funding of the work that was concluded in Jordan and Tunisia and will continue in Palestine and Morocco. The UfM political framework and practical assistance have also been of key importance.
- The voluminous IWRM agenda with regards to themes tackled and number of activities implemented, particularly as part of the intensive and wide-reaching EU SWIM-SM regional programme (2011-2014). In 9/2014, the EC announced the extension of the SWIM-SM programme for one year (2015) with additional budget, fact that is considered as a positive indicator of good performance.
- The further expansion of the Non-Conventional Water Resources Management Programme reaching a total of 28 project islands in Greece, 2 Maltese islands and Cyprus. Innovative pilot applications have been embraced by the local communities and received recognition at the national and international level. The 5-year agreement (1/2014) with the Coca-Cola Foundation secures the smooth continuation of the Programme as well as its opening in one more country (Italy).
- The consistent evolution of work in the Drin River Basin as per the agreed MoU among riparians and consequent Action Plan, demonstrating their genuine wish to cooperate for the management of the shared resource. GWP-Med its central facilitating as Secretariat of the Drin Core Group, and technical partner in key projects advancing in the Drin, in close collaboration with UNECE. A range of fund-raising efforts were undertaken and positive results are anticipated that will allow full implementation of the Drin Action Plan in the coming years.
- The agreement reached with the UfM Secretariat (3/2014) and MAP UNEP (2013) for provision of technical assistance to the key and formal (based on Ministerial decisions) regional policy processes on Climate Change in the Mediterranean that they respectively lead. Work was launched and advanced for both processes. For UfM activities focus on supporting the UfM Climate Change Expert Group that already at its first meeting (10/2014) agreed on a rich agenda. For MAP UNEP activities focus on the elaboration of the Regional Framework on Climate Change

Adaptation, with particular emphasis on the coastal zone, aimed for approval at Ministerial level by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (12/2015, Athens).

- The approval and launching of replication activities on joint ICZM/IWRM planning in the MENA (Awali River, Lebanon), transferring experiences acquired in Southeastern Europe.
- The opening of new agendas including on the Water-Food-Energy Nexus and Water Integrity.
- The joint Cornell University and GWP-Med publication on 'Water Scarcity, Security and Democracy: A Mediterranean Mosaic' (9/2014), presenting a number of national, local and transboundary cases from around the region, and constituting a valid tool for experience sharing.
- The increase of GWP-Med outreach thanks to the enforcement of the communications team and the improved organisation of its operations.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:


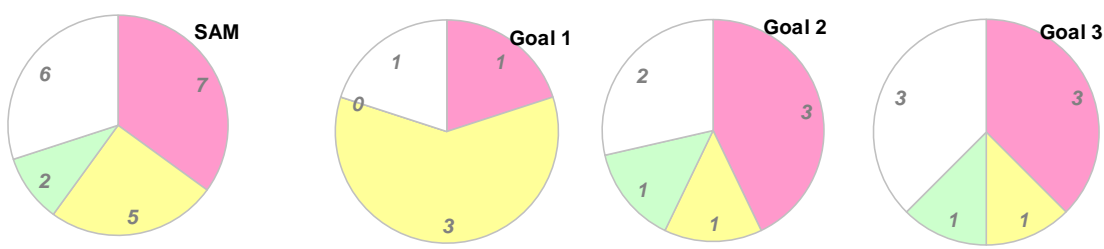
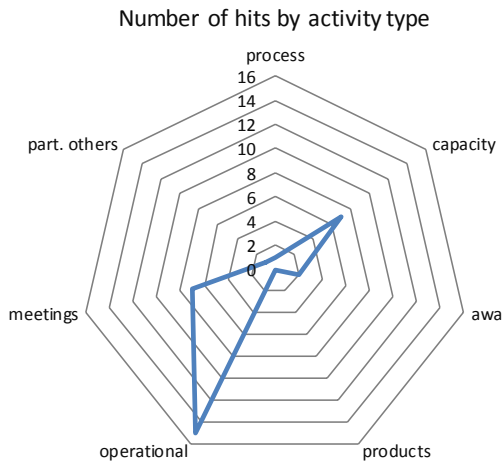
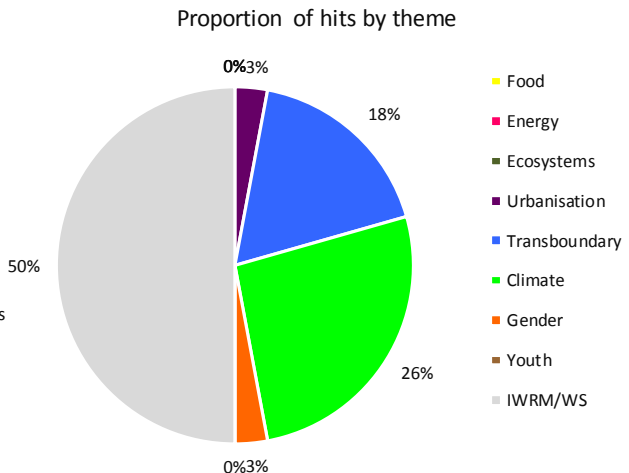
- The prevailing challenges linked to the prolonged socio-political unrest and war in several of the South Mediterranean Countries, as well as the economic challenges linked with North Mediterranean Countries. In several cases, these render water security vision, long term planning and effective IWRM application challenging.
- Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (i.e. headcount compared to the range and size of activities, limited funding for administration, multiple levels and lines of reporting and auditing processes, challenging co-financing obligations particularly with UN projects, geographic and/or cost eligibility limitations of certain funding sources, low capacity of some projects' partners to cope with needs and requirements, etc.) were encountered substantially also during 2014. Efforts to tackle these are on-going, however the largely project-based content of the GWP-Med work plan is not of assistance. Still, basket-funding (other than the valuable GWP Core Funding contribution) is considered a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities.
- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 14 full-timers and 1 half-timer based in 3 locations (Athens, Beirut and Tunis), 5 external collaborators with long-term engagement (based in Alexandria, Amman, Athens, Beirut), and a large number of other external short-term experts. An internal process was launched (summer 2014) and advancing on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations including further definition of responsibilities, more effective function of reporting and accountability lines, consistent monitoring of progress and performance, and automatisisation of procedures.
- For a number of reasons completion of certain activities has been delayed like within WACDEP in Tunisia and North Western Sahara Aquifer (e.g. often changes of officials in leading/beneficiary authorities, limited expertise among local collaborators/experts on the particular subjects, etc.) ICZM/IWRM planning (e.g. long consultations process among institutions, etc.), etc. All efforts are made to catch up, as feasible, until the end of 2014. For the cases this won't be possible, full completion will be secured as early as possible in 2015, remaining attentive to good delivery of actual contents.
- The majority of activity-lines will continue in 2015, with secured funding. The estimated 2015 budget follows the up-curve of the coming few years and is the highest since GWP-Med's establishment (2002). However, a number of multi-year projects will be ending within 2015. At the same time, in anticipation of positive results from fund-raising efforts in 2013-2014, new activity-lines are expected to launch in 2015. Fund-raising efforts will consistently continue in 2015.
- Opening and/or delving further into relatively new themes through steady line of work will continue e.g. the Water-Food-Energy Nexus including its linkages with Environment and Climate Change, IWRM/ICZM planning, Non-Conventional Water Resources, outreach and engagement of Private Sector including for transboundary water resources management, Water Integrity, etc.
- Content of new work agendas consistent with the GWP Strategy 2020 will be set, and are aimed to be launch, in 2015 including on Water & Gender, Water & Youth, and Integrated Urban Water Resources Management. Furthermore, the conclusion of the SDGs definition process is expected to further guide contents in existing and future fields of GWP-Med action.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		1	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience		1	Tunisia: Ministry of Agriculture
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		3	Tunisia, Libya and Algeria
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		16	NCWRM Programme: 'Alter Aqua' in Malta
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		48000	35,000 beneficiaries in the Maltese islands
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		14	Tunisia: Ministry of Agriculture
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		2	National Report "Water Governance in Jordan: Overcoming the Challenges to Private Sector Participation"
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.9 South America

Progress Report (elements)		South America									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela		
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	A Policies										
	B Institutional roles										
	C Management Instruments										
Total											
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2014-to date</i>										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									/
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									+
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									++
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2014-to date</i>										
INPUTS (Budgets)	<i>2014-to date</i>	SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela		
	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):										

South America	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1 Effective governance and integrated planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WCP development in South America through the pilot project in Santa Eulalia (Peru) is aimed at building governance in the sub-basin through the transectoral interaction to successfully elaborate and implement the GIRH plan in this sub-basin. Argentina and Peru are committed to assess and train representatives from different governmental organizations in order to incorporate water security and climate resilience in the local and national development plans as transectoral treatment and key topics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement on governance process began around Santa Eulalia project through two processes. i) Generation of information and analysis based on development of local plans per district and ii) Generation of institutional foundations for IWRM with a view to design the IWRM plan of the sub basin. Taking advantage of the electoral situation in Peru, fora for communities and local government candidates were developed. Candidates showed the environment and water resources items in their workplan and signed commitment to promote IWRM facing climate change. Raised public awareness about transparency and accountability. Strengthening of transectoral interaction with the participation of different public and private sectors in the Steering Committee of Sta. Eulalia project. The working group is recognized by ANA-Peru (by resolution) as a promoting committee with specifically functions to be integrated in the future to the Water resources Council. An assessment on proposals to include water security and climate change was also carried out around Sta. Eulalia project GWP South America reinforced call for a dedicated Water Goal on the Development Agenda post-2015 (UN-Water Initiative) by promoting and supporting National Consultations in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Development of a concept note for a workshop on Integrated Drought Management for North Western Argentina, aiming to a future IDM programme.
<p>Highlight 2 Capacity development and sharing knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Santa Eulalia Project (WCP) has an important component of capacity development and sharing knowledge. This Project will offer learnt lessons around the carrying out of GIRH processes that will be applied at the sub-basin level as well as at national level and at the GWP network. <p>The development of the International Water Legislation Programme in South America and the dissemination of the training modules in five capital cities in South America will contribute to the professional training in these specific fields and will reinforce the image of GWP SAM as a platform to create</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a proposal of a training programme for IWRM Leaders and of water culture programme for Santa Eulalia project. Regarding, Sta. Eulalia Project, eight demonstration projects were identified and are being designed. Each one includes a component of transfer of lessons learned, local capacity building and replication to other locations. Teachers of public school were trained in education for water resources in coordination with NGO Planeta Azul and the support of UNESCO and ANA-Peru. Strengthening capacity building for the Sta. Eulalia project team in Water and climate programme of GWPO. Steering committee of GWP-Peru appropriates the Sta. Eulalia project. Regarding the Latin American Training Programme on International Water Law two workshops will have been carried out in Colombia by the end of the year. The first one included 22 participants from water agencies (Peru), Ministries of Environment (Costa Rica and Uruguay), Ministries of Foreign Affairs (Chile, El Salvador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay), the office of the Environmental

<p>and spread knowledge. It is expected to continue both training programmes in the following years. Every CWP has considered in their action plans to create capacities in CC, water security and GIRH academically.</p>	<p>Attorney (Colombia), and other institutions responsible for water management at transboundary level in Latin America. Knowledge exchange and discussion among the participants provided relevant inputs for the next workshop. The second workshop will be carried out early in November.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result of this first workshop, other initiatives were requested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Amazonian Cooperation Treaty (OTCA), the National Water Authority of Peru (ANA Peru) and GWP Peru , willing to run a similar workshop in Peru and invite neighbouring countries within this basin, replicated the workshop in July. It was co-financed by GWP SAM, ANA Peru and OTCA. Representatives of all OTCA countries participated, as well as official from foreign affairs ministries and ANA officials working at transboundary basins. b) Late in November GWP CAM will carry out a workshop around Plan Trifinio. The workshop was requested by the participant from El Salvador Chancellery. c) A third workshop was requested by the Ambassador of Paraguay to Colombia. It will be addressed to the Paraguayan Academy of Diplomats provided funding is available in 2015; • Likewise, a Manual on IWL training workshops was successfully finalised and will be validated in the second workshop. • The TEC background paper N° 17 (International Law-Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation) was translated into Spanish. • Support the participation of 4 university professors at the Toolbox workshop in order to promote its use in universities.
<p>Highlight 3 Institutional strengthening and sustainable financing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate experience and knowledge sharing processes, and to strengthen the GWP SAM Steering Committee, it is expected to reactivate GWP Uruguay and GWP Brazil and incorporate at least two GWPs more (Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia). GWP SAM communication area will be strengthened in order to achieve a better dissemination of the activities, results and the reinforcement of the GWP SAM image. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Steering Committee is being strengthened thanks to the reactivation of GWP Brazil and GWP Uruguay. One more CWP, most probably Paraguay, is expected to be request its accreditation before the end of the year. • The partnership has increased in 9 partners and a couple organisations are waiting its approval. • GWP SAM’s Partners Database was updated, and so outreach to partners was improved. • Universities, research and academic institutes partners of GWP SAM were approached to strengthen the relationship and encourage their participation in workshop on toolbox organised by CAM • A photo contest was launched and disseminated targeting countries in the region, increasing, in this way, awareness of GWP and its work in South America. • A guide for Latin American communicators and journalists to support them in addressing IWRM and water-related issues was produced and launched, in a joint effort with GWP CAM.

- Informative leaflets on our regional programmes were produced and disseminated through the website, social media and related events.
- Frequent communications were sent to our partners and contacts, on GWP and GWP SAM activities carried out, upcoming events, calls, publications produced, main news and other relevant information.
- Regarding Santa Eulalia project, meetings to raise funds were held.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Overall, the additional programme activities planned for the year were accomplished, beyond expectations in the case of the capacity building programme on International Waters Law: a) two Latin American workshops on (March and November) and two additional river basin level workshops on IWL that were carried out thanks to considerable in kind contributions. b) The WACDEP pilot programme (Santa Eulalia sub-basin) in Peru had a late start (three months) due to a delay in signing the agreement between the PUCP and GWPO and the disbursement of funds. However, since September the project is making considerable progress in all work packages. The process to improve governance started with workshops addressed to local authorities, candidates to major and the population, and led to signed agreements. Likewise, a meeting with the project’s Steering Committee was held to consolidate their commitment and agree on tasks. The Public sector representatives involved in the SC are very dynamic, motivated and have committed resources. The information and communication management also began with the design of the baseline, communicational plan, culture water plan and institutional foundations for IWRM. Eight projects were jointly identified and designed with the population. In the meantime, more institutions know about the programme and are showing interest in committing funds. Finally, the programme is better known in different medias (web page, facebook, magazines and videos) and amongst local people.

In addition to the above, GWP Peru has actively engaged in supporting the preparations for COP20. In coordination with PUCP, it will organise a side event and an exhibition in the pavilion “Voices for climate”, where it will show progress around the Santa Eulalia programme.

The main activities undertaken by the RWP Secretariat were the following: promotion of the Toolbox use in universities through the participation of four teachers in the GWP CAM workshop held in Panamá; support of participation of key speaker (Chief of Chile’s Superintendence of Sanitation Services) at International Workshop on Environmental Law (Univ. Externado Colombia, October), which was expected to strengthen the visibility of GWP in Colombia. Unfortunately, no provision was taken to strengthen GWP’s visibility during the UN-funded Dialogue organised by GWP in Colombia. GWP Brazil and GWP Uruguay held general assemblies and elected a new SC following a long period of inactivity. Now, they are both actively engaged in R/CWP activities. National Consultations were carried out in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Peru, reinforcing the call for a dedicated Water Goal on the Development Agenda post-2015 (UN-Water Initiative).

Due to the fact that the training modules on IUWM are still not ready, the workshops to promote their use which were planned to be held in 4 cities, could not be carried out. The RWP SC identified a few other initiatives to use unspent funds, such as: a) the development of a workshop on drought management in NW Argentina to outline a programme on Drought management for GWP South America; b) the participation of key speaker at the workshop on implementation of National Drought Policies organised by the Spanish Meteorological Agency (AEMET), the Spanish International Cooperation Agency (AECID) and the WMO; the development of a manual and a ToolBox case study on the promotion of rainwater storage cisterns based on the experience of ANA Brazil around the million cisterns campaign.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations: Due to the challenges related to the large size of this region and high costs attached to regional level initiatives, GWP SAM is strategically developing initiatives at national level, which could be either replicated throughout the region or lessons learned and materials could be shared with similar areas in other countries. The progressive strengthening of the relationship with CAM through sharing events (i.e. IWL training, ToolBox training, etc.) and the joint production of

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documents and translations generates synergies that enable an improved use of GWP funds received for the region. The exchange amongst Communication Officers is an excellent example of inter-regional collaboration.

The RWP scored low in terms of locally raised fundraising. It is expected that the reactivation and strengthening of the existing CWP's and the national level initiatives will present new opportunities to improve this performance.

The pilot project in Santa Eulalia is an opportunity to improve transectoral interaction between the communities and the other sectors involved. At the same time, it is a challenge for SAM to become leaders in IWRM and to disseminate the good practice and exchange of lessons learned.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	2		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		1	COSUDE
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	2	2	Peru: Ministry of Environment; National Water Authority (ANA)
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	8		
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	6		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8	3	Projects related with infiltration and forest
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	8		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	7000	7000	
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	9	6	Peru: National Water Authority (ANA)
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1	WACDEP knowledge exchange between Africa and Latin America at COP20.
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	12		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	3	flyers about key messages
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.10 South Asia

Progress Report (elements)		South Asia											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka		
Value Added (proxy €):													
Beneficiaries (NB):													
Investments (leverage):													
Value Added (proxy €):													
Beneficiaries (NB):													
Investments (leverage):													
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka		
A Policies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
B Institutional roles		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
C Management Instruments		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
2014-to date													
Total		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3		
A Policies													
B Institutional roles													
C Management Instruments													
Total													
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)													
2014-to date													
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /											
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +											
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++											
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)													
2014-to date													
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka		
2014-todate													
Budget (€):													
Budget (€):													

South Asia	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Climate Resiliency Program (WACREP) will be implemented by the CWP's and GWP SAS in year 2014 and it is expected that the Resiliency will be enhanced in the Water and Agriculture sectors. The analytical capacity in the region for providing policy inputs will be mobilized with capacity building in climate science and projections for effective policy and institutional responses in collaboration with UNDP-GEF. Data sharing for early warning and Disaster preparedness will be addressed in collaboration with SACEP. 	<p>GWP SAS UNDP-GEF Collaboration was successful and contributed to Regional Capacity Building on Economics of Climate Change adaptation. Therefore analytical capacity in the region for providing policy inputs is enhanced. GWP SAS & SACEP signed an MoU and the Regional Workshop on lessons learnt on Strategy Implementation in Climate Change Adaptation was completed. The work on Early Warning and data sharing has not shown much progress</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Drought Management Program will develop tools to understand drought's magnitude, spatial extent, and potential impact in collaboration with IWMI and WMO. The output could be used by a broad user community that includes agricultural producer's, drought and natural resource specialists, policy makers and other stakeholder to make more informed decisions at regional, national and state to district level. The relevant stakeholders will have the ownership and the capacity to use the tool. 	<p>Finalized the IWMI GWPO Agreement to Implement the South Asia Drought Monitoring System development. Agreement is sign between GWPO and IWMI and GWP SAS conducted the Needs Assessment report for SA DMS. A Survey on drought was conducted in two provinces in Sri Lanka. Participants from water/ climate agencies were sponsored by GWP SAS to user consultation at SA Climate Outlook Forum.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Publications and Policy Briefs with APAN and CDKN. Collaboration with UNISDR along with APAN for Hyogo Framework work carried out by SAARCC Disaster Management Center. 	<p>GWP SAS & APAN Policy Brief on Coping with increased intensities of floods and Droughts in South Asia; the way forward. CDKN publications did not materialize Collaboration with SAARC DMC did not materialize</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh, Pakistan and India collaborate in the collection and use of information related to delta management and 50 projects launched in 3 delta zones in Bangladesh 	<p>In Bangladesh the activity was successful. In India and Pakistan activity did not progress. The 50 projects were not launched but background work has been completed</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Collaboration with Regional organization has been fruitful. Planned activities with SACEP and UNDP-GEF were successfully contributed Need to be clear in the planning process who and what is being targeted by the activities so that the reported activities can be placed in context IDMP work took off very well More involvement of partners – General assembly is taking place Work-plan 2014 too optimistic + Targets set too optimistic for the strategic planning period <p>More has been achieved than was planned – new opportunities taken than foreseen</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved communication and engagement with partners a challenge 	

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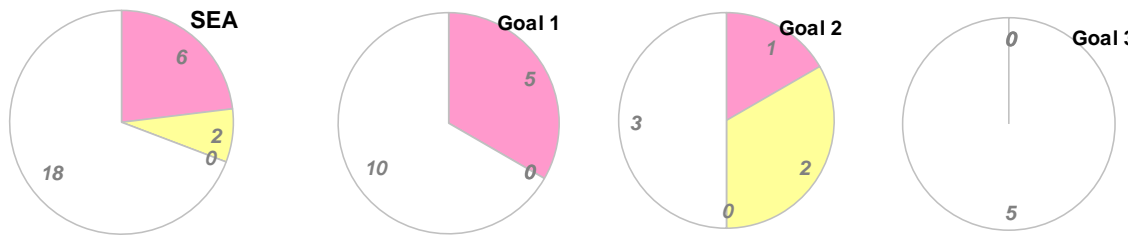
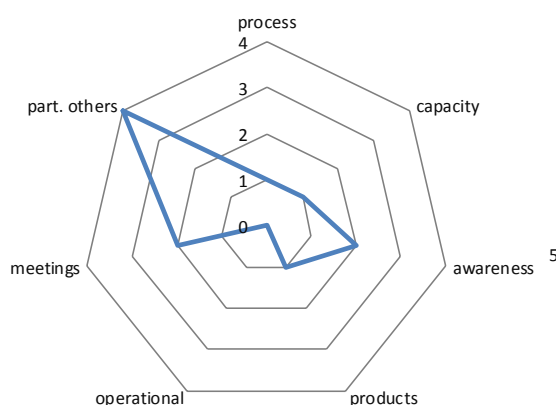
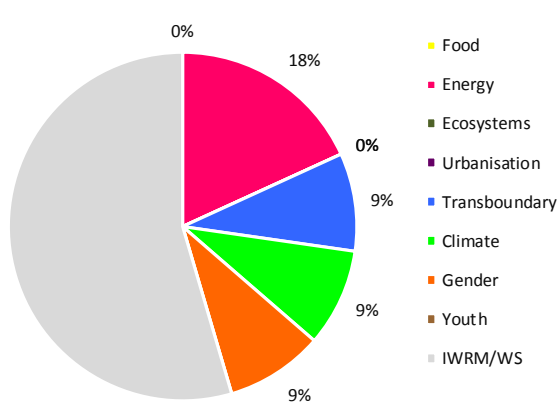
- Lack of regional context in the planning process – there is a need for better regional consolidation of country activities
- Should identify a core issue relevant for all countries which is then coordinated at regional level
- Regional / CWP roles and responsibilities need to be clearly defined – lack of clarity in the set up
- Flexibility in balance between specifics as planned and realities of implementation
- Human resource capacity at the country level is limited – a capacity building plan needs to be in place to deal with increased work such as WACREP implementation

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	Nepal: Local Adaptation and Investment Plan for Lamartar VDC
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		2	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience		7	Sri Lanka: National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		1	Nepal: Traditional Adaptation practices documented
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		6985	Communities benefitting from rehabilitated water storage tanks in India
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		11	Nepal: Village Development Committees (VDCs)
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.			
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated		12	India: Documentary film on "Water Harvesting for Climate Resilience-The Maharashtra Story"
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.11 Southeast Asia

Progress Report (elements)		Southeast Asia									
											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Lao PDR									
	A Policies	0									
	B Institutional roles	0									
	C Management Instruments	0									
Total	0										
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	<i>2014-to date</i>										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%) /									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%) +									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%) ++									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	<i>2014-to date</i>	Number of hits by activity type 					Proportion of hits by theme 				
INPUTS (Budgets)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
	<i>2014-todate</i>	Budget (€):									
	Budget (€):										

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Southeast Asia	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
Highlight 1 Under Strategic Goal 1 the following will be implemented :	Highlight 1 Under Strategic Goal 1 :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> support countries through respective CWP specific activities 	support countries through respective CWP specific activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans (Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) GWP Myanmar (MmWP) held a Multi-Stake holders Dialogue on Water Security Issues Focusing on Climate Resilience Aspect on 2nd June 2014 in Yangon. b) Malaysia CWP conducted the MvWRM Forum 2014 on 9-10 June 2014 in Putrajaya, Malaysia. c) Preparations for activities in Cambodia, Malaysia, Philippines and Vietnam are underway.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) to develop “no regrets” financing strategies for water security, climate resilience and development strategies in respective countries and presented for funding (Cambodia) 	Preparation for activity is underway.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) to discuss and implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programmes (Indonesia, Lao PDR and Thailand) 	Preparations for activities are underway.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) to include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food /agriculture (Lao PDR and Vietnam), 	Vietnam WP held a dialogue in Hanoi on July 12, 2014 to find solution to improve policies in promoting the development of "community participation in irrigation management" model in Vietnam.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) to develop domestic gender mainstreaming policies and instruments in water resources management that are regularly monitored, evaluated and reported (Myanmar) 	Myanmar WP organized a dialogue to discuss the Gender Mainstreaming on 1 st August 2014 in International Business Center, Myanmar, attended by 51 participants from Government organizations, Universities, NGOs, and Media/Journalists.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACDEP Work Packages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Regional and Transboundary cooperation, National development and Sector Plans, Investment, Project Preparation and Financing, and Demonstration Projects); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The WP 1 workshop was conducted in 1st October 2014 in Hanoi, Vietnam b) Preparations for other activities WP 2, 3, 4 and 5 are underway, including Malaysia WACDEP WP 1 - Climate Resilience Forum , which will be held in third week of October 2014. c) Malaysia WACDEP WP 5 is in discussion stage for rainfall harvesting opportunities with local community.
Highlight 2	Highlight 2

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Under Strategic Goal 2 the following will be implemented :	Under Strategic Goal 2 :
1. support countries through respective CWP specific activities	
a) to develop an agreement on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources and operational by 2016 , in collaboration with UN Water (Indonesia)	a) Indonesia Water Partnership held a National Consultation on the Post 2015 Water Development Agenda Phase II in Jakarta on 27 March 2014 b) VNWP held National Consultation on Water in the Post 2015 Development Agenda-Phase II in Do Son- Hai Phong city on 17/5/2014 c) Implementation of additional activities(Phase III) is underway.
a.) to increase stakeholders' political awareness and commitment to deliver water security, with demonstrable follow-up commitments and actions (Philippines and Thailand)	Preparations for activities are underway.
b. to implement activities for dissemination of major publications on regional and country issues, translation into languages which are needed for reaching local and global stakeholders and the corporate world (Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam)	Preparations for activities are underway.
c. to produce publication of media features for sharing water knowledge to support better water management and water security among various stakeholders (Myanmar)	Preparation for activity is underway.
d. to influence universities and training institutes to incorporate the GWP Tool Box in their curriculum (Lao PDR and Malaysia).	a) Additional program of Indonesia Water Partnership: Training of Trainer on IWRM Tool Box for University Educators, held in Jogjakarta, 20-22 March 2014 b) Preparations for other activities are underway. Malaysia will be conducting a ToolBox Workshop in the last week of October 2014
2. WCP Work Packages 6 and 7 : Capacity Development and Knowledge and awareness	a) Climate change's capacity building and awareness activities in Indonesia, Lao, Malaysia and Thailand are underway. b) Malaysia WACDEP WP 7 is in the process of developing flood preparedness training modules.
Highlight 3 Under Strategic Goal 3 the following will be implemented :	Highlight 3 Under Strategic Goal 3 :

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1. CWPs will implement activities to strengthen partnership through specific activities :	
a) to carry out study to establish a robust monitoring framework and associated reporting mechanism with regular reporting on outcomes (Cambodia)	Preparation for activity is underway.
b) to organize consultation to select young people under age 25 to be supported through the WaY (Water and Youth) leadership programme (Lao PDR)	Preparation for activity is underway.
c) organize activities with active involvement of partners (Malaysia and Philippines)	Preparations for activities are underway. Malaysia Partners meeting of Partners is scheduled for last week October 2014.
d) to organize GWP-SEA Strategy and Programme Implementation Workshop in Singapore, June 2014.	The activity was postponed due passport problems caused by visa issue related to GWP Annual Meeting in Trinidad. However the plan has been implement successfully in Hanoi, Vietnam, on 1 October 2014.
2. WCP Work Packages 8 : Governance and Fund Raising.	Preparation for activity is underway.

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

- Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar and Vietnam completed 6 activities. Remaining country activities are still in progress.
- All major regional activities (SC meeting and workshops) completed

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

Activity implementation could be started earlier to avoid piling load at the end of the year.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	2		
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	8	3	Myanmar: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	8	1	Malaysia
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	3		
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	205		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	64		
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	23		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	4		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.12 Southern Africa

Progress Report (elements)		Southern Africa											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia Zimbabwe											
	Value Added (proxy €):												
	Beneficiaries (NB):												
	Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
	B Institutional roles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
	Total	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia Zimbabwe											
	A Policies	0	0	0	0								
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0								
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	1								
Total	0	0	0	1									
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		SAF			Goal 1			Goal 2			Goal 3		
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)										/	
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)										+	
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)										++	
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type					Proportion of hits by theme						
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa		
	<i>2014-to date</i>												
	Budget (€):	Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia Zimbabwe											
	Budget (€):												

SOUTHERN AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC-GIZ programme: support the development of the SADC regional investment plan for addressing water security and building climate resilience. GWPSA will improve stakeholder engagement (through strengthening national basin wide forums and developing their capacity through conducting knowledge and priority sharing national water weeks in 14 countries) on issues relating to investments for water security and climate resilience. In this programme GWPSA at regional and country (4) levels, will provide support to the SADC RBO - ORASECOM, in development of the basin IWRM plan – through stakeholder engagement & capacity development in issues relating to the development challenges and prospects for the Orange-Senqu basin – fostering closer national-transboundary linkages. 	<p>Through the climate change adaptation/resilience component of the SADC-GIZ transboundary water management programme - GWPSA commissioned and reviewed water financing and investment studies in 14 SADC countries. These were completed in 2014 and key strategic messages are being developed (see highlight 4). These national assessments (studies) were to highlight water investment gaps in each country in the region, which would then inform a regional investment plan. The national assessments, however, showed that the relevant water investment gap information was scattered among different sectors and accessing the information was challenging. Upon advice from SADC Water Division – it has been agreed that the water financing/investment assessments from 14 countries will rather be summarised and channelled / input into the 4th Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) development process – currently being conceptualised through regional, RBO and member state consultations.</p> <p>GWPSA and ORASECOM agreed to capacitate local stakeholder groups in the basin to contribute to the implementation of the ORASECOM IWRM Basin Plan (as the actual planning process had already progressed substantially by the time GWPSA and ORASECOM defined the detailed tasks and determined the value addition to the IWRM plan development process. In this regard - the riparian states of the Orange Senqu river basin (under ORASECOM) through the CWPAs (Botswana, Lesotho & Namibia) undertook stakeholder capacity needs analyses on IWRM and Transboundary Water Management (TWM), develop training materials based on the needs analysis and are currently rolling out the training at local level in the riparian countries. Key issues that were identified and prioritised for inclusion in the training were: Institutional arrangements – multi-level and multi-sectoral for IWRM; understanding the basin profile – from the source to mouth; water use efficiency, recycling and climate. The stakeholders undergoing the training are primarily from local grass root institutions, traditional structures, community and youth groups i.e. those that are not usually targeted as ‘the mainstream water sector stakeholders’.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACDEP – southern Africa region: Develop the Limpopo basin consolidated report on the economics of climate change studies (cost of inaction) - informed by 4 country studies (the 4 riparians Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe). A tool will be developed (incorporating 	<p>Given the institutional and operational challenges faced by the relevant RBO (LIMCOM) – it was decided (in consultation with the interim Secretary of LIMCOM) not to undertake a basin study this year. 2014 therefore focused on developing a set of tasks that were more appropriate given the basin institutional context. It was decided to focus only on one country – Botswana . Progress includes TORs development for the national</p>

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<p>(ToRs, methodology and application guidance) for other basins to adopt and apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACDEP Zimbabwe: The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) will be in place. Sector plans and national development plans will demonstrate how to respond to climate change (in response to NCCRS). WACDEP Mozambique: The capacity of national stakeholders with respect to responding to extreme weather events will be developed. Mozambique will also develop an investment plan that identifies national priority investments that address water security and climate resilience (and variability and extremes) The investment plan will inform the national development plan 	<p>study and sending out a call for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) among regional experts/partners. The process has, however, stalled due to inadequate EOIs being submitted for Botswana. GWPSA will seek to secure at least one additional EOI before commissioning the work late in 2014.</p> <p>WACDEP Zimbabwe has made great strides in understanding the need for integrating development planning and investment processes considering the water and climate change context. This has been done well through the value addition of WACDEP to the National Climate Change Response Strategy finalisation and implementation plan.</p> <p>Zimbabwe CWP through the WACDEP Zimbabwe team is working with the ministry of Environment, Water & Climate. Capacity building on WACDEP, Climate resilience, water security and the importance of investments and associated project preparation has been undertaken this year - gearing up for national project preparation support in Zimbabwe. The NCCRS was approved by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate.</p> <p>Discussions and processes have commenced for NCCRS prioritised investments linking with the national investment plan for Zimbabwe and how WP3 and WP4 will support these.</p> <p>In 2014, Mozambique has progressed well with the capacity building programme for WACDEP. Trainees are professionals from different sectors and include ministry officials from Planning and Finance. The capacity development is aimed at institutional strengthening to deal with climate variability, change and building resilience – with a strong focus on investments and project preparation.</p> <p>Mozambique has much experience in investments but need strategic support on coordination and integration issues of national significance especially with a view to incorporating water security and climate resilience. National and sub-basin discussions have commenced on WACDEP Mozambique support to address the investment planning and project preparation needs in the country and for specific priority initiatives. The WACDEP Africa finance expert and national consultants will be preparing contextualised capacity development needs and will attempt to address these needs for in Zimbabwe and Mozambique in WP3 and WP4 - WACDEP.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RESILIM – GWPSA will review the UN Habitat Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategy developed in 2005 and prepare 	<p>GWPSA has reviewed the DRR strategy developed in 2005 and in 2014 developed a methodology for DRR. The district survey based tool is to assist community & household responses to DRR and considers livelihood</p>

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<p>the Limpopo basin action plan for reducing vulnerability to floods and droughts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA and RESILIM partners will support the development of the LIMCOM Communications & Knowledge Management strategy to support transboundary water management in the basin as well as a Communications Strategy for the DRR. 	<p>and economic activities, zoning of these considering many other factors including likely impact to these 'zones' and then determining vulnerability levels. The tool will guide on the type of impacts and how to respond/ mitigate.</p> <p>Meanwhile GWPSA through its CWP in the riparian states of the Limpopo are carrying out in-country consultations to determine how countries are carrying out water related disaster risk reduction, highlight gaps and discuss the most relevant role for RBOs in DRR. A desk top review is complementing these consultations. A basin – wide stakeholder workshop will use the country consultations and desk review report to develop DRR strategies for the Limpopo basin action plan to be completed by the end of 2014.</p> <p>The institutional development process for LIMCOM has been slow in 2014, as a result much of the work where GWPSA has had to engage at the basin level through LIMCOM has been hampered as official RBO meetings are required to meet and take decisions on Limpopo basin projects. In an attempt to ensure progress despite this situation, GWPSA has agreed with the relevant regional strategic partners to firstly focus on identifying the communications capacity (in each of the riparian states) needs on climate change, water security and resilience. The needs will be informed by scoping what exists and what is needed by the key stakeholders in the basin. The assessment will be done by the end of 2014. A capacity development plan to address the communications capacity gaps of the basin (and riparian state) partner institutions will be developed early 2015.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harnessing knowledge from Goal 1 programmes – SADC-GIZ/ WACDEP/ RESILIM and package appropriately for different stakeholders 	<p>GWPSA has done a tremendous amount of work and learning in knowledge management during 2014 – particularly in the SADC – GIZ and Challenge Programmes CPWF) . In the SADC GIZ programme, all the 14 national and 3 regional compilation studies on Indigenous Knowledge, Regional water policy and water financing & investments needed to be repackaged to generate, collate and package a range of national and regional messages into short mix media and/or information products aimed at ultimately promoting investments in transboundary water resources management and development for water security and climate resilience.</p> <p>The consultants have developed advocacy messages/ based on the regional and national Studies on Local Indigenous Knowledge Practices and Systems (LIKPS) and Water Financing - to create greater visibility and awareness of these key messages.</p> <p>They are developing media packages, as well as info briefs and impact stories with environmental, economic and social arguments (including compelling images and stories) aimed at promoting investments in transboundary Water Resource Management &</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA will further engage key strategic partners and SADC directorates to develop relevant integrated Research For Development (R4D) programmes or a framework – research agenda, design & stakeholder engagement, partners for R4D, respecting institutional mandates and learning/systems for knowledge uptake/use and sustainability 	<p>Development.</p> <p>GWPSA in the CPWF programme has led the KM&C activities and messaging for 4 linked research projects under the Challenge Programme - developing strategic messages from all the key research outputs based on significance, relevance and the audience. Research outputs have been repackaged into various knowledge products - infographics, briefs, posters banners and summary lessons and guideline folders. GWPSA with its research partners will actively disseminate and present these products at regional events in the remainder of 2014 and taking these to new audiences to position GWPSA in R4D and KMC in the region and the SADC countries.</p> <p>Meanwhile throughout the year - GWPSA has been involved in positioning a comprehensive R4D approach towards addressing targeted research for regional, basin and national development challenges and needs. Discussions and meetings have been held with SADC, the Water Research Fund for Southern Africa, WaterNet and other tertiary institutions and networks in the region. GWPSA will support WaterNet in facilitating a process to identify key elements of a research agenda for the SADC region – adopting an integrated R4D approach. This positioning will continue in 2015.</p>
<p>Highlight 5: GWPSA Secretariat, SC and RTEC members will support CWP as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> accreditation plan and support to ZAMBIA/MALAWI/BOTSWANA (and or Zimbabwe and Lesotho) Raise awareness & develop deeper understanding on the role and value of the CWPs, strengthen the CWPs and reinforce the partnership spirit among their membership; organise country-level participatory & interactive workshops to educate existing & orientate new partners - on CWP members, skills, CWP value-add and service to country, CWP niche, building strategic alliances, including governments / donors and work towards developing relevant & realistic country programmes in at least one of the countries listed above. 	<p>Botswana Malawi Zambia and Zimbabwe were prioritised based on the perceived degree of readiness for accreditation. The GWPSA Board/SC has agreed that NOT ALL CWPs should be accredited as the CoA demand too much from loose voluntary unfunded networks. Those CWPs which wish to develop themselves and believe they can add value and have a clear role will receive support for accreditation. The GWPSA SC/Board has discussed CWP development and accreditation at length and there are various models appropriate for the different types on country networks. Botswana, Malawi need to still finalise their constitutions. Tanzania has revived itself and is actively setting up its Board and governance frameworks but most importantly its country programme development and fund raising strategy. Tanzania WP is planning to register as a NGO. TWP is currently drafting a new Constitution, establishing governance structures, recruiting partners and developing a strategic plan. Tanzania is working closely with government, universities, NGOs and especially - the private sector.</p> <p>Zimbabwe CWP has recently selected a new host institution and this coupled with sound progress in WACDEP and project resources to support priority activities as well ‘institutional and network’ strengthening should place Zimbabwe in a strong position to seek and capitalise on future upcoming opportunities at national and basin levels</p>
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

1. **SADC regional and RBO initiatives - SADC-GIZ:** Many highlighted activities planned for in 2014 supporting the SADC and RBO programmes have progressed well and where deviations have occurred – these have been primarily due to changing contexts. Despite deviations in some cases, there has been progress with implementation of amended or related activities in all areas envisaged – as GWPSA (in discussion) with SADC, the lead donor and the RBOs have agreed and found a way to move forward so that activities did not reach a standstill and that meaningful progress might still be achieved in the short term towards the ambitious (in terms of time it takes set up and manage process) to originally defined tasks.

GWPSA has also battled with the RESILIM programme in both 2013 and 2014 mainly due to modalities of engaging GWPSA as the US firms contracted by USAID usually work with consulting firms. Whilst this has progressively been worked out – the RESILIM programme also experienced delays in commencement and in implementation in 2014 because the mandated basin institution were experiencing institutional challenges and not easily engaged for basin decisions and go ahead to be given on the project. Again, through discussion with the relevant partners progress has been made through an adaptive approach, while remaining cognisant of proper process and ownership of project activities.

Challenges, lessons and recommendations: Facilitating and integrating national, basin and regional priority processes requires an adaptive approach to ensure that changing socio – political contexts are continuously catered for. Ensuring relevance, ensuring responsiveness and nurturing trust between partners must be prioritised. The challenge is balancing this approach with the contractual deliverables, within the timeframes and in line with budget expenditure projections. A number of budget revisions, negotiations and consequential administrative & financial paperwork has been time consuming and has caused delays, which will lead to rushed implementation before the end of the project during 2015. GWPSA cannot proceed with planned technical tasks – if the stakeholder and institutional processes upon which deliverables are developed cannot be undertaken or are delayed, in some cases due to institutional and political challenges well beyond GWPSA's control.

Longer term, adaptive approaches and more flexible agreements are needed for this type of development work. GWPSA in discussion with SADC, RBOs and donors also need to consider more in depth risks and assumptions when developing project documents and define better how we might mitigate against these at least by considering alternative approaches and deliverables in the earlier stages.

Regular communication, updates and joint ownership of the project and progress among policy makers, donors and implementers in the project is critical and GWPSA has tried tirelessly to ensure this in the SADC-GIZ programme.

2. **Knowledge management & communications**

GWPSA with its KM&C and research partners has excelled in this area and much growth witnessed in the ability of GWPSA to play a leading role in KM&C in research for development as well as in the SADC assessments – generating new knowledge and repackaging it for different audiences. For the Challenge programme - planned tasks have been implemented as planned and results achieved and will all be achieved by Dec 2014. Delays due to amended donor agreements and budgets caused a major delay (3 months) with the SADC-GIZ knowledge management tasks. This was not in GWPSA's control as the lead donors internal bureaucratic systems and slow response time to act on the urgent matters were the causes of this delay. The consultant teams have since made good progress but under much duress! The SADC Water Week tasks will use these Knowledge products and fortunately these were postponed to late 2014 and early 2015.

Challenges, lessons and recommendations:

The main challenge in the R4D KM&C related work has been convincing researchers to convert and repackage their research outputs into less technical products. It has taken 4 years of working

closely with the researchers in the Limpopo Basin Development Challenge to buy into and finally participate in the knowledge 'conversion' and communication processes, but it has been achieved. Key lessons and recommendations in this experience have centred around critical and constant stakeholder engagement in research question conceptualisation, design, implementation and uptake (institutionalisation and sustainability) – in the context of development challenges and existing priority frameworks, ensuring research is multi-disciplinary and integrated with a systems approach (which makes sense to those engaged in IWRM) to aim for development outcomes an impact beyond outputs; to ensure that adequate resources are budgeted for in scoping and engagement in the design phase upfront and to not underestimate the resources required for proper conversion and repackaging of research outputs to knowledge products for dissemination beyond academia.

The institutional recognition and reward systems in research institutions need to acknowledge R4D (outcomes and impact) as opposed to just Research for Funding (R4F) and research for knowledge (R4K). Donors need to be lobbied to better understand R4D and insist on relevant approaches when they provide funds for research and GWP needs to play an active role in lobbying as well as get more active in the research proposal development activities with Partner research institutions. GWP is well placed to take up its niche in engagement and KM&C in the R4D world which links closely with policy makers and the rural and economic development initiatives.

- Partnership development and CWP Accreditation:** None of the 12 CWPs in southern Africa is accredited. GWPSA has struggled since 2010 (end of PAWD and Sida support on core) to support CWPs so substantial WACDEP support to 2 countries has been most welcome. The UN Water SDG support also catalysed action in Tanzania and further boosted Zimbabwe's role and visibility on facilitating multi-sectoral engagements to support national priority processes. What the project resources do, is give opportunities to the partners to convene and play a meaningful role in important national and local initiatives. Having learnt from PAWD – WACDEP has at least catered for CWP support in the project budgets – which is critical. WACDEP also provides the CWP with resources and project staff – who fulfil duties that a CWP Secretariat needs to undertake – ensuring engagement, process, communication and technical support. The CWP through the project is also developing its capacity through the host institution's responsibilities in the project and ultimately for the CWP by actively seeking potential future opportunities. Resources are provided for this but what has been needed also is renewed ownership of the CWP to champion the CWP's cause. Zimbabwe is well on its way to firming up, as is Tanzania. Malawi is also gearing up with renewed interest and commitment. These countries and CWPs have been provided with dedicated programme funds and activities and have been provided with the right guidance to develop and strategies as well as believe in their purpose.

Governance, networking, administrative database updates and operational CWP matters are meaningless to an inactive CWP and cannot be dealt with in a vacuum of substantive programmatic content.

Challenges, lessons and recommendations:

Trying to meet the conditions or criteria in a context of voluntary, poorly resourced networks has been unrealistic. Whilst CWPs have been very strong in the past – during PAWD and now WACDEP – those CWPs would only have met 'accreditation conditions' during the active project implementation periods. Those CWPs have since died or become very quiet, though Zambia and Malawi remain in touch and eager and capacitated to engage in partnership initiatives.

Seed funds to CWPs has also been too small and ad hoc and not sustainable. Seed funds generally have delivered a few activities and reports and updated governance matters and provided opportunities to meet but have not succeeded in catalysing the necessary ownership and action among country partners.

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Targeted, contextualised (development challenge and programme activity) CWP support achieves better results and in 2015 targeted support will be given to Malawi and Tanzania (as well as the two WACDEP countries). DRC and Zambia will also be supported on proposal development for AfDB and with that GWPSA will support on positioning, niche, value add and in this context the CWP governance, accreditation and operational network matters will be strengthened. Every opportunity will be sought to engage and support all CWPs through the regional initiatives in which they have been contracted – e.g. SADC water weeks but not all CWPs will capitalise on the opportunity to grow and develop. Some will view these as once-off opportunities and if that is a fitting model for the country, then GWPSA will not insist upon further development and accreditation.

Overall - CWP resources, continuity, momentum and sustainability: resources for important activities and HR in a small secretariat at CWP level is essential. The activities allow the CWP and staff to demonstrate what they can deliver, add value in terms of technical and process / approaches in 'GWP approaches' – through process & engagement, flexibility & adaptive management, to ensure relevance (priority context), integration, building on existing initiatives for ownership, institutionalisation & sustainability. Every effort needs to be made to try and retain the CWP project staff beyond the project – for continued momentum, but securing new resources is critical. At least 2 CWPs and Malawi will be accredited early in 2015. Accreditation drives for *all* (there are 12 in southern Africa) are inappropriate across the board - there are different CWP and country contexts and not all should be or would want to be accredited in the current CoA framework and perhaps this needs to be revisited globally.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		1	Zimbabwe: National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		1	Finalization of the process of ratification of the Agreement for the establishment of LIMCOM
O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents			
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		2	ORASECOM
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	1	3	Malawi: Ministry of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated			
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		30	Mozambique: National Directorate for Water Affairs
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	1	6th WACDEP Technical Coordination exchange
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	3	15	8 online features related to the implementation of the WACDEP in Zimbabwe
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	3	18	Study of indigenous knowledge practices
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.2.13 West Africa

Progress Report (elements)		West Africa									
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	A Policies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	B Institutional roles	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo	
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)											
	2014-to date										
		Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)									
		A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)									
		A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)									
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)		Number of hits by activity type									
	2014-to date										
		Proportion of hits by theme									
INPUTS (Budgets)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea
	2014-todate	Budget (€):									
		Budget (€):	Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le	Togo

WEST AFRICA	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<p>1. Highlight 1: GWP WA will contribute in the implementation of the regional water Policy and carry out Capacity building activities of key stakeholders including counsellors at municipal level. The Regional dialogue on the joint Management of Groundwater taking into account climate change in West Africa will have a special focus as a regional initiative for the management of aquifers. The WACDEP and the projects on the management of Mekrou basin water resources and Drought management in West Africa will be implemented to help GWP achieve its objectives.</p>	<p>ECOWAS/WRCC and GWP/WA worked on the gender mainstreaming approach on the Action Plan for the implementation of the regional water Policy. The mutual commitment to orient action toward this action plan is set including on WACDEP regional Activities as well as MEKROU and IDMP-WA projects that have just started. The proposal on collaborative management of groundwater in West Africa has been shared and promoted by ECOWAS/WRCC and GWP without much progress for the moment The collaboration with ZIE on Capacity building activities has led to a training session for senior officer from Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso as a continuous programme; and WACDEP was an opportunity for training sessions for key people including planners and decision makers in Burkina Faso and Ghana</p>
<p>2. Highlight 2: Collaboration with major stakeholders including journalists will be continued through new initiatives. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" will be revitalized and partners will be encouraged, invited and supported to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. The results of GWP actions in the region will be documented for dissemination.</p>	<p>As part of the promotion of water and environment issues in Media production, the Prize for the journalism award "Water and Environment" on the theme of "Water security and Climate Change in West Africa" was organized in collaboration with IUCN-PACO. Three (3) Winners were awarded their prize at the Africa Pre-Water Forum in June 2014 in Ouagadougou. The issue of Running Water that focuses on the MEKROU project is being finalised</p>
<p>3. Highlight 3: GWP WA is willing to consolidate the regional network with an improved follow-up/ support to the Country Water Partnerships. The 13 CWP should be supported to have functional secretariats so that they can hold the statutory meetings of the various organs, to develop and implement an action plan. The challenges related to self-hosting of the regional Secretariat will be overcome expectedly with more visibility and credibility for fundraising activities.</p>	<p>Self-hosting is effective for the Secretariat and GWP-WA is recognized as a structure in its own right by the authorities and partners in Burkina and is invited to much more activities. The challenges linked to the self-hosting, mainly The nature of the settlement agreement as an NGO in Burkina Faso, which does not offer as much tax exemption as desired and some initial investments are being overcome. At country level four countries that are benefitting from on-going projects are doing quite well. Few progress has been made in the other countries. More effort is required</p>
<p>4. Highlight 4: Efforts on fund raising will be a focus of GWP in the region during 2014 and throughout the 2014-2020 strategy period. This is expected to be jointly undertaken with key partners such as IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, and ACPC. Implementing the MOUs signed with these partners, and building joint proposals are part of the strategy.</p>	<p>GWP/WA The steering Committee for 2014 had their meeting held as required by the statutes and played their statutory roles. GWP/WA is clearly working closely with the key regional partners including IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, VBA on joint proposals and fundraising</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p>	

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- GWP/WA, ECOWAS WWF and other partners committed themselves to contribute to the “entering into force” of the UN Convention 1997 on transboundary Water course; with six countries that have ratified the convention in West Africa (Côte d’Ivoire in 2014) GWP/WA has done quite well. The target is reached now, but we still need to sensitize for more ratification and the implementation. Component of regional policy and a request from the River basin organisations in West Africa.
- The operationalization of the regional dialogue initiative on groundwater is still slow. There is a need of a greater coordination and lobbying. The expectation that the implementation of the proposal for the enhancement of IWRM in West Africa funded by SIDA could contribute as planned to the fundraising activities. This project could not start and as usual activities linked to it also.
- In Niger, the Government has finally launched its project for developing the IWRM plan in 2014. The CWP is hosted physically by the IWRM project Secretariat office and is expected to play an important role in the process.
- Appropriate direct financial support could not be brought to existing CWPs for their operational costs. This remains a great challenge to get all CWPs being self-sufficient through locally raised funds. One of the important lessons is that countries with project funded like WACDEP or MEKROU should take profit from this opportunity to prepare projects and develop fundraising actions. The new Strategy period 2014-2019 will allow to work towards this as a top priority.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- (i) GWP/WA has made a recognised contribution for the ratification of the UN convention 1997 that entered into force in September 2014. The ratification process in countries is slow; that is normal. GWP should take into account this experience in the planning of similar actions with a participatory approach that requires the endorsement through political decisions.
- (ii) For the promotion of groundwater, ECOWAS/WRCC has taken the leadership role for the political endorsement of the proposal, the greatest challenge is mobilizing the funding for the implementation. GWP/WA and ECOWAS/WRCC have been collaborating for that. The budget for fundraising activities for the dialogue is included in the SIDA funded project that could not start as planned in 2013, these activities are therefore delayed. Joint activities depend on the partners’ planning and fund availability.
- (iii) An essential preamble for an operational network is to have an Executive Secretary following the day to day running of the CWP activities. Without a minimum staff for CWPs, no way they can develop. But the challenge remains how to fund this initial investment? The Members at country level have not been able to provide such a resource for a CWP.


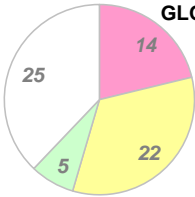



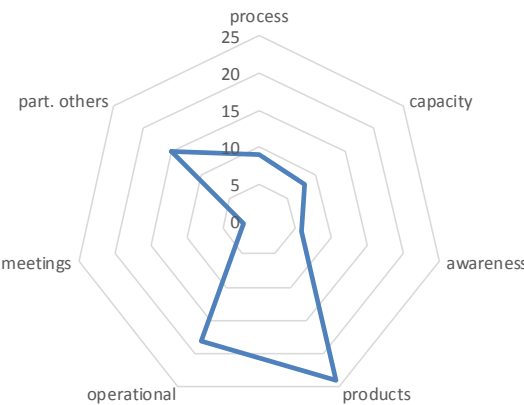
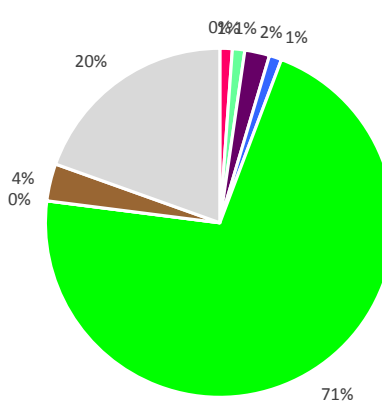
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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.		1	The establishment of the Mono River Basin Authority (MBA)
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	1		
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP	1		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1		
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience		1	Volta Basin Authority (VBA)
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans-integrating water security and climate resilience	2	1	Ghana: NDPC
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2		
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2		
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken			
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	4	17	
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2		
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	2	4	Study entitled "Outlines and principles for sustainable development of the Volta Basin Master Plan"
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.			
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

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2.3 For GWPO

2.3.1 Summary data Global Agenda

Progress Report (elements)		Global				
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)	Global					
	Value Added (proxy €):					
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
	Investments (leverage):					
	Value Added (proxy €):					
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
Investments (leverage):						
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)	Global					
	A Policies	1				
	B Institutional roles	2				
	C Management Instruments	0				
	Total		3			
	Cumulative					
	A Policies					
	B Institutional roles					
	C Management Instruments					
	Total					
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2014-to date					
						
						
	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)				/	
	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)				+	
A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)				++		
OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2014-to date					
						
INPUTS (Budgets)	2014-todate		Global			
	INPUTS (Budgets)					
	Budget (€):					
2009-todate		Global				
INPUTS (Budgets)						
Budget (€):						

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2.3.2 GWPO Secretariat

GWPO SECRETARIAT (BY UNITS)	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights 100)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Strategy Towards 2020 launched on World Water Day 2014 • Conduct the Review of the Strategy period 2009-2013 and publish an overview of GWP achievements • Conduct the Governance Review to make sure GWP has a well-functioning governance model • A long term strategy for sustainable financing of the GWP Network and global activities will be developed and communicated to the Network, Secretariat and Financing Partners Group • The GWP Youth and Gender Strategies will be launched • Secretariat office move to Garnisonen will take place with the result of a new productive working environment, enabling the water hub to continue interaction and development with SIWI and SEI • Achieve a dedicated goal on water within the Post-2015 Development Agenda through active communication and advocating with key stake holders through the GWP/OECD Global Dialogue Project. 	<p>Completed. The GWP Strategy was launched globally and regionally on World Water Day. Internal Assessment of 2009-2013 Strategy being undertaken by a consultant. Overview of GWP achievements not budgeted.</p> <p>Phase 1 of the Governance and Financing Review is being undertaken by consultants.</p> <p>Sustainable Financing Strategy is being developed internally and will take on board recommendations from the Governance and Financing Review.</p> <p>GWP Gender Strategy completed, and launched at Stockholm World Water Week. GWP Youth Strategy still under development.</p> <p>New Global Secretariat offices established at Garnisonen as from 31 March 2014, with close links to SIWI and SEI, and a larger, better equipped and environmentally sustainable working environment.</p> <p>GWP conducted National Stakeholder Consultations in 29 countries and communicated the Synthesis Report to the Open Working Group. Open Working Group included a water goal within the proposed SDGs.</p>
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights 200)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed accurate and robust financial and administrative management of the two self-hosted RWP • Secure continued high quality financial management of the EC funded SITWA Project • Support the start-up of the EC funded Mekrou project • Assist the RWPs and the Network Officers in the execution of the Water and Climate Projects • Identify a new cost and time efficient accounting software • Implement the Secretariat's Environmental Policy • A smooth move to new premises 	<p>One of the two self-hosted RPWs has reached the level of robust financial and administrative management. One RWP is still in the process of getting the financial and administrative routines to work as intended. An action plan has been agreed with the RWP.</p> <p>The 2013 audit of the SITWA project confirmed a high quality financial management. The financial reports during 2014 have been timely and correct. The budgetary challenges within an EC funded projects have been well managed.</p> <p>The start-up of the Mekrou project has been smooth, supported by budget guidelines and EC targeted Financial Guidelines translated to French. The 2014 audit will bring the needed confirmation on the quality of the financial management.</p> <p>The expanded scope of quarterly financial progress reports and quarterly forecasts have with the support by Finance added quality to the financial oversight of the WACDEP projects. The funding ramp approach introduced in 2014 for the CWP</p>

	<p>potential financial loss in one CWP was averted by applying the funding ramp approach. Supported earlier preparations of the regional/country budgeting process will contribute to an improved budget management.</p> <p>Has not been achieved due to vacancy at GWP Finance.</p> <p>Work in progress and GWPO is moving towards an even “greener” Secretariat.</p> <p>The Move Team with members from several units planned and executed the move to the new premises in the best possible way. A smooth move with minimal disruption to a well-functioning new office.</p>
<p>WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights 300)</p>	<p>PROGRESS 2014</p>
<p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and organize 2014 Communications Officers meeting and Communications Training Workshop Support regions in recruitment and training of Communications Officers Support programmes (e.g., WACDEP) <p>Knowledge management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support at least three GWP regions in IWRM knowledge management (SEA, SAF, CHINA) Map universities that provide IWRM education and identify at least two IWRM education courses that GWP wants to collaborate with Support to developing knowledge materials under WAC, WACDEP, IDMP, WACREP <p>Publishing</p> <p>In addition to the usual items such as GWP in Action Annual Report, Technical Committee material, editorial services, etc.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2009-13 GWP Achievements during strategy period Country consultations document with UN-Water re SDGs and Global Dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed. First time bringing in other agencies (WWF, ICPDR) for knowledge-sharing. Participation in recruitment of Comms Officer for Eastern Africa and for Central Africa Ongoing Completed. Follow up in SAF (key universities use ToolBox in education, 2 case studies almost completed). Interest came from CAM/SAM –workshop in October. Follow up from EAF (December 2013) – a group of lecturers was created to develop a TFP. Completed. McGill University identified and IWRM online course is being conducted. MoU with UNESCO-IHE signed. Support offered for WACDEP – economics of climate adaptation in Addis Ababa. Also, a Briefing Note on Water and Energy elaborated. Support of Briefing Note and Concept Note on Water and Ecosystems. In addition, completed sections on cross cutting issues (gender, youth, water financing, water governance and transboundary). A summary in GWP in Action 2013 Annual Report, and highlights in all Annual Reports Completed

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of GWP technical publications <p>Outreach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revise and develop GWPO Media Strategy • Develop an editorial calendar to target specific events, publication specials, and opened opportunities • Develop a speakers bureau to have spokespersons 'on call' <p>Information Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document Sharing and Collaboration platform for GWPO (all units) • Video conference system (Lync, replacing Skype where applicable) • Fully functional server room, stable internet access both, etc. at new premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay due to FPG • Completed • Ongoing • Ongoing • Completed • Completed • Completed
<p>WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights 400)</p>	<p>PROGRESS 2014</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic programme management and implementation: The rapid evolution in 2013 of programmes and projects globally and regionally (e.g. the Water and Climate Programme) has required substantial revision of the roles and responsibilities for members of the NO Unit, including recruitment of several new unit staff, and the development and implementation of new procedures for financial and programmatic management of significant human and financial resources. These procedures will be consolidated in 2014. Development of operation strategies for all focus themes will continue with 2 new thematic areas of ecosystems and energy. • Continued support to the GWP RWPs: As the role of programmes implemented through the RWPs and CWPs continues to grow, the role of NOs as project/programme facilitators assisting the regions to development approved project documents in a manner consistent with GWP's programme management and results-frameworks will continue. At the same time RWPs and CWPs are developing increasing autonomy through self-government structures and local fundraising for project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmatic approaches for the 6 themes of GWP strategy have been developed and presented at 6 workshops during the 2014 CP meeting in Trinidad. The portfolio of 2014 thematic projects was mainly built around Climate (incl. flood & droughts) and transboundary issues. Some programme components on urbanization have also been developed. Strategic allies for the themes energy, ecosystems and food have been identified but programme component have yet to be developed and funded. • 2014 witnessed a sharp increase in the volume of activities undertaken at regional level, mostly via the water and climate projects (GWPO raised financing). With GWPO support, RWPs demonstrated a good capacity to organize their operations and deliver on these projects. With notable exceptions, regions have yet to improve their performance on locally raise funds.
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Most highlights 100 have been or will be achieved by end of 2014, with the exception of the completion of the GWP Youth Strategy.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Many reviews (not yet completed) producing recommendations simultaneously, namely the Internal Assessment of the previous Strategy, the Governance and Financing Review, and the externally financed Knowledge Chain Review. Not clear whether the numerous recommendations will result in a coherent way forward for GWP.</p> <p>Even if programme management processes have been strengthened (monthly M&E brief, quarterly reviews and other corporate mechanisms) there is still a need to improve strategic programme</p>	

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development and related resources mobilization. A concerted effort needs to be designed to strengthen CWPs.

2.3.3 Technical Committee

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	
WORKPLAN 2014 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2014
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating useful knowledge (production of 3 perspectives papers, 2 background papers, 4 technical focus papers) • Engagement with RWPs and Knowledge Partners (support of regional workshops (2 planned), support in production of regional knowledge products (2 envisaged)) • Influencing international debate (participation of TEC Chair and TEC members at the key international conferences, events as requested by GWP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 background papers, 1 perspectives paper, 2 technical focus papers, 1 proceedings from Water Security Workshop developed • 1 regional workshop held; 1 regional workshop under preparation (In beginning of December). Also, TEC+ meeting held to gather TEC members with 13 RWPs experts and other knowledge partners • Involvement in Global Dialogue • Presenting at SWWW as requested • Presenting at MLIT (Japan) as requested • Presenting at AfDB as requested • Presenting at Use Space Technology Conference (Morocco) as requested • Contribution to Water Ethics Charter (UNESCO, Paris) as requested • Contribution to signing MoU with DIE, UNESCO-IHE
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Three new TEC members joined the TEC in January 2014. Their expertise range from ecosystem science, RBM planning to international water law. A significant achievement is a publishing of Background paper on Water Security – a long lasting demand from knowledge partners and RWPs. A significant achievement is a mobilization of regional technical expertise – 2 TFPs are focused on an in-depth analysis of IWRM processes. The production of regional TFPs will continue to reach all 13 RWPs. TEC activities are not focused only on publishing papers. An example is to provide MOOC on WASH, training module on IUWM, contribution to global dialogues (OECD, UN-Water). In 2014, a range of TEC activities significantly diverse.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p>	

2.3.4 Key GWP Global Events for 2014

Event	Location/date	Description of GWP participation
UN General Assembly Thematic Debate on Water and Energy	18-19 February, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Executive Secretary Ania Grobicki moderated this session at the UN
7 th World Water Forum 2 nd Stakeholder Meeting	27-28 February, Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A GWP delegation of four participated including regional participation from GWP CACENA and GWP MED. GWP Executive Secretary Ania Grobicki co-chaired the IWRM Thematic consultation
Nexus Conference	5-8 March, Chapel Hill, US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Executive Secretary Ania Grobicki participated at this even and participated on a panel
The role of Partnerships and their contribution	9-10 April, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss attended this invitation-only event and made an intervention from the floor

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in the Post-2015 Development Agenda		
Sustainability in the Water-Food-Energy Nexus	May 19-20, Bonn, Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss participated in a high level panel for this event
Africa Water Week	May 26-31, Dakar Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant GWP engagement and leadership throughout this event. In particular, GWP Patron HE Ellen Johnson Sirleaf offered remarks by video for the AMCOW Ministerial
Singapore Water Week	June 1-5, Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The First Global Dialogue High Level Panel was held in conjunction with UNSGAB, with GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer Preuss co-chairing with Mr Angel Gurría, Secretary General of the OECD
SBI	June 4-14, Bonn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant GWP engagement and leadership
1 st Prepcom for 3 rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	1-15 July, Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Senior Network Officer Frederik Pischke participated in this event on behalf of GWP
Stockholm Water Week	31 August-5 September, Sweden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant GWP engagement and leadership throughout this event. In particular, GWP Patron HE Ellen Johnson Sirleaf offered opening remarks by video, and GWP Convened the 2nd Global Dialogue High Level Panel chaired by GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss
69 th Regular Session of the UNGA	25-26 September, New York	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss attended side-event on behalf of GWP on Water and Disasters and Enhancing development cooperation
Gender, Water & Development Conference	3-8 November, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A GWP delegation that included Africa-wide gender focal points participated. GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer Preuss offered opening remarks to the event and GWP Executive Secretary shared early findings of the Pan-Africa Gender Assessment study currently underway with the support of GWP
Gender Dimensions of Weather and Climate Service	5-7 November, Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss chaired a session on gender, water, and climate change
Economist Water Summit	6 November, London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Head of Global Projects Fraser MacLeod participated at this event on behalf of GWP
2 nd Prepcom for 3 rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction	17-18 November, Geneva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Senior Network Officer Frederik Pischke participated in this event on behalf of GWP and offered a statement
OECD Global Forum on the Environment	27-28 November, Paris	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 3rd Global Dialogue High Level Panel was co-chaired by GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer-Preuss and OECD Secretary-General Mr Angel Gurría. GWP Executive Secretary participated on a high level panel around post-2015 frameworks
2 nd World Human Rights Forum	27-30 November, Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Chair Ursula Schaefer Preuss offered high level remarks as part of the water theme
COP20	1-14 December, Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant GWP delegation and participation, focusing on south-south knowledge exchange and regional participation. GWP offered a written closing statement

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2014 Target	2014 result	Illustrative examples of results
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management			
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services			
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.			
O4	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP			
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			
O7	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in water resources decision making bodies.			
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	2	5	Acknowledgement and reference to GWP in UN-Water publication on Coordination of Water Actions at the Country Level
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/ commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience			
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience			
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience			
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.			
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	1	Caribbean Water and Climate Knowledge Platform established and functional
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues			
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions			
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	60		
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	24	84	Makerere University, Uganda
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	1	2	WACDEP Knowledge exchange initiative between Africa and the Caribbean
OT2.3	Number of media features on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5	TBC	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	19	50	The post-2015 development agenda - National stakeholder perspectives on a water goal and its implementation
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.			
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1	Collaboration with WPP on IUWM training modules
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.			
OT3.2	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships.			

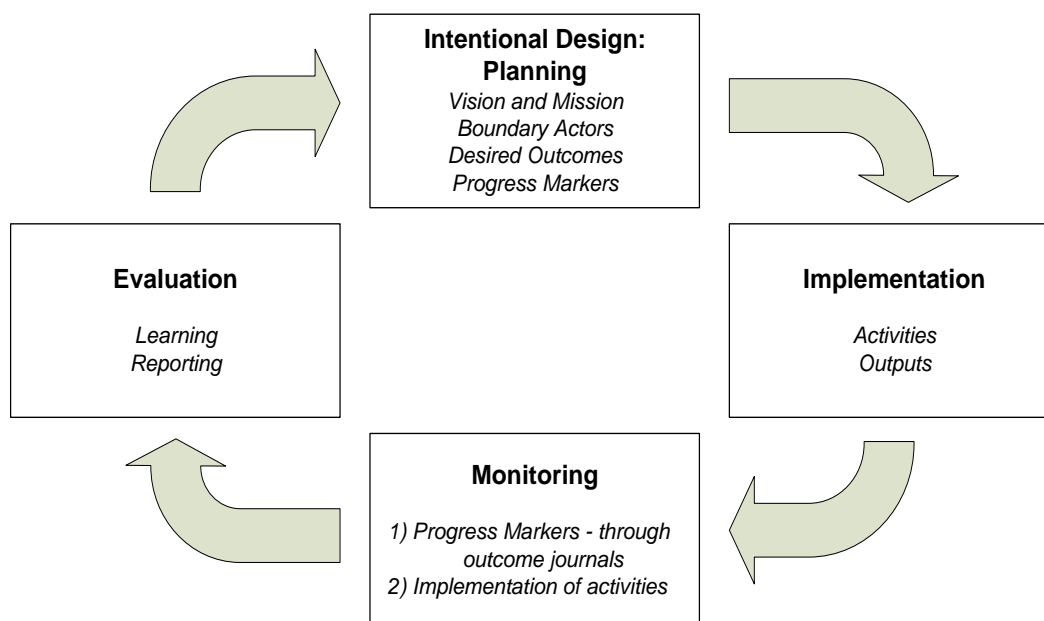
Annex A – GWP Results Framework

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*⁷, the GWP Network has continually developed improved workplanning and monitoring processes and procedures.

As a policy-related organisation and network, and in order to bridge the *attribution gap* in conventional results-based management frameworks, GWP formally adopted in 2007 an *Outcome Mapping*⁸ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of outcomes⁹ is not possible in organisations such as the GWP. Rather, Outcome Mapping methodologies seek to identify and report on the *plausible linkages* between outputs and outcomes across this *attribution gap*.

Following the Outcome Mapping approach, GWP plans and assesses the *influence* on the *boundary actors*¹⁰ with whom it is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP’s work are measured through monitoring *changes in the behaviour* of these actors and others. The *results* obtained can be monitored and reported in an intellectually credible way through describing *plausible linkages* between GWP’s activities and interventions, the observed outcomes, and the resulting impacts.

GWP’s Programme Management Cycle is summarised in the following figure.



GWP’s Outcome Mapping-based Programme Management Cycle

Quantified targets and results for select *impact*, *outcome* and *output* indicators are recorded in the GWP logframe (see below).

⁷ The GWP Steering Committee, November 2011, emphasised the need for *tangible results*, to improve amongst other things the potential for the GWP business model to attract funding.

⁸ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

⁹ *outcomes* as defined as *changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme’s activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it* (IDRC, 2001).

¹⁰ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

The links between the various elements contributing to delivering results envisioned in the new Strategy are reflected in the following logical framework analysis structured to match the new Strategy with its 3 goals.

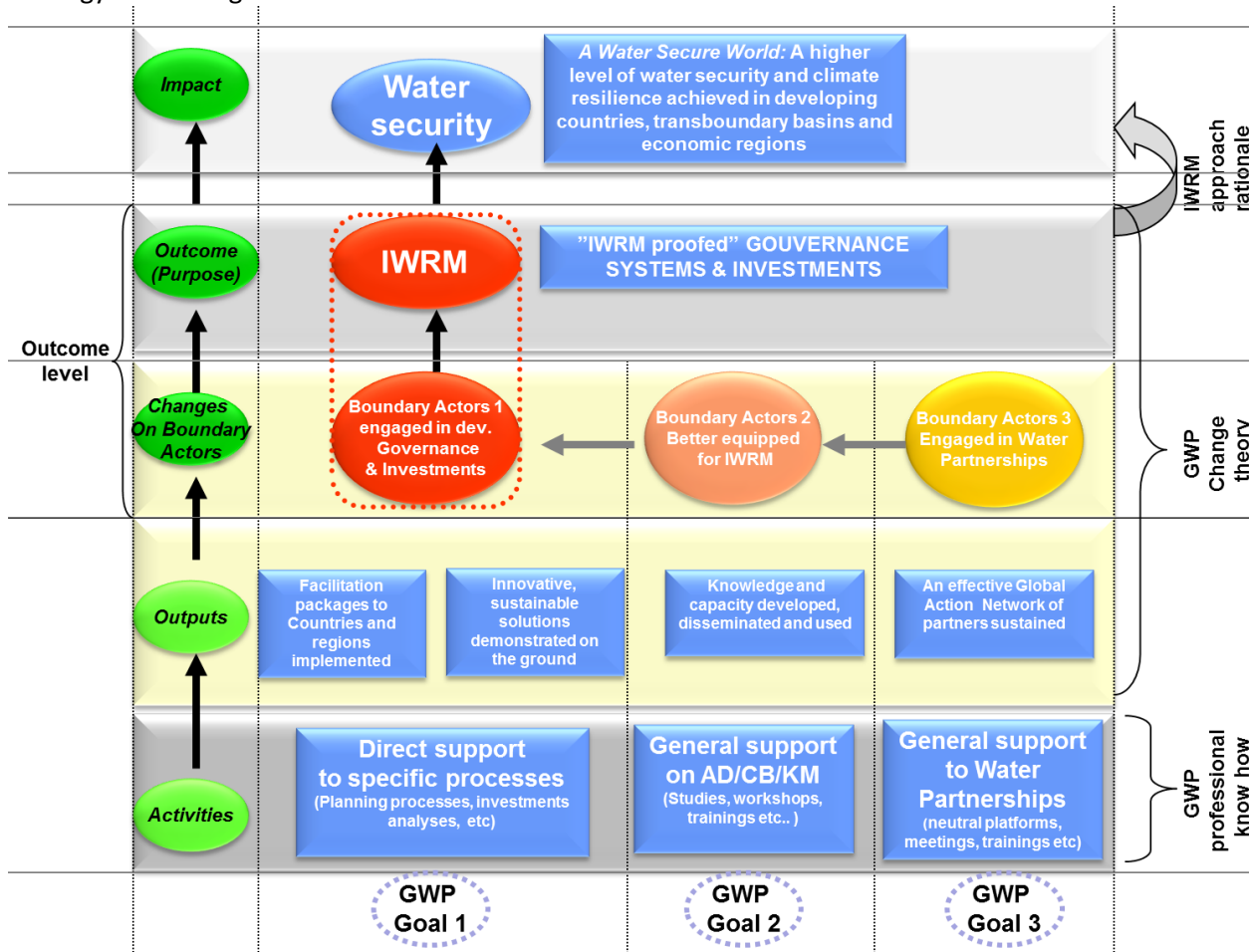


Figure: GWP results framework – Strategy 2020

GWP Impact

GWP impact lies in the **socio-economic and environmental benefits** derived from better water resources governance & management in the countries and regions where GWP is active.

These benefits can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* solved.

IMPACT			
Vision	"A water-secure world"	GWP Impact Statement: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits accrued to people from improved water resources governance and management • Value of investment influenced which contributes to water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and</i>

			<i>transboundary basins) through improved WRM & water services</i>
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Impact indicators followed at GWPO level	
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins) through improved WRM & water services</i>

GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes

GWP’s main outcomes lie in the **governance improvements** introduced by actors at all levels where GWP is active. These governance improvements are called hereafter GWP Key Water Governance Outcomes and occur in “**change areas**” which cover the wide array of the water governance spectrum.

A comprehensive classification of these “change areas” and related Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools has been developed by GWP, as reflected in the GWP ToolBox classification structure (ref. www.gwptoolbox.org) organised in three main clusters:

- D. The **enabling environment** (policies, legal frameworks)
- E. The **institutional arrangements**; and
- F. The **management instruments** for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development.

There is a great diversity of **change areas** and related key water governance outcomes. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES			
Mission	“To advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development”	GWP Work Programme Overall Outcome: Improved governance and management of water resources	Key water governance outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Environment elements influenced • Institutional Arrangements influenced • Management Instruments influenced

KEY WATER GOVERNANCE OUTCOMES - EXAMPLES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security into building climate resilience and other key sectoral issues such as food security and energy security • Agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced • Investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience • Legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP • Women and girls benefit from interventions to improve water security • Youth involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies 	

Outcome indicators followed at GWPO level	
O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management
O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience

Outcome indicators followed at GWPO level	
03	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.
04	Number. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
05	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> facilitated by GWP
06	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %)
07	Youth: Number of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies

GWP Outcome Challenges (Outcome Mapping approach, using progress markers)

The governance improvements listed above are happening on the ground via the actors benefiting from GWP interventions, through its partnerships.

Each GWP entity applies the Outcome Mapping approach to identify the key **boundary actors** to influence in order to have a chance to foster these changes. The way GWP would like to see these boundary actors influenced is described in the “Outcome Challenges”. These Outcome Challenges are described for both global and regional agendas in intermediate goals to be reached along the way: the GWP Progress Markers.

There is a great diversity of **Boundary Actors** and related outcome challenges: Governments, RBOs, Research organizations, NGOs, Funding agencies etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

		OUTCOME CHALLENGES	PROGRESS MARKERS
Goal 1	“Catalyse change in policies and practice”	Boundary actors ensure that water governance and management is an integral part of sustainable development efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in processes such as governance reform, planning, investments
Goal 2	“Generate and communicate knowledge”	Boundary Actors use increased knowledge & communication capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in developing, sharing and institutionalizing knowledge for change
Goal 3	“Strengthen partnerships”	Boundary Actors use increased networking capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Steps of boundary actors engagement in developing, governing and sustaining partnerships

	OUTCOME CHALLENGES - EXAMPLES
Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Economic Communities River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and governments advance regional cooperation in climate change adaptation in transboundary waters and shared aquifers for regional and economic development Countries integrate water security and climate resilience into national development planning, decision-making processes Stakeholders at all levels develop gender sensitive ‘No/low Regrets’ investments and financing strategies Governments demonstrate enhanced efficiency in Project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing as well as new financing mechanisms

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green' solutions for addressing critical water security challenges such as water, food, and energy, to enhance climate resilience of countries and communities
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions and stakeholders have enhanced capacity to develop no/low regrets investment and integrate water security and climate resilience in development plans Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and sustainable development
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional/ Country Water Partnerships have enhanced competencies in fund raising, project coordination, financial management, stakeholder engagement (especially youth engagement), monitoring and evaluation

GWP Outputs and Deliverables

GWP outputs lie in **the services and products** delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced boundary actors).

There is a great diversity of **services and products**: facilitation packages for global, regional, transboundary, national or local processes; knowledge products and capacity building materials; guidelines and procedures; networking and partnerships tools etc. They can be related to one or several thematic areas depending on the *actual problems* targeted.

		HIGH LEVEL OUTPUTS	OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES
Goal 1	"Catalyse change in policies and practice"	Facilitation packages for countries, regions and global level implemented, incl. innovative, sustainable IWRM solutions demonstrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies, analysis, workshops, coaching, specific water management tools, demonstration projects etc.
Goal 2	"Generate and communicate knowledge"	Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge products, trainings, media features etc.
Goal 3	"Strengthen partnerships"	An effective global Network of partner organisations sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services via neutral platforms for dialogue, agenda setting, fund raising

	OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES - EXAMPLES
Goal 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basin wide climate risk, hotspot analysis and vulnerability assessments and climate impact assessments Global Framework for Climate Services supported by GWP to provide tailored information to stakeholders, through the User Interface Country Climate Risk and Vulnerability Report Guidance on how water-using sectors can identify investment options in on-going plans and innovative financing mechanisms Economic case for investment options Database of existing regional projects
Goal 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials developed with key partners in each thematic area Articles on water and climate media (print, electronic and visual) Policy briefs, fact sheets, briefing notes and outcome stories to consider for water security and climate resilience
Goal 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major stakeholder groups participate in Country Water Partnerships and are represented in overall project management, and a system for wider national consultation is established and used at strategic steps in the strategy period Regional and Country Water Partnerships have implementation plans with a clear M&E Framework

Output indicators followed at GWPO level	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents
OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.3g	Number of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks
OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.
OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated
OT1.6g	Number of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues
OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions
OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken
OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects
OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up
OT2.3	Number of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> developed and disseminated
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.
OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.
OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network.
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds.
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.

Annex B – Understanding the Datasheets

		BRIEF EXPLANATIONS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE DATA SHEET				
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
	Value Added (proxy €):	This section is meant to capture GWP impact at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level.				
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
	Investments (leverage):	A robust methodology to assess this impact is yet to be developed.				
	Value Added (proxy €):					
	Beneficiaries (NB):					
	Investments (leverage):					
OUTCOMES (Key Water Governance improvements)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
	A Policies	This section is meant to capture GWP outcomes at different scales: whole GWP system, Global level, Regional level (13 regions), Transboundary level, National level. The approach used is based on a routine recording of "changes" fostered/influenced by GWP within the "water governance systems" at these levels. The classification of governance elements considered is based on the GWP ToolBox structure (60 governance elements grouped into 14 sub-categories and ultimately in 3 main areas: Policies, Institutional arrangements and Management Instruments).				
	B Institutional roles					
	C Management Instruments					
	<i>Cumulative GWP</i>	<i>Total</i>				
			The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports.			
	A Policies					
	B Institutional roles					
	C Management Instruments					
	<i>Total</i>					
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	This section provides a snapshot of progress made at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional) in terms of fostering changes of GWP Boundary Actors behaviour. These changes are measured against progress markers defined in GWP entities workplans. These Progress Markers are goalposts along the way to addressing Outcome Challenges identified under the 4 Goals of the GWP Strategy. The progress made are thus displayed by goals. The 3 levels assessment scale is explained below.					
2014-to date	The data are collected through an annual Progress Markers Report.					
	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)				/	
	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)				+	
	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)				++	
ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	This section provides a snapshot of activities implemented at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional). The activities are recorded against:					
2014-to date	1) Activity types (7 main types explained below); and					
	2) The 6 thematic areas (food security, energy, ecosystems, urban, transboundary, climate) and 2 cross-cutting strategic aims (gender, youth) as identified in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019					
	The data are collected through Monthly Reports.					
	Process facilitation	Contribution to significant planning / reform processes (workshops, drafting documents, consultations, etc.)				
	Capacity building	Targeted activities with a clear purpose in terms of building capacity (trainings, fora, dialogues, focused Toolbox training, etc.)				
	Awareness raising	General activities designed to raise awareness (world water days, exhibitions, etc.)				
	Knowledge products	Publications and other products (lecture notes, books, guidelines, newsletters, etc.)				
	Operational management	Programme implementation activities (meetings of project management groups, technical advisory groups)				
	GWP meetings	Meetings initiated by GWP for advocacy, designing or advancing a cooperation with partners (liaising with development banks, RECs, RBOs etc)				
	Participation in other meetings	Participation / contribution to activities or processes initiated by others (e.g. world water forum, world water week, UN processes)				
INPUTS (Budgets)		Entity	REG	TB	Country 1 Country 2	
2009-todate	Budget (€):	This section is meant to capture the budgets invested in GWP at different levels. The budgets can be raised at different levels (global, regional, national, local) and can be tied or untied. The amount of globally raised untied funds allocated to GWP regions annually is 200,000€.				
	Budget (€):					

Annex C – Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Minister’s Council on Water
ANBO	Africa Network of Basin Organisations
APWF	Asia-Pacific Water Forum
BhWP	Bhutan Water Partnership
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CABEI	Central American Bank for Economic Integration
CACENA	Central Asia and the Caucasus
CAF	Central Africa
CAM	Central America
CapNet	International network for capacity building in sustainable water management
CAR	Caribbean
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAD	Central American Commission on Environment and Development
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CDKN	Climate and Development Knowledge Network
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CECCC	Capacity Enhancement for Coping with Climate Change
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CHI	China
CICOS	Congo Basin Organisation
CILSS	Permanent Inter State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CIWA	Cooperation for International Waters in Africa (World Bank Trust Fund)
COP	Conference of Parties
COTED	Council of Ministers of Trade and Environment
COWI	Consultancy within Engineering, Environmental Science and Economics
CP	Consulting Partners
CPWF	Challenge Programme on Water and Food of the CGIAR
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l’Eau Potable et l’Assainissement
CWP	Country Water Partnership
DANIDA	Denmark – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DHI	International consulting and research organisation, Copenhagen Denmark
DIKTAS	Project initiated by the aquifer-sharing states in the Mediterranean region
EAF	Eastern Africa
EAWU	Economic Accounting of Water Use
EC	European Commission
EC IFAS	Executive Committee of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ERCC	Regional Strategy for Climate Change
ES	Executive Secretary

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EU	European Union
EU WFD	EU Water Framework Directive
EUWI	European Union Water Initiative
EUWI-FWG	European Union Water Initiative – Finance Working Group
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN
FO	Finance Officer
FORSEAU	Regional Solidarity Funds for Water
FPG	Finance Partners Group
GA	General Assembly
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GWP-C	GWP Caribbean
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organisation
GWPSA	GWP Southern Africa
HI	Host Institution
HIA	Host Institution Agreement
HLS	High Level Session
ICZM/IWRM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management/IWRM
IDM	Integrated Drought Management
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAS	Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
INBO	International Network of Basin Organisation
IPCC	UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IUWM	Integrated Urban Water Management
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LWP	Lao Water Partnership
MED	Mediterranean
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NO	Network Officer
NSWP	New Rajasthan State Water Policy
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OM-RBF	Outcome Mapping – Results-Based-Framework
OOSKA	Water Newsletter (ref. http://www.ooskanews.com/)
PAGIREN	National IWRM Planning process in Niger
PIWAG	Programme for the improvement of Water Governance in West Africa
PO	Programme Officer
PSP	Private Sector Participation
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
PWP	Pakistan Water Partnership
RBM	River Basin Management

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RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RC	Regional Coordinator
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMB	Renminbi – Official currency of the People’s Republic of China
RSC	Regional Steering Committee
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWP	Regional Water Partnership
SADC	Southern African development Community
SAF	Southern Africa
SAM	Southern America
SAS	South Asia
SC	Steering Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SEA	South East Asia
SICA	Central American Integration System
SITWA	Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
SWWW	Stockholm World Water Week
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TEC	Technical Committee
UEMOA	Union économique et monétaire Oeust-africaine
UK	United Kingdom
UN ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-Water	United Nations Water Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	US Dollars
W&S	Water & Sanitation
WACDEP	Water Climate and Development Programme
WAF	West Africa
WB	World Bank
WCDP	World Community Development Programme
WCPS	Water and Climate Programmes of the GWP
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WMO	UN World Meteorological Organisation
WPP	Water Partnership Programme of the World Bank
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Centre
WRM	Water Resource Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
YR	Yellow River

Annex D - Glossary of Key Terms

Term	Definition
Activities	The actions performed to produce specific outputs (by mobilising the intervention's inputs)
Attribution	The ascription of a causal link between observed (or expected to be observed) changes and a specific intervention.
Boundary actors	The parties which are to change as a result of GWP's activities
Global Action Networks	Global, multi-stakeholder, inter-organisational change networks (Waddell 2011)
Impact	The long-term effect produced by an intervention (intended or unintended, directly or indirectly related to the intervention, positive or negative)
Income from GWP's Financial Partners:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core Income: Income that can be used for any agreed activities in GWPO or the GWP Network in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present core funding by SIDA, Danida, the Netherlands, DFID, etc. • Designated Income: Income that is used and accounted for separately for a specific programme, project or activity as stipulated by the donor. Examples include present designated funding by the EC for the SITWA Project. • Earmarked Income: Income that comes in as Core but where the donor explicitly or implicitly wants the funds to be used and accounted for primarily for a specific programme, project or activity in accordance with approved GWP Strategy and workplans. Examples include present earmarked funding for WACDEP in Africa provided by Austria.
Inception phase	The first period of project implementation from start-up until the writing of the inception report, often two to three months. The Inception Report is usually the first report produced at the end of the inception period, which updates the project design document and/or the terms of reference and sets the implementation work plan for the rest of the project.
Inputs	The resources (human, financial and material) used for a development intervention
Logical Framework (Logframe)	Management tool used to improve the design of interventions, most often at the project level. It involves identifying strategic elements (inputs, outputs, outcomes, impact) and their causal relationships, indicators, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution and evaluation of a development intervention.
Outcome	The short-and medium term effects of an intervention's outputs (OECD, 202) Changes in relationships, activities, actions, or behaviours of boundary actors that can be plausibly linked to a programme's activities although they are not necessarily directly caused by it (IDRC, 2001).
Outcome Mapping	<p>An Outcome Mapping approach inherently recognises that direct <i>attribution</i> of results to indirect outcomes is not possible in policy and advocacy organisations such as the GWP. Monitoring and reporting on the work of the organisation is being done through Outcome Mapping methodologies which seek to identify and report on the <i>plausible linkages</i> between outputs and outcomes across the <i>attribution gap</i>.</p> <p>Following an <i>outcome mapping</i> approach, <i>results</i> are planned and assessed based on monitoring and reporting on the <i>influence</i> on the <i>boundary actors</i></p>

Term	Definition
	with whom GWP is working to effect behavioural change. The outcomes of GWP's work are measured through monitoring <i>changes in the behaviour</i> of these actors and others. Such <i>results</i> can be monitored and reported only through describing <i>plausible linkages</i> between GWP's activities and interventions, and the desired outcomes.
Outputs	The products (e.g. goods or services) as well as trained or otherwise supported persons which result from the intervention's activities
Progress Markers	Behavioural change outcomes or actions the programme would expect the boundary actor to exhibit during the period of the strategy
Resilience – in the context of climate change	The ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning, the capacity for self-organisation, and the capacity to adapt to stress and change (IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, 2007)
Result	The outputs, outcomes and impacts of a development intervention (intended, unintended, positive or negative)
Results-Based-Management (RBM)	A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.
IWRM Tools	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) tools comprise (ref: www.gwptoolbox.org): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i>; and 3. The <i>management instruments</i> for sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing management and development
SWOT Analysis	A strategic planning method used to evaluate the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) involved in a project, programme or venture. It involves specifying the objective of a venture or organisation and identifying the internal and external factors that are favourable/helpful and unfavourable/harmful to achieve that objective.
Water Security	“...the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability” (UN Water 2013)