

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

*Monitoring and Reporting
Progress*

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Introduction

This *Annual Progress Review for 2017* 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. First and foremost, the report informs the Steering Committee in seeking their approval of the *Annual Progress Review for 2017*. It is also used for dialogue with the Financing Partners Group. This report is a tool for the GWPO and the 13 Regional Water Partnerships to identify challenges to be addressed in order to refine the delivery of 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 four themes and two cross-cutting areas of the current Strategy. It is intended to complement the annual workplan 2018 and the preparation of the final Annual Report, *GWP in Action*, and therefore does not provide, for example, a full financial report for 2017, which is presented elsewhere.

The report is structured as follows:

- Section 1 provides an overall review of progress in implementing the Strategy, including the highlights and the challenges found in thematic and regional activities.
- Section 2 contains the consolidated results, including the assessment of outcome challenges and progress markers, a quantification and classification of the key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP, and the review of target achievement against the results-based management logical framework indicators.
- Section 3 documents results according to GWP entity, presented through detailed monitoring and evaluation datasheets of planned and actual progress in 2017 with critical analysis for the global and regional levels.

1 Overall review of progress

1.1 2017 Overall Assessment

In synergy with the acceleration of the new global sustainable development architecture, 2017 has seen GWP's overarching focus converge around the mutually supporting agendas of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. As a result, the twin-track programmes of the **GWP SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP)** and the **GWP Water and Climate Programme (WCP)** have emerged as the main vehicles through which GWP is structuring its work to engage with and support mandated national and regional actors to organise themselves and respond to these principal global commitments.

With clear entry points now in place – in particular the **target on IWRM (SDG 6.5)**, in the case of the SDGs, and the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** processes and related **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** under the Paris Agreement – the value of the GWP network and its multi-stakeholder platforms has become increasingly apparent. This is clearly demonstrated through the results documented in this report but is also noticeable through the extent to which global organisations are reaching out to GWP to take advantage of the unique benefits provided by the network. Examples include:

- The collaboration with UN Environment-DHI to support countries to develop a baseline report on SDG 6.5.1¹ and identify implementation pathways through a multi-stakeholder engagement process facilitated by GWP's Country Water Partnerships platforms
- The request to provide exclusive training on water and NAPs to Anglo-African countries on behalf of UNFCCC as well as the appointment by UNITAR as lead trainer for the NAP regional training workshop on mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into water resources targeting governments in Asia.
- The use by the World Bank of GWP generated knowledge from the IDMP literature review on the benefits of action and costs of inaction of drought mitigation and preparedness leading to a World Bank financed workshop on the topic and the initiation of the first steps to include integrated drought management into the core operations of the bank.
- The contribution to the OECD Water Governance Initiative (WGI) by pilot-testing the WGI water governance indicators in the DR Congo as well as supporting the collection of best practice water governance examples through the submission of GWP Impact Stories/Case Studies.
- The utilisation of the GWP network by the World Bank to convene regional stakeholder consultations for the Valuing Water Initiative of the High-Level Panel for Water²

The further development in 2017 of the GWP SDG-SP together with the GWP WCP provide programmatic coherence that is allowing GWP to structure its work according to common IWRM-based frameworks. The work on SDGs covers a broad range of water management

¹ Conducted in support of the formal UN Environment led reporting and monitoring process for SDG indicator 6.5.1

² Organised in the context of the 2016 UN Secretary General and World Bank Group President convened High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW) comprised of 11 Heads of State and one Special Adviser

agendas in line with country priorities. In addition, the portfolio of resilience-focused climate projects is equally diverse as a result of the sectoral and geographical variance that strengthening climate adaptation inevitably involves. These two overarching approaches reflect contributions from other thematic angles, including the GWP strategic themes of transboundary water management, urbanisation and the water, food, energy and ecosystems nexus, while also encompassing emerging issues such as migration and jobs, and the cross-cutting areas of gender and youth.

Reported results

Along with the numerous regional and national level equivalents presented elsewhere in this report, the above examples demonstrate in practice the value of GWP's multi-stakeholder partnership approach and its ability to connect the global to the local (and vice versa). It also demonstrates the benefits of having established long-term relationships and political trust among mandated institutions. This has enabled the organisation to advance towards its strategic goals, mission and vision which in turn are themselves captured through the more than 40 key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP that materialised in 2017 and the many more ongoing governance processes that GWP has supported. Highlights include:

- **National adaptation planning:** In 2017 national adaptation planning, as guided by the UNFCCC NAP process incorporated into the Paris Agreement, has been supported by GWP in 9 countries including Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Nepal. In addition, GWP has organised a regional training event together with UNDP in Central America and was the lead trainer on NAPs at the Asian National Adaptation Plan Regional Workshop in Korea. Elsewhere the organisation has helped to strengthen national climate resilience planning through its support to the National Action Plan to combat drought in Slovakia and the Water, Forest and Soil Plan of Honduras.
- **Investment planning:** More than 10 investment plans have been supported at different levels ranging from small-scale local investments to comprehensive infrastructure programmes worth more than a billion euros. These achievements are associated with, among others, the West Kinshasa IUWM plan, climate resilient water infrastructure in the Orange-Senqu basin, solid liquid waste management at the local level in greater New Delhi and IWRM plan implementation in the Santa Eulalia sub-basin in Peru.
- **Accessing finance:** Assistance has been provided to mandated stakeholders to unlock funding. Opportunities have been targeted through, amongst others, the Green Climate Fund (the Water Resources Management Authority in Zambia; the Ministry of Water and Irrigation in Kenya), EUROCLIMA+ (the Central American Commission on Environment and Development) and the Adaptation Fund (the Volta Basin Authority; Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment) (see also Box 2). Discussions also progressed with UNDP-GEF to support five National Adaptation Plans and work was initiated on a SADC climate finance proposal.
- **Gender and youth:** Previous work to establish and mobilise key partnerships with youth networks and support organisations yielded significant results in 2017, including the launch of the Youth for Water and Climate Platform (#YWC) and associated regional spin offs. Progress has also been made towards GWP's ambitions to play a leading role in

promoting gender equality through water governance. Supporting developments in this area have been the publication of a scoping study and Action Piece to analyse key gaps and opportunities in the mainstreaming of gender-equality issues in water-related policies, development and investment programmes, and the organisation of a water sector gender-mainstreaming workshop on behalf of SADC.

- **SDG implementation:** In addition to the 30+ national SDG 6.5.1 workshops that GWP has organised in collaboration with UN Environment (see Box 1) and the ongoing development of SDG-Preparedness Facility projects (see Section 1.3.1), direct support has been provided to national institutions responsible for SDG 6 target implementation. This includes support to the National WASH Council of Honduras, cooperation with the Ukraine Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources for the implementation of SDG 6.5.2 (transboundary cooperation) and participation in the national working group responsible for SDG 6 in Armenia.

When collated for the whole organisation, good progress has been made against the targets set in the 2017 work plan. At the impact level, it is estimated that investments of around €320 million were influenced by GWP activities in 2017 and that potentially more than 60 million people have benefitted from the water governance changes that the organisation has contributed to during the current strategy period.

Box 1: Organisation of SDG 6.5 (IWRM) reporting workshops in 30 countries

Following on from similar initiatives conducted to review the application of integrated approaches to water resources management as input to the Rio +20 conference and the round of national stakeholder consultations in support of the Post-2015 Development Agenda, GWP has in 2017 leveraged its stakeholder network to advance the SDG reporting process in 30 countries. Together with UN Environment, the custodian agency of SDG 6.5.1 (IWRM), GWP convened 30 workshops to collect the official country data for the indicator. The results of the workshops will form part of the SDG 6 baseline data to be included in UN-Water's SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation, which will serve as an input to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

In alignment with the principles of IWRM, the workshops brought together diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, and civil society organizations. Participants discussed the status of water resources management in-country and filled in the official SDG 6.5.1 in a collaborative manner.

The workshops are part of GWP's broader SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP), which is being carried out in partnership with UN Environment-DHI and UNDP Cap-Net. The workshops highlighted next steps and national priority areas for IWRM, which will be used to design priority interventions to further advance SDG 6.

See Figure 3 in Section 1.3.1 for the full list of countries where workshops were organised.

A network fit for purpose

The shift in focus described above, particularly relating to the increasing importance of country level operations, together with the organisation's ongoing commitment to strengthen its control environment and governance frameworks, has led to the initiation of a number of exercises in 2017 to identify and address weaknesses in the network. Framed according to the **GWP Change Agenda**³, these efforts have allowed us to take significant steps towards reducing risk, enhancing due diligence and increasing financial sustainability – essential if GWP is to achieve its upcoming ambitions. Highlights include:

- **Strengthening the country level (change agenda issue #1):** An initial country assessment exercise that mapped out the operational and multi-stakeholder capacities of GWP's Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) was complemented by a review of CWP governance and financial capacity. This work has helped determine where GWP can and cannot channel funding directly to CWPs without compromising red-lines for internal control. (See under Goal 3 in Section 1.2.2 and Box 7)
- **Enhancing sustainability of financing (issue #2):** Following a dip in 2016, locally funded activities across the network are once again increasing. Overall, sources of new funding have been diverse, including country level projects and leveraged regional funding (see Table 1). In particular, the likely success of Adaptation Fund resources being mobilised to finance flood and drought management activities in West Africa validates the model of establishing regional programmes through globally sourced seed funding. (See under Goal 3 in Section 1.2.2 and Box 2)
- **Improving corporate knowledge management (issue #3):** A framework for Knowledge and Learning in the Network is being finalised, based on the work of a consultancy that has explored both how to strengthen knowledge management across the network and how to optimise increased cross-regional learning. The findings from the recent evaluations of WACDEP Africa and the GWP/WMO joint flood and drought programmes also contain knowledge management aspects that will inform this function across the network. (See under Goal 2 in Section 1.2.2 and Box 5)
- **Bolstering institutional performance (issue #4):** From 2017, an annual regional assessment grid reflecting numerous performance data markers will be used to assess each GWP Regional Water Partnership (RWP). These include *inter alia* target achievement, financial and programmatic reporting, resource mobilisation and overall governance. Performance agreements to address the recommendations arising from these assessments is now part of the formal accountability parameters between the RWPs and GWPO. (See under Goal 3 in Section 1.2.2)

1.2 GWP at work – Selected 2017 Results

This section provides a summary of the main achievements by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2017 workplan. The highlighted results are presented according to the GWP Results Framework (see Annex A) and the thematic areas outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-2019.

³ Adopted in 2016 to keep GWP 'fit for purpose' in a changing development environment and donor landscape

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

GWP works towards its mission and vision according to a chain of results. The implementation of activities and outputs influence targeted stakeholders, also known as boundary actors. These actors exert this influence in the development of key water governance outcomes, such as policies, legislation, action plans, strategies and institutional reform, which in turn lead to increased investments in water security and socio-economic improvements in people's lives. The GWP M&E system documents this process and analyses how our work has contributed to governance change across the attribution gap.

The top level of the results chain relates to **impact**, i.e. the assumption that water governance reform at the outcome level will lead to sustainable socio-economic benefits among the target populations through increased *investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups and more sustainable use of resources*. All water governance outcomes to which GWP has contributed are assumed to in one way or another result in increased water security. However, the attribution of quantified impact (e.g. investments leveraged and number of people who benefit) is difficult to do. A key factor is the inevitable time lag between the appearance of an outcome and the resulting impact on the ground. For example, the development of a National Adaptation Plan in 2016 will only result in increased investment and improvements in people's lives once the plan is under implementation, perhaps 1-3 years following approval. In the case of a new water policy the resulting impact is likely to be even further down the line.

Increasingly, GWP is documenting such impact, particularly with regard to investments. In 2017 it is estimated that **investments worth around €322 million** can be linked to GWP's work either indirectly, e.g. by making the connection between a GWP outcome and the subsequent investment that was mobilised to implement it, or directly, e.g. successful support to institutions to access sources of development finance. Examples of *indirect* investment identified in 2017⁴ include investments in soft activities and infrastructure in the Drin basin in Southeast Europe, water pollution control in the Wei basin in China and the promotion of sustainable agriculture in the Bugesera District of Rwanda. In terms of *direct* investments, highlights this year include the leveraging of €2 million for the development of the West Kinshasa IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme in the DR Congo, €1.4 million for the development of the Integrated and Comprehensive Sanitation Master Plan for the Seychelles and €2.5 million for the development of an investment plan and feasibility studies for climate resilient infrastructure projects in the Orange-Senqu basin.

Looking ahead, applications to the Adaptation Fund submitted in 2017 have gone through the first stages of approval and have the potential to leverage around €18 million for integrated flood and drought management programmes in West and Eastern Africa (see Box 2). In Southern and Eastern Africa support to national governments to access the Green Climate Fund's Country Readiness Support Fund mechanism resources are well advanced in Zambia and Kenya with the potential to leverage more than €100 million for national adaptation plan development.

⁴ Note that the bulk of the work that GWP did which can be linked to the investment as well as the materialisation of the associated governance outcome(s) typically occurred several years before indirect investments can be identified.

Box 2: Acceptance of pre-concept note of Adaptation Fund by APFM (with IDMP involvement) through WMO

Following on from the successful leveraging in 2016 of €6.4 million from the Adaptation Fund to enhance communities' resilience to climate change through catchment based integrated management of water and related resources in Uganda, GWP has successfully passed the initial stage to access further resources from the fund for a flood and drought programme in the Volta Basin.

The project builds on three years of IDMP activities in West Africa as well as groundwork carried out with key regional stakeholders through the APFM. It provides a successful illustration of GWP's approach of investing globally sourced seed funding in order to leverage exponentially from alternative sources at the regional level. Submitted in partnership with WMO and the Volta Basin Authority, the main objective of the Flood and Drought Volta programme is to assist the six riparian countries in the implementation of coordinated and joint measures to improve their existing management plans at regional, national and local level. The amount of funding requested is just short of €6.8 million.

Although at an earlier stage of approval, a similar process has been initiated in the Horn of Africa with the submission of an Adaptation Fund pre-concept note requesting financing of almost €11 million in partnership with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory. The request builds on the ongoing IDMP work in the Horn of Africa and focuses on strengthening drought resilience for small holder farmers and pastoralists in the IGAD region.

The confirmation, or otherwise, of funding for the two applications will be known in 2018.

At the outcome level, in 2017 **49 key water governance outcomes**⁵ were recorded in which GWP had a role to play. These included:

- The endorsement of more than ten **investment plans and strategies** for the implementation of basin IWRM plans (Limpopo, Santa Eulalia, White Volta, Nakanbé), integrated urban water management (DR Congo, Zimbabwe, India, Mozambique) and Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement (Southern Africa).
- The finalisation of ten **national and river basin development plans**, including the Water, Forest and Soil Plan of Honduras, the Limpopo IWRM Plan and Vision 2020 and the Slovakia drought action plan.
- The adoption of three **new and amended legislative frameworks** related to water management, including the national law on the prevention and control of water pollution in China and an order approving the provisions for Basin Councils in Ukraine.
- The establishment of new **multi-stakeholder platforms** to engage in water management processes at different scales, including the establishment of new Area Water Partnerships in Pakistan and the start of the process of legalisation through government order of the Ganga Tributary Multi-Stakeholder Platform for the Hindon Basin Rejuvenation Partnership in India.

⁵ Note that some of the reported outcomes are still in the process of being verified and the total number of outcomes as well as the figures provided in the breakdown are subject to change

As described in more detail under Section 2.1, all recorded outcomes are labelled according to GWP’s understanding of water governance and IWRM, as defined by the categories of the GWP ToolBox. As shown in Figure 4 in Section 2.1, these categories are largely consistent with the indicators for the SDG IWRM target 6.5.1⁶. In this sense, there is a direct link between GWP’s recorded outcomes and the monitoring framework set up to observe progress in IWRM implementation as formally measured under the SDGs.

A country’s overall score for SDG 6.5.1 represents the degree of IWRM implementation, with the ultimate target level of 100 indicating full implementation of IWRM. The score is derived from the completion of a questionnaire covering four main components of IWRM, namely *the enabling environment, institutions, management instruments and financing*. As mentioned above and described in Section 2.1, the structuring of the 6.5.1 questionnaire is closely aligned with GWP’s own classification of IWRM and the categorisation of water governance outcome results influenced by the organisation. As such, GWP is able to demonstrate how its work is contributing to the achievement of SDG target 6.5 by linking its results to indicator 6.5.1. In effect, the 49 outcomes supported by GWP in 2017 are likely to contribute either directly or indirectly to one of the IWRM aspects monitored by the SDG 6.5.1 indicator thereby helping a country to increase its overall IWRM implementation score. Figure 1 below illustrates this concept.

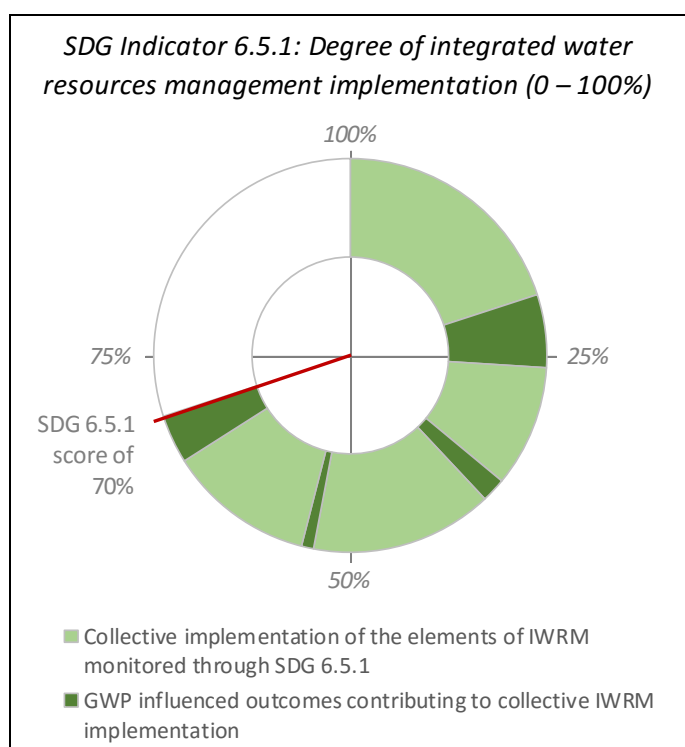


Figure 1: Illustration of how GWP influenced outcomes contribute to a country’s overall IWRM implementation score as measured by the SDG indicator 6.5.1

⁶ GWP’s long-term involvement in the definition and structuring of an IWRM approach to water governance, including work carried out in the framework of the Rio +20 UN-Water status assessment and the development of the monitoring framework for SDG 6.5.1, naturally resulted in a close alignment between the SDG IWRM indicators and the GWP ToolBox categories.

Unlike activities and outputs, the outcome level results are beyond GWP's direct control and, therefore, subject to many other factors that can both support or derail the process. Examples of governance processes that have not led to the anticipated results in 2017 include:

- Political circumstances in Guatemala prevented the anticipated progress being made on the approval of a national water law, including the organisation of a conference of legislators in the country
- The mobilisation of funding for the Lake Chad Basin early warning system project is yet to materialise in part due to limited resources within the region to continue to drive the process.
- The final adoption of a Master Plan and associated investment plan for the sustainable management of the water resources for the Mekrou basin by the Niger Basin Authority was delayed until 2018.

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

Box 3: Documenting indirect investments attributable to GWP through Impact Stories

One means of capturing and recording indirect investment is the development of GWP 'Impact Stories'. These are being produced to demonstrate quantified impact linked to the governance change and direct interventions promoted by GWP. Four new stories were developed in 2017, the following of which are related to the leveraging of investments:

- The Creation and Implementation of Cameroon's First National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC)
- Enabling the Development of Kazakhstan's National Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan
- Supporting Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin
- IWRM planning and implementation in Costa Rica

The full set of impact stories aims to cover different aspects of GWP's work ranging from the indirect mobilisation of large-scale investments in water security to direct beneficiaries at the local level. What each of the stories have in common is the context of the GWP Results Framework and applicability within the concept of IWRM. The complete collection of stories can be accessed at:

<http://www.gwp.org/en/we-act/change-and-impact/Impact-Stories/>

1.2.2 A continuous flow of activities and outputs under 3 Goals

The 2017 GWP workplan was structured according to the three goals outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014-19 which are:

Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

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

This section provides a summary of the main activities and outputs carried out by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the implementation of the 2017 workplan by strategic goal. Some of these activities and outputs, and the interrelationship between them, contributed to the high-level water governance outcomes described in Section 1.2.1 above. Others are contributing to processes that are expected to lead to outcomes in 2018 and beyond.

Illustrative highlights – Goal 1

Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policies and practice – focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, partnerships, processes, and information-sharing. Some of the main groups of activities and large-scale initiatives carried out under Goal 1 were as follows:

- **Global processes:** In support of the UN Secretary General and World Bank Group President-convened High Level Panel on Water (HLPW), and more specifically the “Valuing Water” initiative within it, GWP mobilised its network through the organisation of a series of regional and national consultations to elicit feedback on draft valuing water principles and the operationalisation of these (see Box 4). In addition, GWP continued to contribute to the OECD’s Water Governance Initiative through the consultation of the initiative’s water governance indicators (carried out in the DR Congo), as well as the submission and presentation of best practice water governance case studies. As described in Section 1.3.1 and Box 1, significant support was also provided to the SDG 6 reporting process, most notably through the organisation of SDG 6.5.1 workshops and involvement in the overall GEMI⁷ initiative led by UN-Water.
- **Regional and cooperation:** Complementary to the strong country level emphasis across GWP’s work in 2017, regional and transboundary river basin planning and engagement remained a priority in many regions. In Southern Africa, the basin commissions of the Limpopo, Orange-Senqu and Zambezi each received significant support, as did the regional development community (SADC) across a range of agendas including investment planning, the nexus, gender and cross-border water management. Elsewhere, GWP is a valued partner of the Central African regional economic community (ECCAS) in the implementation of the regional water policy, and long-term backing remains available to, amongst others, basin authorities in the Danube, Aral Sea, Volta and Niger, and the regional governance bodies of West Africa, Central America and Central Asia.
- **Support to National Governments:** Support to mandated institutions at the country level has been a clear focus of 2017. Almost 100 national institutions received assistance in direct relation to governance processes. This has included many initiatives under the

⁷ <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/news/presenting-gemi>

SDGs (see Section 1.3), continued support to national adaptation planning and access to climate finance (see Section 1.4), and work to address other identified national priorities. These have included water rate reform in China, water policy development in Kazakhstan, Cameroon and Nepal, as well as wastewater management in Bulgaria.

- **Investment planning:** The bulk of the 2017 outcome level results for investment plans are related to the ongoing support provided to mandated institutions through the WACDEP Africa projects (see Section 1.4 and Table 2). However, other regions outside of Africa are now also increasingly in a position to address similar needs among national, local and regional institutions. Examples include support to both national and provincial actors in China, responsible ministries for the implementation of local adaptation plans in Nepal, the National Water Authority of Peru and local communities in India.
- **Support to countries in accessing finance for water security:** As with the investment planning activities mentioned above, the most significant achievements in supporting countries to unlock finance have occurred in Africa (see Section 1.4, Table 2 and Box 2). Good progress has also been made in other regions, particularly in response to the widespread lack of capacity among national governments to take advantage of climate-based funding. In Kyrgyzstan, for example, a number of ministries were assisted in developing project proposals for the Green Climate fund. Support was lent in Armenia also, where the CWP is helping to explore options for funding the country's NDCs. Outside of the climate sphere, access to private sector funding was also facilitated in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, and municipalities in Peru were supported in the formulation of green infrastructure projects.

Box 4: GWP support to the High-Level Panel on Water

In the context of achieving the SDGs, in 2016 the UN Secretary General and World Bank Group President convened a High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW) comprised of 11 Heads of State and one Special Adviser. The HLPW provides the leadership required to champion a comprehensive, inclusive and collaborative way of developing and managing water resources, and improving water and sanitation related services. To help with decision-making around water allocation and management, the “Valuing Water” initiative was also established. Its focus is on bringing together different viewpoints to develop principles on recognising the value of water.

A first draft of the Valuing Water Initiative’s Preamble and Principles was developed through a dialogue process launched at The Hague in early February 2017 and followed up through an expert consultation on Bellagio in May 2017. This was followed by a series of regional and national consultations to collate feedback on the draft Preamble and Principles and the initiative itself. It also served to collect a first round of ideas about how to operationalise the Principles.

Due to its track record in mobilising diverse groups of stakeholders, GWP was partnered with the World Bank to co-fund, organise and facilitate six one-day regional and national consultations in Bangladesh, Jordan, Mexico, Peru, South Africa and Tajikistan. A successful effort was made to bring a diverse group of stakeholders to the consultations, from national governments, international organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector, including from sectors outside the water sector, to collect as many points of view on the Principles and their operationalisation as possible.

Overall, the consultations were a success and generated excellent feedback for the process, supplying the drafters of the Preamble and Principles with enough material to incorporate changes and craft a second draft of the documents.

Illustrative highlights – Goal 2

Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge – focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture. Some of the main groups of activities and large-scale initiatives carried out under Goal 2 were as follows:

- **Capacity building:** Whilst training activities targeted at key stakeholders remain a cornerstone of much of GWP’s work at the regional and country levels (on the premise that a lack of capacity in key areas of water management are clear barriers to good water governance), the overall trend for GWP in this area is to make better use of its partners when meeting capacity development needs. To this end, GWP is updating its MoU with UNDP Cap-Net with the aim of forming a closer partnership through which to implement GWP’s globally funded training activities. Partnerships with universities are also increasingly being sought, for example through the GWP international water law courses in Africa, Latin America and Asia. Elsewhere GWP’s expertise on specific topics such as national adaptation planning allows us to fill the niche area of supporting UNFCCC and UNITAR address their own capacity building activities.
- **South-south learning and knowledge exchange:** The number of south-to-south learning exchanges, both internally within GWP and externally for the benefit of partners and stakeholders, has increased significantly in 2017. Of the 15 events held over the course of the year (up from 10 in 2016), objectives included bringing together key external

stakeholders to share information and encourage peer-to-peer learning on topics, such as the SDGs and international water law, whereas other events focussed on GWP regions and countries supporting one another on common areas of interest. Better utilisation of the vast amount of tacit knowledge that exists within the GWP network is increasingly recognised as a priority under Goal 2 and this was one of the objectives of the knowledge management consultancy work conducted in 2017 (see Box 5). South-to-south engagements clearly have the potential to facilitate such exchanges and are being increasingly utilised accordingly.

- **Publications:** GWP produced more than 100 publications in 2017 with the aim of generating and disseminating knowledge that both meets an existing demand and helps strengthen pre-identified water management decision-making and governance processes. These included the review of environmental legislation in Kyrgyzstan, a factsheet on the advances in policy instruments for rainwater harvesting systems in the Caribbean, and a paper on the cost of inaction and benefits of drought action in Honduras. A number of products and services were also developed in relation to more broadly identified knowledge gaps, including an action piece on gender equality and inclusion in water resources management, a review of all Nationally Determined Contributions from a water management perspective, and the establishment of an integrated drought management helpdesk with the World Meteorological Organisation (see Sections 1.4 and 1.5).
- **Social media:** GWP made significant use of social media over the last couple of years. By strategically planning, organising, and monitoring social media efforts in 2017 – targeting the right people, using the right hashtags, listing the right content – GWP has increased its engagement with other organisations and stakeholders. This makes GWP visible in relevant contexts and helps us secure a measurable outreach to target audiences (including high-level individuals) that would be difficult to connect with otherwise.
- **GWP Global Technical Committee (TEC):** One of the aims of the 2017 work plan was to increasingly embed the work of the TEC into the GWP work programme and improve interaction with regional experts and strategic allies, with the aim of restoring the relevance and value of the TEC's work for the network. Progress was made by the TEC to engage more directly with the GWP regions, most notably through the organisation of one of the biannual TEC meetings in Ghana, accompanied by a regionally focussed TEC led workshop on collaborative modelling. However, improvements can still be made in the interactions between TEC and programmatic operations so as to generate the full value added of what is intended as a key knowledge facility for the network to draw on.

Box 5: Knowledge management study and user satisfaction survey

GWP had a major review of its Knowledge Management function in 2015. The review indicated the need to strengthen links between Knowledge and Learning (K&L). One result of the review was the development by GWP of a Knowledge Management Approach which is now embedded in the 2017-2019 work programme.

At the same time, GWP recognised the complexity of the Network (multiple levels and many entities) and needed practical advice on how to ensure that the knowledge captured and packaged by its network is used for learning. So GWP commissioned a K&L consultant to develop an appropriate framework, including proposals for incentives, clearly defined roles and responsibilities, and accountabilities. The final report is expected by the end of 2017.

Initial findings include:

- Workshops need to have an explicit learning component – both to increase the understanding of the importance of K&L in GWP and to develop specific plans for how other GWP entities will benefit from the subject matter and eventual outcomes of a workshop. There is a need to reorganise and repackage knowledge for internal purposes.
- Senior Network Officers need to monitor regional/thematic emerging needs and translate/transform learning cases/experiences into internal learning opportunities – at regional, GWPO, and TEC events.
- Increased budget for K&L sessions/events for GWP strategic programmes (such as WACDEP and SDG programme), particularly when a reflection & lessons learned exercise will benefit other regions.
- Use Regional Days to address K&L understanding capacity and exchanges – relevant experiences to develop GWP capacity and competency.

In support of improved K&L, 2017 also saw the introduction of a standardised user satisfaction tool to better monitor feedback from GWP-led capacity building activities and published knowledge products. The results from this tool will be captured on an annual basis through a corporate GWP logframe indicator on user satisfaction (see Section 2.4).

Illustrative highlights – Goal 3

Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships – focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability. Some of the main groups of activities and large-scale initiatives carried out under Goal 3 were as follows:

- **Partnerships and strategic allies:** When viewed collectively, it can appear as if GWP tries to address an overly ambitious range of agendas. However, it needs to be recognised that engagement is determined by the priorities and result-driven doable action identified by the partnerships at regional and country levels. RWPs and CWPs do not seek to address all water security agendas - far from it. However, the total range of priorities for the organisation is inevitably broad due to the diversity of the network. It is felt that restricting this approach by limiting the scope of engagement would go against the basic principles of the partnership approach. To deal with such diversity and ensure that GWP can respond to evolving national and regional priorities, work with partners and strategic

allies that provide specialised expertise is essential. GWP's work with the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) in the identification of investment priorities under the WACDEP projects is just one example of this.

At the global level, collaboration with key actors is increasingly related to the global development frameworks that GWP engages with. Ongoing support to UN Environment-DHI in the development of an IWRM baseline for SDG indicator 6.5.1 (see Section 1.3.3) is an example of this, as are the contributions GWP has made to the OECD Water Governance Initiative, leader of the Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (GFWS) Working Group on Water and Migration, and the organisation and facilitation of national and regional consultations for the High Level Panel for Water's Valuing Water Initiative (see Box 4). At the regional and country level, GWP has worked with the UNECE to support countries interested in acceding to the Water Convention on transboundary water courses, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in the Mekrou transboundary basin in West Africa and the 2030 Water Resources Group in India and Bangladesh on multi-stakeholder river basin platforms and groundwater based irrigated agriculture respectively.

- **Network development:** In the first three quarters of 2017, the number of GWP partners increased by 158 in 2017 to reach a total of more than 3,000. As of August, around a third of GWP reported activities in 2017 were implemented in direct collaboration with a GWP partner. A network survey is being carried out at the end of 2017 to review partner satisfaction and the extent of active involvement with GWP's work programme implementation. 2017 has also seen successful efforts to strengthen network governance and the control environment, particularly at country level. This covers a number of interlinked initiatives including the systematic introduction of annual regional assessment dashboards, ongoing work on partnership accreditation status and statutes, a country mapping exercise (assessment of both the operational and multi-stakeholder capacities among the CWP) and an accompanying financial operational capacity exercise (see Box 7). The work has significantly strengthened GWPO's ability to monitor the network from a governance, financial and programmatic performance perspective leading to the introduction of strengthened control systems and increasing confidence in where globally sourced funding can be deployed within the network at low risk.
- **Financial growth:** Moving away from regional dependency on globally sourced funding has been a long-standing objective for GWP and a key indicator of an RWP's health status. Naturally the total amount of locally raised funds (LRF) achieved across the 13 regions varies year by year in relation to project cycles and the ensuing capacity (and need) to raise additional funding within an RWP/CWP. This partly explains why LRF expenditure for 2016 was down on 2015, going against the overall upward trend witnessed since the start of the strategy period. Whereas the final figures for 2017 will not be available until the annual audit is completed in early 2018, indications suggest that the yearly amount will be back up to 2015 levels or higher (see Table 1).

In terms of bolstering global resources, the development of GWPO's Partnership and Resource Mobilisation Strategy has been developed with the aim of diversifying the global funding base whilst maintaining long-term funding from traditional sources.

Progress has been made on both fronts with new agreements reached with existing Financial Group Members and entered discussions to explore the possibility of future funding with the development institutions of Canada and Australia among others. A donors’ breakfast organised at the Stockholm World Water Week reflected well on GWP’s ability to generate interest among key donors and provide a platform for increased alignment of the use of international development funding for water security and climate resilience. Nevertheless, challenges of generating sufficient basket funding remain and a current shortfall in confirmed global core funding for 2019 and beyond still needs to be addressed.

Finally, progress made in leveraging Adaptation Fund resources of around €18 million to upscale existing GWP integrated drought and flood management initiatives in Africa (see Box 2) is testament to the potential of the model of investing globally-sourced seed funding to build up the capacity and partnerships necessary to attract higher volumes of donor funding. The same model has been adopted for the SDG Preparedness Facility projects described in Section 1.3.1.

Location	Project/initiative	Estimated value (€)
SADC region	Support to SADC in transboundary water governance	1.2M
SADC region	Support to SADC in the implementation of the water-food-energy nexus in the region	700K
Cameroon	Improving the resilience of WASH services in Mayo Tsanaga catchment through pilot initiatives in schools and health centres	180K
West Africa	Water and youth project “Your Future, your Climate” in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo	231K
Bangladesh	Introducing water-efficient technologies to enhance agro-water productivity, reduce groundwater extraction and increase farmers’ income in the Barind tract Project	514K
Armenia	Participatory utilization and resource efficiency of water (PURE Water) project	270K
Sri Lanka	Funding for a disaster response programme, RWH in schools and the conservation of catchments	33K
Kazakhstan	Facilitation of Basin Council meetings in Kazakhstan	19.5K
Kyrgyzstan	Capacity building programme on water resources management in the Chu-Talas basin	63K
Greece	Water management in an urban environment in the coastal city of Alexandroupolis	1M

Table 1: Examples of local funding agreements signed in 2017 (to be confirmed)

- Institutional strengthening:** A number of tools and checks have been incrementally introduced to help strengthen the institutional aspects of GWP. As of 2017, at the end of each year, all RWP are formally presented with an Annual Assessment grid, which gives them an overall (partly self-assessed) picture of their operational, financial and governance performance over the year. Any issues or risks identified in the grid are then discussed at the end-of-year Regional Steering Committee meetings, which the Senior

Network Officer from GWPO attends. Both the audits and Annual Assessments include sections on the RWP and CWP implementation of the GWPO Anti-Fraud/Corruption Policy.

Also new for 2017 is GWPO's Operational Capacity Reviews for the CWPs (annual check). This review of CWPs has given GWPO more detailed information on financial and administrative management at the country level and associated issues. It also identifies whether risks arising from these reviews are being solved and/or mitigated during the year. All results are recorded in the CWP dashboards. A full CWP accreditation check will be conducted every two to three years.

Box 6: Risk management

GWP's risk assessment procedures covers external and internal threats to good governance and effective management in relation to its *risk register* which is reported on at the annual GWP Steering Committee meeting.

Internally, risk management is largely aligned with the four areas of the GWP Change Agenda (*Strengthening the country level; Sustainable financing; Improved Knowledge Management; Institutional performance*). The Change Agenda acts as a mechanism through which to address internal risks such as financial uncertainty, potential weaknesses in the control environment and network governance and human resources issues.

External risk is identified by RWPs and CWPs in their 3-year work programmes and project preparation documents as well as through the annual audits of the different entities. These risks, which are varied and may be relevant at the regional and/or country levels, are mitigated against within the annual work plans and monitored throughout the year through corporate reporting mechanisms and discussed at the end-of-year Regional Steering Committee meetings. On a quarterly basis, an operational meeting is conducted to review work plan implementation across GWPO and the GWP Network, where risks are discussed and corrective action taken as appropriate (e.g. via budget reallocation or governance actions).

Box 7: Country strengthening

In accordance with the strong commitment to support the implementation of the nationally focused SDGs and Paris Agreement, the GWP Work Programme 2017-2019 prioritises country level engagement. With 11 of the 13 GWP regions encompassing Country Water Partnerships (CWPs), an existing network of national multi-stakeholder platforms was already in place with a mandate to promote IWRM - a model facility through which to support the implementation of the SDGs.

However, it was recognised at the start of the work programme period that a wide range of administrative and operational capacities existed among the more than 80 CWPs. The strength of governance structures and diversity of the partner base was also mixed with the result that confidence in the control mechanisms and overall integrity of the different CWP platforms varied.

In the context of the GWP Change Agenda item on country strengthening, GWPO launched an extensive network engagement exercise to review the strengths and weaknesses of its country level entities. The exercise had a number of aims associated with improved understanding of country-level potential and limitations, with the key result that GWPO is informed of where administrative structures are sufficient to receive globally sourced funds and where they are lacking. The exercise comprised the following steps:

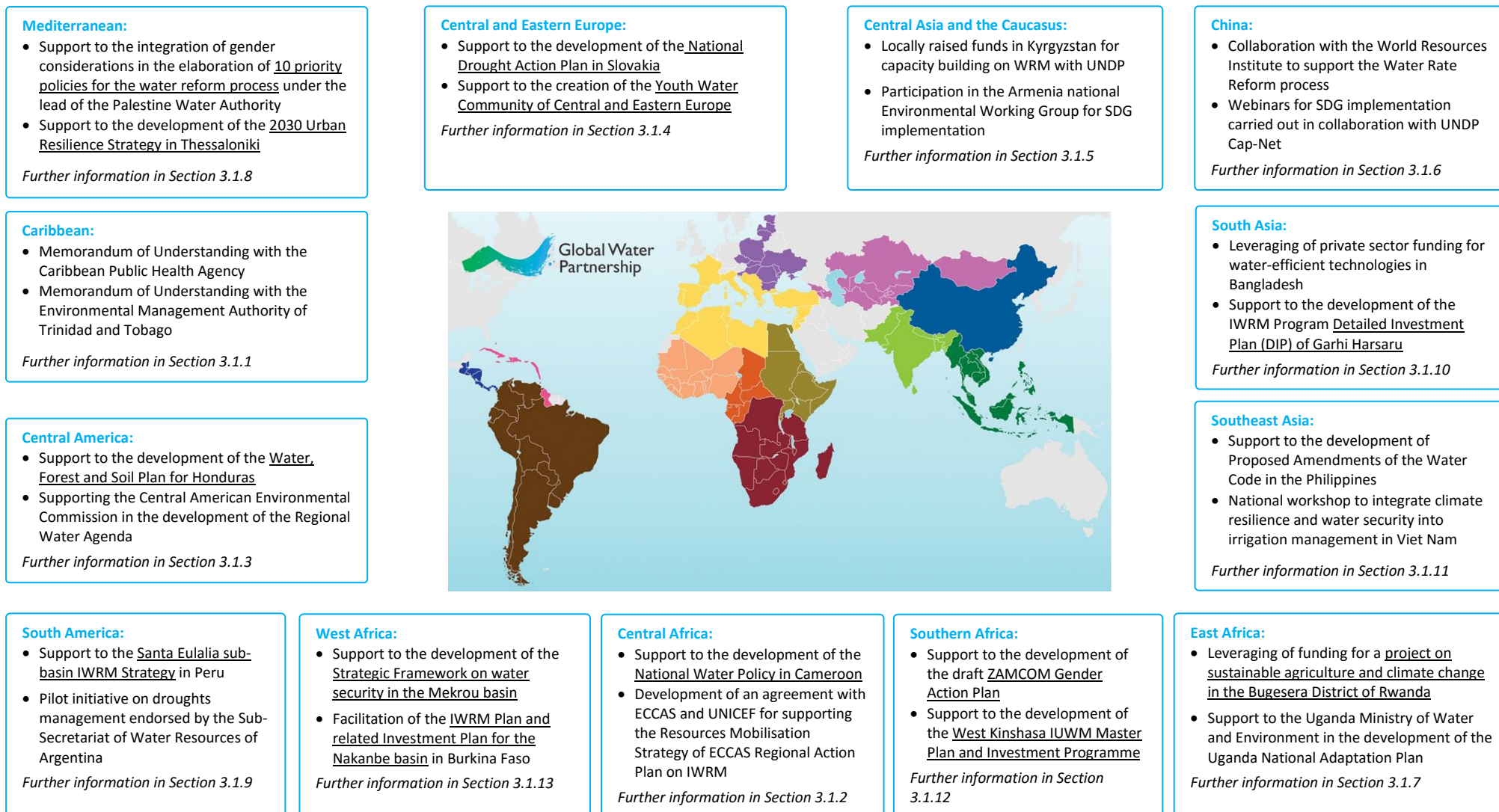
1. **Rapid Country Level Assessments** to understand better CWPs capacity and match this capacity with countries' needs, particularly in the context of the SDGs, and use the findings to develop lessons for corporate learning and design the support to the country networks in response to their situations.
2. **Checkpoint on CWPs accreditation status** on the basis that only CWPs that adhere to the GWP conditions of accreditation are entitled to use the GWP name and branding, and be eligible to receive globally sourced funding.
3. **Operational Capacity Assessment** to review financial management, human resources and other administrative aspects of CWP capacity with the output of a categorisation of countries determining the extent to which they can handle globally sourced funds.
4. **Review of CWPs statutes** to ensure provision for executive decision-making within existing governance parameters.

As expected, the completion of the above steps has revealed a large diversity across the organisation's CWPs. An immediate result was the reduction of the number of CWPs from more than 80 to 60 due to shortfalls in the compliance with conditions of accreditation (although this number is likely to rise again as some of the excluded CWPs address the necessary accreditation requirements). The exercise has also provided reassurance that the countries selected for the GWP SDG-PF, for which a strong CWP was a key criterion for participation, do indeed have robust control systems in place combined with a sound partnership base, strong governance structures and a good track record of project implementation.

1.2.3 Regional highlights

(for further details see Section 3.1)

The following diagram displays highlighted results from each of the 13 GWP Regions achieved in 2017 (underlined text refers to tangible outcomes). A more detailed description of regional level progress, including at country level, can be found in the referenced sections within the diagram.



1.3 SDGs, water security and IWRM

1.3.1 The GWP SDG 6 Support Programme

The 2030 Agenda provides political commitment for IWRM at the highest level, including a dedicated target: *SDG 6.5 by 2030 implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate*. GWP's response has occurred through a series of building blocks, coordinated under the SDG 6 Support Programme umbrella, designed to help countries accelerate the monitoring, reporting and implementation of SDG 6 and water-related SDGs.

The first of these building blocks was the initiation of implementable **SDG Preparedness Facility (SDG-PF)** country-level projects, developed by GWP's CWPs through multi-stakeholder consultations to identify water-related SDG priorities. These projects range in size and scope depending on the capacity of the CWP, the capacity of national-level actors, and the country needs regarding SDGs. GWP has drawn on its experience from developing country-level projects, in particular from its WACDEP, which has initiated CWP-level projects in a number of countries. The suite of SDG-PF activities in individual countries vary depending on the SDG landscape at the national level and specific government needs and capacity gaps. However, all projects are planned according to a consistent framework covering the three steps of baseline monitoring and reporting, designing an SDG response on water, and implementation. The first batch of countries that have initiated SDG-PF projects is shown in Figure 3.

Once up and running, the SDG-PF has been encompassed by the broader **SDG 6 Support Programme (SDG6-SP)** which has become the overarching umbrella for all GWP's work containing a direct SDG support component. The SDG6-SP is built on the premise that the water related SDGs are only achievable through the establishment of sound water governance as prescribed by the principles of IWRM. As shown in Figure 2, this is consistent with the SDG 6 framework where the achievement of SDG 6.5 is the foundation upon which the remaining SDG 6 targets and broader water-related goals can be reached. Developed in partnership with **UNEP-DHI** and **UNDP Cap-Net**, the SDG6-SP endeavours to address the above challenges by guiding governments toward coordinated and well-timed action to advance the water-related SDGs through SDG 6.5. The initiative draws on partners' knowledge, expertise, resources and networks, thereby facilitating strong links between country-level activities and global SDG processes.

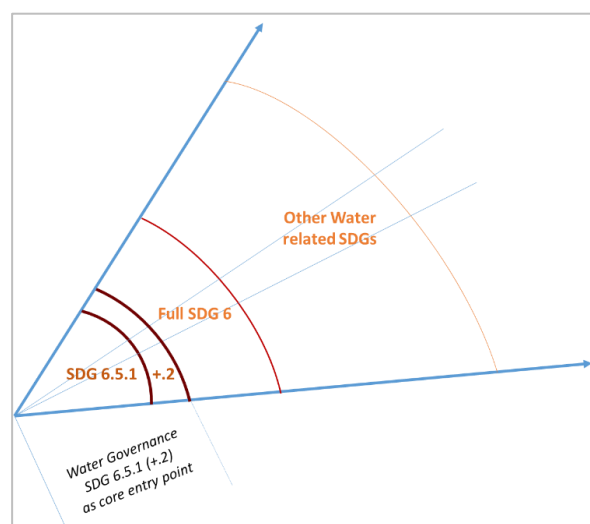


Figure 2: Water governance and the SDGs

Along with the country projects initiated through the SDG-PF, implementation of the SDG6-SP has progressed through the organisation of **individual country workshops on behalf of UNEP-DHI Centre** (see Box 1 above). Organised in more than 30 countries (see Figure

3), the workshops have been a key facility to not only support the national institutions with the mandate to report on SDG 6.5.1 in the submission of its baseline data, but also help to identify a practical way forward to initiate implementation as documented in each workshop report. Whereas the UN Environment backed workshops were strictly targeted at countries that had formally requested support in the completion of their baseline report, GWP has also been approached by other countries keen to benefit from the network's ability to convene a diverse collection of national stakeholders and facilitate consultations on the SDGs from a neutral standpoint. Examples include Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Georgia, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

The success of the workshops and short time frame in which the network could mobilise and act has clearly demonstrated the value of the active national stakeholder platform provided by GWP's CWP's. This has led to initial discussions with UN-Water and UNECE/UNESCO on carrying out a similar initiative for SDG 6.5.2 as well as conducting workshops on integrated monitoring of SDG 6 in general on behalf of GEMI.

Separate from the globally coordinated SDG workshops and SDG-PF country projects, GWP has also responded to requests to organise and contribute to SDG related capacity building and governmental support activities. Examples include GWP China's organisation of SDG 6 training webinars on behalf of UNDP Cap-Net

As much as is possible, the many strands of work supporting countries to move on the SDGs is being coordinated under the SDG6-SP. This is particularly the case in relation to the SDG-PF country projects, through which national level consultations and high level political buy-in has already been established, to ensure that connections are made and synergies exploited between global level initiatives, such as the UN Environment baseline surveys for 6.5.1, and country project implementation.

Underpinning all this work is the internal CWP strengthening exercise described above (see Box 7) as strong and credible country platforms are essential not only to gain access to mandated institutions and be in a position to mobilise key national stakeholders, but also to ensure that the local capacity exists to manage external funding, develop and implement robust projects, and provide the confidence that governance structures are robust and the risk of compromising the network's neutrality and credibility is at a minimum.

Finally, it should be noted that the SDG6-SP leverages all aspects of SDG 17 (*Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development*) in order to help governments achieve SDG 6: partnerships for the water goal. Cross-sectoral collaboration is a key part of SDG6-SP activities. Including other sectors in the response to SDG 6 will help to advance other water-related targets and goals, including food, energy, climate action, and infrastructure, as well as the goal for gender equality.



Figure 3: Location of 1) the GWP-UN Environment national SDG 6.5.1 workshops and 2) SDG-PF projects

1.3.2 Addressing thematic areas

Whereas the projects and initiatives planned and implemented under the SDG6-SP are the most visible engagement with the SDG agenda, it is evidently the case that all of GWP's work, inclusive of its portfolio under the Water and Climate Programme described in the next section, contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. This includes work on the GWP strategic themes of *transboundary water management*, *urbanisation* and the *nexus of water, food, energy and ecosystems* described in this section, as well as emerging issues such as migration and employment. The all-encompassing nature of the SDGs enables GWP to predominantly structure the use of its resources according to the SDG and climate programmes while ensuring that the natural diversity of agendas across the network are still accommodated.

Each of the thematic sections presented below include a basic graphical summary of GWP's activities and results reported during 2017. This gives a high-level overview of the type of activities implemented by GWP in relation to the themes (radar chart) as well as offering a guide as to which regions are actively engaged with them in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). It should be noted that the graphical presentations are merely indicative and come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting data from which the bulk of the information has been sourced.

Transboundary Waters

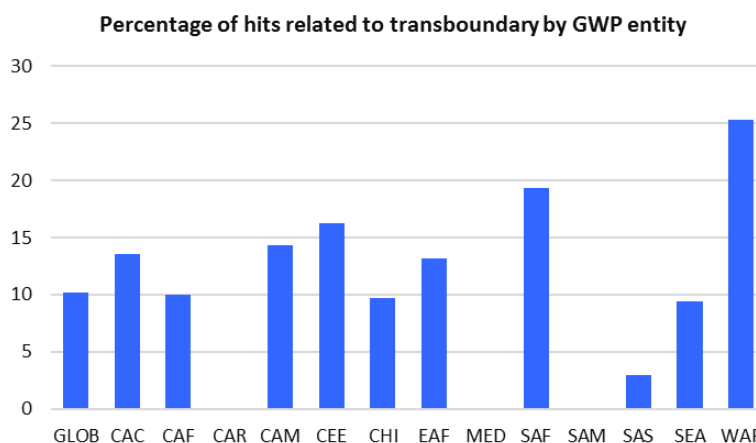
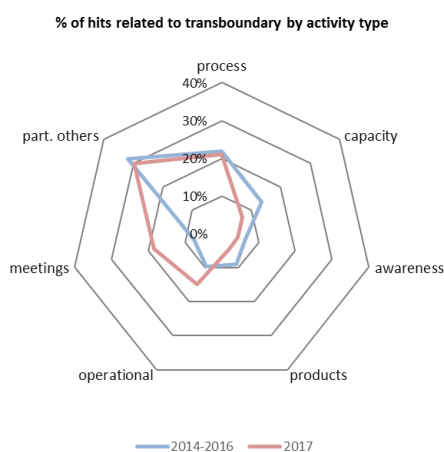
GWP's work on transboundary waters is typically split between direct support to River Basin Organisations (RBO), Regional Economic Communities (REC) and other actors dealing with cross-border coordination, and larger scale initiatives on promotion of IWRM in transboundary basins through capacity building and knowledge generation. Much of the work directly targeting transboundary water management in 2017 was conducted through the WACDEP work with RBOs and RECs in Africa. However, there was also a number of globally coordinated activities including the ongoing development of the **International Water Law capacity building programme**, which, having become well established and appreciated among legislators in Latin America and Africa, was expanded to Asia, and continued contributions to transboundary water related global fora such as UNECE. In West Africa the European Commission funded **Transboundary Cooperation in the Mekrou Basin project** neared its conclusion and in the Mediterranean region, significant transboundary specific programmes were also implemented in 2017 including in the Drin basin and the North-West Saharan Aquifer.

More specifically, the following results were achieved under the Transboundary theme in 2017:

- **Ogoue-Ntem basin:** GWP signed an MoU with the Central African regional economic community (ECCAS) to support the creation of a basin organisation for the Ogoue-Ntem River. The initiative is led by the ECCAS IWRM Coordination Unit with financial support from the African Water Facility with the involvement of national stakeholders from Gabon, the Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. The facilitation of the process will be initiated through the joint organisation of a workshop together with UNESCO.
- **Zambezi basin:** Support to the 2017 Zambezi Stakeholder Conference on the Benefits of Co-operation and Basin-wide Planning in the Management and Development of Shared Water Resources. The conference was organised in the context of the 2011 Agreement on the Establishment of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission which provides for stakeholder participation is provided as one of the Zambezi Watercourse Commission's (ZAMCOM) key principles for enhanced cooperation.
- **Volta basin:** Successful joint submission of a pre-concept note to the Adaptation Fund by APFM (with IDMP involvement) with WMO and the Volta Basin Commission (VBA) for a Volta Flood and Drought programme to assist the six riparian countries in the implementation of coordinated and joint measures in relation to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation (see also Box 2 above).
- **Mekrou basin:** Finalisation of the draft Master Plan for the sustainable management of the water resources for the entire Mekrou basin together with an associated Investment Programme costing EUR 126 million. In addition, a Scheme for the Management of the Mekrou River Water was initiated with the potential to benefit up to one million inhabitants of the basin.
- **West Africa:** GWP continues to support the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to facilitate more sustainable cross-border water management. This includes the organisation of a regional workshop to validate the draft ECOWAS

Directive on Shared Water Resource Management in West Africa; an important step in a long process to implement the recommendations from the *Regional Dialogue on Major Water Infrastructure in West Africa* initiated almost ten years ago.

A basic graphical summary of the transboundary-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the transboundary agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced (for example due to the lack of monthly reporting from the Mediterranean region in 2017, the bar chart incorrectly suggests that the region has not been actively engaged on the transboundary theme). They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

Urbanisation

In 2017 GWP’s work on the urbanisation theme continued to progress at varying speeds across the different planning levels addressed. The most significant progress was made in Africa where a MoU was developed between GWP and the African Water Facility of the African Development Bank to implement a Programme for Urban Water Security and Sustainable Development in Africa for Job Creation, Industrialization and SDG implementation. This is the latest development in a successful Pan-African Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) programme that has successfully supported IUWM planning across a number of large and medium-sized African cities.

Mandated municipal level stakeholders such as local governments, city utilities and community-based organisations continue to be targeted by many GWP regions in relation to both strengthened water management planning and the provision of technical expertise on

more sustainable water supply and sanitation systems. This includes substantial work in Southern Africa where feasibility studies for the implementation of IUWM projects in Kinshasa, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the Seychelles.

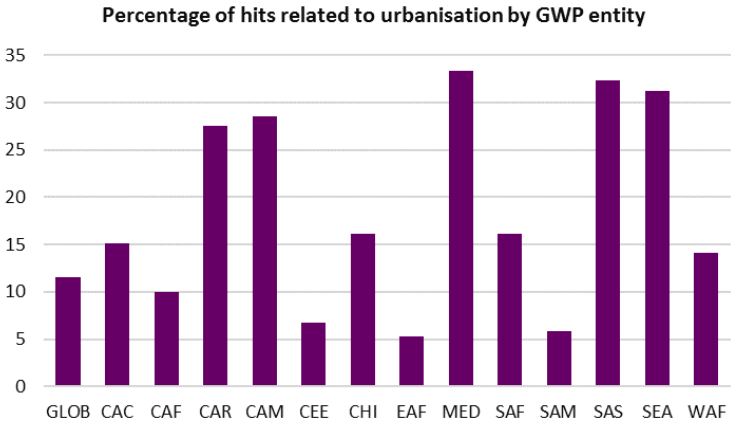
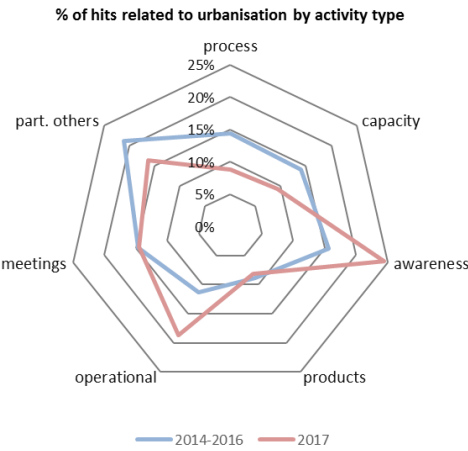
Finally, at the global level progress on the establishment of an operational Urban Water Hub remains at the incubation stage with a continued lack of clarity surrounding funding, mandate and hosting arrangements restricting the achievement of ambitions. The urban thematic process of the 2018 World Water Forum offers a potential pathway through which to take the initiative to the next level and overall the concept of a global hub retains the support and enthusiasm of the group's core members.

More specific results achieved in 2017 include the following:

- **Honduras:** Support to the municipality of Tegucigalpa to make use of GWP guidelines to integrate the IWRM approach to risk management into local development. An organised workshop included the analysis of the current practices in risk management by the municipality and targeted support in preparing the risk management component of the Municipal Development Plan of Tegucigalpa.
- **India:** Ongoing project together with ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability to implement an IUWM programme in the city of Kishangarh in Rajasthan. The project involves the formulation of an IUWM plan for the city and is building the capacity of urban and local bodies to undertake water sector reforms and adopt more sustainable practices around rainwater harvesting and solid waste management.
- **Mediterranean:** Two new city partnerships established with Thessaloniki, Greece, and Nicosia, Cyprus. In the former, GWP contributed to the Thessaloniki Resilience Strategy that was launched in March 2017 and will be applying non-conventional urban water resources solutions in the latter. The partnerships will allow synergies with a new 'Water for the City' project commencing in the region as well as form the basis for an operational urban network where the principles of IUWM are promoted in water sensitive cities.
- **DR Congo:** GWP has supported the development of a master plan for IUWM in West Kinshasa and associated investment plan worth more than €100 million over a 25-year period. GWP was instrumental in helping to leverage €2 million from the African Water Facility to support this process which has been conducted jointly with the Government of DR Congo and the local water utility Regideso.
- **Mozambique:** GWP leveraged €1.5 million from the African Water Facility to develop an IUWM investment plan worth an estimated total of €30 million over ten years for the cities of Chimoio and Inhanbane in Mozambique.
- **Seychelles:** Support to the Public Utilities Corporation (PUC) of the Seychelles in securing funding of €1.4 million for a project to mainstream an IUWM approach into the development of the Integrated and Comprehensive Sanitation Master Plan for the Seychelles.
- **Mongolia:** Development of a draft national standard for treated wastewater reuse for discussion by stakeholders from the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, the National Water Committee and River

Basin Councils with the aim of strengthening national legislation and initiate a way forward for the development of policy on reusing wastewater and implementing water saving technology.

A basic graphical summary of the urbanisation-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the urban agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

Water, food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective

In synergy with its focus on the SDG-SP and the Water and Climate Programme, GWP’s work on food security and the water, food, energy, ecosystems (WFEE) nexus is increasingly integrated into existing processes such as the Committee on world Food Security (CFS) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO) global framework for action in a changing climate. In addition, in 2017 GWP was appointed leader of the Working Group on Water and Migration of the Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture. The aim of the Framework is to help countries, communities and businesses satisfy their needs for increased food production in the face of climate change, while conserving ecosystems and the services they provide. This initiative is led by the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD), the Food Global Institute at the University of Nebraska and the UN FAO. Elsewhere, in 2017 the GWP nexus agenda has largely focused on supporting the nexus agenda at regional and country level.

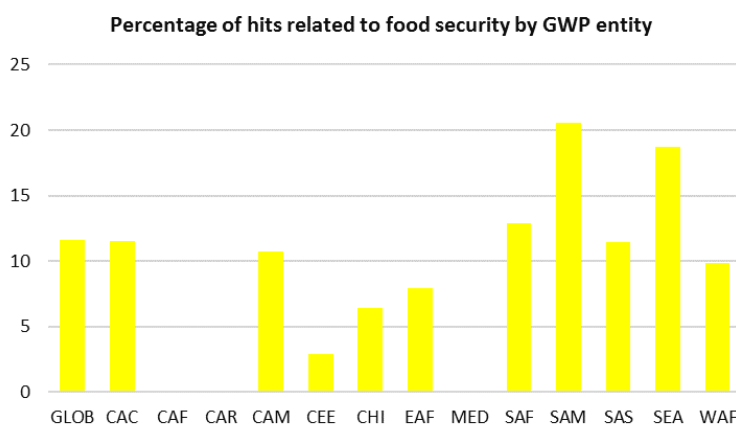
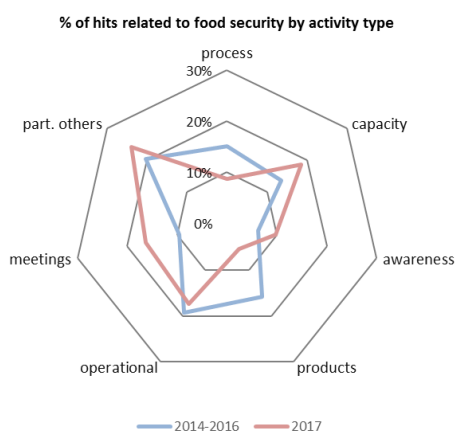
Highlights of GWP’s work within the water, food, energy, ecosystems nexus in 2017 include:

- **Mediterranean:** GWP continued implementing its regional programme on Water-Food-Environment Nexus, for which around €5.5 million has been mobilised. This

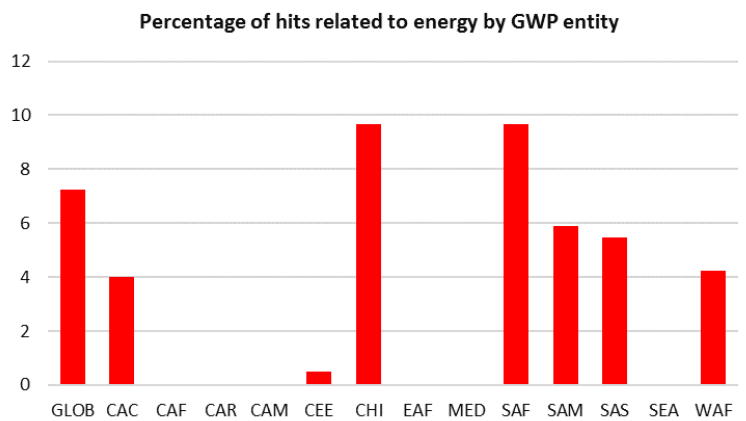
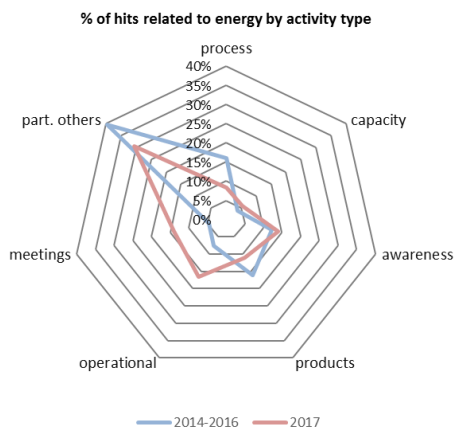
includes the collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council Regional in the framework of the South-East Europe 2020 Strategy, for which GWP was appointed responsible for the Nexus related objectives of the Environment Dimension of the Strategy. Nexus was also elected to be among the four main work areas of the Union for the Mediterranean Water Agenda, for which GWP was delegated the technical facilitation of the related task force.

- **Southern Africa:** GWP Southern Africa successfully hosted the SADC River Basin Organisation conference on Nexus approaches and water quality. GWP also supported SADC in the launch of its Water-Food-Energy Programme and related inception activities.
- **Vietnam:** GWP supported the Directorate of Water Resources within the Ministry of Agriculture in the framework of a national workshop focusing on building capacity on integration of climate resilience and water security programmes into irrigation management in Vietnam.

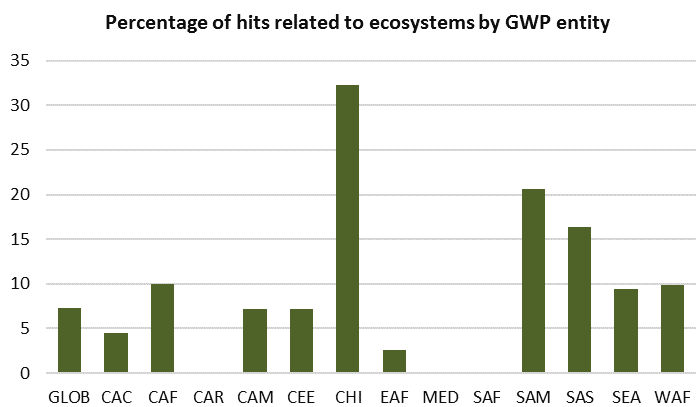
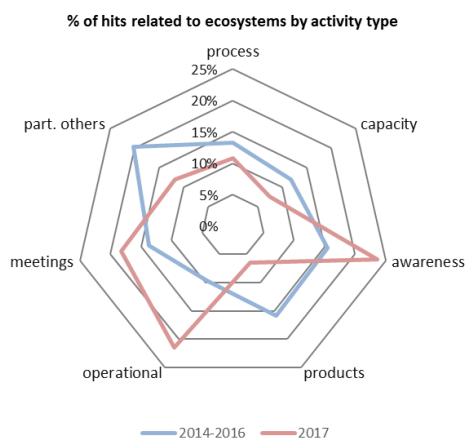
Basic graphical summaries of the food-, energy-, and ecosystems-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising these agendas in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced (for example due to the lack of monthly reporting from the Mediterranean region in 2017, the bar chart incorrectly suggests that the region has not been actively engaged on these themes). They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

1.4 The GWP Water and Climate Programme

Since 2011, substantial work directed towards globally-led climate processes coupled with the achievement of tangible results has given rise to an overarching water and climate programme (WCP) that is both well-funded and respected by key actors and donors at the global, continental, regional and national levels. Through the portfolio of projects under the **Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)** and **Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)**, as well as the collaboration with **UNICEF on climate resilience and WASH**, trust and buy-in has been gained from key organisations, such as UNFCCC at the global level, the African Union and its African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) at the continental level, Regional Economic Communities and River Basin Organisations at the regional level, and a host of national government institutions below that. This has added significant weight in terms of profile and legitimacy meaning that the WCP, together with the SDG6-SP described

in Section 1.3.1 above, is one of the main investment channels through which GWP is pursuing its mission and vision.

Whilst recognising the contributions to the broader SDG agenda, the WCP is firmly anchored to the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and the UNFCCC arena. More specifically, this relates to supporting countries to:

- a) Engage in the **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** process as called for in the Paris Agreement, and
- b) Meet the climate adaptation commitments they set out in their **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.

In the case of NAPs, GWP has made the most of the network's strength of being able to both advocate for and guide the inclusion of water perspectives into global development frameworks, as well as assist countries in the application of such frameworks. In 2017, GWP has continued to work with UNFCCC at the global level through, for example, updating the **Water Supplement to the Technical Guidelines Supporting the NAP process** and continuing its involvement in the **UNDP-UNEP Global Support Programme for NAP**; including contribution to a regional workshop on *NAPs for African anglophone countries* and being contracted by UNITAR to be the lead trainer for the *NAP Regional Training Workshop for Asia on 'Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation into Water Resources'*. National level engagement has progressed across a wide range of countries in support of NAP development, financing and implementation, including in Tunisia, Nepal, Kenya, Uganda (see Box 8), and the countries of Central America.

The work on the NAPs is closely linked to the NDCs. The connection between the two comes down to the extent to which an adaptation component has been included in a country's determined contributions. If incorporated, then the NAP becomes an obvious vehicle for NDC implementation. To explore this relationship in more detail, GWP has carried out an **analysis of the NDCs from 80 countries** to determine country priorities and the importance of water within them. The findings will identify the key challenges countries face in achieving the NDCs, including technical and data gaps, economic impact and co-benefits analysis, identifying sources of finance, and developing viable projects to enable implementation. This information will be key in helping GWP to identify where it can best direct its support.

At the country level this work has already started. In Cameroon, the country's adaptation related NDCs have been lifted directly from the GWP facilitated Cameroon NAP. Elsewhere work has included the examination of finance sources for the implementation of the Armenia NDCs in relation to small and medium-sized communities, and the preparation of a gap analysis for the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus between what is set out in their NDCs and the NAPs and what is needed to enhance water security and climate resilient development in the region. Finally, GWP has applied to join the **NDC Partnership** as an International Organisation partner and negotiations are underway for WACDEP to be a key delivery partner of the **Agence Française de Développement (AFD) NDC Implementation Facility** in select African Countries as well as facilitating AFD's country consultations and sectoral needs identifications in others.

Closely linked to the work on NAPs and NDCs is the support provided to countries to access climate finance, i.e. the means to implement national climate commitments. The following (non-exhaustive) recent developments can be noted:

- GWP recently signed a MoU with Africa GreenCo and is currently developing an Innovative Finance Model for water security in select countries as part of the WACDEP work package on Projects Preparation & Financing
- As part of its work on WACDEP, GWP is developing proposals to support capacity building of Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) via the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Country Readiness Funds, starting in Zambia and Kenya.
- Negotiations are underway for WACDEP to be a partner of Kenya Innovative Finance Facility for Water (KIFFWA) under the Water Financing Facility (WFF) by supporting 2nd tiered water utilities in Kenya become investment-ready and access financing, via early stage project preparation, with potential for replication across other WFFs.
- Support to the Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment in relation to its application to become accredited as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) of the Adaptation fund.
- Discussions are advanced with UNDP-GEF to provide support to the implementation of National Adaptation Plans in five African countries.

Much of the work contributing to the NAP process and NDCs is planned and implemented through the WACDEP. Initially implemented in Africa jointly with AMCOW, during the current strategy period WACDEP has spread to all other GWP regions. Institutions and communities are currently being supported to build local capacities, develop policies and identify investments for climate resilience in more than 50 countries with the number of outcome level results achieved, particularly in relation to **investment planning** with 10 new plans and strategies that benefitted from WACDEP support adopted in 2017, justifying GWP's commitment to the programme (see WACDEP investment planning results from 2017 in Table 2).

2017 saw the launch of the second phase of WACDEP with a three-year planning timeframe running until the end of the current GWP strategy in 2019. The new portfolio includes the expansion of the programme to ten new countries in Africa and the setting up of a **pan-Asian coordination function** to better organise the work according to the regional climate agenda rather than strictly national arenas. 2017 also saw the commissioning of an **external evaluation of WACDEP Africa 2011-2016**. At the time of writing, the consultancy procured to carry out the work had produced a draft report with largely positive conclusions and recommendations requiring recalibrating the relationship and roles of the network partners in the planning and delivery of, and beneficial use of learnings of, major programmes. The final report will provide key input to the 2018 evaluation of the current GWP Strategy and subsequent new strategy development process.

Location	Investment plan result	Estimated value
DR Congo	West Kinshasa IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme	Estimated EURO 100 million for 25 year investment period
Limpopo River basin	Limpopo River Basin IWRM Resources Mobilisation Strategy 2017-2021	USD 2 mil – to support LIMCOM Secretariat implementation of IWRM plan
Zimbabwe	Marondera IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme	USD 500k set aside for rehabilitation – estimated USD 20 mil for priority investments over a 5year period
Orange-Senqu River basin	ORASECOM investment strategy	Estimated infrastructure investment to 2050 over USD 4Bil
Mozambique	Chimoio and Inhanbane IUWM investment plans	Estimated Euro 30 mil – to be invested for immediate priority investment projects in the next 10 years
Mozambique	Lower Limpopo Climate resilient investment plan	USD 1.1 Bil infrastructure, livelihoods and DRR
Burkina Faso	Investment plan for the implementation of the IWRM plan for the Nakanbe basin	TBC
Ghana	White Volta Basin IWRM investment Plan	331 Million USD over 20 year Investment period
Mekrou River basin	Investment Programme associated with the Master Plan for the Mekrou basin	EUR 126 million
Peru	Santa Eulalia sub-basin IWRM Strategy and investment plan	TBC

Table 2: WACDEP investment planning results from 2017

WACDEP is complemented by the joint GWP-WMO Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM). In the case of the former, individual projects have been ongoing in Europe, Africa and South Asia since 2013 whereas the latter has to date remained a global-based initiative through which support to countries is provided. The objectives of both programmes are closely aligned with the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.

Along with significant results achieved through the implementation of the IDMP projects, including contributions to formal national drought planning processes in several Eastern European countries and the organisation of national consultations for the joint GWP-IWMI developed South Asia Drought Management System in Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, one of the most notable accomplishments has been the programme's success in leveraging external

funding to support upscaled implementation. This includes the spin-off DriDanube⁸ and FramWat⁹ projects funded by the EC Interreg programme in Eastern Europe, the likely mobilisation of Adaptation Fund resources for the upscaling of drought management project activities in West and Eastern Africa (see Box 2), and the political and financial buy-in from the Government of Argentina to set up an IDMP project in the dry Northwest of the country. The APFM is also moving towards country level operations with the new business model seeking to prioritise bankable projects at the expense of investments in non-project related training material and workshops. Publications, such as guidance materials, tools or policies, will only be developed and published in the context of project activities or on a clear cost-recovery basis. Part of the application to the Adaptation Fund described in Box 2 focused on a flood management project in the Volta Basin.

Both the IDMP and APFM benefit substantially from the GWP-WMO partnership. This manifested itself in 2017 through a range of activities and initiatives, including the establishment of a regional Hydrological Forum in Central America, the launch of an online IDMP HelpDesk to provide stakeholders with policy guidance, scientific information, and best practices, and the development of the water chapter in the White Paper on the Contribution of the Global Framework for Climate Services to Transforming our World.

GWP continues engaging on WASH and climate resilience through its collaboration with UNICEF initiated in 2014. In this context, a Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development was developed with the objective to provide WASH service delivery that is resilient to climate change both now and in the future. In 2017, a series of Technical Briefs and Learning Modules were published, building a knowledge base for capacity building to support the implementation of the Framework at national, sub-national, basin and local level. Good progress was made on the latter objective with the development of new agreements and locally raised funds at both the regional and country level in 2017.

At the regional level, an agreement with ECCAS and the UNICEF Regional Office for West and Central Africa is in the process of being finalised to provide technical assistance for the development of a Strategy for resources mobilisation for the implementation of the ECCAS' Regional Action Plan on Integrated Water Resources Management.

At country level, a fruitful example is the initiative signed between GWP Cameroon and UNICEF Cameroon on improving the resilience of WASH services in the Mayo Tsanaga catchment through pilot initiatives in schools and health centres. Discussions are also ongoing to carry out the implementation of the Framework in Mauritania and Madagascar.

⁸ <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/dridanube>

⁹ <http://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/FramWat.html>

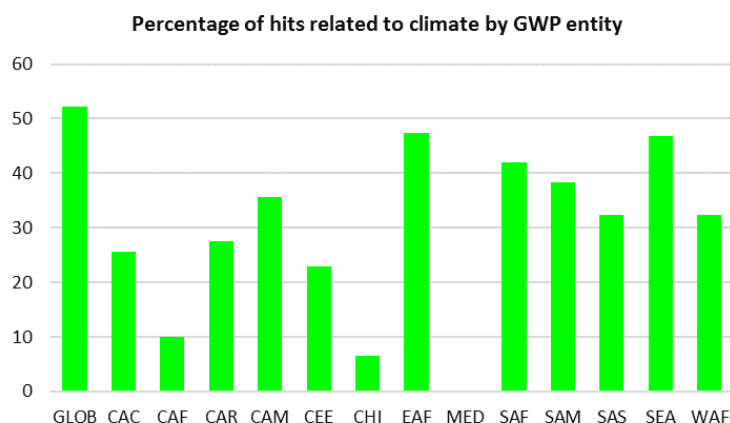
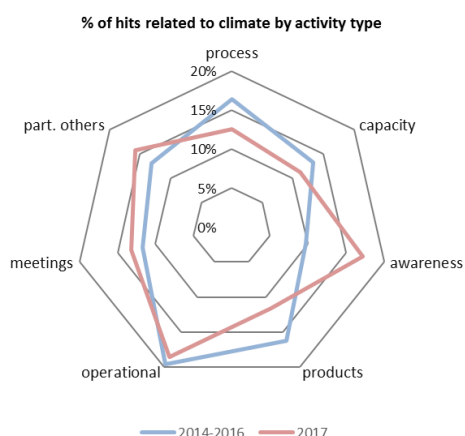
Box 8: NAP development in Uganda and Kenya

The second phase of WACDEP in Eastern Africa is being implemented to support the emerging climate priorities of Uganda and Kenya with a focus on the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process from a water perspective, and climate financing.

The Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment in partnership with GWP and the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network, are in the process of developing a Water National Adaptation Plan (Water NAP). Support to the development of the Water NAP, which will elaborate the medium and long-term adaptation priorities for the country and contribute to the achievement of the overall National Adaptation plan for Uganda, has included the organisation of a national stakeholder consultation workshop to identify national priorities and explore options for accessing resources from the GCF Readiness Support Programme.

In Kenya, GWP is assisting the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to develop and submit a proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) focusing on the fast track window of Readiness and Preparatory Support Program that includes support for NAP processes. Contributions include the organisation of a national stakeholder consultation for proposal development and subsequent concept note drafting workshop along with the facilitation of an initial meeting of National Expert Group tasked to draft the proposal. The submission will be carried out through the National Treasury which is the National Designated Authority for GCF funding in Kenya

A basic graphical summary of the climate-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the climate agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced (for example due to the lack of monthly reporting from the Mediterranean region in 2017, the bar chart incorrectly suggests that the region has not been actively engaged on the climate theme). They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

1.5 Cross-cutting Areas – Gender and Youth

Since the launch of dedicated strategies for gender and youth engagement in 2014 and 2015 respectively, GWP has prioritised these two areas, including within the 2017 work plan. Although presented separately from the other programmatic sections of this report, it should be noted that the aspects of gender and youth are fully embedded into the overall GWP work programme in line with the cross-cutting nature of these issues in the context of water resources management.

1.5.1 Youth

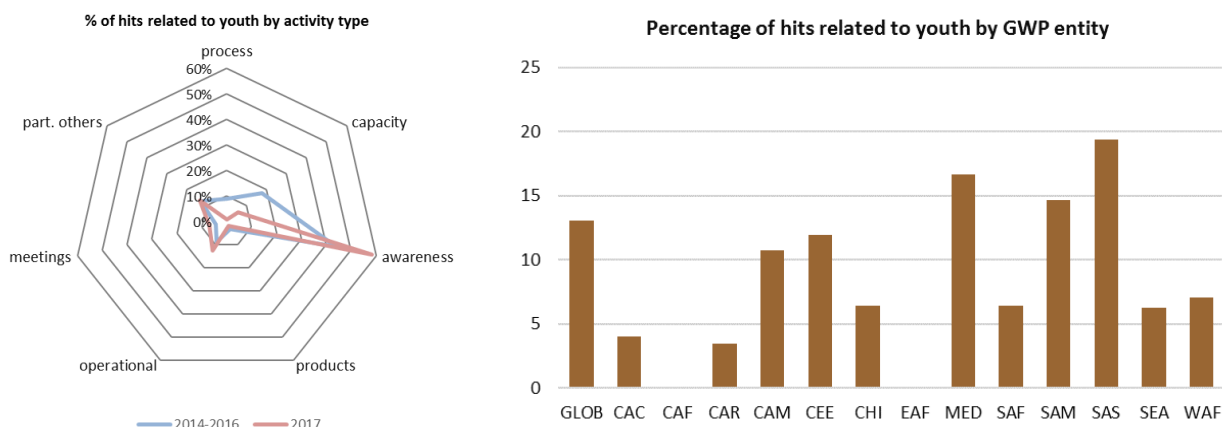
Previous work to establish and mobilise key partnerships with youth networks and support organisations yielded significant results in 2017, including the development of the Youth for Water and Climate Platform (see Box 9). The Platform connects young leaders with potential donors and partners that are interested in helping these innovative youths achieve their goals. Substantial momentum has been built around this topic that has greatly benefitted from coordinated engagement across the GWP network which has successfully connected the grassroots with higher levels of governance. A good example is the Global Competition for Youth-Led Projects on Floods and Droughts carried out in collaboration with the WMO and the Water Youth Network, that supported projects promoting an integrated approach, with the aim of improving risk management in planning activities.

Youth and gender focused results achieved in 2017 include:

- **Central and Eastern Europe:** Born during the Summer School of Central and Eastern Europe, the Youth Water Community of Central and Eastern Europe was created by youth and for youth, in order to bring together young water specialists of the region.
- **Central America and Central Africa:** In both regions, GWP facilitated the involvement of youth organisations in regional processes. In the case of Central Africa, youth involvement was related to the development of the National Water Policy as well as SDG processes in Cameroon. In Central America, representatives of the Youth Network participated in the regional process of the World Water Forum.
- **West Africa:** GWP supported Youth in the development of a successful proposal for the project “Your Future, your Climate” (343,000 US dollars) submitted to the Canadian Green Climate Fund. The initiative was carried out in collaboration with the International Secretariat for Water and will be implemented in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo.
- **Southern Africa:** GWP supported the establishment of a Southern Africa Youth network in 15 countries. In addition, GWP is supporting youth in job creation and SDG implementation in SADC, by starting a partnership with the Water Hygiene Convenience (WHC), a youth owned, award winning multinational company.

A basic graphical summary of the youth-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising the youth agenda in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of*

the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

Box 9: The GWP Youth for Water and Climate Initiative

The Youth for Water and Climate initiative (YWC) is rooted in the work done by youth from 20 countries in the lead up to COP 21. The outcome was the White Paper of Youth to address Water and Climate Challenges. This White Paper comprises more than 50 priorities addressing the main areas that youth want to engage with: health, food security, water sharing, and water-related risks.

Since then, dozens of youth have taken these priorities from talk to walk by implementing small and medium scale activities and projects, with limited resources but significant impacts. This enthusiasm led GWP, in partnership with the World Youth Parliament for Water, the International Secretariat for Water, the Water Youth Network, the Office Franco-Quebecois pour la Jeunesse and the AgroParisTech University to engage with a more ambitious challenge: to bring to youth the support they need to scale up their action on water and climate – and hence become agents of change. So far, 103 organisations and individuals have signed a Declaration of intent of support for the YWC Initiative.

In 2017, GWP supported important steps for the YWC. A governance system is being established through the establishment of a Consortium that will lead YWC activities and budget. GWP was also closely involved in the development of a new digital platform that will support youth in developing concepts and proposals, in fundraising, as well as in promoting contributions to SDGs and climate agendas. The platform will act as a bridge for youth’s ideas to become reality by connecting young leaders with potential donors and partners that are interested in helping these innovative youths achieve their goals.

For more information visit: <http://www.gwp.org/en/youth-portal/>

1.5.2 Gender

Progress towards GWP’s ambitions to play a leading role in promoting gender equality through water governance and investments has also advanced, albeit at a slower pace. Increased engagement on this topic across the regions led to the achievement of water

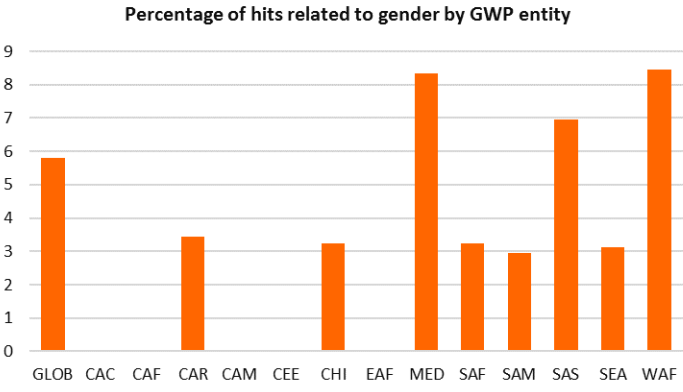
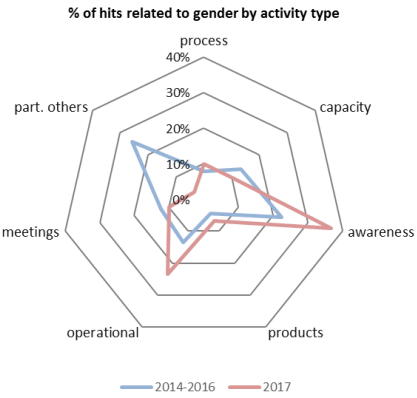
governance outcomes that contained a clear gender focus as well as the development of gender based outputs.

At the global level, a scoping study to analyse key gaps and opportunities in the mainstreaming of gender-equality issues in water-related policies, development and investment programmes was conducted. Based on the findings of the study and supported by UK Department for International Development (DfID), GWP convened a high-level meeting with experts in water resources management and inclusion to inform the publication of a strategic Action Piece capturing clear and practical actions that can be applied to turn theory into practice (see Box 10). A Community of Practice on gender and water resources management was established in the process. It is currently coordinated on an online platform by GWP and, through mobilization of GWP's network, is currently expanding to reach global, regional, and local actors to improve outcomes for women through water investments.

Gender focused results achieved in 2017 include:

- **South America:** GWP supported the mainstreaming of gender issues in the IWRM Strategy of the Santa Eulalia sub-basin in Peru.
- **South Asia:** GWP is supporting women self-help groups involvement in the framework of community consultations for the development of a Wetland Management Plan in the Bhandara and Gondia districts.
- **Southern Africa:** GWP supported the mainstreaming of gender issues in River Basin Organisations, linking transboundary water management with gender equality. This materialised in 2017 with the support provided to ZAMCOM for the development of a Draft Gender Action Plan, and the inclusion of gender issues in the LIMCOM IWRM Plan, as well as the ORASECOM Investment Strategy. GWP also supported the organisation the SADC Gender Mainstreaming in the Water Sector Workshop, that gathered 15 SADC Member States.
- **Mediterranean:** GWP provided support provided to the integration of gender considerations in the elaboration of 10 priority policies for the water reform process under the lead of the Palestine Water Authority. In addition, GWP was successful at mainstreaming gender issues in on-going processes and projects by supporting the development of Gender Mainstreaming Strategies in key regional and national initiatives. This was the case for the GEF-UNDP Drin Project, the on-going Nexus-related work on SEE 2020 Strategy (see Section 1.5.3) as well as the Sida supported Matchmaker Project.

A basic graphical summary of the gender-related activities and results reported by each GWP entity during 2017 is presented below. This gives a high-level summary of the type of activities implemented (radar chart) as well as an indicative overview of the extent to which regions are prioritising gender in the context of their overall work plan (bar chart). *It should be noted that the graphs come with a number of caveats, particularly in relation to discrepancies in the quality and extensiveness of RWP monthly reporting information from which the bulk of the data has been sourced. They do, however, give a general impression of how work on a particular theme is evolving and in which regions it is being prioritised.*



*See Figure 7 below for a description of the activity types

Box 10: Mainstreaming Gender Equality in Water Resources Management

GWP considers the gender and water nexus as central to the development agenda: achieving water security means adopting inclusive and participatory approaches. However, while awareness of the importance of gender and water increased significantly in recent decades, much work remains to integrate this approach into development programming across all sectors.

In this context, in 2017 GWP commissioned research to analyse key gaps and opportunities in further mainstreaming gender equality and social inclusion in water resources management (WRM) and sectoral water uses (including WASH). The findings of this research were discussed during a UK Department for International Development (DfID) supported High-Level Meeting on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion within IWRM organised in June in Stockholm.

GWP mobilised its network to bring together leading practitioners working in a variety of sectors, scales, and areas of the world to share experiences, lessons learned, and help to define pathways forward within their own organisations, and the broader GWP network. From this event emerged a new Community of Practice, currently coordinated by GWP on an online platform.

Informed by the analysis and the meeting, an Action Piece was subsequently published in August based on input from 39 people representing 25 leading organisations from the fields of water governance, water management, gender equality, and inclusion policy and practice. The Action Piece identifies four key areas of action to bring theory to practice and ensure that meaningful outcomes are achieved in the field of gender and water. GWP has since then used these learnings to identify key priorities in the planning process of future activities at all levels.

2 GWP Results (consolidated)

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 3, for each of the 13 GWP Regional Water Partnerships and GWPO.

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

- 49 tangible **key water governance outcomes** have been recorded in 2017 (see Section 2.1)
- Out of the **522 progress markers**¹⁰ identified for the current Strategy period (the desired change in boundary actors over the six-year period), almost 90% were to some extent addressed in the first two years of the Strategy with 41% of these achieving 'significant change' (see Section 2.2)
- The set of **activities / outputs** recorded in 2017 has been profiled according to standard categorisation (incl. process facilitation, capacity development, awareness raising) (see Section 2.3)
- **Logframe indicator** targets were met, or surpassed, in 4 out of the 8 outcome indicators in 2017. For the measured output indicators, the achievement rate was 12 out of 20. (see Section 2.4)

In this section 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 is summarised. In addition, the overall progress made in implementing the 2014-2019 GWP Strategy following the results-framework summarised in Annex A is assessed. Progress is presented in the following five sections:

1. At the highest level of results monitoring and reporting, Section 2.1 summarises the main *changes and water governance outcomes* reported by all GWP entities in 2017.
2. Section 2.2 provides the assessment of Outcome Mapping *progress markers* – i.e. the *goal posts* on the way to achieving major IWRM outcomes.
3. Section 2.3 provides activity-level information on the type and thematic focus of activities undertaken by the GWP network in 2017.
4. Section 2.4 presents the Results-Based Management (RBM) logframe results for 2017.
5. Section 2.5 provides the 2017 expenditure report.

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.

2.1 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

¹⁰ Note that during the development of the 2017-2019 three-year work programmes, additional progress markers were incorporated into the planning framework to reflect recent changes in development agendas and GWP priorities. These new progress markers have been added to the existing ones meaning that the total number of progress markers monitored during the strategy period has increased compared with that reported in the 2016 GWP Annual Progress Review.

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.

As shown in Figure 4, the ToolBox classification structure is closely aligned with the framework formally adopted to monitor SDG 6.5.1 on IWRM¹¹. This means that for all intents and purposes each GWP outcome is categorised according to which SDG 6.5.1 sub-indicator it is moving the needle on. This is important as it allows GWP to connect its high-level results to an internationally adopted IWRM framework while maintaining the integrity of its own results classification structure.

GWP ToolBox categories		SDG 6.5.1 indicators	
A – Enabling Environment	A1 – Policies	1.1 Status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at the national level	1. Enabling environment
	A2 – Legal Frameworks	1.2 Status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels	
	A3 – Investment and Financing Structures	4.1 Status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level	4. Financing
	4.2 Status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels		
B – Institutional Arrangements	B1 – Creating an Organisational Framework	2.1 Status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level	2. Institutions
	B2 – Water Supply and Sanitation Services	2.2 Status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels	
	B3 – Coordination and Facilitation		
	B4 – Capacity Building		
C – Management Instruments	C1 – Understanding Water Endowments	3.1 Status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level	3. Management instruments
	C2 – Assessment Instruments		
	C3 – Modelling and decision-making		
	C4 – Planning for IWRM		
	C5 – Communication	3.2 Status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels	
	C6 – Efficiency in Water Management		
	C7 – Economic Instruments		
	C8 – Promoting Social Change		

Figure 4: Match between the GWP ToolBox categories and SDG 6.5.1 indicators¹²

As shown in the broad scope covered by the GWP ToolBox and SDG 6.5.1 indicators, 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 3 below shows the number of tangible key water governance outcomes directly fostered by GWP intervention at the country, regional and global levels for:

¹¹ Country Questionnaire for SDG Indicator 6.5.1

¹² Note the two key differences between the frameworks: 1) the SDG 6.5.1 framework includes financing as a separate category in addition to the enabling environment; 2) IWRM plans are categorised as a management instrument within the GWP ToolBox and as part of the enabling environment within SDG 6.5.1

- i) 2017 alone (see also Table 4);
- ii) The 2014-2019 Strategy period; and
- iii) Cumulatively, over the life of the GWP Network since 1998.

Table 4 provides details of the different outcomes recorded in 2017. Some of these will be highlighted in *GWP in Action 2017*.¹³

Outcome level governance tools clustered by GWP ToolBox classification		2017	2014-2019 Strategy	Total since 1998
A	Enabling Environment ¹⁴	27	65	157
B	Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	6	39	139
C	Management Instruments ¹⁵	16	69	195
Total:		49	173	491

Table 3: GWP key water governance outcomes clustered according to the IWRM ToolBox classification

Figure 5 below shows the Table 3 information for the current strategy period in the framework of SDG 6.5.1, illustrating the close match between the GWP ToolBox classification categories and those used to structure the 6.5.1 indicators.

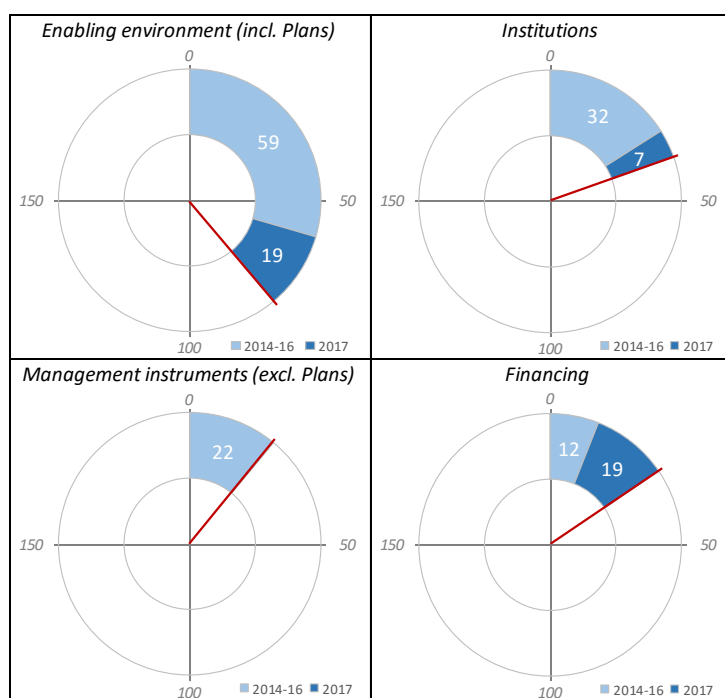


Figure 5: GWP water governance outcomes for the current strategy period in the context of the SDG 6.5.1 indicator categories (Note: The differences between the charts shown here and the numbers in Table 3 is due to the discrepancies in the two frameworks described in footnote 12)

It should be noted that, with the exception of a limited number of outcome categories that are included in the GWP logframe (see Section 2.4), numerical targets are not set for key water governance outcomes influenced by GWP.

¹³ Verification and further documentation of the background details for each of these outcomes is still ongoing.

¹⁴ Policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives.

¹⁵ For sharing data/information, assessing, planning, negotiating, cooperating, regulating and financing mgt. and development.

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Location / Region	Tangible Change/IWRM Outcome - GWP ToolBox Classification		
	A. Enabling Environment	B. Institutional Roles and Required Capacity	C. Management Instruments
Cauc. & C. Asia			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kazakhstan: Balkhash-Alakol Basin agreement (C3.03)
Central Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cameroon: National water policy (A1.01) 		
Central Amer.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Honduras: National Water, Forest and Soil Plan (C4.01)
Central & Eastern Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danube Basin: Leveraging of funds under the Danube Transnational Programme (A3.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Youth Water Community of Central and Eastern Europe (B3.03) • Ukraine: Order on approval of provisions for Basin Councils (B3.04) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slovakia: National Drought Action Plan (C4.01)
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China: Amendment of national law on the prevention and control of water pollution (A2.01) • Water Investment Plan for Businesses and Industry (A3.01) • Annual National Plan of Water Resources fee projects (A3.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yangtze basin: Water Allocation Agreements in the Jialingjiang, Minjiang and Hanjiang catchments (C4.02)
East Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda: Leveraging of funding for sustainable agriculture in the Bugesera District (A3.02) • Kenya: National Climate Change Framework Policy (A1.02) • Kenya: Third Medium Term Plan (2018-2022) and Medium Term Expenditure Framework (A3.01) • Kenya: Environment Management and Coordination Act (A2.01) • Uganda: Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan (A3.02) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt: Alexandria Urban Water Management Plan (C4.05)
Mediterranean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Region: Regional priorities on the joint regional UfM Water Agenda (A1.02) • Lebanon: Small-scale pilot investment projects with the involvement of banks (A3.01) • Palestine: PPP by-law (A2.01) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon: Criteria for banks to engage in water projects through the national financing mechanism of the Central Bank (B4.04) • Palestine: Gender considerations in the elaboration of priority policies for the PWA water reform process (B3.05) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tunisia: Inclusion of the Douimis Local Development Plan in the National 5-year plan approved by the Tunisian parliament (C4.01) • Greece: 2030 Urban Resilience Strategy in Thessaloniki (C4.05)
Southern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DRC: West Kinshasa IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme (A3.01) • Region: SADC climate finance and NDC implementation proposals (A3.03) • Limpopo basin: Limpopo River Basin IWRM Resources Mobilization Strategy 2017-2021 (A3.01) • Zimbabwe: Marondera IUWM Master Plan and Investment Programme (A3.01) • Orange-Senqu basin: ORASECOM investment strategy (A3.01) • Mozambique: Chimoio and Inhanbane IUWM Investment plan (A3.01) • Zambia: Leveraging of financing for NAP (A3.02) • Zambia: Leveraging of financing for a water supply project in Livingstone (A3.02) • Mozambique: Lower Limpopo Climate resilient investment plan (A3.01) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limpopo basin: Limpopo IWRM Plan / Vision 2020 (C4.02) • Zambezi basin: ZAMCOM Draft Gender action plan (C4.02)
South America			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peru: Santa Eulalia sub-basin IWRM Strategy (C4.02)
South Asia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India: Detailed Investment Plan for a local IWRM program (A3.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan: Establishment of an Area Water Partnerships in Hunza and Gwadar (B3.02) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh: Delta Plan 2100 (C4.04)
West Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso: Investment plan for the implementation of the IWRM plan for the Nakanbe basin (A3.01) • Ghana: White Volta Basin (WVB) investment Plan (A3.01) • Mekrou basin: The Strategic Framework on water security (A1.02) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burkina Faso: IWRM plan for the Nakanbe basin (C4.02) • Ghana: Revised White Volta Basin IWRM Plan (C4.02) • Mekrou basin: Sub-catchments management plans in Benin, Niger and Burkina Faso (C4.02)

Table 4: GWP outcomes reported during 2017 (Note: ToolBox category number with which the outcomes are associated is provided in brackets)

2.2 Monitored Change Processes

As a policy-related organisation and network, GWP has, as for the last Strategy period, committed to embed *Outcome Mapping*¹⁶ 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*¹⁷ 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 advances. The progress markers may be considered the *goal posts* along the way to addressing the Outcome Challenges identified initially in the 2014-2016 three-year work programmes and subsequently added to in the 2017-2019 work programmes to reflect the latest development agendas and priorities. The total number of progress markers monitored in the 2014-2019 strategy period is currently 522. As part of the review of progress for 2017, 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 3.

Figure 6 presents a summary of the progress markers assessment for the organisation as a whole split by the three strategic goals. The results show that 41% of all progress markers have been significantly addressed with a further 31% having been assessed as ‘a change process is identified’. The remaining 28% of progress markers are either at the early stage of being addressed (‘some linkage can be reported – 16%) or are yet to be meaningfully engaged with at this stage of strategy implementation (‘No change reported’ – 12%)

¹⁶ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

¹⁷ *Boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

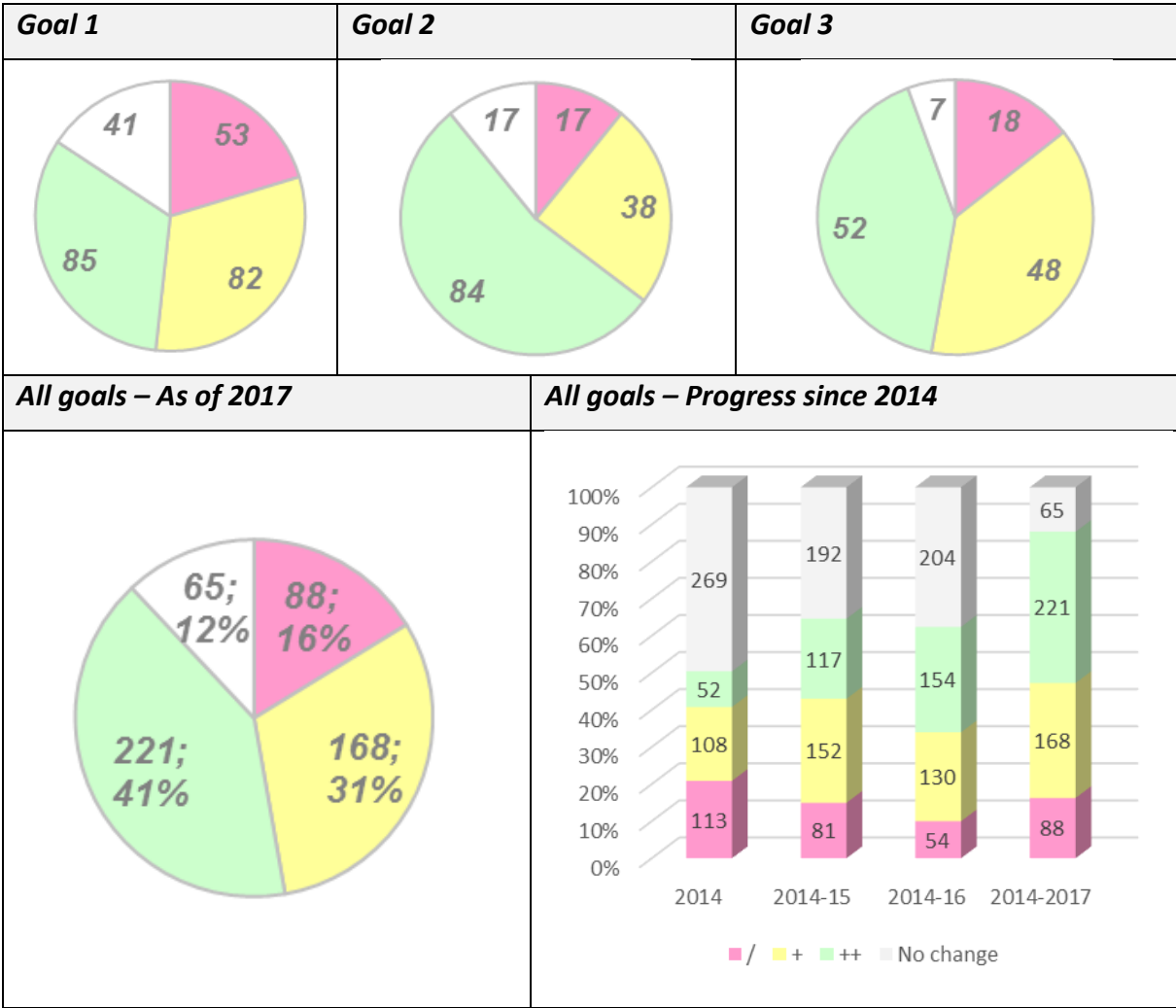


Figure 6: Assessment of Outcome Mapping Progress Markers 2014-17¹⁸

The number of progress markers for which significant change has occurred has risen from around 10% in 2014 to more than 40% in 2017 (noting that the additional progress markers included in the 2017-2019 work programmes have been added retrospectively to the pre-2017 statistics). During the same period the number of progress markers for which no change has been reported has reduced from around 35% of the total to 12%. Whilst acknowledging that limited conclusions can be drawn from such high level statistics, the numbers do show that overall implementation of the GWP Strategy, as evaluated through the assessment of progress markers, is advancing according to plan.

2.3 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

¹⁸ Note that during the development of the 2017-2019 three-year work programmes, additional progress markers were incorporated into the planning framework to reflect recent changes in development agendas and GWP priorities. These new progress markers have been added to the existing ones meaning that the total number of progress markers currently monitored within the strategy period has increased compared with that reported in the 2016 GWP Annual Progress Review.

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 7) that show the number/proportion of hits reported by GWP entities on a monthly basis during 2016 that:

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

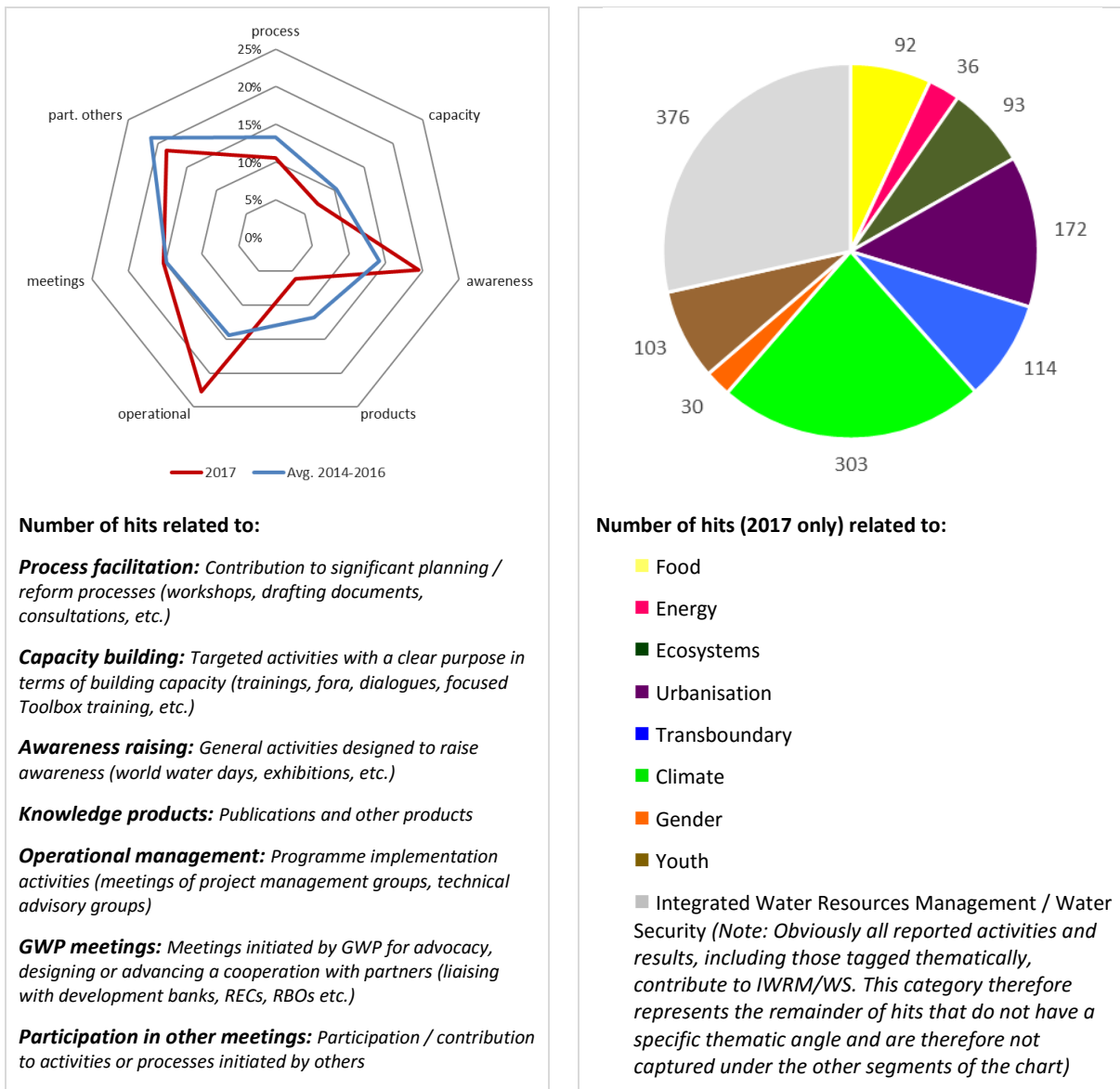


Figure 7: Number and proportion of hits reported by GWP entities by activity type and theme

2.4 GWP Logframe: Progress against targets set in 2017

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 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:

- a) **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.
- b) **8 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. It should be noted that the outcome indicators are closely aligned with the *Enabling environment* and *Financing* indicators from the SDG 6.5.1 reporting framework.
- c) **21 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 current Strategy period, targets have been set against the logical framework indicators at both the regional and global levels for 2017-2019¹⁹, which are subsequently reviewed on an annual basis for incorporation into each GWP entity’s annual workplan. Results are monitored against these targets each year as the strategy period proceeds.

The GWP logframe, including the targets set for 2017 and the results achieved, is presented in Table 5 below.

¹⁹ See the GWP Work Programme for 2017-2019

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Indicator	2017 workplan targets	2017 Results ■ Target 100% met ■ Target 50-100% met ■ Target <50% met	Progress towards 3-year work prog. targets (2017-19)
I1: No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	NA	Ca. 60M ²⁰	11%
I2: Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	€557M	€322.5M	47%
O1: No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	22	19	25%
O1g: No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	10	7	35%
O2: No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	5	13	40%
O3: No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	9	7	24%
O4: No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	7	7	21%
O5: No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	11	4	12%
O6: Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	50%	50%	100%
O7: Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	20	23	68%
OT1.1: Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	14	7	13%
OT1.2: No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	26	30	59%
OT1.3: No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	60	113	76%
OT1.3g: No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	11	6	26%
OT1.4: No. 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</i>	33	24	34%
OT1.5: No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	31	21	36%
OT1.6: No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	29	19	24%
OT1.6g: No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	40	28	58%
OT1.7: No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	18	6	9%
OT1.8: No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	190 000	134 385	45%
OT2.1: No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	200+	600+	100%
OT2.1g: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	23	50	100%
OT2.2: No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	9	15	48%
OT2.3: No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	150+	216	36%
OT2.4: Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	46	109	79%
OT2.4g: No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	17	17	59%
OT2.5: User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.	75%	86% ²¹	100%
OT2.6: No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	5	19	70%
OT3.1: Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E across the GWP network	In place	OK	100%
OT3.2a: Increased financial performance across all RWPs and CWPs – Locally raised funds .	2.6M	2.5M (est.)	NA
OT3.2b: Increased financial performance across all RWPs and CWPs – In kind contributions .	NA	1.3M (est.)	NA

Table 5: GWP Logframe – Targets and Results 2017²²

²⁰ Approximation based on achieved outcomes for the strategy period as a whole. Result considered to be a significant underestimate.

²¹ Based on a small sample size due to the partial introduction of the new standardised user satisfaction methodology

²² Note that the logframe results presented here are currently undergoing a thorough review following which some of the figures may change.

The 2017 logframe results listed in the table above illustrate the progress that has been made in reaching the targets set in the 2017 work plan. Overall, four out of eight targets were met at the outcome level with an additional three showing good progress and one falling significantly short. At the output level 12 out of 20 targets were met with a further six showing good progress.

The following should be kept in mind when interpreting these results:

- **Impact indicators:** The challenge of quantifying attributable results at the impact level for an organisation such as GWP is well known. However, as described in Section 1.2.1 above, the organisation is increasingly able to do so as evidenced through the development of Impact Stories (see Box 3). Nevertheless, due to the perceived challenge of linking upstream activities with downstream, impact level, results several regions continue to have difficulties providing robust numbers against the two logframe impact indicators. As such the results reported are considered a significant underestimate with the true results thought to be substantially higher.
- **Outcome indicators:** Outcome level results are beyond GWP's direct control and therefore subject to many other factors that can both support or derail the process. GWP set ambitious outcome targets in 2017 and on the whole performed well against these with only one of the eight targets being missed by a significant margin (see below).
- **Output indicators:** Unlike the outcome level results, the outputs are directly within GWP's control and are therefore subject to fewer external factors and uncertainty. However, internal factors such as staff turnover, administrative delays and overambitious timeframes can all influence result achievement. In certain regions the delay in finalising the 2017 budget led to a slow start to activities with a knock-on effect in the achievement of output level results. There was nevertheless a good success rate against the output targets, particularly under strategic goals 2 and 3.

It is also worth reflecting further on the targets where progress was significantly less than envisaged:

- **Outcome indicator O5 (No. of enhanced legal frameworks/policies/strategies):** The target set was overambitious and did not take into account the long time frames and frequent delays that are typically associated with legal processes. Such delays were experienced in, among others, Central America, Eastern Africa and South Asia where planned targets were not met.
- **Output indicators OT1.6, OT1.7 and OT1.8 (demonstration projects):** The implementation of demonstration projects in 2017 was ultimately considerably less than planned. In comparison to other outputs, demonstration projects are particularly susceptible to delays due to the involvement of a range of stakeholders, often at community level, as well as reliance on implementation partners to put in place the pilot interventions. Delays in setting up the projects naturally has a knock-on effect regarding the associated results, namely the documentation of results and the number of people who have benefitted.

On the whole, the use of the logframe across the network continues to improve. Whilst not obvious when looking at the collated results, target setting and reporting of results has steadily been improving on a region-by-region basis. Challenges still remain, particularly with regards to the collection of good quantified planning and reporting data from the country

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level, but an ongoing focus on the importance of setting good targets and increasingly holding GWP entities accountable for their achievement is having the desired effect. The monthly monitoring of logframe targets through the GWP M&E briefs has helped in this regard as has the inclusion of the logframe as a key performance criteria in the annual regional assessment procedure overseen by the RWP governance bodies and GWPO.

2.5 Expenditure report 2017

BASKET FUNDING CORE	ACTUAL 2015	ACTUAL 2016	FORECAST 2017	BUDGET R1 2017	BUDGET 2018
Secretariat					
Staff	1,454,580	1,512,989	1,597,000	1,695,000	1,657,000
Training	7,668	20,231	70,000	40,000	65,000
Travel	45,815	63,581	70,000	98,000	100,000
Office	371,637	371,357	370,000	380,000	432,000
Audit/Legal	35,295	57,207	35,000	35,000	35,000
IT/Communications	210,190	295,480	233,000	277,000	271,000
Financial costs/revenues	(30,552)	(108,466)	25,000	30,000	30,000
Total Secretariat	2,094,632	2,212,378	2,400,000	2,555,000	2,590,000
Governance					
Steering committee	188,132	221,114	206,000	215,000	205,000
Reviews /New Strategy	19,335	16,112	-	40,000	150,000
EC Pillar Assessment	-	21,919	-	-	-
Network meeting (CP)/FPG Meeting	6,444	4,036	4,000	8,000	8,000
Total Governance	213,910	263,180	210,000	263,000	363,000
GWP Technical Committee	303,836	254,495	266,000	310,000	300,000
PRM/Programme Dev. Support	57,463	28,934	90,000	72,000	116,000
Total Global	575,210	546,609	566,000	645,000	779,000
Regional Support					
Network Operations	867,411	961,649	950,000	1,047,000	941,000
Regional and Thematic Support	19,683	107,951	52,000	86,000	69,000
Network institutional strengthening	1,196	39,342	25,000	51,000	134,000
Annual Regional Meeting	44,280	42,386	26,000	40,000	40,000
Total regional support	932,570	1,151,328	1,053,000	1,224,000	1,184,000
Programmes managed by GWPO					
Knowledge Management/Toolbox	188,200	219,110	257,000	300,000	254,000
Gender & Water	-	-	38,000	43,000	130,000
Youth & Water	-	-	130,000	99,000	135,000
Global Processes - MSP WWF	-	-	13,000	100,000	40,000
Water Security - SDGs	436,545	177,859	240,000	384,000	477,000
Climate Global WACDEP	105,663	123,879	80,000	98,000	173,000
Climate Africa Global WACDEP	280,645	139,303	125,000	102,000	81,000
Climate UNICEF WACDEP	3,842	143,398	156,000	93,000	-
Deltas Management	-	2,473	50,000	75,000	50,000
Drought WMO IDMP	79,161	92,157	100,000	100,000	100,000
Flood WMO APFM	30,118	40,902	46,000	50,000	50,000
Integrated UWM	135,422	-	78,000	100,000	65,000
Food/Nexus	-	51,231	82,000	160,000	60,000
Transboundary	-	-	127,000	180,000	140,000
Total programmes managed by GWPO	1,259,596	990,312	1,522,000	1,884,000	1,755,000
Programmes managed by RWPs					
WACDEP Africa	1,855,053	1,921,526	1,484,000	1,662,000	1,410,000
WACDEP Other regions	1,379,303	1,070,458	790,000	920,000	560,000
IDMP regions	517,500	433,041	285,000	228,000	170,000
Transboundary	59,107	45,902	-	-	-
Total programmes RWPs	3,810,963	3,470,927	2,559,000	2,810,000	2,140,000
Regional core	2,859,399	2,721,869	2,570,000	2,546,000	2,410,000
Total Programmes	7,929,959	7,183,109	6,651,000	7,240,000	6,305,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	11,532,371	11,093,424	10,670,000	11,664,000	10,858,000

3 GWP results (by entity)

This section summarises the available monitoring and evaluation data and the planned and actual progress in 2017 for each entity within the GWP Network:


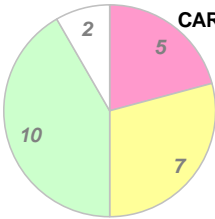



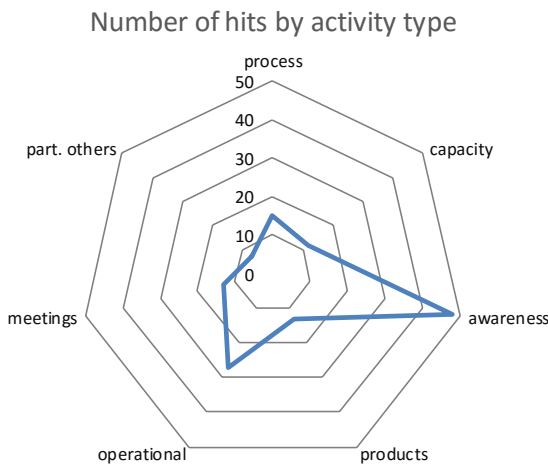
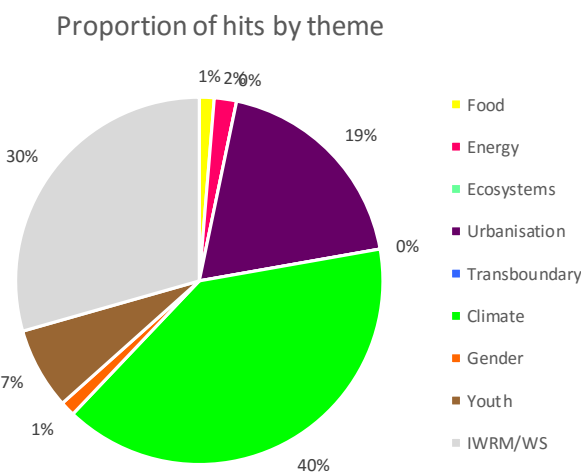
1. Global coordination of 8 thematic and cross-cutting areas
2. Regional water partnerships – 13
3. GWPO Secretariat and Technical Committee

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


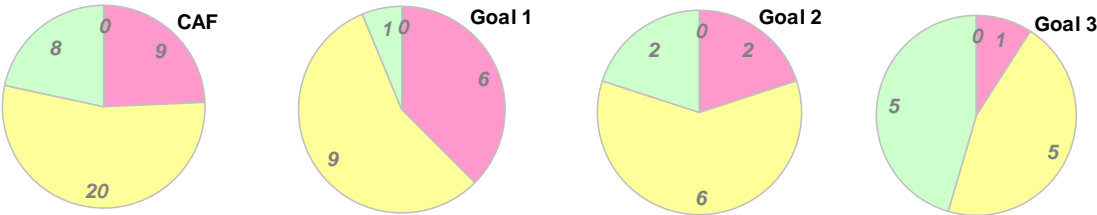
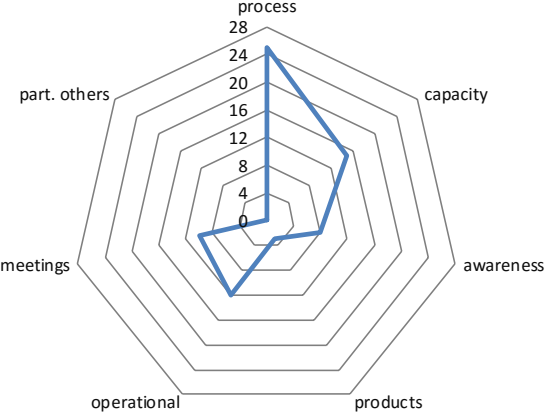
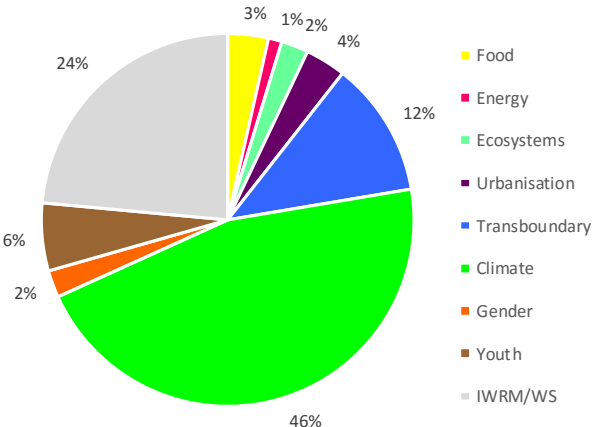
- A narrative description of Planned vs. Actual progress consisting of:
 - A summary of activities presented in the 2017 Workplan (column 1 of the table)
 - A summary of the actual progress during the year against the workplan (column 2 of the table)
 - A critical commentary including the most important 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 2017 (an explanation of the various datasheet categories can be found in Annex B)
- Logframe targets and results for 2017

3.1 By Regions

3.1.1 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):										
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Jamaica	St Kitts & Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago	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	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Total	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
		Antigua & Barbuda									
	A Policies	0									
	B Institutional roles	0									
	C Management Instruments	0									
	Total	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)	2014-to date										
INPUTS (Budgets)		CAR	REG	TB	Barbados	Grenada	Union Island, St. Vincent and the Grenadines				
	Budget (€):										
2014-todate	Budget (€):										

3.1.2 Central Africa

Progress Report (elements)	Central Africa								
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe	
	Value Added (proxy €):								
	Beneficiaries (NB):								
	Investments (leverage):	420K							
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe	
	A Policies	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
	B Institutional roles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	5	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
	Total	8	2	1	5	0	0	0	0
	2014-to date								
	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	Number of hits by activity type 				Proportion of hits by theme 			
INPUTS (Budgets)	2014-todate	CAF	REG	TB	Cameroon	Central Africa	Congo	Congo, Dc Sao Tome & Principe	
	INPUTS (Budgets)	Budget (€):							
	2009-todate	Budget (€):							

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017


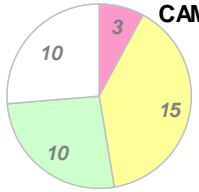



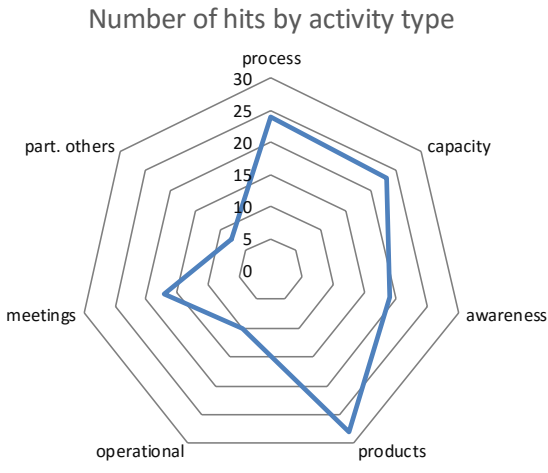
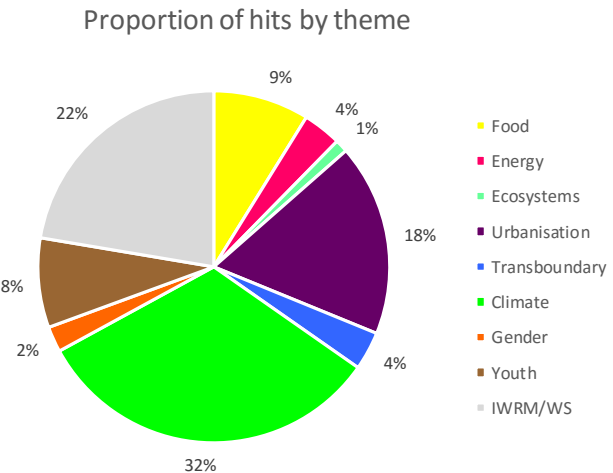
CAF	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating the Ogoue –Ntem River Basin Organisation and developing its water development and management master plan: This activity is led by the ECCAS IWRM Coordination Unit with financial support from the African Water Facility, and involves four countries: Gabon, Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea 	<p>GWP Caf has been supporting ECCAS Water Management Unit in this activity. GWP Caf is well positioned through an MoU with ECCAS to support this activity. A workshop is being organised with UNESCO to facilitate this process.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the preparation of national water policies in Central Africa: In line with the Regional IWRM Plan, ECCAS has secured support from UNICEF to lead the process of developing national water policies in Central. GWP network in Central has committed to support this process in three countries: Cameroon, Central Africa Republic and Sao Tome and Principe. 	<p>GWP Cameroon formally recognised as member of “Taskforce for elaborating the report”. Baseline report for Cameroon has been completed and approved, and National Water Policy document is being prepared. Collaboration with UNICEF and Ministry of Water</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen GWP Caf institutionally, focusing on its fundraising capacity: Given the challenges faced in 2016, GWP Caf will strive to strengthen the RWP secretariat and management organs institutionally, so as to improve the overall credibility of GWP Caf. To improve its fundraising capacity, formal agreements will be established with key mandated institutions. 	<p>GWP Caf has found a credible Host Institution, and an MoU has been established and formalised with ECCAS. GWP Caf have further recruited a new Regional Coordinator and a Regional Communications and Knowledge Management Officer GWP Caf supported GWP Cameroon in raising funds locally from UNICEF, and in efficient management of the funds.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> In the light of what was planned and achieved, GWP Caf performed well as over the year. The successful recruitment of two new secretariat staff, the signing of funding agreement between GWP Cameroon and UNICEF, and the successful signing of a formal MoU with ECCAS have been our key success factors. Good progress has also been made regarding the governance of CWPs especially with the Sao Tome and Principe, Central Africa Republic and Congo CWPS. The creation of new CWP in Tchad crowned a good year for the GWP network in Central Africa.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> The slow take-off of activities in 2017 due to drawn out negotiation process with the Host Institution, affected the realisation of planned activities.</p> <p>Although GWP Caf had foreseen the late start of activities, the challenges related to operational integration within a new host institution, and especially with respect to recruitment of new staff was not well appreciated. For 75% of the year, GWP Caf secretariat operated with two staff members, a situation that greatly affected the delivery of the GWP Caf CORE and WACDEP work plans.</p> <p>Given that the CWPs are not yet autonomous financially and administratively, they all depend on GWP Caf for their functioning. The approval of a project submitted to UNICEF Cameroon by GWP Cameroon further stretched the limited Human Resources available at the Regional Secretariat.</p> <p>The staff force of the Regional Secretariat will be at full strength with formal commencement of a Technical Program Assistant by January 2018 latest.</p> <p>Moreover, we have formally engaged a full-time expert as Technical Adviser for the Sao Tome and Principe CWP WACDEP programme implementation.</p> <p>We recommend that in 2018, to boost CWP activities, Part Time staff be recruited as Executive Secretaries for Central Africa Republic, Chad and Congo CWPs. The Central Africa Republic CWP should follow the example of STP and recruit formally a Technical Adviser for the WACDEP.</p>	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²³	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	5M	
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.		
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	15	3
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	1	
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	2
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	3	4
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>		
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	1
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1	2
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up		2
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	1	4
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	1	
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.		3
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.	400 000	170 000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

²³ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.4 Central America

Progress Report (elements)		Central America									
											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
	Investments (leverage):										
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	A Policies	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	4	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	
	<i>2014-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
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)		CAM	REG	TB	Costa Ric	El Salvado	Guatemal	Honduras	Nicaragua	Panama	
	<i>2014-to date</i>										

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017


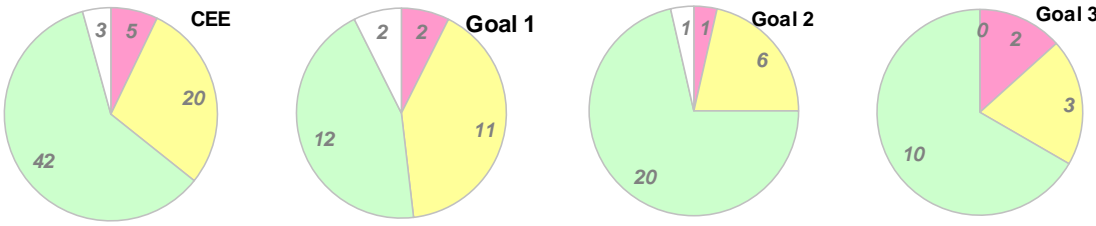
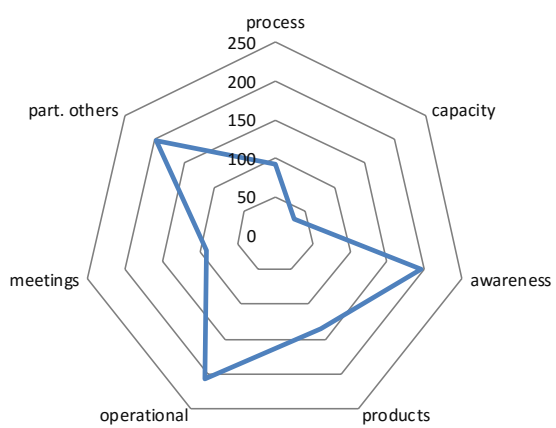
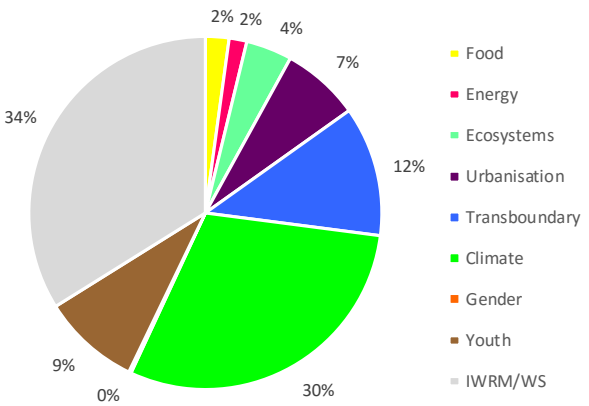
CAM	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The launching of the Technical Focus Paper on IWRM and transboundary watersheds is planned to be held in the first semester of the year. This event is going to be coordinated with SICA and other relevant actors. With this launching we expect to strengthen our alliance with other instances that are working on transboundary watersheds, and develop synergies with the Latin American Capacity Building Programme on International Water Law, which is likely that it will be held in CAM. 	<p>The launching of the TFP was held in June, as a parallel event of the IWL Workshop that was organized as part of the Latin American Programme on International Water Law. The event was attended by the participants of the Workshop, that included representatives from the Ministries of Environment, Foreign Affairs, Universities and other relevant actors. Also, as part of the dissemination of the document, a facebook live was carried out in English, with the participation of the authors of the document.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parallel to the General Assembly of Partners of GWP CAM we are going to carry out the launching of the document on the Situation of Water Resources of Central America. Its preparation started at the end of 2015 and is going to be finalized at the end of 2016. This document consolidates relevant information regarding the main challenges and strategies in CAM for IWRM and water security, and, same as with previous editions, we expect it to continue being a reference document in the region. 	<p>The Document about the Situation of Water Resources in Central America, was launched as planned and its dissemination has continued through the events that we have organized during the year at regional and national level.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Conference for legislators is planned to be carried out in coordination with PARLACEN (Central American Parliament), to support the discussion and approval of the Water Law in Guatemala. 	<p>The Conference for Legislators is going to be carried out the 23rd of November in Panama. Due to political circumstances, it was not possible to organize the event in Guatemala, as it was originally planned.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The recognition of GWP CAM as a legal entity, which we expect to strengthen our fundraising capacities. 	<p>The process of obtaining the legal status for GWP CAM is in the final stages, just waiting for the final approval of the Government of Honduras. We expect that the process is going to be finalized before the year ends.</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> In general, we achieved the activities that were planned for this year. Some of them have being delayed or modified due to conditions that depend on political conditions and timing of public institutions.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Fundraising continues to be a challenge for GWP CAM, we have strengthened our coordination with CCAD as a strategic ally for fundraising and submitted a proposal to EUROCLIMA+. We will continue our fundraising efforts during 2017 and ahead.</p>	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁴	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.		
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	1	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	2	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	3	4
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	3	4
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>		1
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	1	2
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	1
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	1
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		1 000
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	10	10
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	2	2
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	2
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</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</i> developed and disseminated	1	7
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		1
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	2	
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.		

²⁴ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan December 2017

3.1.5 Central and Eastern Europe

Progress Report (elements)	Central & Eastern Europe											
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re	
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):	420M										
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine						
	Value Added (proxy €):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re	
	A Policies	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Total	13	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
		Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine						
	A Policies	0	0	0	0	0	0					
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	2						
	C Management Instruments	0	0	1	0	1						
	Total	0	0	1	0	3						
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	Number of hits by activity type 					Proportion of hits by theme 					
INPUTS (Budgets)		CEE	REG	TB	Bulgaria	Czech Re	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova, Re	
	Budget (€):											
	2014-todate	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Ukraine						
	Budget (€):											

CEE	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMP CEE activities in 2017 are integral part of core workplan and DriDanube project, supported by locally funds. Main focus will be to start activities for upgrading drought monitoring in the region with remote sensing data and collection of historical drought events/impacts in the region (and contributed to the European Drought Impacts Inventory database run by European Drought Centre). The second focus area will be to review existing drought risk assessment in the region and start to work on developing unified approach for drought risk assessment. The third focus area will be on “policy documents” – starting with examination of policy documents, relationships and interactions among the individual policy instruments (such as EU Climate Adaptation Policy, Floods Directive, the EU Habitat and Birds Directives, the EU Groundwater Directive, and the European Common Agriculture Policy) and their relevance to drought policy implementation in Central and Eastern Europe. We strongly focus on fundraising in order to continue with the IDMP in next 3-year strategy period 2017-2019 and beyond. 	<p>In January new 3-year workplan for IDMP CEE got officially accepted and activities started. Both projects that we prepared and submitted them for funding last year were successful and started in 2017 (DriDanube in January 2017 and FramWat in July 2017).</p> <p>First, State-of-the-art of the drought monitoring, drought risk assessment and drought management in the Danube Region was done (to see changes from the first review we did as part of the 1st phase of the IDMP CEE in 2013/2014). DriDanube National Seminars as continuation of the IDMP CEE National Consultation Dialogues were organized under coordination of the GWP CEE in June 2017 in Romania, Austria, Croatia, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Bosna and Herzegovina, Serbia.</p> <p>GWP CEE was invited to participate in a cross-sectoral (core) expert group who will develop the National Drought Action Plan for Slovakia which is expected to be accepted by the end of 2017.</p> <p>We continued with the regional cooperation; Cooperation with the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (working together on the IDMP CEE), ICPDR and Carpathian Convention (providing expertise from IDMP CEE), DMCSEE (implementing EU Interreg DriDanube (Drought in the Danube Region) project together).</p> <p>Small Water Retention Measures Online lecture was finalized and in August officially launched.</p> <p>Compendium of good practices - final publication of the first phase of the IDMP CEE was published in June 2017.</p> <p>During the GWP CEE Summer School two days were devoted to the climate topics (climate extremes) and one day particularly focusing on drought.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the frame of WATERINNEU project, supported by Horizon 2020, GWP Central and Eastern Europe will contribute to development of an online marketplace by February 2017. The marketplace will provide a matchmaking platform for demands of river basin authorities and offerings by companies, related to the Water Framework Directive. Full project title is “Applying European market leadership to river basin networks and spreading of innovation on water ICT models, tools and data”. In cooperation with GWP Bulgaria, GWP CEE coordinates Work Package 8, focused on the case study in the Maritsa River Basin. 	<p>GWP CEE contributed to the online marketplace of the WATERINNEU project and tested its e-learning module in February 2017. A draft case study for GWP ToolBox was prepared. The project was closed in February 2017.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since January 2017, Danube Strategy Task Force will implement JoinTisza project “Strengthening cooperation between river basin management planning and flood risk prevention to enhance the status of waters of the Tisza River Basin” supported by the Danube Transnational Programme. Its goal is to further improve the integration of the water management and flood risk prevention planning and actions in the next river basin management planning cycle, in line with the relevant EU legislation. GWP CEE – will be involved in leading WP6 (compilation of the ITRBMP) as well as participating in WP2 (communication and coordination of dissemination work) and working on a pilot action within WP4 on Urban Hydrological Management 	<p>The JOINTISZA project started in January 2017. GWP CEE leads Work Package 6 (synthesis of the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan) and is involved in Work Package 2 (communication and coordination of dissemination work) and working on a pilot action within Work Package 4 on Urban Hydrological Management.</p>

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<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cooperation with the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, GWP CEE will organize and coordinate international youth completion Danube Art Master 2017 in 11 countries in Central and Eastern Europe. GWP Bulgaria, Hungary and Slovenia will be national organizers. 	<p>GWP CEE organized Danube Art Master 2017 in 12 countries in Central and Eastern Europe. GWP Bulgaria, Hungary, and Slovenia were the national organizers.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP Hungary and GWP Moldova will implement 3-year project proposal for implementing the strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets. GWP Hungary and GWP Moldova will implement 3-year project proposal for implementing the strategic plan for achieving the SDG-6 and related targets. 	<p>GWP Hungary started with the implementation of the SDG-Preparedness Facility in September 2017. GWP Slovakia organized SDG 6.5.1 workshop on 23 October in Zvolen. GWP Slovenia organized the SDG 6.5.1 workshop on 7 November in Ljubljana and GWP Ukraine 26 October in Kiev, Ukraine.</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Highlight 1 (IDMP CEE): Not all planned activities were implemented since a lot of time was devoted to administrative and bureaucratic procedures for starting two new projects. Fundraising from last year was successful since both projects got accepted but the challenge of co-financing and pre-financing of those two projects still exists.

Gender regional conference that was planned for 2017 was cancelled because co-funding from locally raised funds for this event was not secured.

As the regional highlight, GWP CEE organized a Summer University on 10-15 July 2017 in Warsaw, Poland, in cooperation with GWP MED, UNESCO WWAP and other partners from the region. One of the biggest outcomes of the 2017 Warsaw Summer School was a newly established youth network Youth Water Community Central and Eastern Europe (YWC CEE). With the support of GWP CEE, the young water community developed a project proposal Fishme Ishmi for a river Ishmi in MED region during the summer school.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

In the future, there will be a need for more collaborative action since isolated activities does not produce governance outcomes. Our niche is to increase cooperation on the sub-regional initiatives and provide assistance to countries in the Neighboring EU countries in the East or South (after discussion with MED) to exchange experiences from economic transformation and approximation of EU law.

During last two years, we were successful in raising funds from Interreg Danube Transnational Programme and Central Europe for DriDanube, JOINTISZA and FramWat projects. There is a high chance that Danube Floodplain project (Danube Transnational Programme) will be supported next year. There is a need to pre-finance these projects until first costs are reimbursed that typically takes around 12 months. Therefore, cash flow situation will be critical next year, depending on the level of project implementation.


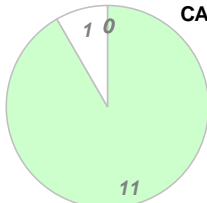
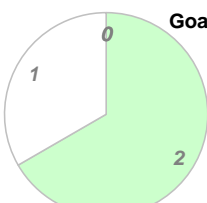


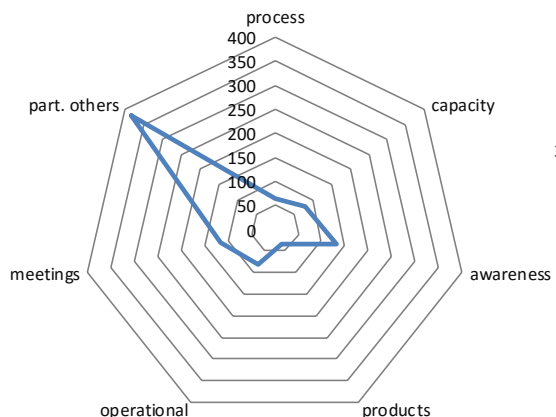
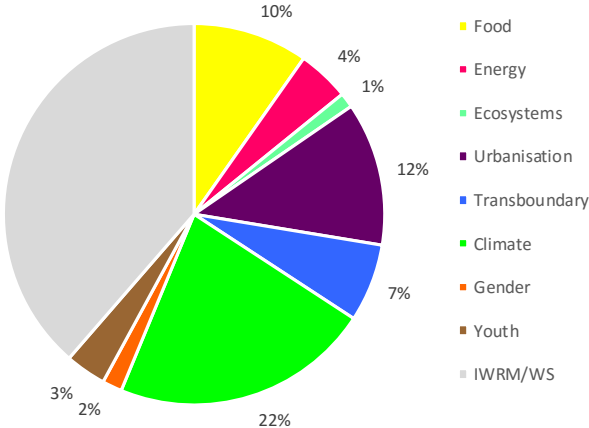
Also, the situation on the CWP level is not ideal as the core funding is low that enables only basic activities and operation. Some CWPs are more successful in obtaining additional funding.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁵	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	120M	120M
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	5	1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	1	
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	1	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		1
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	3	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	2	1
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	2
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	5	3
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1	
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	15	
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	5	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	1
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	38	33
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	2	3
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5	8
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	3	11
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</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.	118 777	178 124
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	200 000	216 424

²⁵ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.6 Central Asia and the Caucasus

Progress Report (elements)		Caucasus & Central Asia										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan		
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):											
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Mongolia	
	A Policies	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	C Management Instruments	6	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	<i>2014-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
	A Policies											
	B Institutional roles											
	C Management Instruments											
	<i>2014-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>										
	PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)		CAC		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)		CAC	REG	TB	Armenia	Georgia	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Uzbekistan			
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):											

GWP CACENA	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation packages based on innovative IWRM solutions implemented in the CACENA countries accounting specifics of sub-regions (Caucasus and Central Asia, and Mongolia) 	<p>The region of CACENA, is very specific within the GWP family, as well as one leg of RWP is standing in the Europe (Southern Caucasus - three countries) and another in the hearth of Asia (Central Asia – five countries and Mongolia). Knowledge Products produced by GWP CACENA during 2017 aligned not only to core business but also to other programmes (WACDEP for example) and projects in which GWP CACENA is involved. In some cases, there were direct specific requests from National authorities or donor agencies to produce and deliver facilitation packages addressed to specific topics or issues. The main thematic issues for CACENA during 2017 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated agriculture – water for food security Transboundary dimension (water diplomacy) Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus Water and environment/ecosystems Water supply and sanitation –Urban IWRM Water and climate – adaptation and mitigation Others related to water – on specific request <p>Products from GWP CACENA in 2017 were: contribution to National and Regional workshops, round tables, Training courses (face-to-face and web-based), other types of outputs (tools & guidelines, knowledge management portal, web-site), etc.</p> <p>As well as Russian is a common language for nine CACENA countries - RWP has very special activities on translation published GWP’s KPs into Russian and local languages - for dissemination over the CACENA region, and regional products into English - for dissemination over the globe. The regional publication “Paris Agreement: Gap Assessment” - is the one of the principal output in 2017.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better IWRM understanding as a tool for sustainable development and increase water security via knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used over CACENA stakeholders. 	<p>During 2017 almost all nine CWPs were requested to provide consultations to national and local authorities, and commenting of water policy related documents. Most of events during 2017 at country level supported by CWPs were focusing on <u>awareness raising for IWRM and water security</u> (water security dialogues), and they were welcomed and supported by the governments.</p> <p>GWP CACENA mostly focus efforts to identification of the water related problems and their roots as a basis for finding solutions. In many cases identification problems and their roots for the certain basin/country/region is the only half-step. The second half of step – is achievement of mutual understanding and interpretation of those issues by stakeholders. Very often in real life we observe that people are looking to the same problem from different angles, and they always explain their behavior by the most suitable for them arguments.</p> <p>For example, addressing transboundary cooperation, the key to the proper integrated policy is mutual understanding of the problems and consensus among stakeholders on their interpretation of the issues. To promote the regional water dialogue for building consensus on water resources development and management in CACENA countries, our RWP has good capacity to do this by providing a so called “competence platform” for various actors (including water, irrigation, energy, ecology) to come together, to</p>

	<p>understand each other’s interests and priorities, and search for mutually acceptable development options using available information, KPs and learning capacity (data, monitoring and modeling tools, scientific research, etc.). Joint identification of opportunities between different stakeholder groups is instrumental for being able to capitalize on synergies and shared benefits, to address trade-offs and to reconcile different user options.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective GWP CACENA Network of partners sustained. 	<p>GWP CACENA is a network that unites the country water partnerships (CWP), which in their turn unite the Partners in the countries (130 real accredited partners as of July 2017). Regional Council is the main driving force for the GWP CACENA and it was established on 7th December 2006 instead of Regional Technical Advisory Committee (RTAC). The Regional Council includes now one representative from each of nine countries.</p> <p>In accordance with status within GWP family:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accredited by GWPO CWPs: Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Uzbekistan 2. Not-accredited by GWPO CWPs: Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan <p>In accordance with juridical status at the country level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Officially registered: Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, and Tajikistan. 2. Not officially registered (acting as formal network): Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. <p>GWP CACENA’s so called boundary partners are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country water partnerships • Host Institute (IWMI) • GWPO Secretariat • CACENA Governments and National Water Authorities • Research and design institutions in water sectors of CACENA countries. • Water-management organizations, water users and local authorities. • Higher education institutions/academia (specialized in hydraulic engineering, agriculture, hydrology, etc.). • Organizations dealing with monitoring of water quantity and quality (meteorological, hydrometric, hydrogeological and land reclamation services, organizations under umbrella of environmental authorities, etc.). • National authorities responsible for Emergency Situations in countries. • National authorities responsible for drinking water supply and sanitation • Organizations responsible for operation of national and regional energy systems. • Non-governmental, private organizations. • International organizations and donors (long list). • Mass media • And many others

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Unfortunately, for the moment GWP CACENA has not proper mechanisms to observe who and how uses the GWP's KPs in the CACENA region. The only CWPs obliged to observe impact of GWP CACENA work plan activities in their reports using GWP's Results Framework & associated M&E indicators, but they did that during 2017 with the very inefficient way.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

It is not possible to involve all partners – we always should relay to the most active pioneers who act and has advances knowledge on certain issue. In this case, we have to permanently (time to time) update our partners' mapping. Support is needed - how to do such mapping in the more professional way. We need more support to the country level.

From thematic prospective of the CACENA region – we need more focus to the water diplomacy, ethics aspects of water governance, management and use, to bring some philosophy to water...how to transform knowledge into wisdom.


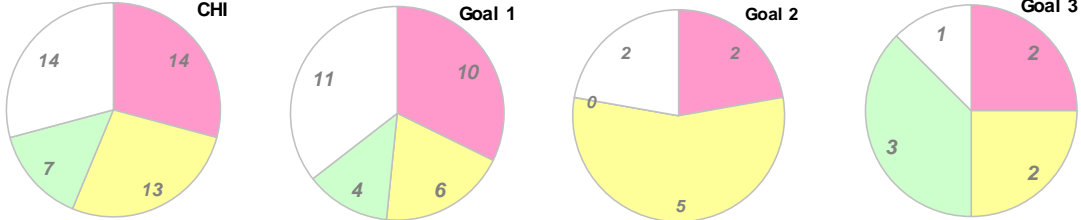
There was huge work at the regional level in the past to make IWRM concept more practical - there were published a few papers by GWP CACENA. The most significant was TFP published with support from TEC in 2014. There was stated that for practical implementation of IWRM principles it is essential to create proper driving forces, which are necessary as long-acting factor helping to promote development and progress of the water sector. A key challenge for water managers in CACENA still is to form a critical mass of driving forces at different levels. The number of IWRM adopters is growing, but the involvement of stakeholders at all levels and increasing the number of IWRM adopters still is crucial for success. This can be done, but it will need incentives, motivation, and stimulus to ensure that IWRM reaches the stage when the process will be self-sustaining without strong external support and promotion.

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁶	2017 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	9 000	2 700
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.		1
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		0
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	1	1
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		1
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		2
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	54	54
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>		2
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	9	7
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		54
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth		18
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up		1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.		9
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated		13
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1
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.		170 000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

²⁶ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
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3.1.7 China

Progress Report (elements)		China			
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		CHI	REG	TB	China
	Value Added (proxy €):				
	Beneficiaries (NB):				
	Investments (leverage):	955M			
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		CHI	REG	TB	China
	A Policies	8	0	0	8
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	10	0	0	10
	Total	18	0	0	18
	A Policies				
	B Institutional roles				
	C Management Instruments				
	Total				
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)					
	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				
INPUTS (Budgets)		CHI	REG	TB	China
	Budget (€):				
	Budget (€):				

CHI	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Energy will be a focus of GWP China in 2017. Jointly with partner organizations, GWP China plans to organize a series thematic dialogue on water related issues. The year of 2017 would be water and energy. Working closely with China Water&Power Press and others, we shall convenegovernments, institutions, businesses and media to make an open discussion on this topic. 	<p>GWP China and close partner WRI work on supporting relevant governmental agencies in identifying pros and cons of the new management tools applied in water rate reform and their impacts on the sector of energy and water resources, as well as private businesses and local communities based on financial leverage.</p> <p>In July , 2017, the programme study group visited Hebei Province that had the pilot programme of water rate reform in China. The study group applied tools to accomplish a fair evaluation and proposing a refined system. The final report based on the investigation reflected effectiveness of Hebei Water Rate Reform to help the Central Government and Hebei Provincial Government to identify such impact on social, economic and natural resources development of Hebei Province.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yellow River delta is located between Bohai Bay and Laizhou Bay with an area of 6000 km³. In recent years, due to the great changes of water and sediment conditions of the Yellow River, its estuary area has been influenced leading to reduction of runoff. GWP China Yellow River will target at the problems of the Yellow River estuary to organize investigation and put forward reasonable suggestions and plans to carry out the comprehensive management of the Yellow River Estuary. 	<p>Investigation and dialogue have been implemented by GWP China Yellow River in September in Shandong Province of China. Based on results of the on-sight investigation and discussions on the Yellow River estuary, Officers and experts proposed reasonable suggestions and come to an agreement on how to solve the existing problems which restrict the IWRM at the River Basin Level.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hunan Province is in the phase of rapid urbanization. Even this province has not problem of water scarcity, the management of water resources in cities in efficient use and water environment protection would be challenge for authorities. In this context, GWP China Hunan plans to raise a theme of "innovation city water resources management and ecological development" aiming at the problem of urban water management in Hunan Province in recent years. It will explore the urban water management and protection measures after discussion among related departments, enterprises, colleges and universities. 	<p>Propaganda Activities with the theme of establishing city water resources management and pushing forward the construction of ecological civilizations were carried out among the schools ,colleges and universities by GWP China Hunan in March in the city of Xiangtan of Hunan Province, which push the concept of IWRM into the minds of new generation of China including the children and the youth.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Center Government has promoted "New Rural Development" in China for some years, Hebei Province can witness a great change in its rural areas. More irrigation and drinking projects help increase local agricultural productivities, environment and living standard. GWP China plans to organize on-site investigation to develop water saving system in rural areas. It will be supported and involved with experts and government agencies of Hebei Province. 	<p>Power development always relies on water and in return affects water and related resources. Particularly, due to the climate, the water security and environment development in China are highly closed to power and energy progress. Upon the existing policies and technologies, GWP China and its partners organized related activities and investigations in this regard. Together MWR, NDRC, NEA & local governments, the research was resulted with policy recommendations with analysis of challenges and optional regulation measures and fiscal tools appropriate. In addition to policies, we worked on economic values of developing wastes treatment industry. It's convinced that the used water and resources, usually called 'wastes', could be transformed into "available source" in compensation for natural resources shortage. On this purpose, our study illustrates the benefits of investment on wastewater treatment to socio-economic growth, water sustainability, development of power industry or urban construction as well as the value of investment on the network of recycling</p>


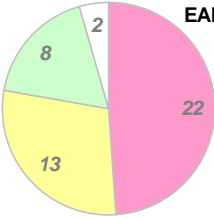



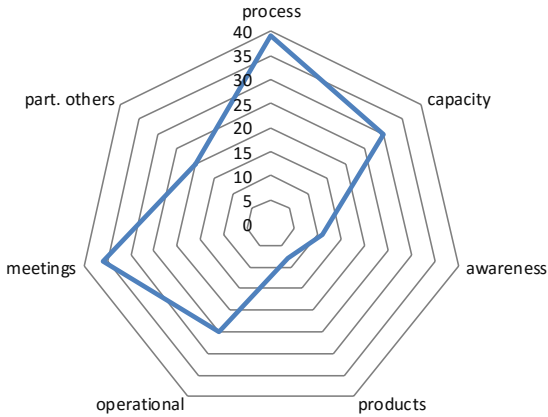
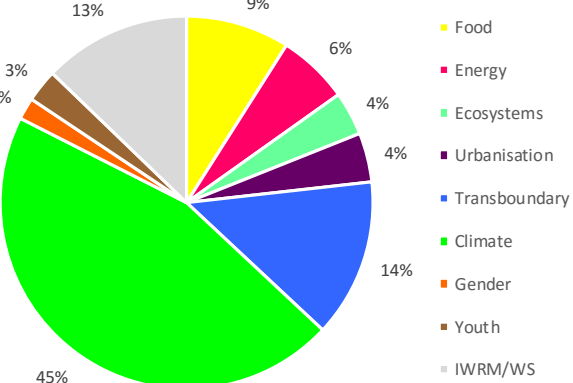
	renewable resources to local, national or regional development.
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> The plans were achieved via diverse activities in our region. In addition to workshop, we have explored other ways of involving or influencing decision-makers, e.g. publicity campaign, on-site survey, dialogue, etc.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u> Water can be related to many fields. It has developed a key element of other industries not only for water professionals. More organizations or local governments put their attention to water issues and also become strong supporters to water sector. It can be a chance for us to attract more attention or to have less voice if we cannot be further innovative and powerful on a progressively larger stage.</p> <p>The main lessons in 2017 can be concluded into two points as following: The first one is the contents of 2017 plan involves too wide and scattered with less focusing on IWRM correspondingly. It is tired of dealing with the pre-set tasks under the conditions of limited fund and staff, which directly leads to the energy dispersion and couldn't ensure the quality and influence on the activities as expected. Therefore, the work on summary and reflection for the completed tasks are relatively insufficient.</p> <p>The second lesson is the part of the activities undertaken by provincial water partnerships couldn't be implemented with high-quality, which are mainly affected by the limitation of allocated funds, new local governmental regulations on host institutions and changes of part-time staff policies as well.</p> <p>Based on the two lessons listed above, GWP China is supposed to concentrate the efforts, focus on the key points and carry out fewer but better activities in 2018 with view to promote the concept of IWRM widely and efficiently in China.</p>	

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁷	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	150M	150M
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	2
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	2	2
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	3	3
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	2	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		0
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	2	1
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	4
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	4
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	4	4
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	6	6
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	3	3
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1	2
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	2	1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	2	3
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	5	5
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	5	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		1
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1	2
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.		

²⁷ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.8 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):	8.6M										
		Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt								
Value Added (proxy €):												
Beneficiaries (NB):												
Investments (leverage):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		EAF	REG	TB	Burundi	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda	
	A Policies	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	2
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	<i>2014-to date</i>											
	Total	12	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	5
		Somalia	Djibouti	Egypt								
	A Policies	0	0	0								
	B Institutional roles	0	0	0								
	C Management Instruments	0	0	1								
Total	0	0	1									
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>	<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	
	<i>2014-to date</i>											
	Budget (€):											

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

EAF	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise resource mobilisation at both the regional levels and within the CWPs. 	<p>Resource mobilisation is priority to the EAF. For example, WACDEP is strategically engaging countries with aim of supporting countries to raise funds for Water NAPs through the GCF readiness and preparatory support in two countries i.e. Kenya and Uganda. In addition, resource mobilisation is being done purposely for strengthening capacities of institutions to tap into climate funds e.g. from the GCF. At regional level, resource mobilisation has been mainly through regional accredited entities i.e. OSS. Also, effort being made to operationalise the GWP-IGAD MOU with aim to partner on resource mobilisation aspects -especially for the Nexus.</p> <p>GWPEA presentation to NBI governance – governance directed NBI centres to develop mechanisms to collaborate and partner with GWP.</p> <p>A proactive approach is being pursued to prepare areas of interest to donors to attract funds –</p> <p>Resource mobilization is put as key for upcoming GWPEA RSC</p> <p>Inviting donors of interest based in Rwanda for RSC opening session – attempt to support the RWP</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased governance and accountability/transparency within the regional network- especially the CWPs- environment is getting conducive due to the accreditation process 	<p>Assessment of CWPs capacity is in progress – questionnaires were compiled and submitted by some CWPs – process to continue</p> <p>GWPEA sec held a meeting with UWASNET (UWP Host) to discuss on related matters – induction will continue with other CWPs</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased partnership building through the planned programmes especially capacity building and knowledge management 	<p>Targeted capacity building and knowledge management events have been organised a regional level. For example, the International Water Law (IWL)- First, targeting resolving conflicts, negotiations and incorporating SDGs within the overall framework of IWL; second, applying Integrated Water Resource Management tools for drought risk management - aimed at enhancing the capacities of institutions (professional and practitioners) to manage drought using the IWRM approach. Thirdly, a media workshop targeting journalists from within government and private sector on responsible reporting on water security and droughts in the eastern Africa region; At country level- similar arrangements are yet to be adopted and incorporated into the institutions work plans a follow up mechanism to sustain the capacity building events.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing to the GWP core mandate through support to water governance in the countries and institutional building 	<p>Support has been provided by GWP to engage institutions in countries to get accredited to enable the institutions access funds targeting water governance interventions; support to strategic meeting of partners e.g. CWPs with the agenda to strengthen institutions (at national, sub-national and local levels)</p>
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u> Based on the plan 2017 most of the planned activities will be achieved. However, due to multi-country and multi-stakeholder changes and budget and work plan approval - delays were observed in quarterly planning and reporting. Plan of 2018 shall engage CWPs at early stage.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The key challenge is resource mobilization ✓ RSC approval of work plan and budget 	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

- ✓ RSC engagement on strategic issues - RSC to be more coherent and provide guidance and strategic issues – to help on regional and national issues

Lessons learned and recommendations, could be:


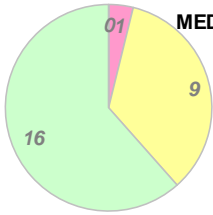


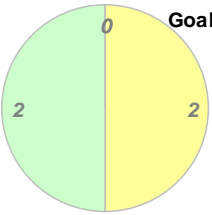
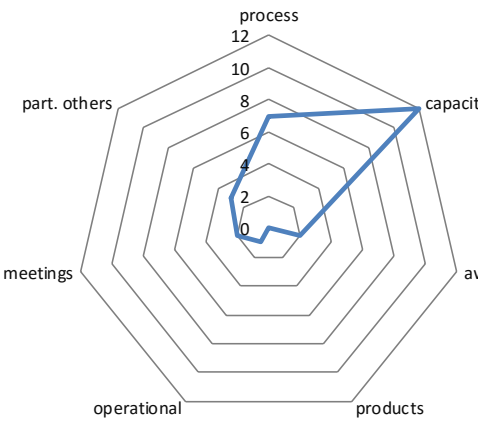
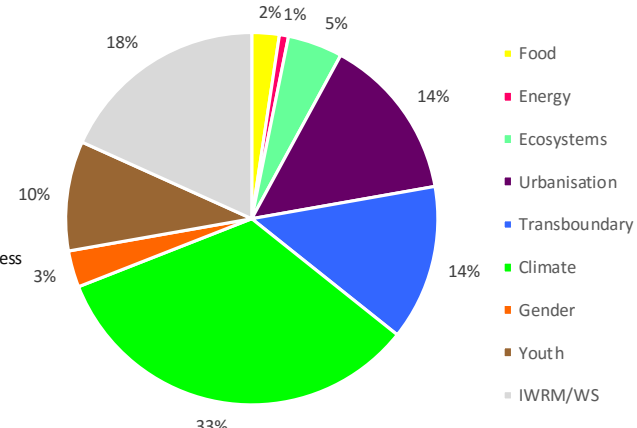
- ✓ Plan early engagement of CWPs
- ✓ Proactive in following with donors and development partners
- ✓ As more funding is flowing to countries mandated institutions, RECs, - move strategically to engage with countries and regional entities (NBI, IGAD, LVBC, AUC, etc.) to provide support and mobilize resources
- ✓ Critical mapping of development partners interests
- ✓ Promote the prepared concept notes, through direct engagement with relevant partners
- ✓ Work with accredited institutions at all levels (national, regional and international) – Kenya Central Bank, line miniseries, DIZ, IUCN, UNEP, etc.
- ✓ Engage donors and development through round tables sessions

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁸	2017 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		1M
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services	14M	1.55M
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	2
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2	1
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	0	2
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	1	
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	1	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		55%
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	6	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	4	
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	1
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	2
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	5	1
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	4	3
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	5
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	4	3
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	4	
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	4	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	70,000	1 000
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	16	30
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	5	9
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up		1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	6
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	4	4
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	4	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP		0
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	2	3
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.	300,000	4 000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		2 000

²⁸ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.9 Mediterranean

Progress Report (elements)		Mediterranean										
IMPACT (Socio-Economic Benefits)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine			
	Value Added (proxy €):											
	Beneficiaries (NB):											
	Investments (leverage):	502M										
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		MED	REG	TB	Greece	Lebanon	Morocco	Tunisia	Palestine			
	A Policies	8	3	1	0	1	0	1	2			
	B Institutional roles	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	2			
	C Management Instruments	6	0	2	1	0	0	3	0			
	Total	19	4	4	1	2	0	4	4			
	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		<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 				<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 					
INPUTS (Budgets)		MED	REG	TB	Egypt	Morocco						
	Budget (€):											
	Budget (€):											

MED	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<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 <i>Mediterranean level</i>, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the Union for the Mediterranean and its Water Expert Group, the 5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region; promoting the concept of Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus and of joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) / Source-to-Sea Planning; 	<p>> <i>Support to regional IWRM policy processes was provided:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical support to the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) in the formal process towards establishing a new UfM regional Water Agenda, including addressing climate change objectives. This concerned: technical assistance for preparing contents, documents and organising the UfM Ministerial Meeting on Water (04/2017, Malta) that mandated and provided guidance for the development of the UfM Water Agenda; technical assistance for preparing contents, documents and organising one UfM Water Expert Group (WEG-of Water Directors) Meeting (07/2017, Barcelona) that agreed on the UfM Water Agenda's thematic areas; technical assistance for defining contents of the Financing Strategy of the UfM Water Agenda, including organization of one meeting with IFIs (04/2017, Brussels) and one Side Event on Water Financing back-to-back with the UfM Ministerial Meeting (04/2017, Malta); technical contribution in drafting documents for the two UfM Senior Officials (SOM) Meetings (06/2017, 12/2017). The GWP-Med contributions were acknowledged at the UfM Ministerial Declaration. <i>[activity supported by WACDEP Med and Sida Matchmaker]</i> ○ Ongoing support to the 5+5 Water Strategy process for the Western Mediterranean (led by Algeria and Spain and technically facilitated by MENBO), including provision of comments and contributions during consultations. Alignment of GWP-Med activities with the 5+5 Action Plan has been sought <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i> ○ Regional partner to the OECD Global Water Governance Initiative (representing on occasion also GWP), with steady presence in the regular meetings and active contribution in the Working Groups (including the one on Best Practices and Indicators) and the related documents, especially the Water Governance Principles elaboration and finalization. <i>[activity supported through Sida Gov & Fin Project and own resources]</i> ○ Coordination for the 2nd consecutive year of the 'MENA Focus' at the Stockholm Water Week, involving 4 thematic sessions organized with/by regional partners, and addressing an audience of more than 500 stakeholders. <i>[activity supported through Sida Gov & Fin Project and own resources]</i> ○ Active involvement and contribution in different regional and international fora, including through the organization of targeted sessions e.g. UNECE Working Groups (various), 4th Arab Water Week (Dead Sea, Jordan, 03/2017, 6th Beirut Water Week (Beirut, 03/2017, CMI/World Bank (Marseilles, 06/2017), 3rd Sustainable Development Solutions Network (Athens, 07/2017), 4th Arab Water Forum (Cairo, 11/2017), regional meetings of the Mediterranean Regional Preparatory Process for the 8th World Water Forum, NAP-GSP MENA regional training, BeWater Regional Conference (02/2017), etc., facilitated the promotion of the IWRM agenda and allowed the cross-fertilisation among projects and processes. Outreach in these events was to more than 1500 stakeholders. <i>[activity supported through own resources and through a range of projects]</i> ○ Design of a long-term and multi-activity GWP-Med regional programme on Water-Energy-Food-Environment Nexus. This included securing financing for activities at regional (Sida), national (GEF, ADA, UBA), and transboundary (Sida, GEF), levels; most of the

<p>- at South East Europe level, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;</p> <p>- at national level, with emphasis on Lebanon, Tunisia, Palestine and Montenegro depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin countries (e.g. Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro);</p>	<p>actions take into consideration the ‘Source-to-Sea’ approach. The total capacity raised is in the order of 5,5 mil euros for 2017-2020. The Nexus was accepted by UfM countries (WEG Meeting, 07/2017, Barcelona) among the 4 main work areas of the UfM Water Agenda, and GWP-Med undertook the technical facilitation of the related task force. The related chapter of the long term UfM WEG Work Programme was prepared.</p> <p><i>[activity supported through Sida Matchmaker]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The preparatory phase of the GEF UNEP MAP MedProgramme ‘Child 2.1’ Project on ICZM/IWRM (Source-to-Sea) was launched. This included technical identification and sub-regional coordination workshops on contents in MENA (12/2017, Rabat) and SEE (Tivat, 10/2017). GWP-Med partners with UNEP MAP, PAP RAC, UNESCO and SCP RAC in the project. <p><i>[activity supported through GEF and own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Design activities were undertaken for setting the Sustainable Development Goals agenda in the region. A national consultation workshop in Mauritania [was] organized in 12/2017, in assistance to UNEP DHI. The agenda will be further consolidated and concretized in 2018, including within the GWP SDG Readiness Facility. <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) advanced in service of the ‘SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration’ (SEE 2020). GWP-Med is responsible for the IWRM and the Nexus related objectives of the SEE 2020 Dimension ‘Environment’ i.e. 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 related Nexus Project supported by ADA was launched in support of the related part of SEE 2020. GEF and the German Environment Protection Agency provide co-financing. Further, GWP-Med along with REC provided technical support to the Regional Working Group on Environment (RWGE) and to RCC as its coordinator. The RWGE comprise Western Balkan countries as signatory parties of the SEE2020 and is established to coordinate the SEE 2020 Dimension ‘Environment’. The RWGE [will be] convened at Ministerial level on 11/2017, Bonn. ○ The ADA-supported Nexus in SEE Project launching event and the Regional Roundtable ‘Operationalizing the Water, Food, Energy and Environment Nexus in SEE’ was organized on 06/2017, Belgrade. The latter is one of the steps towards drafting a ‘Nexus Strategy in SEE2020 area’. <p><i>[activity supported through ADA and own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Activities in Lebanon, under the Governance & Financing Programme, advanced (see also below in Highlight 1). ○ Activities in Palestine, under the Governance & Financing Programme, advanced (see also below in Highlight 1). ○ No SDGs-related activities were implemented in Montenegro due to lack of resources. Options, including through the GWP SDG PF, will be explored in 2018. ○ A number of activities were implemented in Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro within the GEF UNDP Drin Project (see in Highlight 2). Options for CWPs were screened for Kosovo and Montenegro, however conditions were not considered ripe for taking steps in 2017. The agenda will be followed up in 2018. ○ GWP-Med, along with other partners, contributed in the preparation of the Action Plan to implement the MAVA Foundation
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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 and Water Stewardship, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by advancing activities on Water Integrity at MENA level</p>	<p>Strategy 2016-2022 for protection of the Mediterranean coastal and marine environment, including wetlands. GWP-Med contributed to and is partner in 5 new projects on wetlands and water management contributing to the Mava Strategy: in Buna/Bojana river basin area (Albania and Montenegro), under the lead of IUCN; in Ghar El Melh river basin (Tunisia), under the lead of WWF Tunisia; in Litani river basin (Lebanon), under the lead of IUCN [tbc]; for Knowledge Management with emphasis in Sebou river basin (Morocco), Medjerda river basin (Tunisia) and Litani river basin (Lebanon), under the lead of Wetlands International; for Communications, under the lead of MedWet. Implementation of these 3-years projects will be launched in 2018; preparatory activities for some undertaken at the end of 2017. [activity supported through own resources]</p> <p><i>Regional and national activities continued</i> enhancing stakeholders' understanding and raising capacity to promote/take action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective private sector participation (PSP), while ensuring the social character of WSS and respect for the human right to water. Gender mainstreaming and corporate social responsibility considerations represent areas of special attention. Technical work at national level includes an assessment and a diagnostic analysis of the present PSP situation in water services, an evaluation of the governance framework underpinning the water sector, and a set of forward-looking, internationally-inspired but country-specific recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with a targeted and time-bound action plan for their implementation. These are supported and led by inclusive multi-stakeholder's consultation processes, from within and outside the water sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2017 activities within the multi-phase Dialogue on Governance & Financing in Lebanon were launched on 03/2017 (at the 6th Beirut Water Week), guided by the Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW) and the Central Bank of Lebanon (BdL). Activities are a strategic synergy (including co-financing) between the Sida-funded/UfM-labelled GWP-Med/OECD 'Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector' Programme and the EU-funded SWIM-Horizon 2020 regional project. More than 50 representatives of Commercial banks, private companies, donors, public authorities and other stakeholders were engaged. Technical work involved a) the updating and expansion with gender and stakeholder participation considerations of the 'National Assessment on PSP in water infrastructure in Lebanon' (prepared by GWP-Med in previous years) and b) the development of criteria for the selection of water projects through the BdL's national green financing mechanism. These were validated at two Consultation Workshops (10/2017 and 11/2017, Beirut). An exchange platform between public and private sector, particularly banks, was facilitated aiming at identifying small-scale projects for feasibility assessment towards implementation as pilot cases through banks' support. A novel 'learning by doing' approach was applied towards deepening understanding of enabling conditions for Private Sector Participation, with emphasis on banks, in the water sector. ○ Phase I of the 'Palestinian National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Water Sector Reform to include Private Sector Participation' was completed in 2016 with a related National Report prepared under lead of of the Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) and the Minister of Water, in consultation with 229 individuals from 39 different institutions, representing public authorities, utilities, NGOs, private sector, academia, donors and regional organisations. In 2017, based on these, PWA elaborated a set of priority water policies, some
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	<p>directly reflecting the Action Plan. PWA requested the continuation of the Dialogue process to support the current development of the policies. An Agreement for a Phase II of work was prepared and signed between PWA/Minister and GWP-Med. Two consultation workshops to discuss the draft policies [were] implemented on 11/2011, Ramallah. The Dialogue (Phase I and II) results will be key part of an International Symposium on Water planned by PWA in 06/2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge capitalized and experiences shared of the Gov&Fin project, through the elaboration of a set of products (country policy briefs, updated white papers on gender and CSR) with provisions for the translation of all material in the three languages (EN-FR-AR). Moreover, a regional report encompassing the key results and findings from the National Dialogues and the potential replication in more countries of the region was prepared and shared during the concluding Conference of the project (12-14 Dec 2017, Barcelona). ○ At regional level and with reference to the political framework, the governance & financing nexus has been explicitly included as a horizontal issue in the UfM Water Agenda (approved at the Water Ministerial in Malta, 27 Apr 2017), while the experience from the Gov&Fin project has been utilised for the discussions and the currently-under-development elaboration of the related Financial Strategy. ○ The 3rd and final Regional Conference on Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, [will be] held on 12/2017, Barcelona, integrated with the regional 'Water Integrity Learning Summit' led by SIWI, under UfM's auspices and in synergy with the EU-funded SWIM-Horizon 2020 regional project. This multi-event will disseminate programmes' results and share knowledge among targeted participants, strengthening the interface between public, private and civil society actors at regional level. It will discuss next steps for the two concluding Sida-supported projects and deliver a Statement to the UfM during the Conference's high-level concluding session. <p><i>[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, and of the Regional Programme on 'Water Integrity in the MENA region', coordinated by SIWI and implemented by GWP-Med and other partners with Sida support]</i></p> <p>> The 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in the MENA', led by SIWI and supported by Sida, was under full implementation and [was] completed at the end 2017. GWP-Med is a core partner for this regional programme. Further to the horizontal project management, activities during 2017 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political support to the project and its key messages on water integrity was promoted within the two main regional political processes of UfM and LAS (League of Arab States). In the UfM context, work focused on reflecting water integrity as a horizontal theme of the new UfM Water Agenda, demonstrated in the UfM Ministerial Declaration and WEG documents. ○ Stakeholder engagement (primarily at regional level) was enhanced while utilising opportunities for outreach and dissemination in regional events (Arab Water Week, Beirut Water Week, Stockholm Water Week, Arab Water Forum). ○ A set of knowledge products was elaborated, capturing the key findings of the project as well as a forward-looking document for enhancing integrity of the water sector at national and regional levels in the region. Products were launched at the end-project regional multi-event (12/2017, Barcelona)
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<p>- by designing and launching with partners the GWP-Med agendas on Migration & Employment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A next phase of the project was discussed during a targeted closed meeting on the side of the 2017 Stockholm World Water Week, supported primarily by UfM. ○ The concluding regional event was organised, integrated with the Gov & Fin Programme final conference (12/2017, Barcelona – see before). <p><i>[activities were part of the Regional Programme on ‘Water Integrity in MENA’, coordinated by SIWI and implemented by GWP-Med and other partners with Sida support].</i></p> <p>The Water-Employment-Migration (WEM) with emphasis on Gender and Youth agenda was further conceptualized and outreached to partners towards establishing synergies and fundraising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scoping analysis on WEM status, needs and opportunities was elaborated for Tunisia and Lebanon, providing a tool for developing this new agenda at country level. ○ WEM theme was accepted by UfM countries (WEG Meeting, 07/2017, Barcelona) among the 4 main work areas of the UfM Water Agenda, and GWP-Med undertook the technical facilitation of the related task force. The related chapter of the long term UfM WEG Work Programme was prepared. ○ Coordination with the related GWP agenda on Water-Employment-Industrialization in Africa was established with the GWP Africa CU towards aligning conceptualization and fundraising. Similar was done screening EU mechanisms e.g. the new European Sustainable Development Fund. <p><i>[activities were supported by the Sida Matchmaker Project and own resources]</i></p>
<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), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, depending on countries’ interest, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus including Climate Change considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North Western Sahara Aquifer. 	<p>> <i>In Drin River Basin:</i></p> <p>Technical and administrative services provided to the formal process of the ‘Drin MoU’ for the management of the Drin transboundary river basin (shared by Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro): day-by-day running of the Drin Core Group (DCG) Secretariat; facilitation of 3 Expert Working Groups (EWG - on EU Water Framework Directive; Monitoring and Exchange of Information; Biodiversity and Ecosystems). DCG and EWG meetings organized in 5/2017 and 11/2017. Close collaboration with the Drin countries and UNECE continued. The Drin MoU implementation advanced as an outcome of coordination -by the DCG assisted by GWP-Med- of actions supported by donors and mainly the implementation of the GEF/UNDP/GWP Drin Project (see below).</p> <p>The implementation of the GEF/UNDP/GWP Project ‘Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin’ (budget of 5,5 m USD) advanced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The development of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of the Extended Drin River Basin was initiated. 14 national experts and 3 companies were contracted for data collection and preparation of 6 Thematic Reports (Socio-economics, Ecosystems, Hydrology, Pollution, Institutions); the synthesis of these will form the TDA. 3 of them completed in 2017. ○ The 2nd phase of the Drin Basin-wide Monitoring Campaign (the first of its kind in the basin) was conducted; samples were collected from 4 countries using 65 surface water, groundwater and marine monitoring stations as well as 25 monitoring stations from which biological samples were collected. A database has been created and it is being filled in with acquired and generated data.

- The establishment of an Information Management System (IMS) that will enable the storage and exchange of information among countries is on-going; an analysis of current conditions and the architecture of the IMS along with the ToR for its procurement (software and hardware) was completed.
 - Inter-Ministerial Committees (IMCs), bringing together representatives of competent Ministries (Water, Agriculture, Finance, Internal Affairs, Environment, etc.) directly or indirectly linked with the Drin Basin management established in Montenegro and Kosovo were informed and are expected to feed the Drin work done at transboundary level. IMCs in the FYR Macedonia and Albania were not yet established due to on-going political changes.
 - Steps and procedures for the preparation and negotiation of a basin-wide 'Strategic Action Plan' containing measures responding to issues identified in the TDA, was approved by the Drin Core Group.
 - 41 stakeholder representatives, 18 women and 23 men, were capacitated on gender mainstreaming, assisting empowerment of their institutions and organizations to promote gender objectives in the Drin Basin.
 - 12 members of staff of institutions responsible for monitoring were trained on sampling and analysis of surface water and groundwater samples in accordance to the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD).
 - 10 members of staff of institutions responsible for monitoring were trained on the collection and analysis of biological samples; capacity will assist assessing the biological status of water bodies in accordance to WFD.
 - ToR for the 'Integrated River Basin Management Plan in Lake Ohrid' (shared by Albania and FYR Macedonia), fully harmonized with WFD provisions, were prepared, related services were procured and [will be] assigned.
 - ToR for the pilot elaboration of a 'decision support tool for wastewater treatment' as well as the selection of the most appropriate wastewater treatment method for the Shkodra city (Albania; sited at the shores of Skadar Lake shared by Albania and Montenegro), were prepared and related services were procured and [will be] assigned.
 - The pilot activity 'Reduction of nutrient load and forest preservation through biomass collection and production of fuel briquettes in Montenegrin part of Skadar Lake' was procured, and implementation of its first phase progressed including completion of an 'Assessment of Biomass Source to Be Used' and a 'Feasibility Study for biomass collection scheme'.
 - ToR for the pilot 'Transboundary Monitoring in Skadar/Shkoder and Buna/Bojana' were agreed with UNESCO that will undertake the assignment. Discussions on contract provisions advanced.
 - The annual Stakeholders Conference for the Drin Basin, convening a range of stakeholders contributing to Drin MoU implementation, and focusing -this year- on flood risk management, [will be] organise on 11/2017, Podgorica.
 - The annual 'Drin Day' celebrations across the Drin Basin engaged 6 NGOs from the beneficiary countries organizing numerous events in 6 locations. More than 850 local stakeholders participated, enabling public sensitization on the critical value of the Drin River Basin ecosystem services in the local communities' livelihoods and economic activity.
- [activities supported by the GEF UNDP Drin Project and own resources]*

In the Northern Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS)

Policy dialogues, at basin and national level, based on technical assessments conducted to reinforce the transboundary cooperation:

- Diagnostic of the NWSAS Institutional Setting was finalised, including through fact-finding missions in Algeria and Tunisia. The development of options for enhanced transboundary cooperation will be developed in 2018.
- The NWSAS Water-Energy-Food Ecosystems Nexus Assessment advanced: the desk-study prepared and discussed during the 1st regional workshop organised in 07/ 2017, Algiers. Furthermore, ToR for nexus assessment complementary data collection are developed and national workshops will be organised in 2018.
- NWSAS Stakeholders Analysis and Gender Assessment advanced.
- National trainings on climate change mainstreaming in hydrogeological modelling organised in Tunis (09/2017), Algiers (11/2017) and for Libyan representatives in Tunis (12/2017).
- Participation of the country representatives to the UNECE Water Convention Nexus working groups facilitated (multi meetings at UNECE seat, in Geneva).

[activities supported by Sida Matchmaker Project and WACDEP-North Africa]

In support of the UNECE Water Convention in MENA countries:

- In **Lebanon**, study on implications and benefits by acceding to the Water Convention elaborated aiming to inform the Lebanese government towards taking a related decision. Final amendments have been requested and the study will be finalised by end of 2017, forming the basis for a targeted national workshop to discuss potential accession of Lebanon to the Convention.
- In **Tunisia**, coordination with the national counterparts maintained and support provided as requested regarding the country's possible accession to the Water Convention, including through formal communications with different Ministries and also the permanent mission of Tunisia to UNECE. The process followed by Tunisia was shared and highlighted during the Maghreb sub-regional capacity building workshop on transboundary water management (see below).
- In **Jordan**, the consideration of the accession process has been on a standstill due to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the consequent shift of priorities of the Ministry for Water and Irrigation. An opportunity to resume (in 2018) will be offered through the Mashreq sub-regional capacity building workshop on transboundary water management.
- The Maghreb sub-regional capacity building workshop on transboundary water management, covering Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, [was] organised on 12/2017, Tunis.

[activities supported by UNECE, including with contributions by WACDEP-North Africa and Sida Matchmaker Project, and implemented in cooperation with the competent Ministries]

For promoting the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus agenda, including by addressing Climate Change considerations:

- **Sub-regional level** (SEE, MENA): In SEE (see also Highlight 1), the sub-regional policy dialogue project (110k), supported the German Ministry of Environment through the German Environment Agency, advanced. Additional financing (~120k Euro) was engaged by GEF UNDP IW:LEARN 4 project (see below). These projects share the same objectives with the 1st component of the ADA financed Nexus project in SEE (see below).
- **National level**: Scoping elaborated for the selection of a SEE country to conduct a Nexus policy dialogue to be implemented in

	<p>2018-2020 (see also Highlight 1), supported by a Nexus assessment, being means to develop a Nexus strategy towards water, food and energy security as well as sustainable management of resources used by these sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Transboundary basins/aquifers level: In SEE, similar scoping activities (as at country level above) implemented for two transboundary basins, aiming in addition at enhancing cooperation among riparian states (see also Highlight 1). In MENA, focus is on North Western Sahara Aquifer System (NWSAS, shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia), in collaboration with UNECE and OSS, with Sida support. The following were concluded in 2017 covering all three countries: a stakeholders analysis; an institutional study; an annotated table of contents (agreed with the countries) for the transboundary Nexus assessment. The 1st transboundary consultation workshop on the Nexus assessment and transboundary cooperation in NWSAS was held in 07/2017, Algiers. 3 coordination meetings with the countries were held (1/2017, Tunis; 7/2017, Algiers; 10/2017. <p><i>[activities were implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with the SEE 2020 Strategy, Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, Drin Basin MoU and related GEF UNDP Drin Project, UNECE Water Convention System, OSS, Sida Matchmaker project]</i></p> <p>The GEF UNESCO IW:LEARN 4 Project (2016-2019) was launched. The Regional Roundtable on 'Operationalizing the Water-Food- Energy- Environment Nexus in SEE' was organized 07/2017, Belgrade (see Highlight 2, under Drin), as part of the on-going GWP-Med Regional Dialogues for enhancement of TWRM in SEE and Med. A Nexus mapping study for the Western Balkans was launched. Additional activities that GWP and GWP-Med will implement and were prepared in 2017, include: replication of the Med's experience in other GWP Regions; study visits of officials from MENA in areas with enhanced transboundary cooperation.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute in tackling Climate Change and Variability challenges through support to <i>regional</i> policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; assisting the NAP elaboration process in Tunisia; reinforcing stakeholders capacities on water security and climate resilience in Mauritania; awareness raising and communication on climate change adaptation strategies at basin level, assisting Tunisia on mobilizing funds for climate resilient development plans. 	<p>> At the regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The preparatory phase of the <i>GEF UNEP MAP SSCF Clima Project (2017-2019)</i> was launched. The GEF Project Document was prepared and [will be] validated at a regional workshop, 12/2017, Rabat. Within that, GWP-Med will produce methodological guidelines for countries' accessing international financing instruments, and will technically assist countries and UNEP to access such financing aiming the Green Climate Fund. Activities respond to priorities of the UNEP MAP / MCSD 'Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation' (approved at Ministerial level in 2016, Athens). • Awareness campaign designed and awareness raising materials (infographics, posters) on CC Adaptation Planning at basin level in the Mediterranean elaborated and produced in support of the <i>EC PF7 BeWater Project (2015-2017)</i>. Handbook on stakeholders' engagement for river basin adaptation planning was co-produced with the BeWater partners. The MENBO General Assembly and regional workshop on climate change adaptation at basin level, co-organised (03/2017, Malta). The EC PF7 BeWater Project, coordinated by CREAM in partnership with GWP-Med and other organisations, was successfully completed in 2017. • The works of the <i>UfM CC Group Meeting</i> were followed and contributions were made. <p><i>[activities supported by WACDEP-Mediterranean, WACDEP North Africa, the GEF/MAP SSCF Clima Project, the EC FP7 BeWater Project, and Sida Matchmaker Project]</i></p> <p>> In the Drin Basin:</p>

	<p>Flooding is one of the major issues in the Drin Basin. Discussions were initiated with UNDP and the Drin countries for the documentation and preparation of a regional project proposal to international climate financing to tackle related issues. A study to analyse the needs and propose solutions that could be financed [was] commissioned.</p> <p>> In Tunisia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National conference on ‘Securing climate resilience and sustainable development in local territorial planning’ organised on 06/2017, Tunis, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources & Fisheries, the Ministry of Local Affairs & Environment and the Governorate of Bizerte. It brought together more than 100 participants from national and local levels. Recommendations were formulated for climate change mainstreaming in planning development at basin level and climate funds mobilisation. • Following the official launching of the NAP Agriculture process during the COP 22 Side-Event organised jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources & Fisheries and GWP-Med (11/2016, Marrakech), the NAP Agriculture process faced some delays due to internal changes in the CC Task Force within the Ministry. In 2017, GWP-Med organised a series of meetings with the Ministry, the NAP-GSP and the French Development Agency for additional funds mobilisation for the process. Advocacy will continue in 2018. • The actions and results of the Youth Initiative on Climate Resilience & Water Security were presented during the Climate Chance Summit (Agadir, 09/2017) targeting non-state actors. GWP-Med contributed also to the establishment and launching of the Youth for Water & Climate Platform during the Stockholm Water Week (08/2017). <p><i>[activities supported by Office Franco-Québécois pour la Jeunesse and own resources]</i></p> <p>> In Mauritania:</p> <p>WACDEP Mauritania was launched in 10/ 2017, at an event chaired by the General Secretary of Hydraulic Resources with the presence of the General Secretary of Agriculture and the General Secretary of Health. Other activities in Mauritania included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the organisation of a training cycle on water security and climate resilience in development planning for 25 representatives of key national stakeholders. The training cycle is composed of 2 workshops, organised in 10/2017 and 12/2017. ○ scoping for a national monitoring & evaluation system of water resources and the elaboration of an action plan for its reinforcement. The first national workshop [was] organised in 12/2017. <p><i>[activities supported by WACDEP North Africa]</i></p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable management of Non-Conventional Water Resources through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - piloting technical interventions at local level with installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Italy, etc) also as contribution to local climate change adaptation; - designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners, including implementation of a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece, and 	<p>> In service of the Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) Programme in the Mediterranean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NCWRM Programme continued activities in Greece, Malta and Cyprus and its scoping for expansion to Italy, through the 5-year grant (2014-2018) supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation. For 2017, this complemented on-going projects in Malta, Cyprus and Greece, and expanded with a new cooperation in Sicily, Italy. Further to their contribution to local Climate Change Adaptation, some of the activities have an Urban content, including with activities’ expansion to the coastal city of Thessaloniki, Greece, as well as the city of Nicosia, Cyprus. ○ Emphasis on increasing the programme’s outreach was given, through several publicity and awareness tools. Awareness raising campaigns realised in 2017 included: (i) a social media campaign on the week leading to World Water Day, highlighting how NCWRs can

<p>several small scale urban interventions, through a water sensitive city approach in the city of Thessaloniki.</p>	<p>be utilised at household and community level; (ii) a social media water-saving campaign throughout summer in Greece to highlight the fragility of water resources in the Greek islands, the most popular touristic destination in the country; (iii) a campaign targeting tourists in Kythira Island, one of the 2017 project islands, providing water-saving and efficiency tips.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In Greece: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RWH pilot applications advanced. Activities expanded to 2 new project islands of the Ionian complex and continued in islands in the Dodecanese & Cyclades complex, as well as in the coastal city of Thessaloniki: (i) 3 RWH systems were installed in Kythira and Anthikythira islands, (ii) a stormwater application in Lipsi island is in tendering; (iii) a RWH system and a pilot green wall in Thessaloniki is in the final preparatory phase before tendering, (iv) the reinstatement of a RWH reservoir in Santorini is in progress. The concluded applications benefit already a total of 5,000 permanent inhabitants and 5,000 tourists every year in two islands. - 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 1,660 students and 380 teachers. <i>[activities implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme “Mission Water” of Coca-Cola Tria Epsilon and Coca-Cola Hellas]</i> ○ In Malta, within the NCWR Programme (<i>aka Alter Aqua</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A 400-year old RWH reservoir at San Anton’s Palace (currently the formal residence of H.E. the President of Malta) was reinstated for irrigation purposes. - Educational activities were implemented at the Xrobb I-Ghagin Environmental Centre by the Maltese partner Nature Trust Malta, as the Alter Aqua educational programme has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and is part of their educational activities during the student’s visit to the Centre. <i>[activities are implemented in partnership with the Maltese Ministry for Energy & Water Management, the Maltese Energy & Water Agency, and the Coca-Cola System in Malta. They are primarily supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation, with contributions from the partners and co-funding by the Maltese Authorities]</i> ○ In Cyprus, within the NCWR Programme (<i>aka Mission Water</i>): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water efficiency systems were installed at the Municipal Swimming pool of Nicosia, the largest one in the country serving approximately 23,000 civilians and athletes. The activity was complemented by an extensive awareness raising campaign which involved branding, water saving messages in the showers, wash basins and all public areas, an open event hosting more than 700 people and interviews at radio and national media. - A stormwater collection system, to be used for urban green irrigation, is currently in progress in Nicosia city, benefitting approximately 27,000 residents. - Educational activities advanced though teacher training workshops, reaching out to 75 educators. - Programme’s outreach has been enhanced with numerous references to its outputs in the media. ○ In Italy, within the NCWR Programme, new partnerships and related activities [will be] established by November 2017, in the Island of Sicily. These [will] include a focus on Youth, through a partnership with: (i) the University of Catania and a pilot application
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	<p>of a green roof at the university campus, and (ii) the local citrus fruit industry, to promote optimised irrigation for sustainable agriculture and development, through a Nexus approach. Activities are to advance once the MoUs with the respective partners are signed.</p> <p><i>>On designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discussion on options to launch an IUWM in the Med region continued with GWP and targeted regional partners. Two project proposals were co-developed with regional and national partners and submitted for EC funding. ○ ‘Water for the City’, a 2-year project on water management in urban environment in the coastal city of Alexandroupolis, Northern Greece, through a 1.2 mil USD grant from the Coca-Cola Foundation progressed. The project includes a pilot intervention for the optimisation of the dam supplying water to the city applying a Nexus approach as well as the development of innovative capacity building tools, such as a serious game based on IUWM principles, and community engagement and awareness raising tools. In 2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The complex administrative process leading to the issuance of permits for the pilot intervention at the water supply dam was concluded. The application of ‘standing gates’ will commence in early 2018. - The first ‘Serious Game on IUWM’ was developed, aiming at building capacity of decision makers, urban planners and other stakeholders on IUWM key elements in a climate change adaptation context. - An educational platform was established to allow easier access for students and educators to the ‘Water for the City’ educational material. - Educational activities were implemented for the local pupils in Alexandroupolis, reaching out to more than 1900 students and 150 teachers. ○ Two new partnerships with cities were established in 2017, with Thessaloniki, the second largest city in Greece (1.5 million inhabitants, one of the Rockefeller’s 100 Resilient Cities); and Nicosia, the largest city of Cyprus (330,000 inhabitants). For the former, GWP-Med contributed to the Thessaloniki Resilience Strategy, launched March 2017, while for the latter, urban NCWR applications are already in the pipeline. This expansion will allow synergies with the "Water for the City" project, as a basis for an operational urban network, where the principles of IUWM and water sensitive cities are promoted. <p><i>> Contribution to the development of the global GWP IUWM agenda:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A GWP-Med team member supports the global urban team within GWPO contributing to its operations (e.g. organisation of the WWF8, exploitation of IUWM modules, etc.) as well as the related work in the Africa context in cooperation with the GWP CU Africa. ○ Options for opening the agenda in North Africa, and particularly in Tunisia, were explored and will be followed up in 2018, based also on the developments for the Urban Water programme in Africa.
<p>Highlight 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote education for sustainable development with emphasis on water; raise awareness and build capacities of targeted stakeholders groups including parliamentarians and media; promote knowledge management & 	<p><i>> Through a new cooperation with the Maltese Ministry for Energy & Water Management and the Energy & Water Agency, 4 interactive video games were developed for the new Malta Water Conservation Awareness Centre (inaugurated in 04/2017). These target students aged 7-10 and 11-15 and were integrated in the Museum’s visit curriculum for all schools, promoting awareness on the water cycle and traditional water</i></p>

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<p>sharing though elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on Water & Gender and Water & Youth, including with an emphasis on Employment. 	<p>management in Malta; the operation of a water utility and urban water management. Reach out is expected to exceed 50,000 people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Educational activities were implemented primarily through the NCWRM and IUWM agendas (see Highlight 4). > The annual COMPSUD Meeting [will be] organised on 11/2017, Cyprus, bringing together MPs, Media and civil society organisations from most Mediterranean countries. It [will] focus on Water, Climate, Environment and SDGs, in the framework of UfM, the Barcelona Convention, etc. > The Summer School 'Water in the Sustainable Development: current challenges and opportunities' took place on 08/2017, Warsaw, Poland, organised by GWP-CEE with GWP-Med support. It engaged 23 MSc and PhD students from 13 countries, focusing on IWRM & Governance, Innovation, Climate Change and Socio-Economic aspects related to Water. > Gender activities were implemented primarily through a range of projects (see Highlight 1 to 4) > Youth activities were implemented primarily through the Climate Change Adaptation and NVWRM agendas (see Highlights 3 and 4)
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

2017 was a year of advancing multi-year projects and setting into course new, while conceptualizing and negotiating new work lines and partnerships, unfolding action in service of the GWP-Med thematic agenda at regional and country levels. Upgrading at a new scale of operations, GWP-Med human resources were further increased by 20%, while additional managerial and administrative norms and procedures were prepared and set in application. In that sense, 2017 marked launch of the GWP-Med Work Programme 2017-2019 implementation, while setting the basis for GWP-Med's sustainability beyond 2020.

The majority of the objectives set in the GWP-Med Work Plan 2017 were achieved. However, the lingering political turbulence in the South and East Mediterranean and, at times, security reasons, have placed substantial challenges in the smooth conduct of activities, both at national level and, when concerning the participation of national stakeholders, in regional/international events. Furthermore, the prevailing uncertainty due to the social unrest and accumulative impact of forced migration have caused the often (re)orientation of national priorities causing alterations to agreed sets of actions. Additionally, ongoing reform processes in most of the countries, also due to the high expectations of the post-Arab Spring period, have translated into frequent institutional restructuring and changes in the composition of government administrations and delegated officers within these, thus posing an additional challenge in the timely and uneventful implementation of activities.

Delays, slow progress or even re-structuring of activities were recorded in some cases, without nonetheless hindering considerably the overall implementation of the Work Plan 2017. A number of activities (e.g. part of the new GEF UNEP MAP Projects, the Sida Matchmaker Project, the 'Water for the City' project), with their budgets, were rescheduled for 2018 after agreement with donors and partners.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the Work Plan 2017 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 2017, we should mention:

- The **Ministerial approval (4/2017, Malta) of the UfM Water Agenda**, establishing a **joint vision** for water security in the Mediterranean towards 2030 and beyond, and providing **new impetus to regional and country action for integrated water resources management**; this political agenda was idle since 2009 after failing to approve the draft UfM Strategy for Water in the Med due to political reasons. GWP-Med serviced technically the UfM Water Agenda process, including through provision of technical expertise and organisational support for shaping contents of the Ministerial Declaration, drafting its long-term Work Programme, and shaping its Financing Strategy. The mandated UfM Water Expert Group (WEG) agreed on the first four focus themes of the UfM Water Agenda aiming at linking capacities and financial resources towards addressing targeted need. **GWP-Med was delegated the technical facilitation of two focus themes of the UfM Water Agenda ie. on Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus and on Water-Employment-Migration**. Activities were supported by WACDEP MED and the Sida Matchmaker Project.
- The **contribution of GWP-Med in the implementation of the 'SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration'** was of key importance. GWP-Med, being responsible for the SEE 2020 Strategy actions related to Water and the Nexus:

participates in the coordination board of the SEE2020 strategy; provides, along with REC, technical support to the RCC and the Regional Working Group on Environment (comprised of SEE country representatives) that are responsible for the implementation of the Dimension Environment; assists in exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE etc. In 2017, the inception phase of the ADA supported 'Nexus in SEE' project was completed assisting implementing the Nexus part of the SEE 2020 Strategy. It prioritized Nexus actions at country and transboundary levels in SEE. **These actions are replicable in other areas of the Mediterranean and beyond**, including through the opportunities provided by the GEF UNESCO IW:LEARN Project. The SEE Ministers convened at the RCC framework (11/2017, Bonn) acknowledged these contributions.

- The **structured evolution of work in the Drin River Basin servicing the agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Riparians and consequent Action Plan**, demonstrating their genuine wish to cooperate for the management of the shared resource. GWP-Med serves a central facilitating role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the basin management); under this role it coordinates key projects advancing in the Drin, in close collaboration with UNECE. The GEF UNDP Drin Project (end 2015-2019) mobilised 5.5 million USD and engage more than 150 stakeholders (institutions, academia, organizations, civil society) for the realization of the Drin MoU. A large range of Drin Project activities assisted advancing policy making for transboundary cooperation, deepening on technical knowledge and raising capacity on IWRM, pollution control, flood management, etc.
- **The official launching of WACDEP 2017-2019 Programme in Mauritania** on 10/2017. The participation of three General Secretaries to the launching workshop, respectively the General Secretary of Hydraulics, the General Secretary of Agriculture and the General Secretary of Health, highlighted the project ownership at high political level and the adoption of the suggested integrated approach for the project implementation. Among activities implemented is the **replication** of the WACDEP successful training cycle based on the **AMCOW strategic Framework on water security and climate resilience** targeting 25 participants from key stakeholders involved on the water, climate and development agendas.
- The launching of a process in assistance to Mediterranean countries for **accessing international climate financing, with an emphasis in the coastal and marine areas** within the UNEP MAP framework, including development of methodological guidelines and technically assisting in elaborating a related large-scale regional proposal.
- The progress achieved with the **Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) Programme** (2014-2018) and the **Integrated Urban Water Resources Management (IUWRM) agenda**. While NCWR applications increased adding to people directly benefiting from activities in Mediterranean islands and coastal cities, new NCWR communications and awareness raising outputs were produced and disseminated, including two social media campaigns, increasing outreach capacity towards a new water culture. The NCWR programme video was awarded with the silver communications Ermis prize in Greece (03/2017). Among innovations, **4 water interactive video games** were produced, installed and are in use at Water Conservation Awareness Centre of Malta; and, a **Serious Game on IUWRM** tailor-made for the **'Water for the City' Project** (2016-2018, Alexandroupolis, Greece) was completed and will be used for enhancing stakeholders understanding and engagement on the agenda, holding substantial replication potential. Among others, NCWR programme lessons learned became part of the OECD's 'Water Governance Stories'. Contributions to the development of the global IUWRM agenda were made.
- The successful continuation, through national and regional activities, and conclusion of the UfM-labelled and Sida-supported regional programme on **Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector** (2013-2017), addressing aspects of sustainable financing of water services, including through Private Sector Participation (PSP). The project attracted high-level political interest and engagement as well as stakeholders' ownership, despite the political turbulence in the region. In 2017, Lebanon activities towards engaging the banking sector in financing water infrastructure offered a replicable case, while work in Palestine offered a multi-stakeholder consultation process for the development of priority water policies by the Palestinian Water Authority. Lessons learned in Palestine became part of the OECD's 'Water Governance Stories'. Exploration of fundraising options for the continuation of the programme are ongoing, while the UfM political framework and practical assistance have been key, especially as governance & financing have been included as horizontal issues in the UfM Water Agenda. A high profile policy and technical multi-event (12/2017, Barcelona) concluded this and the Water Integrity projects, both supported by Sida (see below).
- The advancement of the agenda on **Water Integrity** with multi-stakeholder dialogue and targeted capacity building activities, with the completion at the end 2017 of the SIWI-led and Sida-supported 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA'. Among others, emphasis was put on the **Gender and Water Integrity agenda**, incorporating further and on practical grounds gender mainstreaming considerations, including through the development of specific training module as well as the conduct of targeted capacity building for women. The organisation of national high-

level workshops in the 5 focus countries assisted with raising the necessary political interest on the theme and encouraging action, while the political impetus was further manifested through the elaboration of country-specific recommendations that were included in country-specific policy briefs and then fed into a regional compendium of recommendations.

- The completion of the EC DG RES-supported **BeWater Project (2014-2017)** on climate change adaptation planning through stakeholder engagement in four river basins. The Plans was implemented in Tordera (Spain), Pedieos (Cyprus), Rmel (Tunisia) and Vipava (Slovenia). GWP-Med serviced primarily the communications and outreach agenda of the project, organising also a regional knowledge-sharing workshop for river basin organisation, collecting and disseminating good practices, while demonstrating a methodological guide for basin adaptation planning. BeWater was an EU research project led by CREAM with the participation of 12 more partners.
- The ongoing facilitation of interested Mediterranean countries for **exploring potential accession to the UNECE Water Convention**, assisting the Convention's Secretariat. Lebanon, Jordan and Tunisia have been assisted with targeted activities until now, with the provision for follow up actions which rely entirely on the discretion and decision of the national administrations. From the above countries, Tunisia seems to be more advanced in the process and pointing positively to the possibility of accession.
- The successful coordination and organisation for the second consecutive year of the **MENA Focus events during the 2017 World Water Week in Stockholm**, which was well-attended and substantial on discussions and messages. Comprising of four individual sessions, linked together under the overall Water Week theme of "Water and Waste: Reduce and Reuse", the MENA Focus debated on developments and issues of particular interest for the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. The World Bank Group and SIWI, UN ESCWA and REC were the convenors of the three sessions, while a dedicated session was reserved for the Gov&Fin project that discussed ways to enhance investments in wastewater treatment and reuse. As of 2016, the MENA Focus is steadily included in the Week's official programme, alongside the Regional Days for Africa, Asia and Latin America. GWP-Med has been selected and serves as the overall coordinator for these MENA Focus events, in partnership with a number of regional organisations and institutions.
- The launching of a large scale and multi-component GWP-Med Programme on **Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus in the Mediterranean** encompassing activities at regional, sub-regional, national and transboundary levels, through securing funding of 5,5 mil euros in 2016-2021 from Sida, ADA, UBA and GEF. Development of synergies with UfM, UNEP/MAP, RCC, UNECE, EC Joint Research Center, and fundraising efforts continued. The Nexus is one of the four focus themes agreed by countries within the UfM Water Agenda, to be technically facilitated by GWP-Med. The engagement of a range of partners is foreseen and further synergies will be actively build in 2018.
- The promising building up of the **Water-Employment-Migration agenda, including with a focus on Gender and Youth**, as a future flagship agenda for GWP-Med. Conceptualization and outreach to partners towards establishing synergies, will be followed by fundraising exploration. The Water-Employment-Migration is one of the four focus themes agreed by countries within the UfM Water Agenda, to be technically facilitated by GWP-Med.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- The serious challenges linked to the persistent socio-political unrest and war/open conflict in several of the South Mediterranean Countries remained palpable during 2017, as well as the economic challenges faced by several North Mediterranean Countries. In addition to practical issues of conducting activities and travelling to/from countries, the above issues render, in some cases, particularly challenging the water security vision, long term planning and effective IWRM application.
- 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 2017. 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 a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities given the unavailability of related donors' budget lines.
- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 25 full-timers based in 7 locations (Athens, Beirut, Ohrid, Podgorica, Pristina, Tirana and Tunis), and a large number of other external short-term technical experts. An internal process on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations was established, including further definition of responsibilities, more effective function of reporting and accountability

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lines, consistent monitoring of progress and performance, automatization of procedures according to ISO and an upgrade of the accounting software, reporting and norms.


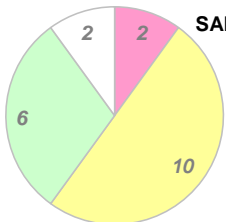



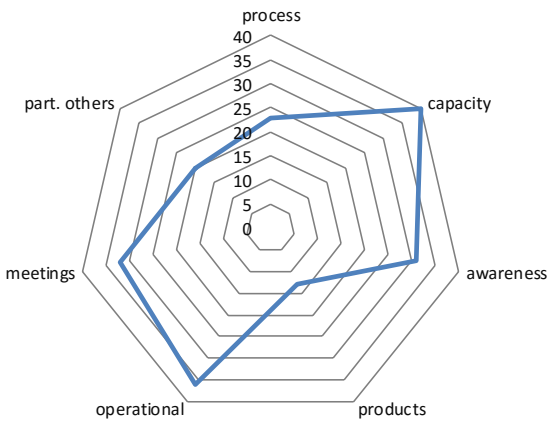
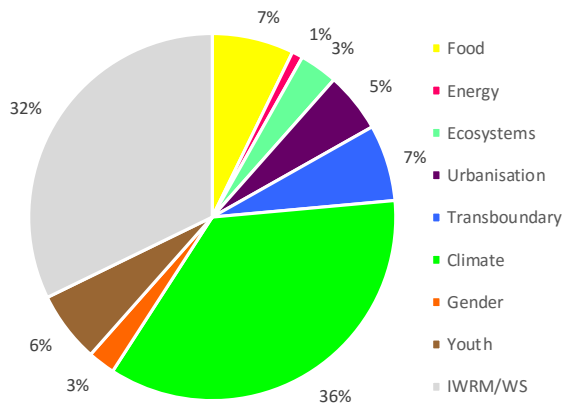
- The estimated 2018 budget follows the up-curve of the past few years and is the highest since GWP-Med's establishment (2002) while it marks a doubling-plus of the usual annual budget. Importantly, this level is considered secured until at least 2019 given the multi-year setting of the secured projects. Fund-raising efforts will consistently continue in 2018.
- Opening and/or delving further into on-going themes, including governance and financing including private sector participation and water integrity, transboundary water resources management, water-food-energy-environment nexus, climate change adaptation, non-conventional water resources, integrated urban water resources management, IWRM/ICZM (Source-to-Sea), etc. Furthermore, the GWP SDG Preparedness Facility as well as the Water-Employment-Migration would create new niches for GWP-Med at national and regional levels. Gender and Youth is in focus in most of these thematic lines of GWP-Med action.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ²⁹	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	268M	51M
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	3
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	6	1
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	1
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	2	1
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	2	1
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		0
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		1
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	7	7
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	5
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	2	1
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	6	5
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	2
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	8	6
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	23	22
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	4	2
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1.1M	100 000
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	400	400
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	5	6
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	60	60
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	5	5
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</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.	3.3M	3 300 000
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	1M	1 000 000

²⁹ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.10 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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	B Institutional roles	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	C Management Instruments	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Total	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	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>	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 				<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 					
INPUTS (Budgets)		SAM	REG	TB	Argentina	Brazil	Peru	Uruguay	Venezuela		
	Budget (€):										
	<i>2014-to date</i>										
	Budget (€):										

SAM	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level Latin American participants are trained in two IWL workshops carried out in 2017, one in Central America and probably one in South America (subject to additional contributions). Also a tutored online course is given. Key partners such as AECID, ANA Brazil, UNESCO and CapNet continue to contribute financially to the programme. The IWL manual for Latin America (published in Spanish and Portuguese) is translated and published in its English version. Insights from the analytical report of the IWL programme is carefully considered to improve the programme in practice. 	<p>GWP Southamerica facilitated the IWL workshop carried out in Central America: Antigua city, Guatemala. The workshop attended by 26 participants was substantially supported by AECID.</p> <p>The tutored online course benefited participants from Latina America, and was facilitated by CapNet. In 2018 the online version of this workshop will be addressed to a more specific audience.</p> <p>A very detailed report on the ten workshops held since the Programme was launched was developed by CapNet in close coordination with GWP. The report concluded that the programme has left applicable knowledge; the people who participated in the programme stated the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% have applied the knowledge acquired in the workshop to improve their performance in their work and in relation to issues associated with International Water Law. 88% have shared or disseminated the knowledge acquired in the workshop within or beyond the organization in which they work. 71% can identify one or more concrete results or a direct contribution in the formulation or implementation of projects or initiatives related to International Water Law from their participation in the workshop. The Government of Argentina is willing to support 2018's workshop.
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WACDEP Coordination Committee produces the IWRM Strategy for Sta Eulalia sub basin and commits resources to support its implementation. It also achieves its inclusion in the IWRM Plan for Chillón Rímac Lurín basin. WACDEP continues producing technical documents (thesis, PhD research, etc) that contribute to analysing the IWRM process in Sta Eulalia, a better understanding of the whole experience and its promotion within and beyond Peru. A TFP on the IWRM process in Santa Eulalia is produced. 	<p>IWRM Strategy and its investment plan for Santa Eulalia sub basin is developed with the participation of the WACDEP Coordination Committee. The National Water Authority (ANA) and the Water Resources Council provided technical assistance to this strategy, which will be included in the IWRM Plan for Chillón Rímac Lurín basin.</p> <p>WACDEP developed technical documents in fish farm management, project proposals in the recovery of platforms and green infrastructure.</p> <p>WACDEP is developing a Technical Focus Paper on the IWRM process in Santa Eulalia sub basin.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pilot initiative on droughts management in Northwestern Argentina starts implementation, in alliance with key actors such as the Federal Water Council (COHIFE), the Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources of Argentina, the National Meteorological Service, and the University of Tucuman. An MoU is signed with the Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources of Argentina. 	<p>The pilot initiative was presented at the World Water Week, where the Chair of GWP Argentina participated. A proposal to develop an IDMP was developed and this initiative is currently endorsed by the Sub-Secretariat of Water Resources (SSRH), the governmental entity responsible for water issues in Argentina, who has ratified its willingness to sign an Agreement with GWP Argentina having GWP's Chair as a witness of honour.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP SAM closely follows up on the SAM Youth Water Network created in October 2016 and regularly offers and gives all the support it can to ensure its appropriate continuity, consolidation and sustainability. <p><u>At least two proposals for funding</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SAM SC submits a proposal to IDB's call for proposals to promote regional public goods in Latin America and the 	<p>The network of youth which establishment was promoted by GWP SAM (RESUJA) in 2016 has not been engaged with GWP SAM. Unfortunately, they did not respond to GWP's (GWP SAM and GWPO) call for help to identify a focal person to facilitate interaction with GWP at different levels.</p> <p>We understand that there are core teams in Chile and Colombia that had their regular meetings. The first meeting of Colombia was led by GWP Chair.</p>

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<p>Caribbean (deadline usually in April). This proposal will be about droughts and will involve four countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.</p> <p>2. In coordination with GWP CAM, SAM Gender Focal Point submits a proposal to upscale the initiative “Yes, we are plumbers”* at Latin American level, which addresses Gender and also Youth.</p> <p>*This project was successfully implemented in the province of Tucuman in Argentina, and trained more than 10000 vulnerable women (ie. low income, victims of gender violence) in home water pipelines installation. This enabled more than 130000 installations to safe water, rainwater harvesting and irrigation connections. Youngsters from the University of Tucuman were actively involved as trainers.</p>	<p>The IDB’s call for tenders was presented by the Chair in the first SC, and in 15 days the CWPs should submit a proposal. It couldn’t be done.</p> <p>No proposal was prepared regarding gender</p>
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

The IWL training programme has delivered as planned and managed to obtain considerable in-kind support from AECID. WACDEP faced a mayor challenge due to the destruction caused by the effects of El Niño during the first quarter. However, the project managed to take important steps forward, as stated above. It raised LRF from FAO and set the foundation for more financial support in 2018.

The IDMP pilot initiative managed to articulate a proposal to prepare an IDMP Plan and engaged with the government around the SDG implementation.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The Secretariat was understaffed during the whole year since the Coordinator had to be fired early in February. The lack of understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the SC Chair, RWP Secretariat and SNO was a source of misunderstandings, overlaps, delays and fruitless efforts. The new HI had to deal with the inheritance from the previous HI, as well as a blockage around the development of contracts with the CWP HIs, which will be reflected in the underspending by CWPs. The non submission of any proposal by the Secretariat was also a direct result of the above.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ³⁰	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	20,000	
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	1
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	1	
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	3	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	80%	1
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	1	
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	2	
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	1
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	2
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	1	
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	4	4
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	1	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	2	1
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	1
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	3	3
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	3,639	31 385
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1	1
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1	1
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	15	7
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	2	5
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.	1	
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.	10,000	8 500
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.	12,000	40 000

³⁰ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.11 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):											
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	
	A Policies	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	
	C Management Instruments	6	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	
	<i>2014-to date</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>4</i>
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)		SAS	REG	TB	Banglade:	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	
	<i>2014-todate</i>	Budget (€):										
	Budget (€):											

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SAS	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP SAS RO: GWP already have initiated the SDG Preparedness facility (SDG-PF) in 2016. Bangladesh and Pakistan were selected in South Asia for SDG PF. In 2017, it is expected that the work be extended to other CWP's as well. • IWP: Implemented a rapid IUWM Program in one city in Rajasthan • GWP Nepal: Assessment of impact of urbanization on water availability in relation to climate change: A case study of Khairnitar, Tanahu. • BhWP: Observing World Water day on March 22, 2017 	<p>BWP submitted 2 project proposals to GWPO;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Adaption of Sustainable Micro Irrigation for Improving Irrigation Efficiency & Water Productivity in Orchards (Mango, Litchi, Banana) 2. Implementation of IWRM for Achieving Sustainable and Equitable Water Supply in Drought Prone Area (SDG Goal-6, Target-5). Yet to receive funding or comments on the proposals submitted. Pakistan did not proceed with preparation of project proposal due to suspension of disbursement in 2016. <p>IWP with ICLEI-South Asia as partner implemented the project in Kishangarh City, Ajmer District (Rajasthan). As a result, more than 800 households in two wards are practising waste segregation. Simultaneously, awareness-raising activities are organised for local residents and municipal workers to segregate solid waste. In talks with Commissioner of the Municipality to discuss options for waste decentralising within wards.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: Consultation was done at Khairnitar community level with highest urbanisation in Nepal. Household questionnaire survey was carried out to identify the impact of urbanization on water resources. Data analysis and report preparation is in process.</p> <p>BhWP: A joint programme was conducted to adopt Chubachhu stream that flows through Thimphu city. The stream is cleaned regularly by volunteers from various institutions including government offices situated along the stream on monthly basis at the behest of the municipal authority and other relevant institutions who are advocating for their necessary action. BhWP supported procurement of cleaning equipment through lead organization the Royal Society for Protection of Nature.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWP: WACREP - A detailed project proposal on Liquid & Solid Waste Management will be submitted to the donors. • IWP: IUWM- planning and management in Kishangarh, Rajasthan 	<p>In 2016, IWP and its network partner TARU Leading Edge prepared a Detailed Investment Plan (DIP) for Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) in a Peri-Urban village Garhi Harsaru in Gurguram, Haryana. As the implementation requires a large sum of funding IWP and TARU are progressively discussing with potential corporate donors for obtaining CSR funding.</p> <p>IWP: Achievements-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door collection of segregated wastes and solid liquid wastes with the support of Kishangarh Municipal Council (KMC); covering >800 HH in two wards (40% of total). The waste collection is being monitored regularly. • Five Trainings on segregated waste collection and management, awareness raising and discussions for municipal officials, sanitary workers and public. • The team is planning to decentralise composting of kitchen waste in the city as the next step with collaboration of the Municipal Commissioner of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IWP: Building resilience through promotion of safe drinking water in selected districts of Bihar • IWP: Droughts and Sugar Industry in Maharashtra – Learning from History and Finding Solutions – A POSITION PAPER • IWP: Outreach of IWP with Youth and community in Hindon River and its adjoining areas on Water and Climate Change • IWP: Multi Stakeholder Partnership for Hindon River Rejuvenation • GWP Nepal: Conduct study on conflict and benefit sharing of water resources in selected basin by GWP Nepal • BhWP: Improve access to water for rural communities - BhWP. • BWP: Ensuring sustainable access to water supply for the communities, living in the coastal areas, especially those of women and youth to bring a qualitative change in their 	<p>Kishangarh city. The meeting was scheduled on 27th October 2017.</p> <p>IWP: A four-day Workshop on WASH and Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) held in Samastipur District of Bihar; >40 participants attended (researchers, academicians as well field motivators/workers). 450 community members sensitized through community meetings about the importance of safe drinking water and quality of groundwater. 88 JalKalp Water Filters installed in different villages benefitting >100 households.</p> <p>IWP: The position paper was finalised and was shared with the government authorities and sugar industries who are capable of making decisions in terms of policy advocacy.</p> <p>IWP: 1,224 stakeholders have been engaged comprising students, youth, women and farmers from the gram panchayats. Conducted a Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices baseline study (KAP) for selected stakeholders. An information booklet has been designed for two stakeholder groups and is being developed for the others. Facebook page created to chronicle the activities of intervention to serve as a reference point in future and a YouTube Link, which will capture opinions and perspectives, is in progress.</p> <p>IWP: IWP along with 2030 Water Resources Group (WRG) and stakeholders of Hindon river basin including local government, civil society, industry, academia and others are in the process of setting up a multi stakeholder partnership in the Hindon river basin.</p> <p>Achievements: Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh State has constituted Hindon Vision Committee and IWP is nominated as a member of the Committee. Setting up of a tripartite agreement between IWP, WAPCOS and 2030 WRG for providing technical assistance for up scaling the projects in the basin with the approval of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Govt. of India.</p> <p>GWP Nepal: This study analyses different dimensions of conflicts surrounding water, its use and sharing of costs and benefits. A consultative workshop was organized to identify potential sources of conflict in the Marsyangdi river basin, at Beshisahar, Lamjung in late August. The data analysis and report preparation is being done.</p> <p>BhWP negotiated with five blocks in Punakha (western Bhutan) and Dagana (southern Bhutan) to rehabilitate rural drinking water supply scheme to co-finance these demo projects. BhWP came to an agreement with one of the blocks in Punakha (in western Bhutan). Rehabilitation program will be carried out in Q4 2017.</p> <p>BWP: The study aims to ensure sustainable access to water supply in coastal region of Bangladesh, which requires actions on four major fronts - Water Resource</p>
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<p>livelihood with special reference to climate change adaptation</p>	<p>Augmentation, Infrastructural Support, Social Empowerment, and Policy and Regulatory reforms.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP SAS RO: Water managers from South Asian countries participated in the Climate Services User Forum (CSUF-Water-4), which will give them the opportunity to determine how seasonal climate outlook could be effectively used in water management operations, particularly during extreme events such as floods and droughts. GWP SAS will organize this event in South Asia in collaboration with WMO in 2017 following CSUF-Water-3 implementation in 2016. • GWP Nepal: Organize a training workshop at national level on adaptation planning and NAPA/LAPA process by GWP Nepal. • BhWP: Assessment of impact of waste on the high altitude wetland upstream of Thimphu and Paro. 	<p>GWP SAS RO: This event was not supported by WMO this year, hence it was not held.</p> <p>GWP Nepal/JVS organized a training workshop on climate change adaptation planning, NAPA, LAPA & NAP in July in Kathmandu. The program was attended by >40 participants representing government institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector and academic institutions working and delivering services in water resources sector. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orient officers working in government institutions and non-governmental organizations on adaptation planning, LAPA and NAP processes. • Promote integration of climate change adaptation into policies and plans of climate change sensitive key economic sectors. <p>BhWP: Assessment of the impact of waste on high altitude wetland along Druk path, most popularly used by trekkers was conducted in June 2017. The assessment focused on waste management aspects and its impact on the high altitude wetland as well as the lakes along the route, which are a major source of water for downstream Thimphu and Paro. Despite strong environmental regulations, waste has been unattended in many camp areas and this could pollute lakes, streams and wetland along the route. The reports were share with concerned agencies.</p>
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWP Nepal: Research assistantship for students of Masters Level in water and climate change by GWP Nepal. • BhWP: Accreditation to GWPO 	<p>GWP Nepal: GWP Nepal is supporting Master's level students for completion of their dissertation in the sectors of water and climate change. The assistantship is provided for three consecutive years. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Nepal Engineering College (NEC), a leading institution for developing human resources in water resource management/development. For 2017, the selection committee from GWP Nepal finalized three proposals viz. Sustainability assessment of Chapakot Tar irrigation system, Syangja, Inter- sectoral water use conflict in Madhya Bhotekoshi River: A prospective from Hydropower and Rafting and study on appropriateness of plant species in slope stabilization.</p> <p>BhWP: During Q3, BhWP steering committee met several times to discuss the accreditation process and</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BWP: Additional Activity - Under WP-6; OC (2.1#6); P.M-6.1: Piloting Rainwater Harvesting System to determine its Feasibility as a Business Venture and empower Young Women as Entrepreneurs by Homestead Green Farming. • BWP: Training of Trainers (ToT) course' on "Concept and Practice of Integrated Water Resources Management" • BWP: Improving knowledge and awareness building on safe water management and climate change adaptation through gender sensitive secondary school Students • Fund raising by CWPs: 	<p>documentation needed for onward submission to GWPO; the old BhWP by-laws were reviewed and amended.</p> <p>BWP: Collaborated with Voice of South Bangladesh (VoSB) in Bagerhat district. The principal objective was to empower young women as potential water entrepreneurs through harvesting rainwater for homestead green farming in Bijoypur village, a low-income coastal area of Bagerhat District. Project implementation included activities such as field survey and visits, 2-day training, stakeholders' consultation in the selected village and distribution of local seeds and plants among the young women for 'green farming'. The pilot recruited 11 young women who were directly benefited from training on water-based entrepreneurship development. There are >300 indirect beneficiaries, including local inhabitants. Among the 11 participants, 6 were provided with small rain water harvesting systems including locally fabricated water tanks (capacity of 1k litre each) to harvest rainwater for business purposes.</p> <p>BWP in association with its partner organization, CEGIS has organised 'Training of Trainers (ToT) course' on "Concept and Practice of Integrated Water Resources Management" since 15 years with financial assistance from Global Water Partnership (GWP). The concepts, methods, and practical experiences on IWRM practices in Bangladesh are highlighted through various lecture sessions of the training. It also introduces participants to the practical application of IWRM with a real on-ground scenario. The principles and concepts have also been used in the formulation of Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and achieving SDG target no. 5.</p> <p>BWP: Implemented in association with BWP's partner organization Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC). The aim of the study was to improve knowledge and build capacity of youth from four selected secondary schools about the impacts of climate change and its adaptation and mitigation to ensure supply of safe water in the Chitra- Nabaganga AWP at Narail district. An essay competition and a workshop on "climate change adaptation and sustainable safe water management" was organised. About 1095 students were benefited directly and indirectly.</p> <p>SLWP: Raised LRF as follows (up to Q2 2017); HNB Programme (Phase 1) – 10,389 Euros HNB Programme (Phase 11) – 3,653 Euros COC Programme – 1,889 Euros CapNet – 343 Euros Total – 16,287 Euros</p> <p>BWP: Raised LRF as follows (up to Q2 2017); IFC's Fund Management for WRG 2030 – 4,792 Euros, BWP Membership Fees – 201 Euros Total – 4,991 Euros</p> <p>BWP : Raised LRF as follows in Q3 & Q4 (yet to report in Q4)</p>
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	H&M – 50,000 USD Delta Cap – 1,500 Euros Coca Cola – 200,000 Euros GWP SAS RO: APWF/WWF Secretariat – 7,833 Euros (Yet to receive the funds)
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CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Activities implemented as planned. SDG-PF activity planned by PWP was not implemented as disbursement to PWP was suspended until Q3 in 2017. WACREP disbursement started in Q3 2017.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The major challenge in activity implementation was to identify a partner who can collaborate for an activity with small investment cost (seed funds). With low investment, outcomes are not very significant, unless collaborating partner infuses cash into the activity. Generally, most collaborating partners contribute in-kind. Therefore, it is advisable to select one activity instead of several small activities. Most often CWPs do not favour this concept. Further, partner focus is not in line with the CWP focus and therefore, it needs to be compromised. Most CWPs have reported following challenges, lessons learned and recommendations.

Challenges:

- Limited financial resources
- Lack of sufficient & handy data related to water resources
- Study/research type project being implemented under WACREP & Core is extremely difficult to implement in a single calendar year
- Garnering/ensuring the support/ownership from agencies is an issue during implementation phase
- No regular staff at CWP level and young people are not interested due to limited career path
- Already inadequate budget has been further adversely impacted by ~15% devaluation of Euro in last two years. In addition, reduction in both core and WACREP budget plus around a 6% annual inflation rate has further strained the budget

Lessons Learned:

- It has always valued its institutional and individual partners acknowledging their importance
- Uncertainties have to be tactfully dealt with while planning as political instability factor is high as countries in SAS are in a transitional phase
- Indigenous practices/knowledge to cope with adverse impacts of climate change have to be valued
- Negotiation skills of officials is a key factor in dealing with climate related issues at national and international fora
- Raising funds locally will continue to remain a big challenge
- With the existing budget and human resources, it is not possible for CWPs to implement such a large number of activities on time and deliver quality products

Recommendations:


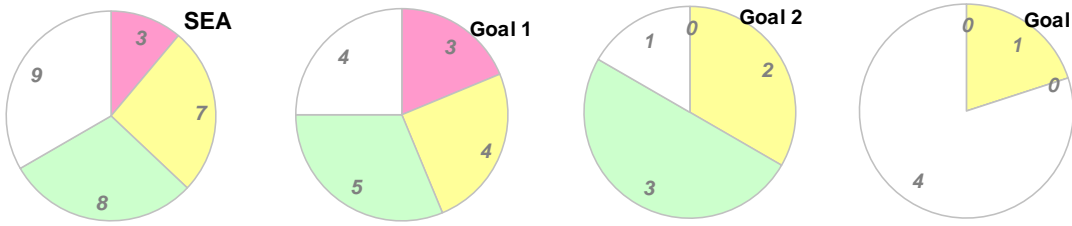
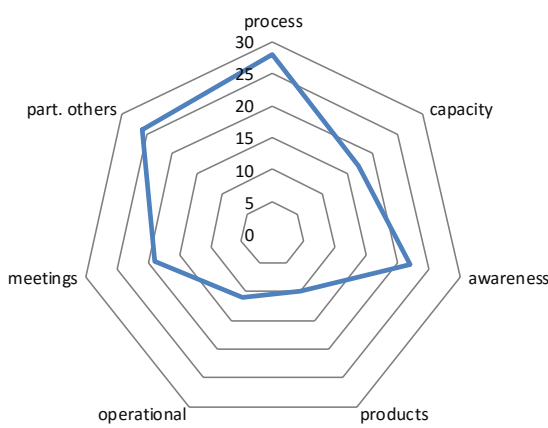
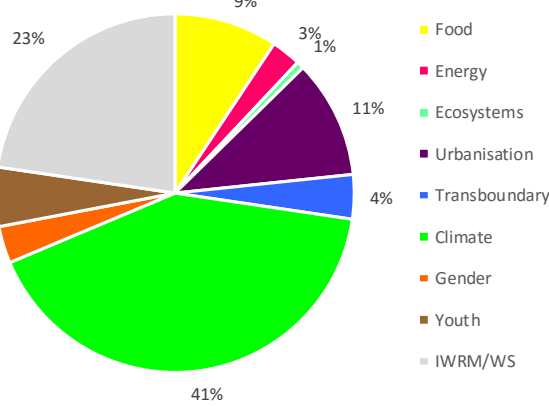
- Investment in the generation of scientific data has to be increased
- Huge investment is required to capacitate officials on climate change related issues/legislation/technology
- Institutional capacity of relevant departments has to be enhanced
- Coordination mechanism has to be established among/between the line agencies and public to effectively mitigate the impacts of disasters
- A large number of reporting formats are provided by GWP/GWP-SAS to CWPs. Considering the budget it appears that reporting formats/templates are too many and need to be reduced. The monthly reports may be eliminated and replaced by quarterly reports. Similarly quarterly financial reports should be replaced by bi-annual reports.
- Similar to GWPO, it is recommended that every CWP should produce a decent annual report
- An exclusive Finance Officer is required for CWPs

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ³¹	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	4	
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		1
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	2	
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	12	0
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies		3
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	3	
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	18
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	1	
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	7	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	10	
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	2	1
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	8,150	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	50	
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	4	57
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth		1
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	5	
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	6	10
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	2	6
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		2
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</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.		39,500
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		62,000

³¹ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.12 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):										
	Value Added (proxy €):										
	Beneficiaries (NB):										
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
	B Institutional roles		2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	C Management Instruments		3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Total	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
		Lao PDR									
	A Policies		0								
	B Institutional roles		1								
	C Management Instruments		0								
	<i>2014-to date</i>	Total	1								
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>	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 					<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 				
INPUTS (Budgets)		SEA	REG	TB	Cambodia	Indonesia	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippine	Thailand	Viet Nam
	<i>2014-todate</i>	Budget (€):									
	Budget (€):										

SEA	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to incorporate water security in their IWRM and climate related policies and plans as well as in national development policies and plans, (2) to implement pilots and demonstration projects on integrated drought management and integrated flood management programs, (3) include measures to improve water security in their national policies on food/agriculture,(4) facilitate agreement or commitment to enhance water security for transboundary basins (Mekong basin and Golok basin) and (5) to encourage and support government departments and water development agencies in these countries to institutionalize gender perspectives into their work on the ground; WACDEP Work Packages 2: Investment, Project Preparation and Financing. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Myanmar WP has organized Workshop on Current Status and Challenges for Integrated Urban Water Management in Myanmar Cities. The major cities Yangon and Mandalay are suffering from the urban flood in the recent years as well as Bago city. Even in the dry zone, due to the climate change, Meikhtila city faced with the urban flood. To overcome these, the responsible persons from each institution have their current development concept for their own area with their own perspective. The seminar provided a platform to present these initiatives and to discuss their impacts on risks and associated levels of water security with a focus on each city. This seminar provides an opportunity for direct interaction between government agencies, development partners, researchers from the universities and other relevant actors regarding developments in integrated way for the urban water management in Myanmar Cities. It also can exchange of information together with existing and planned initiatives and understanding more of the situations that comes out the needs and coordination between development partners. Attending the workshops were stakeholders from different sectors: Irrigation and Water Utilization Management Department, Yangon Technological University, Forest Department, Civil Dept., Yangon Technological University, Department of Meteorological and Hydrology, Nationalities Youth Resources Development Degree College, Yangon, NEPS Co., Ltd Philippines WP has managed to timely organized activity on Understanding Water and Food Nexus to Improve Water Security: The Philippine Context in supporting the Watershed Conference 2017 (25 May 2017). The event tackled the roles of LGUs, water districts, and stakeholders in the watersheds, updates and best practices in watershed management as well as other ingredients to ensure protection of our valued watersheds, in the context of planning, collaboration and action. It was attended by representatives from the local government units (LGUs), water districts, government and non-government organizations, private companies and other interested organizations and individuals. <p><u>WACDEP:</u> Implemmentation of IFM on pilot river basinn: On 18 of October 2017, InaWP plan to conduct a national workshop to address involvement of relevant stakeholders including RBOs to implement 21 components of IFM in a pilot river basin. The initial action will be focused on evelopment of framework in implementing 21 aspects of IFM in a pilot river basin and preparation of trainig materials for capacity building involved staeholders.</p>
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP-SEA will support countries (1) to develop an agreement on a system of monitoring and reporting for water resources (in collaboration with UN Water), (2) to increase stakeholders political awareness and commitment 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Malaysia and Cambodia Water Partnerships have successfully organized National Workshop on SDGs 6.5.1. This workshop is supported by UN Environment and GWP. This national workshop focuses on addressing the need to provide information that will

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

<p>to deliver water security, with demonstrable follow up commitments and actions, and (3) to influence universities and training institutes to incorporate the GWP Tool Box in their curriculum;</p>	<p>be used to populate the template (questionnaire) provided by UN Environment. The workshop attended by many key stakeholders from public and private sector as well as civil society organization.</p> <p>2. Philippines WP has managed to timely organized activity on Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign on water security in supporting the Water Challenge Forum 2017 (14 June 2017). The Water Challenge Forum highlighted the challenges that the Philippines is facing as far as managing its water resources is concerned. It was attended by policymakers, water suppliers and distributors, water technology and service providers, international and local business organizations, members of the academe and other water stakeholders. It was an opportunity to exchange information, discussed the priorities of the water sector and provided recommendations on how to address the identified water challenges.</p>
<p>Highlight 3</p> <p>3. RWP and CWP will access and develop new funding sources and increase overall funding.</p>	<p>GWP SEA Regional Secretariat has managed to submit a project proposal to International Climate Change Initiative (IKI). It is expected that the proposal will pass the first stage. Once it passes the first stage, GWP SEA will build collaboration with strategic partners both at global, regional and national level to present a stronger alliance in implementing the project. This strong alliance will be a key strategy to be able to pass the second stage.</p>
<p>CRITICAL ASSESSMENT</p>	
<p><u>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</u></p> <p>Many of planned activities are implemented not according to the original plan. Only Philippines Water Partnership (PWP) manages to organize and provide the reports as scheduled.</p> <p>On the achievement, all activities have achieved the target as stated in the plan.</p> <p><u>Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:</u></p> <p>Challenge: Timely implementation Lessons learned: Type of activity will not be able to leverage fund from potential partner Recommendation: Need specific activity to leverage fund (Concept note development activity)</p>	

GWP Annual Progress Review for 2017

Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ³²	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.		
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	15	2
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	46	
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	24	3
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	1	
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up		
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</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</i> developed and disseminated	4	
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</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.		

³² As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan December 2017

3.1.13 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):	11.1M										
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe									
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	
	A Policies	17	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	
	B Institutional roles	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
	C Management Instruments	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	28	4	8	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe Mauritius	DRC								
	A Policies	0	0	2	4	0	1					
	B Institutional roles	1	0	0	1	0	0					
	C Management Instruments	0	0	0	1	0	0					
	Total	1	0	2	6	0	1					
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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div> <p>Number of hits by activity type</p> </div> <div> <p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> </div> </div>										
INPUTS (Budgets)	2014-todate	SAF	REG	TB	Angola	Botswana	Lesotho	Malawi	Mozambique	Namibia	South Africa	
	Budget (€):											
		Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia	Zimbabwe									
	Budget (€):											

SAF	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1 – GWP in Africa</p> <p>GWPSA working with the Coordination Unit for WACDEP Africa will continue to work in strategic partnership with AMCOW and the AUC in the implementation of WACDEP PH II, further development of the AMCOW M&E framework – including the SDG aspects.</p> <p>GWPSA will continue through the CU to support project preparation at all levels towards accessing/unlocking GCF and other climate and development/infrastructure funds across Africa – supporting in particular the WACDEP PHII countries.</p> <p>In 2016 - GWP AFRICA CU strengthened its partnership with AMCOW through providing comprehensive technical and strategic expertise in developing the AMCOW WRM PAP. The PAP has 4 component areas :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure water security • enhance resilience to climate change & water related disasters • strengthening information systems for water resources assessment & monitoring (incl. water quality) • improve environmental integrity through wastewater & water quality management <p>The PAP has identified key REC strategic priorities and clear roles for the GWP regions in Africa. GWP CU with the support from all regions in Africa will now support AMCOW in developing project & programme documents to help AMCOW raise funds to implement the PAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new AMCOW Executive Secretary has also requested GWP support to develop a SDG programme for Africa, whilst alignment of the M&E system has tried to cater for SDG 6 monitoring as well. 	<p>2017 was also the first year for GWPSA’s global leadership and coordination role of the GWP global climate resilience theme. Starting January 2017, GWPSA through the CU is leading coordination of the GWP global climate change portfolio. Activities supported include strategic leadership on global climate resilience thematic strategy, guidance on global WACDEP programming for all 13 GWP regions around the world. The WACDEP reference group of experts that was part of the WACDEP at global level has been established at GWPSA/CU to support WACDEP implementation.</p> <p>Progress was made in development a conceptual framework for a new Africa flagship programme- water and job creation for SDG implementation and industrialisation. GWPSA Africa coordination Unit led the development of an integrated framework programme for Africa. The Africa Investments programme aims to mobilise up to \$100 million by 2020 across Africa GWP regions. The goal of the programme is to promote water security for climate resilient infrastructure, SDG Investments and job creation. The investments programme is clustered around four thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transboundary water management • Water-Food-Energy-ecosystems Nexus • Water, Climate Development including flood and droughts • Water, sanitation, IUWM for Job creation and Industrialisation
<p>Highlight 2 – Tanzania and Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPSA will engage at national level for the two countries selected for WACDEP PH II (Tanzania & Zambia) to ensure key stakeholder engagement in designing the projects for national level working with the relevant country partners/CWPs, to implement the relevant work packages for WACDEP PH II and prioritise concept and project development with a view to making progress on leveraging resources in both countries. 	<p>The WACDEP programme continued to be the flagship programme of GWPSA. The new WACDEP Countries-Zambia and Tanzania initiated WACDEP implementation. NAP proposal development for Zambia was initiated and a GCF proposal for Livingstone water supply commenced in partnership with the Development Bank of Southern Africa. (DBSA) At the regional level, the IWRM Plan for the Limpopo River Basin Commission was developed. GWP increased its support to ORASECOM and activities to support the feasibility studies for the water transfer from Lesotho-South Africa-Botswana commenced.</p>
<p>Highlight 3 – SADC RSAP IV Programme Development & Fund raising incl. implementation of SADC EU nexus project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GWPSA will actively and strategically partner with SADC, RBOs and other partners and RBOs to develop key programmes and fund raise towards implementation of the component areas in the RSAP IV where GWPSA has been identified to play a lead role as implementing partner. Overall, the key areas include project preparation, SDGs and the nexus (in relation also to the SADC industrialisation strategy) and economic accounting of water use, with a view to continued efforts to promote investments in water management and development. • GWPSA has secured one programme for SADC from the EU (Euro700k for 2017-18) on the water-food-land-energy 	<p>Key highlights in support of the SADC RSAP IV include successful hosting of the of the SADC River Basin Organisation conference on Nexus approaches and water quality. GWPSA supported SADC to launch two regional programmes and completed inception activities- (a) SADC Transboundary water management and (b) SADC Water-Food-Energy Nexus. GWPSA also successfully supported the Zambezi Stakeholder Conference.</p> <p>GWPSA also attended the SADC Cooperating partner meetings (February and October) and made presentation on NEXUS, Gender and transboundary water management.</p>

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<p>nexus which will commence with an inception phase late in 2016, and effective project implementation from early 2017.</p>	
<p>Highlight 4 – SDG preparedness support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWPSA will work closely with 2 CWPs / groups of country partners in Tanzania and Zambia to facilitate government led SDG preparations through the SDG preparedness facility, to ensure local ownership and relevance in the national context of development challenges, priorities & existing development plans and M&E frameworks. 	<p>The SDG PF has been mainstreamed into GWPSA overall programming and is not being implemented as a stand-alone project. The SDG PF will be implemented through the newly developed Africa Investment programme on Water Security for Job creation, Industrialisation and SDG implementation was developed. Preparations are under way to have SDG 6 consultations before end of 2017 six countries-Tanzania, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Angola.</p>
<p>Highlight 5 – Reorganising strengthening GWP at country level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the regional and CWP assessment reports and workshop, GWPSA will support country partners appropriately depending on the category of CWP/group of GWP partners they prefer to be. 	<p>GWPSA contacted all CWPs and initiated the process for accreditation to GWPO. Tanzania CWP was accredited and received an official GWPO letter of accreditation. The statutes of all other CWPs were submitted to GWPO for review. GWPO review highlighted that most CWPs need to update their statutes to comply with the GWPO Policy on Partners that allows only institutions and not individuals to become members of the GWP. All concerned CWPs were informed of the need to update their statutes before accreditation. The GWPSA secretariat is following up with all CWPs to address the concerned raised y GWPO and get accredited</p>

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

Overall, 2017 was a successful year for GWPSA with most of the planned activities implemented. Key highlights include successful hosting of the Joint UN/World Bank High Level Panel on Water (HLPW)-Valuing water consultation, hosting of the GWP global steering committee meeting, hosting of the SADC River Basin Organisation conference on Nexus approaches and water quality. GWPSA supported SADC to launch two regional programmes and completed inception activities- (a) SADC Transboundary water management and (b) ADC Water-Food-Energy Nexus. GWPSA also successfully supported the Zambezi Stakeholder Conference.

The GWP Partners in the region approved the strategic repositioning of GWPSA within the context of SDGs, SADC regional industrialisation and job creation agenda. The Africa integrated GWP investment programme was developed as a vehicle for the strategic repositioning of GWPSA and CWPs. The investment programme will be implement as an “integrated GWP Country programme’ at the country level to support job creation, industrialisation and SDG implementation. The programme will be implemented through the lead water ministry in collaboration with ministries responsible for environment, commerce, industry and Country Water Partnerships. Country Programme Managers are being appointed- Tanzania already appointed one, while Zambia is in the process of appointing the Country Manager. At the regional level, a Special Advisor for Job creation, Industrialisation and sustainability has been identified to reinforce support to CWPs.

Progress was made in development of a conceptual framework for a new Africa Investment flagship programme- water and job creation for SDG implementation and industrialisation. The investment programme is clustered around four thematic areas and project documents or draft concept notes were developed:

- Investment led Transboundary water management
- Water-Food-Energy-ecosystems Nexus
- Water, Climate Development including flood and droughts
- Water, Sanitation, IUWM for Job creation and Industrialisation

Regional fundraising progressed well. In 2017, GWPSA signed funding agreements with the European Commission and with GIZ. About Euros 700,000 to support SADC in implementation of the water, food and energy Nexus in the region. About Euros 1,2 million will be made available by GIZ to support SADC in transboundary water governance. Discussions are advanced with UNDP-GEF to provide support to the implementation of National Adaptation Plans. A draft Agreement was discussed with UNDP-GEF. The support targets 5 countries in Africa.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

2017 was a challenging year for GWPSA. Having taken up the global leadership and coordination role of the GWP global climate resilience theme, much time was spent to establish the structures sand support functions. The WACDEP Pan Asia was

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established with GWPSA strategic leadership and guidance. The WACDEP reference group of experts that was part of the WACDEP at global level has been established at GWPSA/CU to support WACDEP implementation. Balancing this global role with other regional and pan African coordination roles while implementing the planned 2017 activities was a challenge. At the start of the year, GWPSA also had staff challenges. With no programme officer and communications officer, a great deal of time was spent to recruit new staff for these positions. GWP also had unplanned events undertaken such as hosting the GWPO global SC meeting and the joint UN/World bank HLPW consultations. The SDG consultations, commissioned by GWPO/UNEP DHI were also not planned and GWPSA had to make adjustments to its regional plans to accommodate consultations across 6 countries.

Key lessons learned:


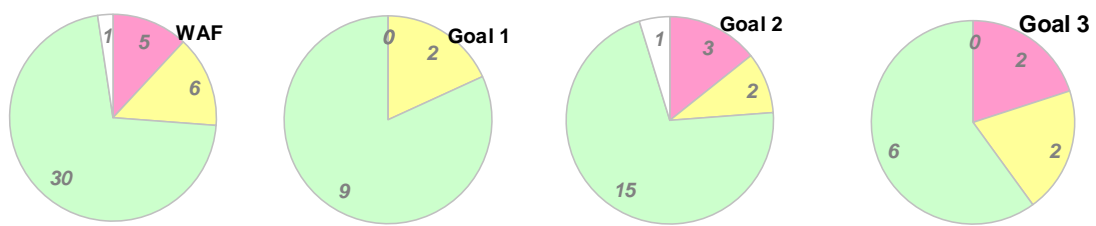
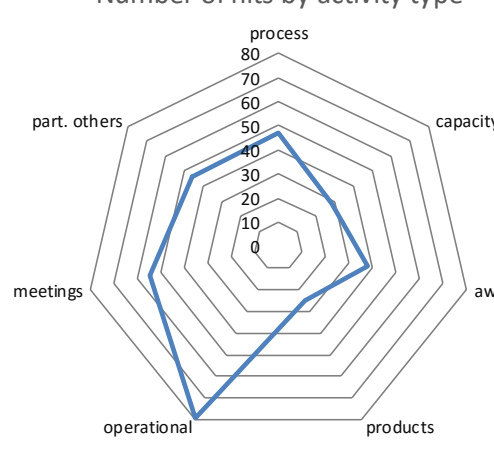
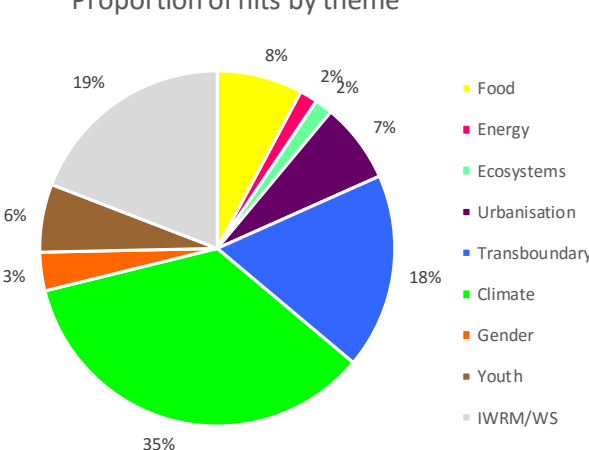
1. Global thematic leadership takes time to set up at regional level and realistic time-frames important
2. High-level events such as HLPW essential for profiling RWPs and visibility.
3. CWPs repositioning essential for GWP strengthening. Accreditation is only part of the process
4. CWPs need dedicated country staff to effectively build capacity
5. Collaboration with REC such as SADC essential for sustainability of RWP

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ³³	2017 Results
I1	No. 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	10M	
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	2	3
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience	1	4
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	1	1
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	5
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP	1	
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies	15	15
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	4
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	4	7
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks	2	
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	3	5
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	30	23
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	3	3
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	2	2
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	30	
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	2	3
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1
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.	500 000	1.9M
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions.		

³³ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan
December 2017

3.1.14 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):	400K											
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le:	Togo			
	Value Added (proxy €):												
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea		
	A Policies	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0		
	B Institutional roles	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0		
	C Management Instruments	10	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0		
	Total	18	0	5	1	6	0	1	0	5	0		
		Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le:	Togo			
2014-to date	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			
	Total	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%)											
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OUTPUTS/ACTIVITIES (Proxy)	2014-to date	<p>Number of hits by activity type</p> 					<p>Proportion of hits by theme</p> 						
INPUTS (Budgets)		WAF	REG	TB	Benin	Burkina F.	Cape Ver.	Cote d'Iv.	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea		
	Budget (€):												
	2014-todate	Guinea-Bi	Liberia	Mali	Mauritani:	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Le:	Togo			
	Budget (€):												

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WAF	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP WA will contribute to the implementation of the regional water Policy of West Africa, the AMCOW Priority Action Programme including support to the implementation of SDGs and Sendai framework for reducing disaster risks 2015-2030. It will therefore undertake some capacity building activities for key stakeholders including local authorities. Transboundary issues will be addressed through the programmes and projects implemented including the Mekrou Project, the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP-WA) and the Regional Dialogue on the Joint Management of Groundwater taking into account climate change in West Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though the collaboration with ECOWAS was not so high in 2017, GWP has contributed in the countries through the initiatives being implemented (SDGs Preparedness facility, NEXUS, Mékrou, IDMP, WACDEP) in to the implementation of the regional water policy and to the SDGs. Some capacity building actions were done or needs identified. The transboundary aspects were taken into account through the Mékrou and WACDEP respectively with the Niger Basin Authority (NBA) and the Volta Basin Authority (VBA). Both initiatives as well as the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP) and the Initiative on Project Preparation on Integrated Flood Management (IFM) in the Volta Basin are contributing to the climate change adaptation.
<p>Highlight 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with major stakeholders in the frame of the Knowledge development and management will be pursued including the continuation of the initiative of special partnership with Media. The regional IWRM bulletin "Running Water" will be revitalized and partners will be encouraged, supported and invited to contribute to the GWP knowledge chain. The results of GWP actions in the region will be documented for dissemination through the GWP TOOLBOX. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fourth edition of the "Water and environment media Award" in collaboration with IUCN and PRCM has been organized with winners invited in Conakry to take part in the marine forum organised by the PRCM. As part of the knowledge product development two issues of Running Water were published as well as a half dozen film on the Mékrou Project implementation, pilot project and scientific activities. Films were developed as part of IDMP knowledge products.
<p>Highlight 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GWP - WA will consolidate the regional network with enhanced support to country water partnerships (CWP). Some of the 13 CWP that will present good prospects will be supported to have functional secretariats so that they can hold the statutory meetings of the different bodies, develop and implement an action plan. Challenges related to self-management of the regional secretariat will be overcome through good control of the financial aspects and greater visibility and credibility for the activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some new partners were registered in GWP partners' data base in many countries. The situation at the level of the CWPs has not moved so much and only those implementing some projects are having functional secretariats. Benin, Mali and the Gambia have raised some funding but only Benin is autonomous now. The self-management of the regional secretariat is now well established and the performances were greeted by the Executive Secretary of GWPO. Letters of congratulations and recognition were addressed to GWP-WA by the department in charge of NGO of the Burkina Faso public administration.
<p>Highlight 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mobilisation of financial resources will be the focus of GWP in the region during 2017 and throughout the 2017-2019 three-year programme period. This is expected to be jointly undertaken with partners such as IUCN-PACO, ECOWAS/WRCC, and AMCOW. Implementing the MOUs signed with these partners, and developing joint proposals to meet challenges such as Food Security, and the Integrated Management of Urban Waters are part of the strategy will be enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This has been given a high priority though efforts have not yet been crowned by any successes to allow the implementation large scale activities in the region. The collaboration between GWP-WA (and the concerned CWPs) with the International Secretariat for Water with Youth organisations, has been successful in applying for Canadian Green Climate fund for a project costing Canadian USD 343,000
CRITICAL ASSESSMENT	
<p>Analysis of planned vs. achieved:</p> <p>The budget limits need to be faced by renewed efforts and new strategies to raise funds. Without an increase in the funding, the level of achievements can hardly be upgraded. As a consequence, the limited staff cannot also face the burden of efforts needed to achieve successfully.</p> <p>Capacity building is needed in fund raising and there is a need to better focus activities on regional and national needs. The project proposals should consider these aspects</p>	

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Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

- Better focus on what can be achieved with available means;
- Have clear fund-raising goals and targets to develop adapted strategies;
- Fund-raising should be a major focus for the new chair and Executive Secretary to better strengthen GWP in the region;
- The regional secretariat should be working closely with CWP's that are accredited and reactive to get things moving before trying to add or drag the still lagging country water partnerships;
- GWP-WA should develop more independent initiatives and try to fund raise to attract partners and not always rely upon other partners to take the lead in initiatives developed by GWP;
- Work more closely and openly with government structures in the countries on initiatives jointly developed where GWP should bring its technical expertise and fundraising abilities to support the countries.
- But also improve the Knowledge development activities mainly at country level


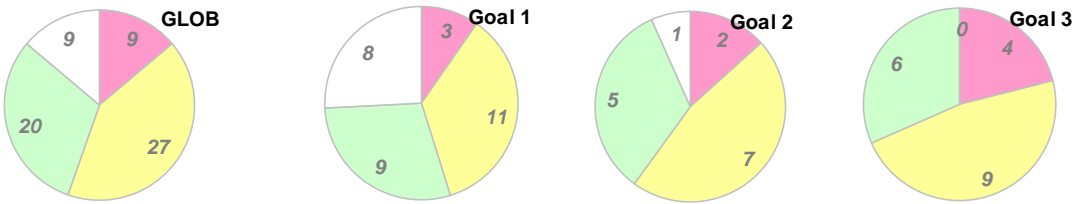
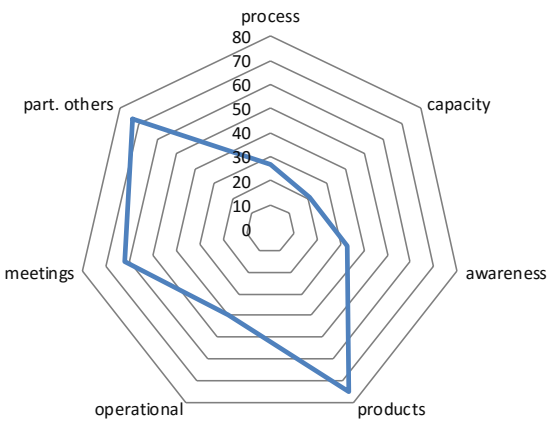
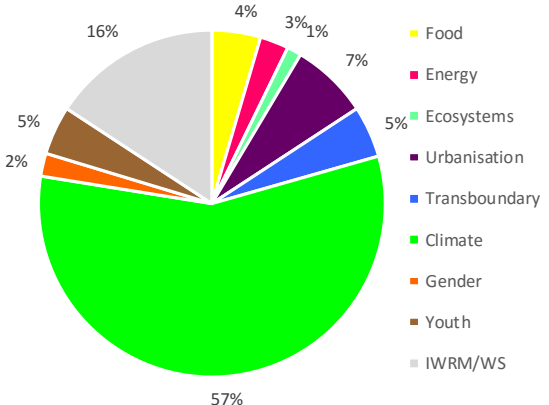
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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 targets ³⁴	2017 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management		
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		5
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management	1	1
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		2
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.	1	1
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		1
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).	35%	
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents		
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	2	3
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	3	4
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		4
OT1.4	No. 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</i>		
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	2	3
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	5	6
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues	1	3
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	2	
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	1000	1 000
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1	56
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth	2	
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up	1	1
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.	10	15
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated	3	20
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated	1	1
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.		1
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.		

³⁴ As included in the GWP 2016 Workplan December 2017

3.2 For GWPO

3.2.1 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):			
OUTCOMES (Water Governance Systems)	Global			
	A Policies	4		
	B Institutional roles	5		
	C Management Instruments	0		
	2014-to date	Total	9	
	A Policies			
B Institutional roles				
C Management Instruments				
Total				
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	Global			
	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			
INPUTS (Budgets)	Proportion of hits by theme			
	2014-to date			
INPUTS (Budgets)	Global			
	2014-to date	INPUTS (Budgets)		
	Budget (€):			
2009-to date	INPUTS (Budgets)			
Budget (€):				

3.2.2 GWPO Secretariat

GWPO	
WORKPLAN 2017 (Highlights)	PROGRESS 2017
<p>Highlight 1: 100 Office of the Executive Secretary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a) Step 2 of the Network Assessment i.e analysis completed of i) the GWPO and GWP Network’s forms and functions and ii) related options for organisational adaptation. b) Step 3 of the Network Assessment i.e proposal for organisational adaptation, including time frame elaborated and submitted to the GWP Steering Committee for decision. 2. A long-term strategy for sustainable financing of GWPO/GWP Network established and communicated within the Network and to key stakeholders. 3. GWP mobilized Multi-stakeholder platforms established as advisory channels between countries and high level political forums and similar high level panels to foster progress on country water security commitments. 	<p>1. The Network Assessment (NA) forms a key element of the Change Agenda, particularly ‘Strengthening the Country Level’. The NA comprises of three steps: (i) the Rapid Analysis of country level (RCLA) needs and GWP capacity, (ii) analysis of GWPO and GWP Network’s forms and functions, and scoping of options for organizational adaptation, and (iii) the organizational adaptation, as appropriate. Whereas the RCLA was concluded and progress reported on in terms of CWPs functional capacity (operational support and MSP capacity), country situation and match between CWP expertise and country needs still needs considerable contextual analysis. Two instruments are used to advance on this analysis: (i) the accreditation process and functional capacity check of CWPs; (ii) the SDG Support Programme at country level. After concertation with the SC, a ‘stand-alone’ analysis of GWPO’s and GWP network’s forms and functions was reconsidered. The analysis is now folded into the TOR of the external evaluation of the GWP Strategy Towards 2020 which is scheduled to be undertaken early 2018. It will inform on the institutional performance till date and scope options to enhance operational effectiveness, including organizational adaptation and accountability frameworks governing GWPO and Network support interactions as well as within the Network structures. Organizational adaptation has been deferred until after the evaluation.</p> <p>2. The PRM Unit in the Office of the ES has elaborated GWP’s first (draft) Partnership for Resource Mobilization Strategy. It describes ways and means to attain sustainable financing and builds on the Fall 2016 Programme and Finance Note to SC. The draft PRM Strategy addresses challenges, developments, options and opportunities with tools for enhanced and differentiated GRF and LRF. The draft PRM Strategy defines the levels of ambition for financing GWP (KPIs for 2017, 2018 and 2019).</p> <p>3. GWP, at the request of the joint UN/Worldbank High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) Secretariat, engaged the Network in 6 regional workshops to analyze, modify, feedback and embrace the Bellagio Principles on Valuing Water. The final HLPW VW report acknowledges this feedback. GWP credibly demonstrated its capacity to convene its partners and shape important global agendas on water security. Furthermore, the GWP Chair, Chair of TEC and ES participated in high level meetings and/or panels of global nature (e.g. UNGA, UNPGA, HELP DRR, Vatican, ADB, WWC, COP 23) as well as in regional high level panels (e.g. Korea, Bangladesh) where the MSP character as an two-way advisory channel was prominently demonstrated.</p>

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<p>Highlight 2: 200 Finance and Administration Unit</p> <p>CWPs - RWPs and GWPO Finance to jointly carry out capacity building activities for selected CWPs, with the aim to increase the internal control for CWPs receiving GWP funds and to specifically prepare CWPs targeted for SDG support. A decrease on number of audit comments by the regional auditors of 50% is targeted. Reviews of RWPs will to some extent be replaced by financial reviews of CWPs. Guidance documents targeted the CWPs specifically are under preparation, audit questionnaires and Financial Guidelines.</p> <p>ERP - Provide, in connection with the ERP system, a smooth introduction of the ERP facilities to GWPO staff, including; electronic approvals, commitment process, claim process, and on line reporting features.</p> <p>Improve efficiency/effectiveness of GWP Finance Introduce on-line reporting module for network reports, provide a suitable platform for finance exchange within the network. Implement recommendations made by Moore Stephens in connection with the EC Pillar Assessment (as appropriate).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational Capacity Assessment done for 49 out of the 56 accredited CWPs. Priority countries have an action plan, jointly set up by Network Officer, RWP, CWP, and GWPO Finance. Small decrease in number of audit comments 2015->2016 audit. Guidance documents for CWPs have been used, Audit Questionnaires, and are to be communicated, Financial Guidelines 2018. ERP system functioning, electronic handling of invoices to be in place by end December 2017. Real time reporting feature for the Secretariat in progress (Q1 2018). Low progress on the on-line reporting module. Market research done and online and on-site demos reviewed (connected to M&E reporting at large). EC Pillar Assessment recommendations partly implemented (15 out of 18 agreed recommendations)
<p>Highlight 3: 300 Communications Unit</p> <p>Position GWP knowledge, incl. ToolBox, as central to applying integrated approaches to implementing SDG#6 (Target 6.5). Ensure that the learning dimension is strengthened in capacity building and inter-regional, peer-to-peer contexts.</p> <p>Online comms and publishing: continue developing the new websites (strategy, roles and responsibilities, content development, RM tools, etc.). Develop and standardise of co-publishing agreements with other organisations, in addition to templates for comms plans, feedback mechanisms, etc.</p> <p>Continue to develop and refine GWP added value, key messages, strategic positioning, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With launch of new website, all K products (including regional) and ToolBox are in one database searchable by various categories. Current K&L consultancy expected to give practical advice on strengthening learning across network. Successful on-time launch of global (incl. ToolBox) and 13 regional websites. Further improvements to functionality being added. More work to be done on strategy, analytics, and KPIs. Lots more work needed by RWPs. Publishing guidelines postponed. Integration of comms in programmes, e.g., youth. Specific docs produced for donors and World Water Week breakfast. Pitch Book in development. Two Op-Eds published explaining GWP positioning.
<p>Highlight 4: 400 Network Operations Unit</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first batch of 16 SDG-PF project documents will be finalised by the start of 2017 with implementation progressing through a combination of globally and locally sourced funding. A resource mobilisation plan will be in place to support the acquisition of funds to finance the projects (short-to medium-term). GWP will also work with UN- 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The SDG_PF is considered key to foster quality of MSPs and align network partners expertise and commitment with country priorities of the agenda 2030. Significant strides have been made in the Design Phase of the SDG-PF. Twelve proposals have now been submitted for review and are at varying stages of development. Three (China,

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<p>Water to support GEMI-related activities at the country level. This support will involve facilitation of the process for testing the methodologies for measuring the indicators for SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6 in the initial pilot countries as well as many of the 50 countries in which the procedure is planned to be rolled out in 2017.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. As in previous years, GWP will continue to successfully design and support initiatives to strengthen CWP and foster GWP Partners engagement in GWP activities 3. Thematic portfolios (climate, TB, urban and nexus) to be further developed with additional funding being raised for programme implementation. In particular funds will be mobilised to initiate the launch of programmes on IUWM (Africa), Integrated Flood Management (Africa & Asia) and Deltas (Asia). In addition, GWP's work on gender and water security will crystallise into a coherent approach with clear direction for addressing the issue at the global level. 	<p>Hungary, and Uganda) have received seed funding and initiated activities; three (Armenia, Ghana, and Honduras) will receive seed funding before the end of 2017; three (Indonesia, Vietnam and Moldova) are developing their final draft; and three (Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Mali) still need work to be finalized.</p> <p>A review structure has been finalized, as have criteria for receiving seed funding. Project proposals undergo a two-part review that consists of a Project Document checklist review, as well as a finance/functionality review to ensure that the CWP has the capacity to receive and manage funds. Projects that pass both reviews receive around 10/20k in seed funding. Part of this funding (2-5k) is designated for the development of a resource mobilization plan, which will lay out a strategy to fund the remaining project budget. Projects that do not receive seed funding or are not ready for review receive further support from GWPO for project development. GWPO has identified potential country candidates for the next round of SDG-PF projects. These countries were identified based on their operational capacity, interest in supporting the SDG process, and connection to mandated institutions involved in the SDGs at country level. A new design phase for this second batch will begin in 2018, which will incorporate the other components of the SDG6-SP, lessons learned from the first group of countries, and will fully harmonize with existing thematic work in-country.</p> <p><u>Global and regional support</u></p> <p>A draft proposal for the SDG6-SP is under development and is currently under review with UNEP-DHI and Cap-Net. The proposal will be pitched to secure funding for individual SDG-PF projects, as well as the corporate support mechanisms of the SDG6-SP initiative. The definition of activities under the global and regional support component is ongoing.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. See above. The processes initiated for Country mapping, accreditation and operational capacity checks. 3. Continuous progress on the climate agenda via WACDEP (see external evaluation), IDMP and APFM. Significant progress on the Youth (YWC initiative) and Gender (high level workshop and action piece) cross cutting issues. Initial efforts on deltas via an exchange between Bangladesh and Myanmar (now delayed in part due to political situation). Mixed results on global fund raising for thematic programmes but a number of promising leads (as end of 2017), particularly on Climate finance.
<p>Highlight 5: 500 Technical Committee</p> <p>Min. 3 knowledge products that address IWRM implementation in era of SDGs, specifically Perspectives Paper on Insurance for DRR, and perspectives Paper on Collaborative modelling and BCA of investment in DRR of major cities and Perspectives Paper on Cost of Inaction and Benefit of Action)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background paper No. 24 on Measuring Transboundary Cooperation to provide guidance on SDG6.5.2 • Perspectives Paper No. 10 on Collaborative Modelling to support decision making process • Background paper No. 25 on Coordinated Governance of land and Water with Gender focus • Perspectives paper No. 11 on insurance

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Establishing competition for best implementation for IWRM. The plan was revised after spring TEC meeting (April 2017) to Designed and ran consultations session for the Heads of State HLP

Institute new modes of working with knowledge partners

- As a multi stakeholder partnership GWP used its conveying power to rapidly bring together stakeholders in various regions to react to the HLPs statements on "valuing water"
- This opened door to a valuable new role GWP can play for other World organizations such as WAPP

Work with knowledge partners from RWPs:

- Collaborative modelling workshop (see report and video) in GWP West Africa
- Support to International Water Law for Africa
- Support to Technical Focus Paper on IWRM in Central America

Work with global knowledge partners outside of water sector:

- Perspectives paper on Insurance (insurance sector)
- Literature Review on Water and Migration (FAO)

Work with global knowledge partners in water sector

- Benefit of Action/Cost of Inaction publication with WMO

CRITICAL ASSESSMENT

Analysis of planned vs. achieved:

A busy year (see above) with both planned and unplanned (e.g. involvement in the valuing water initiative) challenges being met. The SDG support programme was strengthened through the partnership with UN environment and the joint delivery of more than 30 workshops on SDG6.5.1 feeding into the formal UN GEMI reporting process. GWP results framework is now firmly anchored on the overall SDGs framework.

Challenges, lessons learned and recommendations:

The Change Agenda has been firmly mainstreamed into the GWP Work Programme yet the analysis of forms and functions, and scoping of organizational adaptation has been deferred to the 2018 External Evaluation. A careful sequencing matters since the 'fiscal cliff' that GWP may encounter in 2019 and 2020 could have implications on the modus operandi and organizational structure within GWPO, its interactions with the RWP/CWPs, and of the latter with the Network.

The main challenge to successful PRM is that the gestation time to diversifying into new donors and getting incremental buy-in spans beyond the current Strategy period and corresponding Program of Work. It is critical that PRM use the findings of the external evaluation of the current Strategy, and hence the performance of its programmes, to pursue strengthening the case for continued or incremental funding.

The absorption capacities of the RWPs and CWPs to deliver on self-acquired LRF projects and programmes are currently limited and easily reached which may congest their capacities to deliver on GWP co-financed seed projects that seek to engage the Network on enhanced knowledge for policies and practices of improved water security.

Participation of Senior Leadership of GWP in renown international fora may enhance GWP's credibility as a 'go to' MSP or as a 'thought leader' on IWRM, it has yet to fully materialize in incremental funding to GWP or to countries' water security investment programmes.

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Ind. Ref.	Indicator	2017 workplan targets	2017 Results
I1	No. of people benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	5	
I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		
O1	No. of policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O1g	No. of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management		
O2	No. of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience		
O3	No. of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/ regional level influenced.		
O4	No. of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
O5	No. of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> facilitated by GWP		
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).		
O7	Youth: No. of youth organizations involved in partnerships and decision-making bodies		
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the post-2015 development agenda measured by number of acknowledgments in official documents	10	6
OT1.2	No. of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>		
OT1.3	No. of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i>	1	1
OT1.3g	No. of national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks		
OT1.4	No. 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</i>	12	
OT1.5	No. of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.		
OT1.6	No. of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated		
OT1.6g	No. of initiatives/demo projects specifically targeting gender issues		
OT1.7	No. of documents produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions		
OT1.8	No. of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken		
OT2.1	No. of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change <i>and other key issues</i> in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects		45
OT2.1g	No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth		5
OT2.2	No. of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfer initiatives with commitments for step-wise follow up		3
OT2.3	No. of media features on water security for climate change <i>and other key issues</i> . All media including radio, television, print, internet.		94
OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for water security for climate resilience <i>and other key issues</i> developed and disseminated		30
OT2.4g	No. of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated		3
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP.		
OT2.6	No. of joint global/regional activities by GWP, development banks and other multilateral agencies integrating water security with climate <i>and other key issues</i> , leading to demonstrable follow-up actions.		8
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 A – GWP Results Framework

To enable cost-effective use of human and financial resources in delivering *results*³⁵, 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*³⁶ approach to plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on its work. Outcome Mapping inherently recognises that direct attribution of outcomes³⁷ 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*³⁸ 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.

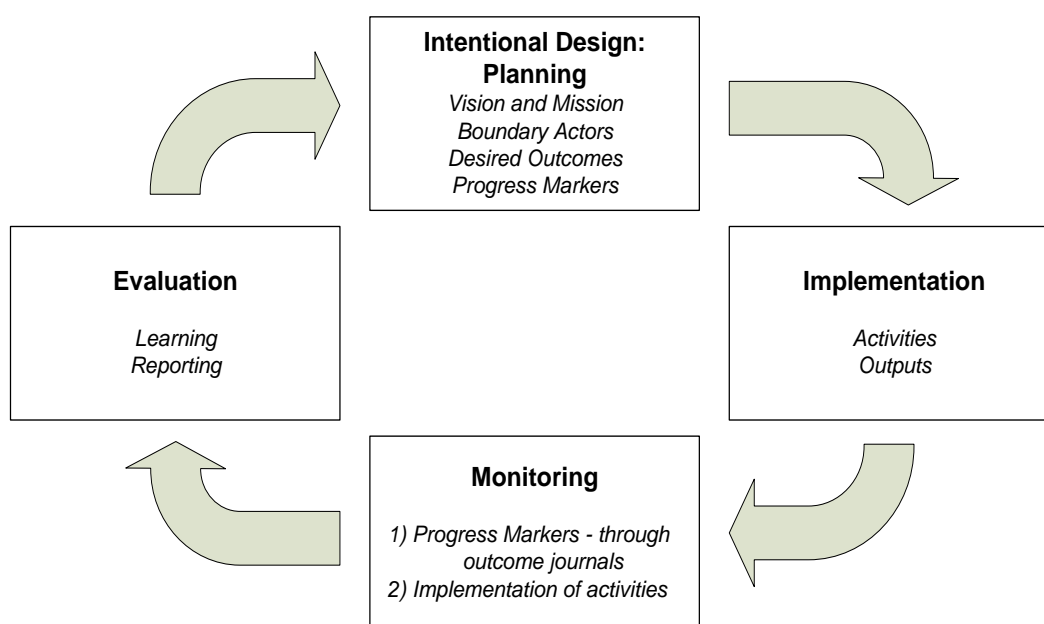


Figure 8: GWP’s Outcome Mapping-based Programme Management Cycle

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

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ IDRC. 2001. Outcome mapping: building learning and reflection into development programs. 120 pp.

³⁷ *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).

³⁸ *boundary actors* are defined as the parties which are to change as a result of GWP’s activities.

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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.

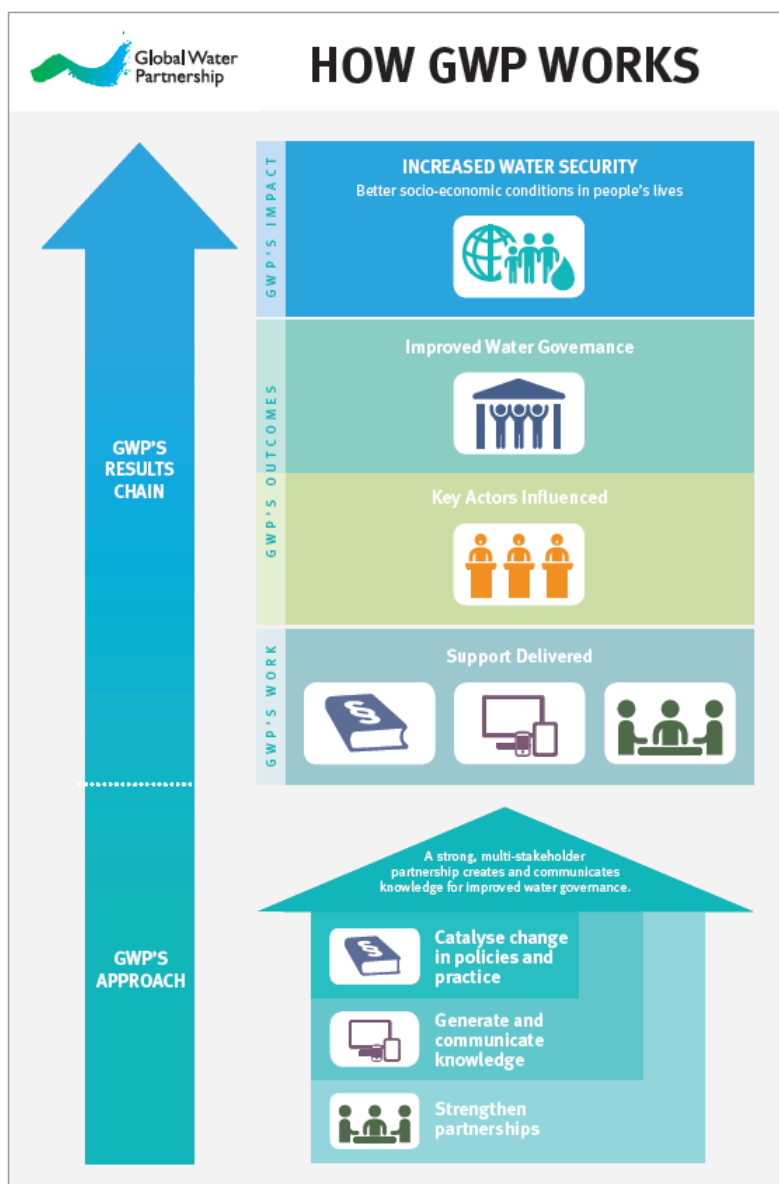


Figure 9: GWP results framework – Strategy 2020

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 transboundary basins)</i> through improved WRM & water services
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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)</i> through improved WRM & water services

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

Outcome indicators followed at GWPO level	
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 <i>and other key issues (food, energy, ecosystems, urbanization and transboundary basins)</i>
O5	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
O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %)
O7	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 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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>

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Output indicators followed at GWPO level	
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
OT2.1g	Number of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant focus on women and youth
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
OT2.4g	Number of publications and knowledge products that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated
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):					
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					
	Cumulative GWP	Total	The data are collected routinely from all monitoring and project reports.			
	A Policies					
B Institutional roles						
C Management Instruments						
Total						
PROGRESS MARKERS (Actors influenced)	2014-to date	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.				
		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)	2014-to date	This section provides a snapshot of activities implemented at the level considered (GWP, Global or Regional). The activities are recorded against:				
		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
EU	European Union

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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
RBOs	River Basin Organisations
RC	Regional Coordinator

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RECs	Regional Economic Communities
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
SDG-PF	SDG Preparedness Facility
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
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> 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.</p>
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): 1. The <i>enabling environment</i> (policies, legal frameworks and financing and incentives) 2. The <i>institutions and required capacity</i> ; and

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Term	Definition
	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)