

NETWORK MEETING 2018

INTEGRATED



Global Water
Partnership



GWP in action

2018 Annual Report

About GWP

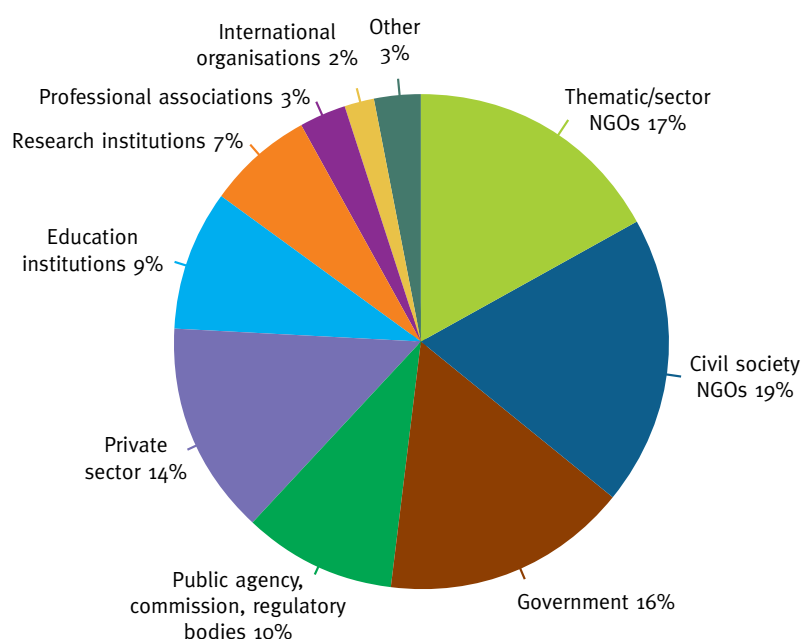
The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising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

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

At the end of 2018, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 65 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,134 Partners located in 183 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	24	105
Central Africa	6	133
Central America	7	208
Central and Eastern Europe	12	183
Central Asia and the Caucasus	9	146
China	1	99
Eastern Africa	10	303
Mediterranean	25	91
South America	10	357
South Asia	7	403
Southeast Asia	10	247
Southern Africa	13	336
West Africa	15	234
Global	33	289
Total 2018	183	3,134

GWP Partners by type



Country Water Partnerships

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

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

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

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

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Welcome to GWP in action 2018

Message from the Chair



Howard Bamsey

As the new GWP Chair at the start of 2019, it gives me pleasure to introduce this Annual Report. It describes GWP's 2018 work in our key priority areas: from climate adaptation, to transboundary cooperation, to action on the water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). All of this contributes to systems change in water governance.

Before joining GWP, I spent many years working on sustainable development issues, particularly climate change. Water is often the first casualty of climate destruction. If we are to respond effectively, we must find ways to truly value water as we take decisions about using it for the many development pathways for which it is critical. Similarly, taking a values perspective to protect us from the horrifying impacts of droughts and floods gets us to investing early in disaster risk reduction – decisions best taken through integrated flood and drought management. The Sustainable Development Goals are a powerful instrument to keep us on track, with their comprehensive view of development. The planet operates as a system; water is one of the parts of that system and we must manage the multiple demands on our limited water resources in the context of that planetary system.

In 2018, we were able to take this message – that water resources are an essential element of virtually every SDG – to the highest levels. In March, the High Level Panel on Water issued *Making Every Drop Count*, a report informed by the GWP-convened 'Valuing Water' consultations, held in five countries during 2017. In July, UN-Water's *SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation* was presented to the UN High-Level Political Forum in New York. This report was informed by 36 GWP country consultations which collected data to inform progress on implementing SDG target 6.5.1 (degree of integrated water resources management implementation). The report made clear that urgent progress is required to meet SDG 6, and that implementing an integrated approach to water resources management is the key to success. (See page 8).

The year ended with another global gathering, where GWP's messages about water and climate received keen attention from country delegations. At the United Nations climate conference (COP24) in Poland, GWP released *Preparing to Adapt: The Untold Story of Water in Climate Change. Our 'wake-up call'*

Key results in 2018

- **46** key water governance outcomes influenced
- **66** national institutions assisted in relation to governance processes
- **11** investment plans and strategies approved
- **74** countries supported in investment planning and access to finance for climate resilience and water security
- Estimated investment of **€280 million** influenced by GWP activities
- Mobilisation of **€7 million** for flood and drought risk reduction in the Volta basin, and **€2.2 million** targeting floods and drought resilience in Central America
- Nearly **40** knowledge products produced
- **17** region-to-region learning exchanges held

was that few countries pay attention to the main factor that will make their development ambitions sustainable: strengthening **water governance** through integrated water management approaches.

I have long been convinced that the key to unlocking finance for water and climate adaptation is good governance. This may seem obvious but, in my experience, good governance is all too often given only lip service in development programmes. GWP activities influenced 46 key water governance outcomes in 2018, while we assisted 66 national institutions in relation to governance processes. The stories behind these numbers are featured in this report, and they point in one direction: multi-stakeholder partnerships help countries deliver on their commitment to the SDG on water – and GWP teams around the world are making a difference by contributing to implementation.

When I was thinking about GWP before joining, people kept saying to me that GWP's outstanding asset is its network of 3,000+ organisations: a network that mobilises a broad range of stakeholders; a network that acts on solving water problems; a network that learns from the knowledge it generates. An asset for GWP? Yes, and for far more: the GWP Network is an asset for the planet.

Howard Bamsey

A word from the Executive Secretary



Monika Weber-Fahr

The Global Water Partnership is one of a kind. We are a network of many others – and an intergovernmental organisation. We advocate for the 'voices of water' and, at the same time, offer effective delivery mechanisms. We shape global debates, and are fervently local. We are united around the cause of integrating water resources management across sectors, stakeholders, and borders, yet

we are diverse in our unique and independent country and regional drivers. We invest in linking global knowledge and local learning, and we draw our purpose from local mobilisation and action. Many in our Network contribute time and talent voluntarily, so we are able to maintain small and agile teams of professionals in regional and country nodes.

As the Network's Executive Secretary – and as the GWP Organisation's Chief Executive Officer – I saw 2018 unfold as a busy year. It was a year for consolidation and preparation. And it was a year during which we laid a strong foundation for our future growth.

We began the year by working with our Financing Partners and regional teams on an external evaluation. The evaluation's conclusions – that GWP is an important and needed player in water resources management that has consistently delivered against and beyond its strategic plan – confirmed our stakeholders' trust in this extraordinary network. The recommendations – that GWP should invest in a focused strategy, strengthen its governance, and further build its operating model – are now informing the work on the new GWP Strategy 2020–2025.

We had to put some cost-cutting measures in place, preparing for a shift towards more programmatic funding. The Network and the global secretariat shouldered the burden jointly, and we saw the shift bring in new opportunities. Our core donors remain committed to supporting the Network's 'backbone' to build strong multi-stakeholder platforms. At the same time, the very same platforms are more effective when able to flex their 'convening muscles' through programmatic activities. I am delighted to report the extraordinary success of our Regional and Country Water Partnerships in fundraising locally for programme activities. Also, our funding situation is stabilising, and we are getting ready for growth.

The Network is strong because it is supported by about 60 professionals who operate out of 13 regional secretariats

continued on page 4 ►

From the Chair of Regional Chairs



Amadou Hama Maiga

As the Chair of Regional Chairs (elected May 2018), I have a duty to make sure the voices of the GWP regions and countries are heard, as well as facilitating collaboration and best practice exchanges among countries and regions. Effective Regional and Country Water Partnerships make for a strong GWP.

Regions and countries contributed tremendously to implementing the current strategy and preparing the next one. For example, the 'Follow the Sun' Network Meeting was successful thanks to a large mobilisation by the Regional and Country Partnerships. Ultimately, whatever happens at the global level will make a difference only when implemented in a regional and country context. That's what makes this annual report so reflective of the GWP Network: its focus on regional and country activities, even if we can show only a small sample of what happens in one year!

What should impress you is just how much GWP and its Partners are acting on implementing SDG 6, particularly by being at the centre of facilitating national processes, from Armenia in the east to Honduras in the west.

Other examples of active regional engagement include the work accomplished by GWP Mediterranean to coordinate stakeholder contributions to the Union for the Mediterranean joint vision for water security to 2030. GWP West Africa supported data collection to inform regional decision-making through a new water observatory. GWP regions in Africa and Asia launched Regional Project Preparation Partnerships for climate-resilient water projects, providing an opportunity for countries to access technical support for water investments from the Green Climate Fund and other donors.

Youth engagement in water issues advanced with the establishment of a new youth network for Central Africa, and large youth awareness events took place in China and Uruguay. Young water professionals participating in the GWP Central and Eastern Europe summer school engaged in dialogue with decision-makers at the United Nations climate meeting in Poland. And the 'Your climate your future' initiative led to increased youth commitment in West Africa.

Community involvement in water resources management was boosted by GWP support in many places. To cite a few, Regional and Country Water Partnerships contributed to mobilising volunteers in China's Shenzhen municipality,

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► *A word from the Executive Secretary, continued*

and the global hub in Stockholm. Having had the privilege to join GWP in May 2018, I feel humbled by and grateful for everyone's ingenuity, leadership, and dedication. Together, we launched several internal initiatives to strengthen the functioning of the Network. We set up our Regional Executive Council as a structure for coordination. And we began working with our Technical Committee on reforms that will eventually allow the Network to draw more fully on the expertise of its members and the global secretariat.

Our Partners are what makes the GWP Network tick. And so when it was time for our Annual Network Meeting in September, we reached out to each and every Partner, inviting them to a virtual two-hour meeting, anchored in their region and time zone. Stringing 14 such meetings together like pearls on a chain, we created a non-stop, 29-hour online conversation about where Partners in nearly 50 countries see current and future water management challenges in their contexts, and what they want to do about it as part of GWP.

Our partners see first-hand where water is managed well, and where it is not. Each one tells us about the urgency to improve water management, in more places, with more energy, and with new and better ideas. This report conveys a sense of what they are already doing, and the potential that can be harnessed to achieve even more.

Monika Weber-Fahr

► *From the Chair of Regional Chairs, continued*

developing sustainable management measures for the Danube and Lower Prut rivers in Central Europe, and stimulating stakeholder input to the new water law in Indonesia.

In all the stories, it is important to remember that people are at the centre of GWP's ambition. Only together can we solve the world's water challenges, and benefit from the solutions.

Amadou Hama Maiga



“We joined to benefit from GWP’s experience in integrated water management, and in policy making for the sustainable use of water at all levels.”

GWP Partner
Department of Rural Engineering, Cameroon

GWP’s ‘Follow the Sun’ Network Meeting 2018



In September, more than 400 GWP Partners in nearly 50 countries took part in a novel online meeting designed to capture Partners' inputs into the development of GWP's new strategy for 2020–2025. By 'following the sun', the event took place through a series of two-hour regional gatherings – with one region handing over to another – which together amounted to a single, unbroken, 29-hour video conference of 15 sessions, all broadcast live on the GWP Facebook page. Partner inputs were also summarised as graphic visuals. According to a GWP Partner in the Mediterranean region, “this type of meeting is a new way to have more frequent exchanges and reach better understanding.” “Distances between regions became minimal, so Partners felt their input mattered and would make a difference,” added a Partner from the Caribbean.

Ready for the future: GWP's governance

Is the GWP Network structure set up to serve the needs of all its stakeholders as it grows and becomes more active at different levels? GWP's governance bodies considered this question throughout 2018.

Fit for the future: reforming governance bodies

GWP's governance structure is tasked with providing a delicate balance: on the one hand, effective decision-making, and on the other, ensuring its core stakeholder groups – Partners, Sponsoring Partners and Financing Partners – can influence the decisions that matter to them. Designed nearly 20 years ago, the governance structure was evaluated twice over the past four years. The most recent evaluation (2018) found "the mandate of GWP's key organs [is] well defined and GWP's governance [is] cost effective". The evaluation also identified weaknesses regarding the clarity of stakeholder representation and overlaps in responsibilities. The GWP Organisation's (GWPO) management team thus analysed and developed proposals for structural alignments of the Steering Committee, the Network Meeting, and the Nomination Committee. Following consultation with the Chairs of Regional GWP Steering Committees in December 2018, proposals will be developed and considered for decision in 2019.

Among the areas reviewed were the role of global governance bodies, operational formats for Regional Secretariats, and expanding engagement with the Sponsoring Partners. Also, the GWP Global Secretariat developed a draft scorecard to clarify its accountabilities.

Robust set-up: the Regional Secretariats

GWP's operational model has been successful in that it allows extraordinarily low-cost and bureaucratically light operations around the world. The Regional Secretariats are typically hosted by partner organisations, allowing GWP regional teams to use the

Evaluation recommendations to improve GWP's governance

An independent evaluation of GWP in 2018 (see page 7), included several specific governance recommendations, including: a) clarify the role of Partners in GWPO's governance and revise the application process; b) strengthen the legitimacy of governance structures, in particular vis-à-vis Partners; c) revise the rules guiding the Nomination Committee; d) clarify the responsibilities of the Secretariat; and e) review arrangements for hosting regional teams.

Governance and roles at GWP

The Global Water Partnership is comprised of two entities, the Global Water Partnership Network and the Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO). At the global level, the Network's governance includes one statutory body – the Network Meeting – and two statutory roles, the Network Chair and the Network Executive Secretary. At the regional level, the Network's governance is built by Regional Water Partnerships, comprising Regional Technical Committees, Country Water Partnerships, and other entities.

Governance of the Organisation includes six roles: the Meeting of the Sponsoring Partners, the Steering Committee, the Chair of the Steering Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Financing Partners Group, and the Organisation's Chief Executive Officer. The statutes also prescribe for GWPO to set up and support a Technical Committee. The purpose of the Organisation is to "advise and support the Network in attaining its objectives, vision, and mission".

hosts' administrative structures. The hosting arrangements, while robust in most cases, also bring challenges – in particular when a Regional Secretariat seeks to grow and operate more independently. In 2018, GWP set up a task force to look at different operational modalities that could complement hosting arrangements. The analyses were presented to the Steering Committee in 2018 and will be further developed in 2019.

A strong coalition: Sponsoring Partners

As an intergovernmental organisation, GWPO's existence is based on a memorandum of understanding signed in 2002 by eight countries and two intergovernmental organisations. These ten Sponsoring Partners are deeply committed to integrated water resources management. A proposal to expand the group of Sponsoring Partners was developed in 2018 to build stronger coalitions in support of integrated approaches, and to better coordinate among partners internationally. The meetings of the Steering Committee and the Sponsoring Partners both reviewed the initial draft ideas and requested the development of specific proposals in 2019.

Learning from results

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

- Activities are implemented and outputs produced with the aim of influencing targeted stakeholders, such as national governments, regional economic development bodies, river basin organisations, and community-based organisations.
- Some of these actors are then instrumental in the development of key water-governance outcomes. A new water policy, a national adaptation plan, a transboundary management agreement, an investment plan or strategy, strengthened legislation, a regional planning framework, and institutional reform are examples of such outcomes.
- The implementation of these water governance outcomes leads to socioeconomic benefits among the target populations through increased investment in appropriate infrastructure, empowerment of vulnerable groups, and more sustainable use of resources.

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

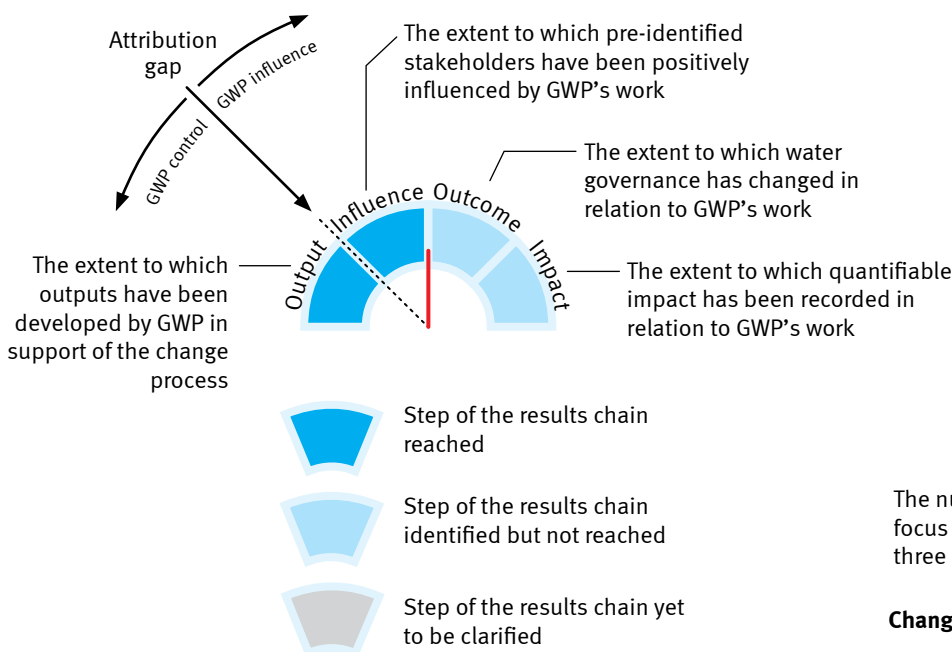
Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice

Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge

Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships.

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

Some of the stories in this report describe initiatives that are at the initial stage of development, where higher-level results have yet to materialise. Others reflect contributions to processes, often supported over a number of years, that can be linked to tangible impact on the ground. The graphics applied to each story (and explained below) indicate the point along the GWP results chain (output → influence → outcome → impact) that had been reached at the end of 2018. The graphics also illustrate how GWP's work was distributed across the three strategic goals in order to achieve the results.



The number of drops shows the relative focus of GWP intervention according to the three strategic goals:

Change process – Goal 1 💧💧💧 (high)
Knowledge – Goal 2 💧 (low)
Partnerships – Goal 3 💧💧 (medium)

Standing strong: an independent evaluation

“Overall, this evaluation concludes that GWP is an important and needed player in water resources management with unique assets and capabilities. GWP has delivered against its strategic plan and far exceeded a majority of its targets.”

Evaluations are particularly helpful in improving understanding of an organisation's relevance and effectiveness. In 2018, GWP's Financing Partners launched an independent evaluation. This was based on a review of key external reports and internal documents, financial analyses, interviews, and field visits to three regions. The evaluation informed the work of scoping the GWP Strategy for 2020–2025.

The evaluation confirmed the need to refocus attention on the operating model, including the role of Regional and Country Water Partnerships. It gave rise to several initiatives to improve the design of the partnership's operational practices and governance (see page 5). The evaluators also looked at GWP's knowledge infrastructure, including the role of the Technical Committee and GWP's IWRM ToolBox. Both are important features of the knowledge architecture through which GWP promotes inter-partner learning through application of an integrated water resources management approach (the subject of many stories in this report).

GWP wishes to thank the Government of the Netherlands for financing the evaluation and for directing the consultant to take a collaborative and learning-oriented approach. GWPO's Secretariat and Steering Committee appreciate the constructive engagement of GWP's Financing Partners throughout the process.

“The organisation has put in place an effective global architecture to monitor funding and results.”

2018 Evaluation of the Global Water Partnership

Swiss Audit

The Swiss Federal Audit Office, Switzerland's supreme audit institution, audited GWP as one of the projects funded by the Swiss Development Cooperation Global Programme on Water, to get a better understanding of the Swiss contribution. The auditors visited GWPO (Stockholm), GWP South America (Montevideo), and GWP Peru (Lima) in September 2018. The debriefing by the Swiss auditors reflected a positive result.

UNDP operational assessment

As part of the process of GWP becoming the host institute for Cap-Net, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) engaged Moore Stephens to perform a micro assessment of GWPO, looking at GWPO's financial and operational policies, systems, internal controls, legal status, governance structure, financial viability, programme management, staffing, accounting policies and procedures, fixed assets and inventory, financial reporting and monitoring, and procurement. Concluding the risk assessment, GWPO was rated as the lowest risk level possible.

Linking outcomes and impact through Impact Stories

Impact Stories record governance changes that lead to demonstrable outcomes – such as new water policies, revised legislation, or transboundary agreements – and the investments and benefits to people's lives and livelihoods that result. GWP records this information to demonstrate progress towards a water secure world through applying an integrated approach to water resources management.

The two new stories documented in 2018 describe:

- Integrated water resources management planning and implementation in Benin
- Curbing unregulated river sand mining in Sri Lanka.

The complete collection of *Impact Stories* can be accessed at: www.gwp.org/en/we-act/change-and-impact/Impact-Stories/.

GWP brings ‘voice for water’ to global agenda

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

United Nations SDG 6 Synthesis Report
2018 on Water and Sanitation



The United Nations Agenda 2030, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has focused attention on the central role of water in achieving sustainable development worldwide. Achieving SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all includes working towards target 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management (IWRM) at all levels. The expectation is that this results in broad global benefits in economic development, job creation, inclusion, health, and peace. Measuring progress through indicator 6.5.1 – the degree of IWRM implementation achieved – aligns directly with GWP’s core mission.

GWP’s SDG 6 Integrated Water Resources Management Programme focuses on three areas: a) strengthening national monitoring and reporting frameworks, including establishing baselines for SDG indicator 6.5.1 and identifying key intervention areas; b) piloting how to help countries formulate integrated water resources management approaches that respond to key national water challenges; and c) initiating dialogue on how GWP can support countries to implement water management and governance solutions so they achieve the Sustainable Development Goals more broadly.

Monitoring and reporting

Over the course of 2017/2018, more than 1,000 participants engaged in 36 national workshops organised by GWP’s Country Water Partnerships. The purpose was to collect data on SDG indicator 6.5.1. The workshops brought together a wide range of stakeholders from the public and private sectors as well as civil

society. Participants worked together to complete the official SDG 6.5.1 questionnaire.

The baseline data collected was included in UN-Water’s synthesis report on water and sanitation, published in 2018 and presented to the UN High-Level Political Forum in New York in July, the platform for follow-up and review of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG 6 was reviewed for the first time. The conclusions of the report, and the associated dialogue, underlined the fact that accelerated progress will be required to meet the water goal, and that implementing integrated water resources management “will be the most comprehensive step that countries make towards achieving SDG 6.”

The UN-Water SDG 6 Integrated Monitoring Initiative identified GWP’s SDG 6 IWRM Programme concept as a key delivery mechanism. In addition to helping develop the global monitoring framework, GWP leveraged the monitoring mechanisms to shape changes at country level in Armenia, Cameroon, Jamaica, and Uganda. GWP coordinated stakeholder input and addressed capacity gaps to advance data-collection and monitoring procedures (see regional stories for more details).

Planning and implementing integrated water resources management

GWP is working with the UN Environment–DHI Partnership and United Nations Development Programme’s Cap-Net on targeted interventions that aim to help countries formulate appropriate



responses to their water management challenges. In 2018, the partners supported four pilot countries (Ghana, Guatemala, Kazakhstan, and Viet Nam) to develop action plans that will address their water governance challenges. The package of support included organising multi-stakeholder workshops to gain input and commitment for action. The process is managed by GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships working with mandated institutions. The knowledge and learning from the four pilots will be transferred to additional countries in 2019.

In Central America, GWP co-organised a regional knowledge-exchange workshop where participants shared lessons on the challenges and opportunities they have come across when monitoring and implementing SDG 6. The event created links among different stakeholder groups with the aim of promoting better integration of the monitoring approach, as well as inclusion of SDG 6 in national development agendas. A regional

workshop in Central Africa was successful in building better understanding of SDG 6 implementation, with particular attention given to transboundary water management.

Ten workshops in Honduras raised awareness of the government's approach to SDG 6 and promoted inclusion of the water goal in local planning documents (see page 24).

“The transformative vision and ambition of Member States to end poverty and hunger everywhere, to combat inequalities within and among countries, to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies, and to protect human rights everywhere, is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. Water is central to achieving this vision and ambition. It is essential for societies’ health and wellbeing, ending hunger, achieving food security, and improving nutrition.”

United Nations SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018
on Water and Sanitation

SDG 6 status reports with contributions from GWP in 2018



SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation

This reviews global progress towards achieving SDG 6, using the latest data available for the 11 SDG 6 global indicators. The publication represents a joint position of the United Nations system.

Progress on Integrated Water Resources Management – Global baseline for SDG 6 indicator 6.5.1

Another part of the series tracking progress towards SDG 6 using the SDG global indicators. Published by UN-Water.



Status Report on the Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Africa: A regional report for SDG indicator 6.5.1 on IWRM implementation

A report based on data submitted by 51 African countries responding to the global survey to establish a baseline for SDG indicator 6.5.1, prepared at the request of the African Ministers' Council on Water.

Africa regional stories

GWP collaborated with WMO to secure funding for early warning systems that will benefit 24 million people living in the Volta Basin.



Akosombo dam, Volta River, Ghana

CENTRAL AFRICA

GWP Central Africa raising the voices of youth

The Central Africa Youth Water and Climate Network (known by its French acronym, RECOJAC) was launched at the end of 2017 and is the only regional association for young water stakeholders. It has representatives from 50 youth organisations in seven countries and is supported by GWP Central Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

GWP Central Africa supported youth network members to participate in several high-level events on water and climate. As a result, RECOJAC was appointed to mobilise Central African youth participation at the next World Water Forum, to be held in Senegal in 2021. GWP also helped build capacity among key network members through a young professionals' programme, which offers internship opportunities for young people working on water and climate issues.

At the Seventh Africa Water Week in Gabon, network members launched an awareness-raising initiative aimed at schools and universities to prepare the next generation of water professionals. In collaboration with other youth networks and organisations, they prepared, advocated for, and successfully presented a declaration for youth, which was included in the formal outcomes of the conference.

In Cameroon, GWP supported the inclusion of youth organisations in the task force working on the national water policy. Their ideas were reflected in the policy document, and they successfully advocated for water resources monitoring and assessment to be prioritised, along with water resources development in agriculture, as a means to create job opportunities for young people in the water sector.



Members of RECOJAC at the Seventh Africa Water Week, October 2018

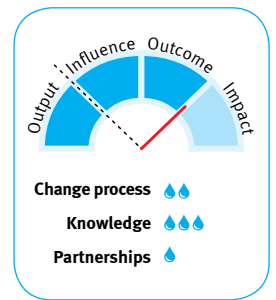


Fluoride campaign, Cameroon

Improving drinking water quality in Cameroon

Clean drinking water is a human right, but more than half a million people living in northern Cameroon suffer from the effects of excess fluoride in their water. While small amounts of fluoride can help protect against dental caries, ingesting excessive quantities harms tooth enamel and can cause bone softening. The condition is especially harmful to children. Since March 2017, GWP Cameroon has been working with the Ministry of Water and Energy and the United Nations Children's Fund to improve drinking water quality in the Mayo Tsanaga watershed, an area

where groundwater is badly contaminated with fluoride. In 2018, after conducting several fact-finding studies, the partners designed and tested an inexpensive household water filter and trained local technicians in the production of 'bone char', the principal material used to remove fluoride from drinking water. The next task (for 2019) is to conduct a gender study on the impacts of fluorosis. Further activities are also planned to raise awareness and train women's groups on the use of household fluoride filtration systems.

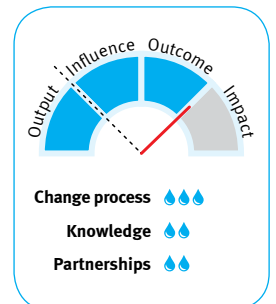


SDG 6 implementation moving forward in Central Africa

Work to support implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals continued in 2018. Under the leadership of the Economic Community of Central African States, GWP Central Africa worked with UNESCO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe to organise a capacity-building and coordination workshop. The event helped with monitoring SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water management. Participants from government, development, academic, and transboundary institutions learned about the monitoring, report-writing, and data-generation processes. According to Ligia Barros, GWP Central Africa Chair (and a water and sanitation expert in the Ministry of Environment, Infrastructures and Natural Resources, Republic of Congo), the event provided an opportunity for countries and transboundary organisations to identify how to speed up efforts to achieve SDG 6.5. Following discussions, they agreed on the need to clarify the mechanisms of approval for country reports and to mobilise financial resources to support the monitoring process. They also highlighted the need to facilitate integrated monitoring of SDG 6 at national level.

GWP's involvement with high-level actors continued with the Cameroon Government designating GWP Cameroon to facilitate the process of integrated monitoring of SDG 6. With the support of a USD 10,000 grant from UN-Water, GWP Central Africa carried out a four-month engagement, which included stakeholder consultation, report writing, and feedback workshops. These activities led to the establishment of a national coordination and monitoring committee for SDG 6.

SDG 6.5.1 monitoring in the Republic of Congo was organised by the United Nations Development Programme, Ministry of Energy and Water, and GWP Republic of Congo. The process brought together 25 water stakeholders from the government, academic, private, financial, and civil society sectors. Water management in the country currently lacks a policy framework that is aligned to integrated water management principles, and the next steps will involve developing a national water policy and integrated water resources management plan.



Cotton farm, Cameroon

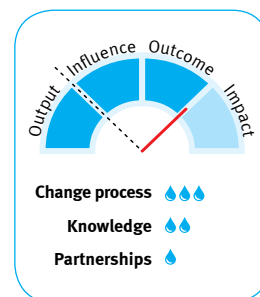


Murchison Falls, Uganda

EASTERN AFRICA

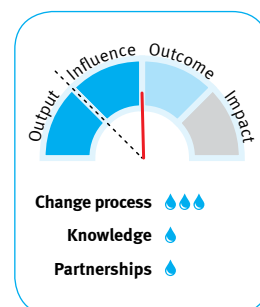
Mobilising financing for climate resilience in Uganda

Uganda is ideally placed to apply for support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to address the vulnerability of its people to the effects of climate change. However, the key institutions that need to be involved struggle with designing the grant application and managing the accreditation process. GWP partnered with the Ministry of Water and Environment, and other key stakeholders, to apply for finance from GCF's readiness and preparedness fund. This will help key institutions learn how to access further funding for climate resilience programmes. The proposal has requested USD 300,000, which will be used to identify needs, supply appropriate training, and build partnerships for information-sharing. The partners submitted the proposal in December 2018, and GWP East Africa expects to be fully involved in the capacity-building activities supported by the grant.



Nationally determined contributions planning in Kenya and Uganda

GWP Eastern Africa continues to support countries in formulating and implementing their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Working with the NDC Partnership and others through workshops and participatory activities, both Kenya and Uganda formulated partnership plans in 2018. These documents outline the priorities and parties responsible for coordinating the resources required for effective NDC implementation.

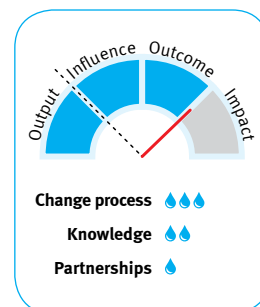


SOUTHERN AFRICA

Integrating agriculture in Zambia's National Adaptation Plan

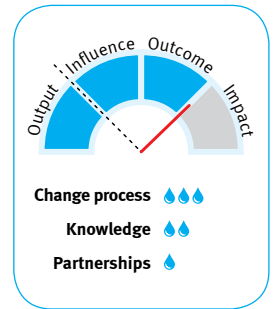
"The impacts of climate change threaten to undermine decades of development gains and future development trajectories in Zambia. With improved systems, we have the opportunity to break free from poverty, invest in long-term productive assets, and build a climate-smart future." So said Mandisha Mashologu, Zambia Country Director for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), speaking at a workshop co-organised by GWP Southern Africa. The event, in May 2018, was convened as part of the UNDP–Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations project aiming to prioritise agriculture in national adaptation plans (NAPs).

Participants worked together to draft a roadmap, with GWP Southern Africa providing technical input on the role of water in development and how to leverage climate finance. This input helped build stronger partnerships among Zambia's ministries of agriculture, environment, planning, and finance, as well as with other stakeholders, for implementing climate adaptation strategies. The roadmap will also contribute to targets within Zambia's NDC.



Harmonising water legislation in Lesotho

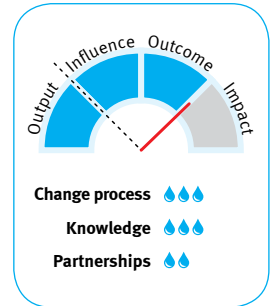
GWP Lesotho worked closely with the Ministry of Water Affairs over 18 months to convene a broad group of stakeholders and conduct a review of the country's water legislation. The review process identified strengths and challenges in existing legislation and pointed to the need to widen the focus, from considering water resources in isolation to including such elements as service delivery. The resulting white paper will harmonise current legal documents and guide future legislation to strengthen national water resources management.



WEST AFRICA

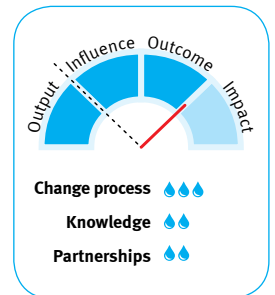
Water observatory for West Africa to improve data

Integrated water resources management across the 15 countries of West Africa will be enhanced by the establishment of a regional water reporting and monitoring system. The initiative, coordinated by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), aims to improve the capacity of water sector actors and promote more sustainable management of the resource. GWP West Africa and the GWP Country Water Partnerships are working with UN Environment to provide support for this initiative. In 2018, this included organising a regional inception workshop, collecting and validating data and information, and facilitating the involvement of representatives from different sectors. The partners also hosted two regional training events. The initiative is funded by the African Development Bank as part of its support to ECOWAS to implement the regional water resources monitoring framework.



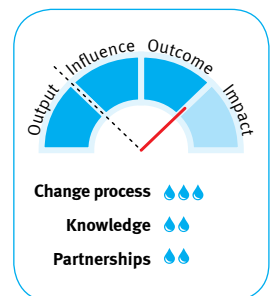
Early warning system to benefit millions living in the Volta Basin

A project covering the six riparian countries of the Volta Basin, developed by GWP West Africa, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Volta Basin Authority, was approved in October 2018 by the Adaptation Fund for financial support worth USD 7.9 million. The project focuses on integrating flood and drought management and early warning systems. It aims to increase the climate resilience of local ecosystems and the 24 million people living in the Volta Basin, and builds on longstanding support from GWP and WMO for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in the area. The funds will be used to develop and adopt coordinated measures to improve existing management plans. They will also help build better early warning capability for flood and drought management at the regional, national, and local levels.



Protecting the Mekrou Basin ecosystem in Benin

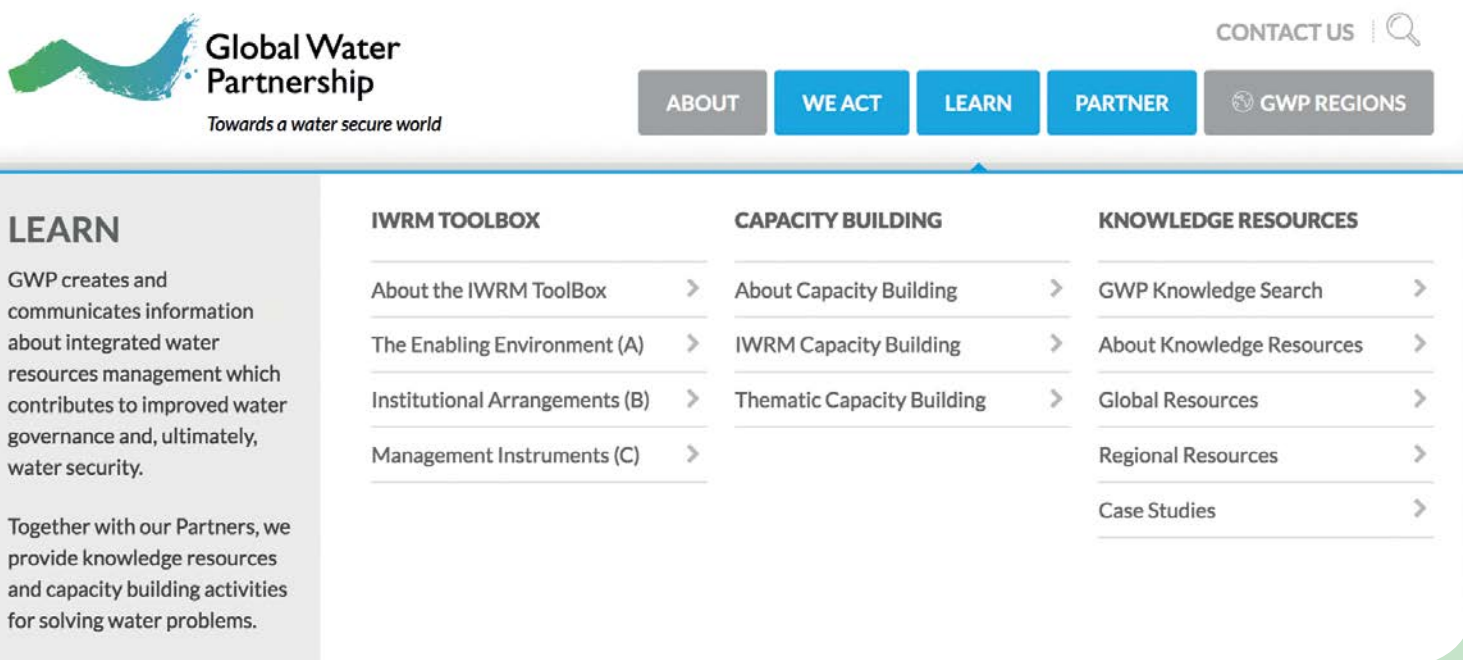
The Mekrou is a tributary of the Niger River and flows through Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger. Transboundary cooperation is critical to sustainable water resources development. GWP has been working with partners since 2014 on various projects, including the European Commission-funded project to ensure sustainable management of the basin's natural resources and support the livelihoods of the people living there. Based on the success of previous work, GWP Benin secured EUR 80,000 from the German Government through Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Benin to reverse the degradation that has affected the Mekrou headwater ecosystems. The project includes replanting forests and establishing fruit trees. The planned activities also aim to raise awareness of the need for sustainable resource management among the next generation through a programme of education in local schools.




“The impacts of climate change threaten to undermine decades of development gains and future development trajectories in Zambia. With improved systems, we have the opportunity to break free from poverty, invest in long-term productive assets, and build a climate-smart future.”

Mandisha Mashologu,
Zambia Country Director, United Nations Development Programme

Water governance change through learning



Global Water Partnership
Towards a water secure world

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LEARN

GWP creates and communicates information about integrated water resources management which contributes to improved water governance and, ultimately, water security.

Together with our Partners, we provide knowledge resources and capacity building activities for solving water problems.

IWRM TOOLBOX	CAPACITY BUILDING	KNOWLEDGE RESOURCES
About the IWRM ToolBox >	About Capacity Building >	GWP Knowledge Search >
The Enabling Environment (A) >	IWRM Capacity Building >	About Knowledge Resources >
Institutional Arrangements (B) >	Thematic Capacity Building >	Global Resources >
Management Instruments (C) >		Regional Resources >
		Case Studies >

GWP's online knowledge and learning portal



Jerome Delli Priscoli, Chair,
GWP Technical Committee

The GWP Technical Committee provides strategic guidance to the Network on a range of knowledge issues. In response to recent evaluations (see page 7), it is moving into closer and fruitful interactions with the Global Secretariat, regions, and countries (see examples below). In addition, the Committee is giving rapid advice on publications that are not exclusively Technical Committee ones, thereby bringing its expertise

to GWP's broader knowledge agenda. The Committee has also been involved in the strategic planning process and regional activities.

The Technical Committee continued its support for training seminars on international and transboundary water law in the regions. Partner organisations have been keen participants in international water law workshops held in Africa, Asia, and Latin America in 2018 (see page 27).

UNDP Cap-Net

The United Nations Development Programme Cap-Net programme is a key partner for GWP in delivering online training in such subjects as urban water management and the Water, Sanitation, and Health (WASH) programme. In 2018, GWP and UNDP Cap-Net jointly reviewed their respective

operational strategies and identified opportunities that a more structured collaboration would bring in effectiveness and efficiency gains. Plans were discussed with Cap-Net partners and GWP regions, and the decision was taken to adopt tighter collaboration that allows space for learning and adjustment. As this report goes to press, UNDP and GWP are signing an agreement that will allow Cap-Net to be hosted by GWPO with the aim to align activities strategically.

Training in shared vision planning

The Technical Committee continued to work with the regions by joining GWP Southeast Asia, the Mekong River Commission, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers in a workshop on shared vision planning for the Mekong River Basin. More than 60 participants learned about collaborative modelling and decision-support tools. Shared vision planning helps in the negotiation of economic, social, and environmental trade-offs between riparian countries, promoting more inclusive water governance and an integrated approach to water resources management, which is particularly useful in transboundary basins. (See also page 30.)

Region-to-region knowledge sharing, co-creation, and learning

A mix of regional and continent-wide events took place in 2018, addressing such topics as the Sustainable Development Goals, accessing climate finance, and transboundary water governance. Meanwhile, participants from different countries shared lessons

on more specific issues relating to youth engagement (Benin, Burkina Faso, and Togo) and Country Water Partnership operations (Burkina Faso and Mali). A pan-African coordination meeting on water and climate took place in Botswana in July, and the annual GWP Regional Days, held in Hungary in May, complemented these events.

In January, Chinese decision-makers and research scientists met with the GWP Technical Committee for a seminar on water sharing. This coincided with work on a national roll-out of water allocation systems in 95 river basins across China. Participants discussed the theory of water allocation and explored case studies from the Yellow and Heihe rivers. As a result of the meeting, the GWP Technical Committee and GWP China agreed to collaborate on raising global awareness and sharing knowledge on water allocation systems in regions where water scarcity is an existing issue, or likely to be in the future.

Creating and curating knowledge

GWP produced nearly 40 publications in 2018, with 70 percent of them produced by regional teams. These products addressed a diverse range of topics, ranging from a strategic framework for WASH and climate resilience, to women in water management in Central America, to water use in the automotive repair industry in Bhutan. GWP also contributed to three publications documenting and analysing baselines for SDG indicator 6.5.1, demonstrating its key position as a global authority on integrated water resources management.

In 2018, GWP did an inventory of its online knowledge products. There are a total of 984 products. Of those, 667 are regional knowledge products with more than 360 in languages other than English.

GWP Technical Committee Publications produced in 2018



Climate insurance and water-related disaster risk management: unlikely partners in promoting development?

GWP Perspectives Paper

There is growing consensus that insurance, risk transfer, and sharing mechanisms play an important role in offsetting the economic impacts of extreme weather events. However, the extent to which such instruments encourage adaptation policy to mitigate future loss and damage, and thus contribute to sustainable development, is less clear. This paper, and its accompanying briefing note, contribute to the emerging discussion from a water perspective, aiming to promote further discourse among the insurance and water sectors.

Assurer la coordination de la gouvernance des terres et de l'eau pour la sécurité alimentaire et l'égalité des genres

TEC Background Paper 24: French translation

Medición de la cooperación en materia de aguas transfronterizas: opciones para la Meta 6.5 de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

TEC Background Paper 23: Spanish translation

Visit https://www.gwp.org/en/learn/KNOWLEDGE_RESOURCES/Knowledge_search/ for access to all GWP knowledge products.



Water stress and human migration: a global, georeferenced review of empirical research

Land and Water Discussion Paper No. 11, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), with support from Oregon State University and GWP.

This paper demonstrates the Technical Committee's expanding role with partners. GWP supported FAO efforts to address the relationships between international migration and water, agriculture, and rural development. The first phase involved a study of the evidence base and evaluated the relationship between water stress and migration, also comparing the geography of existing evidence in regions where future water stress is anticipated.

The companion summary document highlights the main facts, observations, and messages. "It is essential to make sure the interaction between water scarcity and migration does not become one of mutual aggravation," said Olcay Unver, FAO's Deputy Director of Land and Water, during the launch of the report at the World Water Forum in Brasilia in March 2018.

Asia regional stories

“Water problems can be addressed by community efforts, and the river basin parliament provides an excellent model. It can resolve disputes, with everyone’s views being heard and decisions taken democratically.”

Shri Inder Singh Solanki
President, Mashi River
Basin Parliament



A rice plantation in Asia

CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

New information centre for water in Uzbekistan

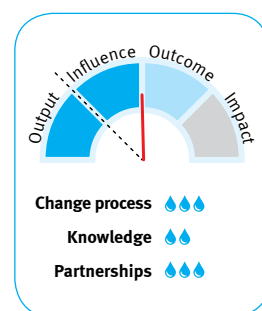
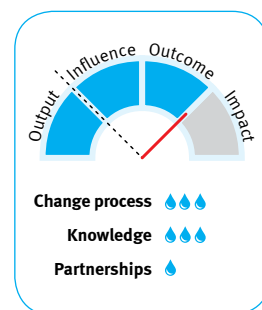
In 2018, Uzbekistan established a dedicated water ministry for the first time (water resources were governed previously by the Ministry of Agriculture). The new ministry is charged with improving water resources management and use, boosting the productivity of irrigated land, modernising water infrastructure, and building capacities.

GWP Uzbekistan has been working with the government on various programmes, including a project to promote a more integrated approach to the management of the Aral Sea. This work has built strong partnerships among water stakeholders in the region and raised awareness of the concept of integrated water resources management. To support the necessary reform, GWP Central Asia and Caucasus recommended that a water information and analysis centre should be established within the new water ministry. The centre opened in 2018 and will help the ministry collect, analyse, and disseminate information; develop water strategy; put forward project proposals to prospective donors; and oversee training and education programmes.

Roadmap to guide legislative reform in Armenia

GWP Armenia worked with several partners to develop a strategy and roadmap for legislative reform towards more participatory, transparent, accountable, and secure water resources management. The initiative is being implemented under the PURE-Water project, funded by the United States Agency for International Development. The aims are to assess the gaps in the regulatory framework that impede participatory water management, gather input from a broad range of stakeholders, and submit a roadmap to the government for approval.

The partners have established a task force to ensure the roadmap adheres to the government’s legal agenda and collates the views of different sectors and interest groups. The members attended several meetings and a final workshop in 2018. The draft roadmap has been presented to the government and is currently being reviewed.

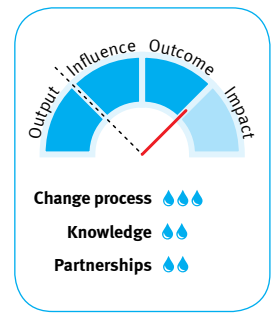


CHINA

Water rate reform in Shanxi Province

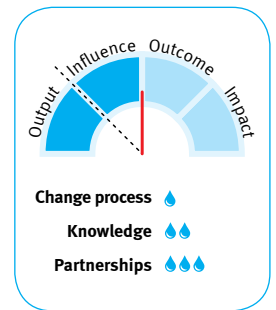
The Chinese Government, with technical input from GWP China, has introduced a water rate pilot programme in several provinces. The aim is to improve water management, prevent wastage and pollution, and transform the usage patterns of high-consuming industries.

The coal industry has a large demand for water and so is an important partner in creating more sustainable management of water resources. In 2018, GWP China convened a team of experts and practitioners from the energy, water, finance, and agriculture sectors, together with academics and researchers, to conduct a survey of the coal mines in Shanxi Province, one of the largest coal producing areas in the country. The team visited 180 sites and set up a comprehensive monitoring system to include data on freshwater consumption, sewage discharge, and water recycling and reuse. The data is available to all stakeholders and has enhanced water-use efficiency and wastewater treatment. Water rates are calculated according to the results, with higher charge bands applied for increased levels of water use.



Mobilising youth in the Shenzhen municipal area

The Shenzhen urban area, which includes Hong Kong and Macau, is home to nearly 450 million people. Located across the Pearl River delta, it encompasses around 160 watercourses. The population is largely young and well educated, and could have a substantial influence on environmental conservation and sustainable water management. In June 2018, coinciding with World Environment Day, GWP China co-organised a meeting to promote volunteer opportunities and inspire public and youth involvement in river management and other environmental protection activities. Following this event, the Shenzhen Municipal Youth League decided to join the GWP Network. Additional awareness campaigns attracted almost 100,000 individuals to commit to urban river management volunteering opportunities. In November, GWP China added to this success by establishing a community training centre, where young people from youth associations, schools, and universities can learn about the sustainable management and development of river systems.



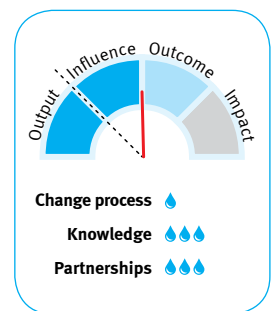
Children's water-saving efforts recognised in Hunan Province

More than 1,000 primary school children gathered at an event organised by GWP Hunan in November, where awards were presented for water-saving innovations. The event was part of a larger initiative involving more than 5,000 teenagers as 'water-saving' reporters. The platform includes stakeholders from government agencies, businesses, and the media, as well as students. It enables members to share stories, ideas, and experiences on the efficient use of natural resources, and helps transform ideas into water-saving innovations, campaigns, and knowledge products.

"Young people have great energy and passion for water saving, protection, and sustainable development," said Professor Dong Sheng, Provincial Coordinator of GWP Hunan and Senior Engineer at Hunan Water Resources Institute. "Their strong sense of water efficiency can influence their peers, schools, teachers, and especially their families."



Children learn about water saving in Hunan, China



GWP around the world: 2018 highlights

CARIBBEAN

105 Partners, 24 countries

- 'Training of trainers' in drought management in Grenada (page 24)

CENTRAL AMERICA

208 Partners, 7 countries

- Implementing SDG 6 in Honduras (page 24)
- Exchanging SDG 6 experiences across the region (page 25)

SOUTH AMERICA

357 Partners, 10 countries

- Youth science fair in Uruguay (page 25)
- Novel solution to water quality issues in Venezuela (page 25)

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

183 Partners, 12 countries

- Youth engage with decision-makers at United Nations climate conference (page 29)
- Shared vision for the Tisza River Basin (page 30)

MEDITERRANEAN

91 Partners, 25 countries

- Union for the Mediterranean launches new regional vision for water security (page 28)
- Lake Ohrid management committee re-established (page 28)

WEST AFRICA

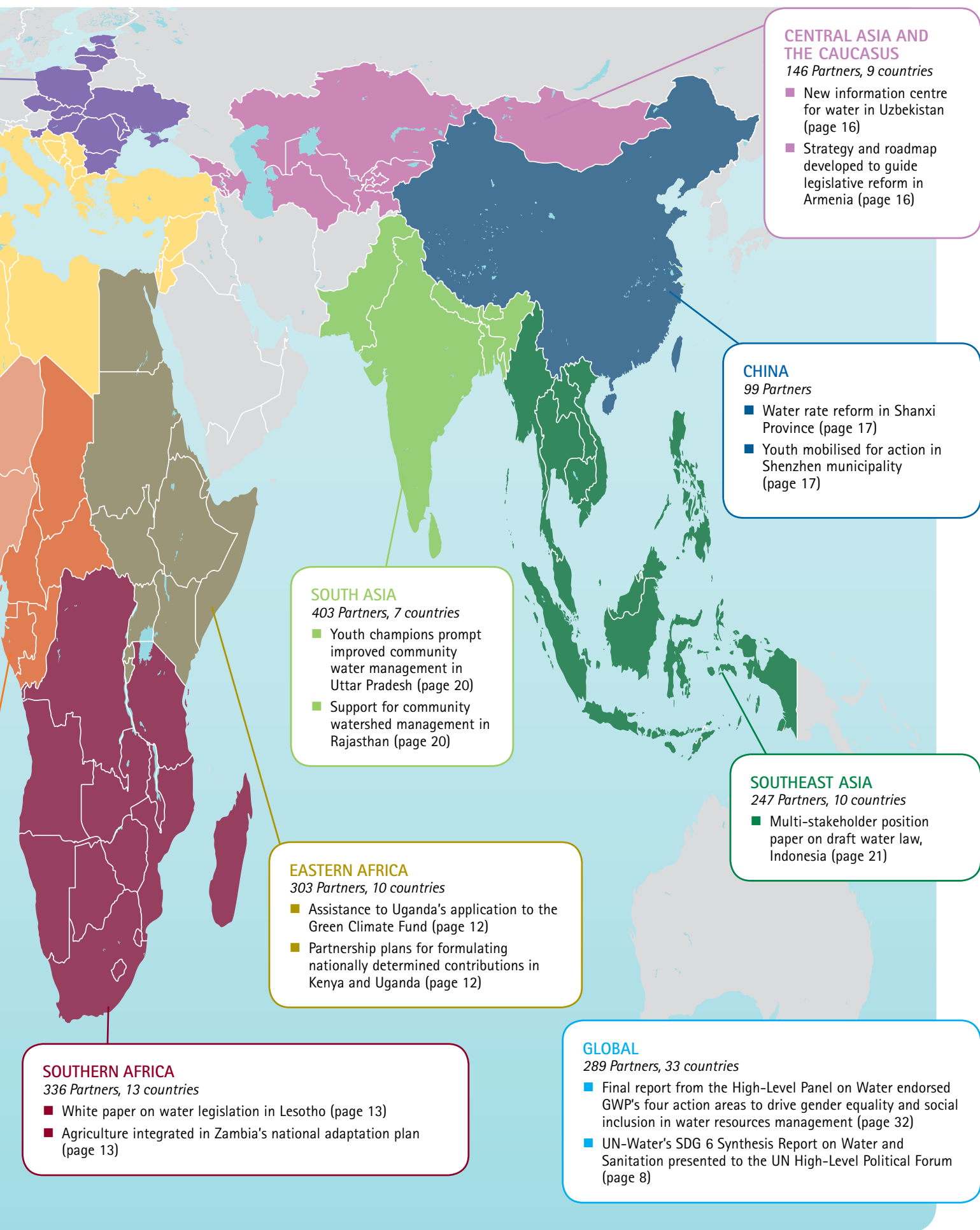
234 Partners, 15 countries

- New regional water reporting and monitoring system (page 13)
- Adaptation Fund resources mobilised for flood and drought management in the Volta Basin (page 13)

CENTRAL AFRICA

133 Partners, 6 countries

- New regional youth network (page 10)
- Regional workshop on monitoring implementation of SDG 6 (page 11)

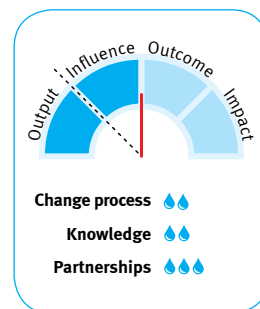


SOUTH ASIA

Broad participatory approach to saving the Hindon River in India

The Hindon River rises in the lower Himalayas and flows over 400 km through Uttar Pradesh to join the Yamuna just outside Delhi. Recent years have seen pollution levels soar, with associated adverse effects on the health of the riparian population. In 2017 and 2018, GWP India collaborated with the Centre for Youth (C4Y) to introduce an integrated strategy aimed at changing local attitudes and behaviours towards keeping the river clean. The initiative targeted five districts and involved nearly 2,000 stakeholders in various awareness activities. These included appointing youth champions, disseminating information among villagers and schools, social media, quizzes, and specific activities for women.

Local stakeholders are now much more aware of the need to value and protect their water resources. They have introduced new water-storage systems and reduced the application of chemical fertilisers. Farmers have suggested introducing a water tax to curb over-use. Women are now more confident to voice their opinions and have developed useful day-to-day water-saving practices. The activities also resulted in heightened awareness of water and climate change issues. The partners have now combined the approach into a full programme, and this will be used to replicate these successes in additional riparian districts.



Community engagement in the Hindon River Basin, Uttar Pradesh, India

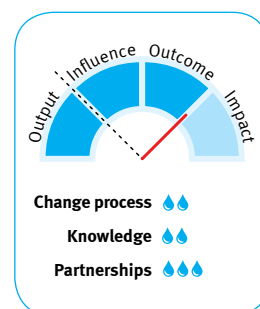


Water education for schoolchildren in the Hindon River Basin

River parliament democracy facilitates participation in India

GWP India, with its partner the Centre for Environment and Development Studies in Jaipur, worked with the Rajasthan Government and communities to introduce a more participatory approach to water resources management in the Mashi River Basin. The various watercourses in the basin have suffered from diminishing flows in recent years due to lack of rainfall and over-abstraction. Some streams only flow for part of the year, affecting livelihoods and creating a risk of conflict between upstream and downstream users. Following an intensive programme of awareness-raising and information dissemination, communities began to build a stakeholder platform from the bottom up, with village committees feeding into a 'river basin parliament'. The structure now works as a two-way vehicle for communication, with local representatives tasked with looking after all river-related issues in their own localities.

"Water problems can be addressed by community efforts, and the river basin parliament provides an excellent model. The parliament can resolve disputes, with everyone's views being heard and decisions taken democratically," said Shri Inder Singh Solanki, president of the Mashi River Basin Parliament. The model will help to build better climate resilience through integrated water resources management and the partners will seek financial support to make it self-sustaining in the future.



Farozaan Area Water Partnership addresses urban water challenges in Pakistan

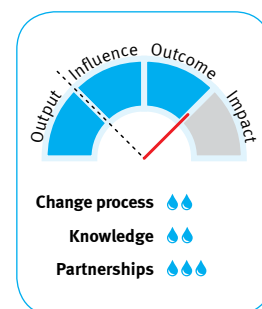
With a population of 20 million, Karachi is rapidly becoming one of the world's largest cities. Its growth has led to severe urban water management problems. Even though clean water is a human right, many people receive it to their homes infrequently and have to rely on expensive tanker deliveries. Furthermore, pollution and inadequate wastewater treatment are adversely affecting the health of the city's inhabitants and the environment.

Karachi already hosts two area water partnerships, but these do not cover the entire city. To ensure equitable and sustainable water resources management across a wider area, an environmental group decided to establish a new platform for stakeholder involvement. They launched the Farozaan Area Water Partnership in March 2018 at an event attended by more than 40 people, including local representatives, academics, agricultural advisers, farmers, and the media. The partnership aims to provide a platform where civil society actors can discuss Karachi's water challenges and suggest appropriate solutions. The new partnership is supported by GWP Pakistan, with additional funds raised locally.

In May, members of the Farozaan and other area partnerships participated in a meeting organised by GWP Pakistan, where stakeholders presented their ideas on the way forward for Karachi's water management. This event resulted in a list of priority actions. A separate event was held for the media in December, since media actors are vital to raising awareness and gathering support for action, especially among civil society.



Members of the Farozaan Area Water Partnership, Pakistan



SOUTHEAST ASIA

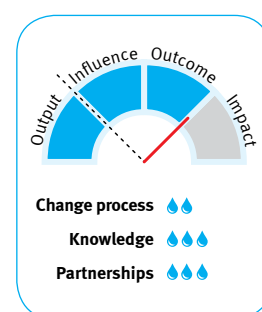
Stakeholder input improves new water law in Indonesia

Following a series of meetings and workshops, GWP Southeast Asia and partners (including GWP Indonesia; the United Nations Children's Fund; Centre for Regulation, Policy, and Governance; and the Water and Sanitation Network) submitted a multi-stakeholder position paper to the Indonesian government on the inclusion of water and sanitation in the new water law.

The paper highlights the fact that community-based water and sanitation policy and programming is essential to meet the goals of universal access. It suggests several revisions to the draft law, which currently focuses mainly on commercialisation of water, taking little account of the need for community participation in designing water supply and sanitation systems. The paper outlines the need to:

- incorporate a community-based approach to the management of water and sanitation as part of the government's service delivery;
- ensure sanitation services for all as a human right; and
- provide a safe drinking water supply that does not rely on bottled water.

Government officials charged with developing the water law welcomed the paper, since it provided the stakeholder input that was previously lacking. It helped the decision-makers understand a wide range of stakeholder perspectives and prioritise the major issues. After receiving the paper, technical experts from the Indonesian parliament asked GWP Southeast Asia to produce additional outputs covering such topics as water-related hazards and water for economic development.



Bringing together the water and climate communities

GWP is becoming a key actor linking multilateral financing facilities with relevant implementation partners.



Arid land around a lake

The Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and 2030 Agenda have all focused global attention on the urgent need to manage water resources in the face of future climate unpredictability. GWP's Water, Climate, and Development Programme works towards this goal by supporting the development of national adaptation plans (NAPs), the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDC), and applications for resources from multilateral climate finance mechanisms. The work includes a suite of projects and relies on strong partnerships, such as with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations agencies, as well as alliances with governments, development banks, and climate finance institutions both regionally and globally.

Accessing multilateral climate finance

By adopting a partnership approach, GWP has been successful in helping countries and river basin organisations mobilise almost EUR 30 million from climate finance facilities, providing support for investment plans worth more than EUR 1 billion. In 2018, GWP linked financing facilities with relevant implementation partners. The Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa water support project is one example (see page 26).

Many national water bodies struggle when developing proposals to explain and link action on water-relevant infrastructure, and water governance and institutions in the context of adapting to climatic change. Challenges include design, structuring the finance, and coordinating cross-sectoral input. This is where GWP comes in. In 2018, GWP partnered with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and WMO to organise a

workshop on preparing climate-resilient water projects for GCF funding in Africa. The workshop included representatives from GCF Nationally Designated Authorities, country-nominated GCF focal staff, GCF Direct Access Entities, decision-makers from water ministries, and GWP Regional and Country Water Partnership members. The goal was to build capacity and foster institutional coordination within countries with a view to improving access to and use of GCF resources to build water-related climate resilience. The participants learned about GCF investment criteria and exchanged knowledge on previous successful funding applications.

GWP organised a similar workshop with the Asian Development Bank, also with technical input from GCF and WMO. The two workshops involved 180 actors from 36 countries, and participants expressed a desire to continue collaborating to support one another as they advance their project ideas. New GWP partnership initiatives in Africa and Asia will respond to the request to provide a resource for continued technical assistance. Similar work is under preparation for Central America and South America, as well as the Caribbean and the Mediterranean.

GWP provided support to Mauritania to develop a proposal to GCF through the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, which was preparing a concept note for a water adaptation project in the east of the country. In Zambia, GWP supported the development of a water-sector NAP and cross-sector NAP (see page 12), and in Uganda helped stakeholders prepare a concept note on building capacity to access climate finance (see page 12).

Preparing for flood and drought

Working with WMO, GWP shares knowledge and provides support to vulnerable countries through its flood and drought management programmes. Taking a 'helpdesk' approach, the programmes mobilise know-how and experience by engaging more than 60 partner organisations. Providing information and support on handling extreme climate events, the helpdesks dealt with more than 100 requests in 2018.

At the global level, GWP has been involved in incorporating the topic of water management into the disaster risk reduction debate. This included organising a session at the Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and subsequent support to the United Nations High-Level Experts and Leaders' Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP Panel). The Panel formulated a set of draft principles on investment and financing for water-related disaster risk reduction, and GWP organised a series of stakeholder workshops to gather input on the principles and develop an implementation plan. Consultations were held in Romania, Sri Lanka, and Zambia in 2018. Further workshops are planned in Uruguay and Viet Nam for 2019, with a Special Thematic Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Water and Disasters scheduled for June 2019.

The Adaptation Fund helps developing countries build climate resilience. The Fund approved several GWP-supported proposals in 2018. These included USD 7.9 million for flood and drought management in response to a proposal developed by the GWP-WMO flood programme, GWP West Africa, and the Volta Basin Initiative (see page 13). Supported by GWP, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory developed an application for USD 13 million for strengthening the drought resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. The concept note was approved and the project document will be submitted in 2019. The implementation of a GWP Eastern Africa-supported climate resilience project in Uganda, aiming to enhance the resilience of communities to climate change through catchment-based integrated

management of water and related resources, started in 2018 with funding approved by the Adaptation Fund in 2017.

Another proposal worth EUR 2.2 million was accepted in 2018 by the European Union EUROCLIMA+ funding mechanism. Developed by the Central American Commission for Environment and Development and national ministries with GWP Central America support, the project aims to reduce vulnerability to drought in Central America.

United Nations climate change conference

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 24th Conference of the Parties (COP24) took place in Poland in December 2018. At the meeting, GWP released new insights about the close connection between water and climate based on an analysis of water-related NDCs. The report looked at the progress made by countries towards robust water management, as per SDG 6.5.1 (see box). A joint World Water Council–GWP report: *Water Infrastructure for Climate Adaptation: The opportunity to scale up funding and financing* addressed the urgency of investing in water infrastructure in the face of climate change.

In addition, GWP hosted young water professionals from 11 countries in Central and Eastern Europe, who are part of the GWP Central and Eastern Europe Summer School Alumni Network, to advocate for youth involvement in decision-making around water management and governance (see page 29). GWP and the Government of Sri Lanka organised a side event on the country's initiatives to adapt water resources management strategies to climate change. GWP also contributed to a UN-Water event entitled 'The role of water in achieving climate neutrality'. This explored mitigation opportunities and challenges and the potential for water management to contribute to decarbonisation.

GWP was involved in more than 20 events and, in addition to its global delegation, was represented by GWP regions from the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, Mediterranean, and West Africa.

Preparing to Adapt: The untold story of water in climate change

Released at COP24, this report is based on an analysis of 80 NDCs and the performance of the related countries in terms of maturity of integrated water resources management. The report shows that while many countries highlight the need to climate-proof water supply and build resilient infrastructure, few pay attention to the main factor that will make their SDG ambitions sustainable: strengthening water governance through integrated water management. The launch event, hosted by the NDC Partnership, featured speakers from Mauritania, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, who were joined by the Director of External Affairs of the Green Climate Fund and the Minister of Environment of Morocco, who is the Co-chair of the NDC Partnership. The conclusions of the report were echoed by the participants, highlighting the urgency for the climate and water agendas to be connected, and the role of multi-stakeholder dialogue in making this happen.



Latin America and the Caribbean regional stories

The workshops in Honduras, as in other places, raised awareness on SDG 6 and identified opportunities to coordinate action among different sectors.

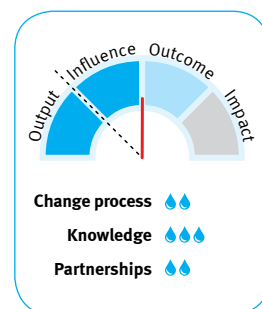


GWP SDG 6 knowledge exchange event in Central America

CARIBBEAN

Developing a drought management policy and plan in Grenada

Unpredictable rainfall is one important impact of climate change in the Caribbean, with more frequent dry periods potentially having a marked effect on water availability. But drought risk is a relatively new concept, with knowledge on its management and mitigation in its infancy. To improve understanding of drought risk management, GWP Caribbean partnered with Caribbean WaterNet (part of UNDP Cap-Net) to host a national 'training of trainers' event in Grenada. The workshop highlighted that the most important and immediate action in drought mitigation is to improve the management of water resources. Sessions were based around the UNDP Cap-Net training manual *Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM*, and covered drought identification and analysis as well as strategies for incorporating drought risk management in water resources management plans. As a result of the training, participants agreed to contribute to the development of a national drought policy and plan, and sector-specific plans for Grenada. Based on this success, GWP Caribbean will replicate the workshop in at least two additional Caribbean islands in 2019.

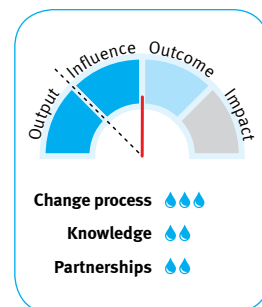


CENTRAL AMERICA

Implementing SDG 6 in Honduras

In May 2018, seven regions of Honduras hosted a total of ten workshops involving 370 water stakeholders. The participants learned about the government's national Sustainable Development Goal agenda, which prioritises 11 SDGs including SDG 6. The workshops reviewed the national challenges in water management. The resulting recommendations included the need to strengthen institutions within the water sector, revise the legal and regulatory framework for water resources – including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) – and strengthen monitoring systems for SDG 6, particularly by establishing a national water information system.

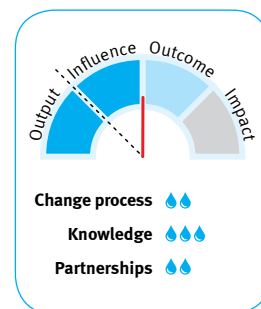
The participants engaged in thematic groups to work out how the different sectors can contribute to implementation of the water goal, and to identify opportunities for collaboration. Two workshops involved stakeholders from the donor community and the private sector, with representatives from the beverage and agro industries.



Learning from SDG 6 experiences across the region

Accelerated action is required if Central American countries are to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. This was the key message of a regional workshop held in September in San Salvador, organised by GWP Central America, the Central American Commission of Environment and Development, and the El Salvador Government. Participants included national ministries of environment, planning, water and sanitation, and other key government entities charged with SDG 6 implementation. They shared experiences on how they have incorporated the 2030 Agenda into national planning mechanisms, an initial step for promoting implementation of SDG 6 at country level. They also learned about integrated monitoring mechanisms through the participation of UN-Water and its partners.

Key outputs included highlighting the absence of water laws at country level, the lack of coordination in planning and monitoring instruments, the need for stakeholder participation to accelerate SDG 6 implementation, and the difficulty of prioritising water in national budgeting. This information will help GWP Central America to identify the next steps, including which countries should be prioritised.

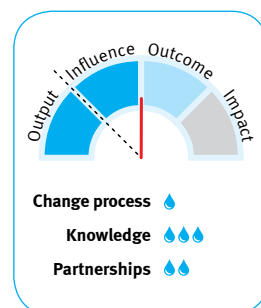


SOUTH AMERICA

GWP Uruguay sponsors water prize at National Science Fair

Agriculture in Uruguay is highly dependent on irrigation, so efficient water management is essential to the country's development and economic growth. GWP Uruguay helped to put integrated water resources management at the forefront of Uruguayan children's education by sponsoring the water prize at the 2018 National Science Fair. This is a prestigious youth event, now in its 37th year. Each year, more than 35,000 children are involved in designing science projects for the fair; these are first judged at local level. The best teams are then invited to the national event. In 2018, a GWP-appointed panel of experts evaluated the water-related projects and selected the winners. The prize was a range of educational and laboratory supplies. GWP also provides a science kit for schools. This can be used as part of chemistry lessons in which students learn how to measure water quality in their local streams and rivers.

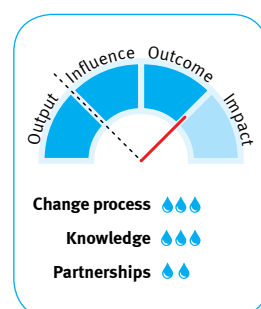
The National Science Fair water prize is particularly worthwhile since it inspires a sense of shared ownership of water resources among the youth, who are the water users and managers of the future. Engaging in their projects opens their eyes to new scientific thinking and possibilities. "The children discover a lot of things they have never seen," said Gustavo Riestra, Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The Director, who was the principal organiser of the science fair, said he was highly impressed by the children's commitment to continue working on their projects in the future, thereby influencing attitudes and behaviours in their own communities.



GWP Venezuela develops innovative solution to water quality

Since 2012, Venezuela has experienced a severe water crisis associated with longstanding drought. Many people receive water to their homes only once or twice per week. Consequently, they use water sparingly, seldom wash their food before eating, and have to store water, often in unhygienic conditions. The situation has led to high rates of diarrhoea, gastrointestinal disease, and amoebic dysentery.

Working with academic and government partners, GWP Venezuela developed a simple household test kit to measure water quality, and an accompanying short training session. In addition to giving the health message, the training raises awareness of the need to use water wisely. In 2018, the team added a low-cost solution to water purification using moringa seeds. *Moringa oleifera* is grown widely in the tropics for medicinal use. The crushed seeds can be used to purify water, reducing its bacterial concentration and making it safe to drink. Using moringa is an appropriate solution since conventional treatments, such as chlorine, are often unavailable. The test kit, purification system, training, and dissemination strategy received an award at the CityLab Congress in Colombia, an event promoting sustainable cities. It was also recognised by Spain's Corresponsables prize. The team has now secured funding from the British Embassy, which will allow further dissemination.



Transboundary water management for cooperation and peace

Adopting a collaborative approach to transboundary water resources is an important part of implementing integrated water resources management, contributing to cooperation and peace.



Panorama of Bojana River and bridge in Montenegro.

GWP's transboundary work aims to contribute to development and peace through four key components: a) facilitating regional dialogues; b) building mechanisms for cooperation in managing shared water resources; c) monitoring progress on SDG target 6.5; and d) building capacity on transboundary governance and sharing knowledge. GWP facilitated numerous events around the world in 2018 in support of these activities; this feature highlights a few key examples.

Regional dialogue focuses on nexus solutions in the Mediterranean

GWP's aim in facilitating regional dialogues is to bring stakeholders together to focus on solutions to transboundary water issues. This helps participants to identify entry points for cooperation and the supporting policy and technical instruments required. Experience has shown that such dialogues can guide the gradual process towards establishing joint management of water within specific river basins.

GWP Mediterranean has successfully adopted a 'stepwise' approach to building collaboration. In November 2018, the region worked with partners – including the Global Environment Facility and the Union for the Mediterranean – to organise a roundtable meeting on the water–energy–food–ecosystems nexus. Gathering more than 70 high-level stakeholders from the Middle East and

North Africa, as well as the Mediterranean region, the event focused on building nexus considerations into national and transboundary water resources management planning. The event highlighted potential trade-offs and synergies by sharing lessons and experiences on policy frameworks, institutional coordination, and financing options. Participants explored how to enhance coordination while also integrating gender, youth, and employment objectives.

Investing in water infrastructure for Africa

In 2012, African heads of states adopted the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), a programme of the African Union implemented by the planning and coordination agency of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). The PIDA Priority Action Plan comprises 51 cross-border programmes covering the transport, energy, transboundary water resources management, and information technology sectors.

In 2017, NEPAD and the African Ministers' Council on Water commissioned a review of the implementation of transboundary water projects under PIDA, which revealed poor progress by water projects compared with other PIDA initiatives. To move things forward, NEPAD requested support from GWP to set up 'PIDA Water' as part of the programme's second phase (2019–2024). PIDA Water comprises a portfolio of transboundary water and

hydropower projects. It is expected to accelerate the preparation and financing of transboundary water projects and foster a water–food–energy nexus approach in the development of hydropower by leveraging USD 10 billion in investments by 2025. GWP support to PIDA will be provided within the framework of the Africa Water Investment Programme, which the High-Level Panel on Water 'Valuing Water' initiative identified as a vehicle to implement its findings.

Building transboundary collaboration in South America

Coordination of water resources management is particularly important in South America, where many countries have shared waters. According to GWP Regional Coordinator, Alejandra Mujica, "Cooperation is not only essential for effective and equitable water management, but also for sustainable development, regional integration, and peace."

GWP South America supported greater collaboration in the management of transboundary water resources through three key regional events in 2018. A course on international water law focused on underground water resources; a seminar updated participants on implementation of SDG 6 in the region; and a workshop brought stakeholders from different sectors together to discuss these two topics.

In addition, the GWP South America Regional Chair and Regional Coordinator were invited by the Peruvian Ministry of External Affairs to attend an international symposium on transboundary waters, held in Peru in November. At the symposium, participants agreed to build a collaborative framework to improve understanding of transboundary water management. This will include forming a technical commission with experts drawn from each country who will be charged with building capacities, resolving differences, and establishing mutual understanding. The initiative will take advantage of renewed global attention on water, particularly within United Nations agencies, to secure the necessary financial resources.

Progress on SDG target 6.5 in Central Africa

SDG indicator 6.5.2 focuses specifically on the proportion of a transboundary basin area having an operational arrangement for water cooperation. In 2018, countries completed their baseline reporting on this indicator. GWP Central Africa worked with the Economic Community of Central African States and other partners to convene a workshop aiming to improve understanding of the SDG 6 framework, with particular focus on SDG indicator 6.5.2 (see page 11).

Water governance training and knowledge exchange

GWP has a well-established capacity-building programme, developed in collaboration with a wide range of global, regional, and national partners and targeted at practitioners and legislators

involved in transboundary water management. The programme focuses on key subjects of international water governance, including international water law. In 2018, training workshops and an online course took place on water governance, international water law, and multi-stakeholder processes. These were targeted at government institutions that have responsibilities for management of shared waters, and non-governmental stakeholders actively engaged in transboundary water governance. Workshops were held in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, providing useful opportunities for the exchange of knowledge and ideas among a wide range of practitioners.

Facilitating cooperation in the Lancang-Mekong River, China and Southeast Asia

In 2018, GWP facilitated a workshop organized by the Lancang-Mekong Water Resources Cooperation Centre, setting in motion steps among six riparian countries toward potential cooperation in the areas of 1) natural disaster management, including climate change 2) the water-energy-food nexus, including sustainable fisheries and food security 3) a basin development strategy and plan and 4) sustainable infrastructure and dam safety.

Contributing to the global transboundary water agenda

GWP sent a delegation to the 8th Meeting of Parties of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes. GWP Executive Secretary Monika Weber-Fahr facilitated a high level session on transboundary water cooperation and water allocation. Partners of the GWP network contributed to a wide range of discussions and side events.

GWP was also well represented at the 9th IW Learn Conference, a community of practitioners on transboundary water projects, where the GWP Executive Secretary spoke at the opening session. GWP co-organized a 'clinic' session where a wide range of thematic topics were discussed with hands-on experiences and discussion among participants and experts in the field.

"Our expectation [is to] develop our network on transboundary water management in the Middle East."

GWP Partner
Arava Institute for Environmental Studies, Israel

Mediterranean and Central/Eastern Europe regional stories

“I learned how to create connections with professionals and politicians, and about the kind of diplomacy you need when you approach a decision-maker.”

Catalin Cimpianu
Attended COP24 as part of the 'Youth Voices – Policy Choices' initiative



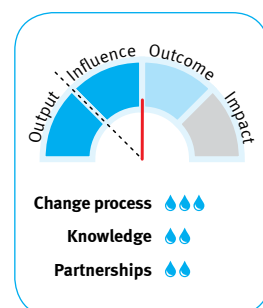
Lake Ohrid, Albania and North Macedonia

MEDITERRANEAN

Defining country-level priorities for the Mediterranean

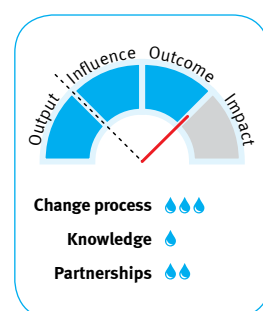
The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) brings together the 28 European Union Member States and 15 countries from the southern and eastern shores of the Mediterranean. In 2017, the UfM Water Agenda established a joint vision for water security in the Mediterranean region to 2030, providing a new impetus for regional and country action towards more integrated water resources management.

In 2018, GWP Mediterranean provided technical expertise and organisational support for drafting a work programme based on the UfM Water Agenda focus areas and financial strategy. The work included defining country-level priorities and linking capacities with financial resources. GWP also assisted with the themes of water and sanitation, and climate change adaptation. These activities were supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) Med Water Matchmaker Project and a UfM technical assistance project.



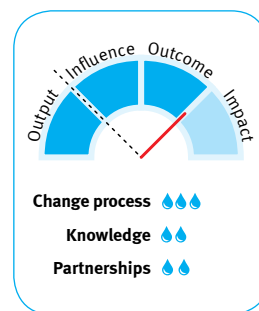
Transboundary collaboration renewed in the Lake Ohrid watershed

Lake Ohrid sits on the border between Albania and the Republic of North Macedonia, so transboundary cooperation is essential to protect the watershed and manage its development. The two countries signed an agreement in 2005 establishing the Lake Ohrid Bilateral Committee; however, this has been inactive for many years. In 2018, GWP Mediterranean facilitated a meeting between representatives of the two countries with the aim of re-establishing the committee as a mechanism for dialogue and coordinated action. The meeting resulted in an agreement between the mayors of the lakeside municipalities of Pogradec in Albania and Ohrid in North Macedonia to re-instate the Lake Ohrid committee and support the collection and sharing of data. The agreement was a key step towards the development of a Lake Ohrid watershed management plan, which will identify the management measures required to meet the European Union Water Framework Directive. The plan will also address regional environmental and development needs, and stakeholders plan to have the final draft ready in 2019.



Green solutions for cities

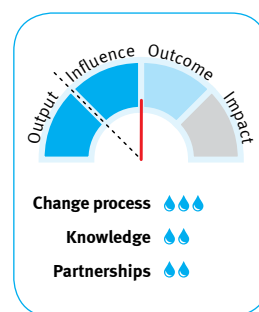
In 2017, GWP Mediterranean and the Municipality of Thessaloniki (Greece) signed a memorandum of understanding to implement actions on integrated water management in line with the city's Resilience Strategy 2030. In 2018, Thessaloniki built the first "Green Wall" in a public building in Greece: a vertical garden, with over 800 pots and four kinds of plants watered by an innovative rooftop rainwater harvesting system. Green walls are a trend in urban development, improving energy efficiency and the microclimate of cities, with a direct impact on citizens' well-being. The project was done as part of the Non-Conventional Water Resources Programme, in partnership with the "Mission Water" Environmental Programme of the Coca-Cola System in Greece and local authorities, with financial support from the Coca-Cola Foundation.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Youth engage with water governance stakeholders

The GWP Central and Eastern Europe summer school has proved to be a popular and effective mechanism for students to learn about global water issues and explore practical aspects of water resources management. In 2018, some 46 participants from 18 countries attended Warsaw University of Life Sciences, where they gained insight into governance processes and engaged in a dialogue with decision-makers through the 'Youth Voices – Policy Choices' initiative. This included an interactive platform with policy-makers, where students presented their concerns and suggested solutions to issues, and decision-makers provided feedback and proposed future actions.



Following on from the dialogue, 13 representatives from 11 countries served as ambassadors, presenting their regional youth vision on water and climate change at various sessions at the United Nations climate conference (COP24) in Poland in December. In addition to sharing their ideas with policy-makers and other youth groups, several of the students were invited to speak to their national delegations or organise follow-up meetings at the relevant ministries to enhance youth involvement in policy and legislation.

Catalin Cimpianu from Romania was one of the students attending the climate meeting. "During COP24 I got my confirmation that networking is very important if you want your voice to be heard," he said. "I learned how to create connections with professionals and politicians, and about the kind of diplomacy you need when you approach or discuss with a decision-maker."

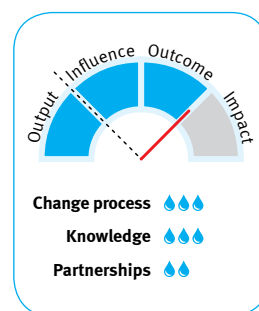


Youth used creative ways to communicate messages to decision-makers at COP24

Drought monitoring and early warning system for the Danube region

GWP Central and Eastern Europe was the first region to implement the global GWP–World Meteorological Organization Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), which promotes proactive drought preparedness over the more traditional reactive response. The first phase (2013–2016) focused on strengthening regional cooperation for drought management. The second phase (2017–2019) builds on this work with more specific objectives regarding better drought preparedness, proactive drought management, and enhanced cooperation of key national and regional actors to ensure integrated application of drought management measures.

In 2018/2019 (through the Drought Risk in the Danube Region or 'DriDanube' project), the team introduced an innovative and interactive tool known as 'Drought Watch'. This integrates all available data sets (including Earth observation data and ground measurements from meteorological stations), allowing



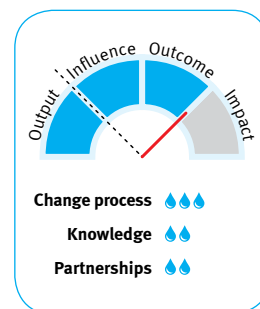
more accurate and efficient monitoring, forecasting, and evaluation of drought for the Danube region. This information complements 'on-the-ground' information on the current state of soil and vegetation collected by a network of field reporters. Drought Watch introduces preventive measures in several specific areas, including agriculture and forestry, and the urban landscape.

Lower Prut becomes a UNESCO biosphere reserve

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) designated the lower Prut River and its floodplain lakes in Moldova as a biosphere reserve in 2018. This wetland area covers around 15,000 hectares and encompasses water, meadow, and forest ecosystems. The application process started around ten years ago and GWP Moldova was instrumental in gaining stakeholder buy-in for the idea. GWP shared information with local stakeholders on the requirements of ecologically sensitive management and the benefits of sustainable development. The awareness-raising activities helped to convince local authorities that the economic development of the area can be achieved with environmental protection.

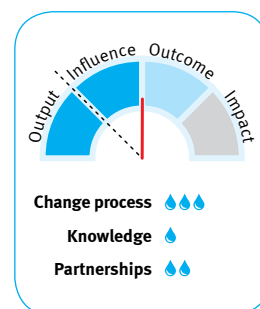


The Lower Prut River in Moldova



A shared vision for the Tisza Basin

The Tisza River Basin spans five countries, all having different priorities regarding water resources. Hungary is concerned mostly with irrigation for agriculture; Romania needs flood management measures; Serbia's groundwater reserves depend on upstream water management; Slovakia experiences floods and droughts; and Ukraine operates outside of the European Union Water Framework Directive. For two years GWP Central and Eastern Europe worked to increase participation by adopting a shared vision planning approach. This was accomplished through a series of workshops and involved about 50 organisations and 200 decision-makers from the riparian countries. By consulting stakeholders on their priorities, including current and future needs for water, the team identified potential conflict areas. The final workshop was held in November 2018, and the results will be shared throughout the GWP Network. The shared vision planning approach is now being used in the development of the Integrated Tisza River Basin Management Plan.



“Our expectation is to be part of the Network to train ourselves to create inter-institutional synergies that benefit all sectors.”

GWP Partner
Instituto Regional de Estudios del Agua, Argentina

Promoting youth voices



“The advice, training, and connection with supporters offered to young people is a fundamental part of #YWC.”

Vilma Chanta
Youth focal point,
Central America

Meeting of young professionals in GWP West Africa, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Youth for Water and Climate platform

GWP has been working with partners since 2015 to unite and strengthen the voices of the water professionals and opinion-leaders of the future. The work has focused on advocacy and bringing youth voices to global debates. The objective now is to expand on earlier work to support the youth contribution to water resources management through building empowerment and capacity for greater inclusion in decision-making.

The Youth for Water and Climate (#YWC) initiative, jointly supported by GWP and the International Secretariat for Water (ISW), came to life at the Eighth World Water Forum in Brazil in March 2018 with the launch of a dedicated digital platform. In beta mode, it aims to provide an online marketplace connecting youth-led projects with potential donors and technical partners. “The advice, training, and connection with supporters offered to young people is a fundamental part of #YWC,” said Vilma Chanta, youth focal point for El Salvador.

GWP and #YWC partners organised several events at the 2018 World Water Week in Stockholm. One event showcased 15 youth-led projects, with leaders given the opportunity to discuss their project proposals with experienced professionals through ‘quality-assurance lab’ sessions.

In September–October, #YWC launched a call for project proposals to identify, encourage, and support youth engagement

in water management and climate change adaptation. This was facilitated by the International Secretariat for Water and funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The six winning projects, which received a grant of up to EUR 3,500 each, were showcased at the United Nations climate change conference (COP24). Exposure via the #YWC platform will enable project teams to interact with technical experts and other supporters, helping them to scale up their activities. More about the winning projects can be found at <https://www.gwp.org/en/About/more/news/2018/announcing-the-winners-of-the-ywc-call-for-youth-led-projects/>.

A key event in 2018 involved youth from Central and Eastern Europe in a project called ‘Youth Voices – Policy Choices’, which enabled students and young water professionals to meet with policy-makers at COP24 in Poland. This followed a summer school at Warsaw University of Life Sciences (see page 29).

#TonFuturTonClimat

In West Africa, the #TonFuturTonClimat (your future your climate) initiative, supported by the Government of Quebec and implemented with ISW and partners, aims to strengthen youth capacities in the field of climate change through three projects related to agriculture and forestry. Youth-led field action is being carried out on land restoration and tree planting in Benin, solar-powered drip irrigation in Burkina Faso, and agro-ecological gardening and composting toilets in Togo.

Also through #TonFuturTonClimat, GWP West Africa and regional partners established a programme to improve employment prospects for youth in jobs related to water and climate resilience. Twenty graduates were selected to take part in a knowledge-exchange workshop, where they learned about integrated water resources management and related job opportunities. "I leave this training with a lot of knowledge and

especially advice and relationships," said one of the participants. "I didn't know there were so many jobs related to water," added another.

Additional youth-related stories can be found in the regional sections (e.g. Central Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, China, and South America).

Gender equality in water management

Action on gender

Over the past two years, GWP has focused on closing the gap between theory and practice in the sphere of gender, water, and development. As part of this work, GWP developed four 'action areas' to drive gender equality and social inclusion in water resources management. In March 2018, the High-Level Panel on Water endorsed these action areas and committed to putting them into operation. The action areas were also featured in the International Union for Conservation of Nature publication on women as change-makers in the governance of shared waters.

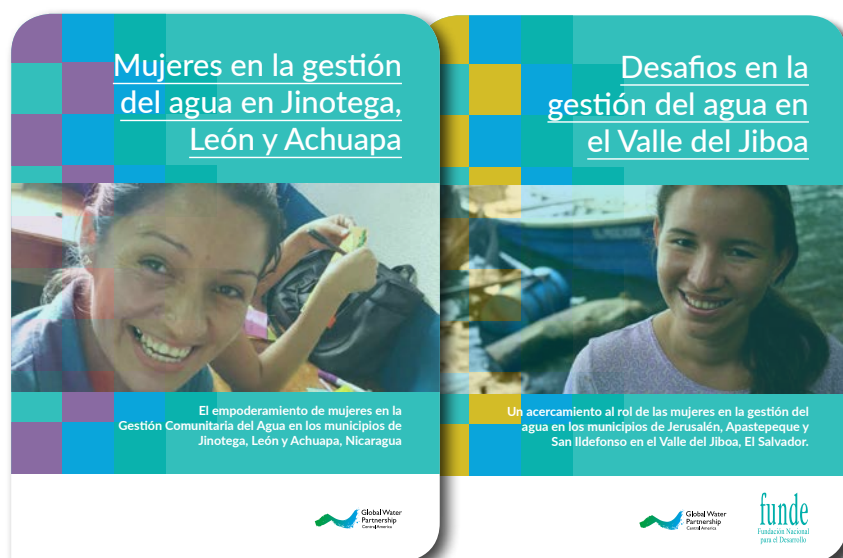
GWP supports women's leadership and participation in water resources management by providing tailored support to individuals and organisations. In 2018, this included collaborating with the Southern African Development Community to support river basin organisations to integrate a gender perspective in key planning and investment processes. This work should lead to meaningful progress in promoting gender equality in the development of the Zambezi, Limpopo, and Orange Senqu river basins.



Women mobilise for water management

In 2017, GWP Central America conducted a successful rainwater harvesting project with women in El Salvador (see page 27 in *GWP in Action 2017 Annual Report*). These women play an important role in maintaining water supplies and using resources

wisely, but have little input into governance or decision-making regarding overall water management. In 2018, the project team conducted a case study which highlighted the need for the revision of existing water frameworks and laws to incorporate a gender approach. An additional study in Nicaragua addressed the main gender gaps and emphasised how women became more empowered after attending a training programme on community water management. GWP has published the case studies to share the lessons learned more widely. (See: <https://www.gwp.org/en/About/more/news/2018/women-in-water-management-in-el-salvador-and-nicaragua/>).



Case studies on women in water management

Financial report 2018

The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and at www.gwp.org.

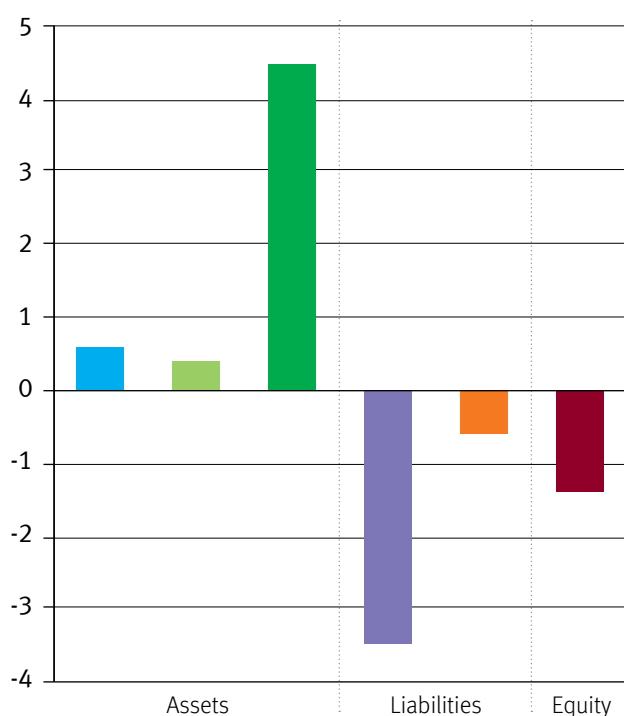
Globally raised income

In 2018, some 17 Financing Partners provided funds through GWPO: Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Geneva Water Hub, Germany, Japan Water Forum, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and UN Environment-DHI. They contributed a total of EUR 10.6 million, of which EUR 1.1 million was for designated activities. (In 2017, some 17 Financing Partners contributed EUR 12.0 million, of which EUR 2.0 million was for designated activities.)

Locally raised income

GWP regions and countries raise funds through governments, aid agencies, United Nations organisations, private companies, and others. During 2018, regions and countries raised EUR 3.8 million.

Balance Sheet 31 December 2018 (EUR million)

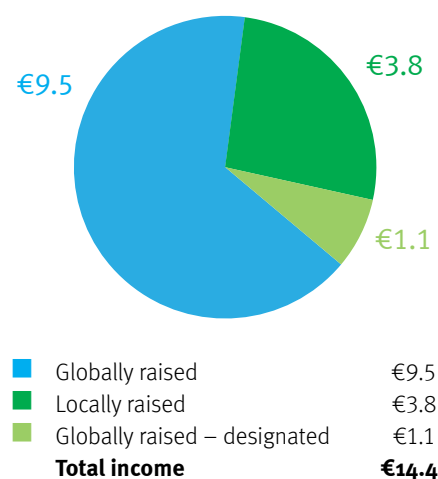


Receivables donors	€0.6
Other receivables	€0.4
Bank balance	€4.5
Advances donors	(€3.5)
Other liabilities	(€0.6)
Equity	(€1.4)

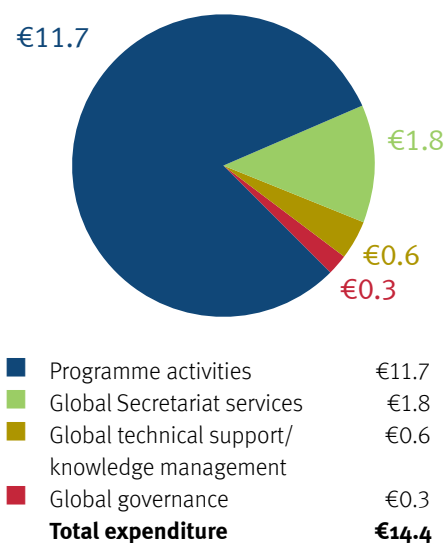
In-kind contributions

The income reported in the Annual Financial Report does not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France, which seconded a senior Specialist to GWPO, and Japan/JICA which seconded a member to the GWP Technical Committee, as well as approximately €0.7 million from other sources, of which the largest share is from the World Meteorological Organisation through our jointly implemented programmes on flood and drought management. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of EUR 3.4 million in 2018.

Income 2018 (EUR million)



Expenditure 2018 (EUR million)



Who's who in GWP 2018

GWP PATRONS

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,
Former President of Liberia

Letitia Obeng,
GWP former Chair 2008–2012

Margaret Catley-Carlson,
GWP former Chair 2001–2007

Ismail Serageldin,
GWP founder, former Chair 1996–2000

GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

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

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

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

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

Oyun Sanjaasuren, until June
Ross Hamilton,
Interim Chair, June to December

Appointed members – Independent

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

Appointed members – nominated by Regions

Frederika Deare (Caribbean)
Qiuchi Shi (China)
Asli Duale (East Africa), as of 4 December
Mathias Fru Fonteh (Central Africa),
as of 4 December
József Gayler (Central and Eastern
Europe), as of 4 December
R K Gupta (South Asia), as of
4 December

Mochammad Amron (Southeast Asia),
until 3 December
Dionysia-Theodora Avgerinopoulou
(Mediterranean), until 3 December
Aboubacar Awaiss (West Africa),
until 3 December
Gisela Forattini (South America),
until 3 December
Tracy Molefi (Southern Africa),
until 3 December

Financing Partners Representative
Klaus Leroch (Austria)

Ex-officio

Monika Weber-Fahr, GWP Executive
Secretary
Amadou Hama Maiga, Chair of GWP
Regional Chairs
Jerome Priscoli, GWP Technical
Committee Chair
Chair of UN-Water or delegate

Permanent observers

The World Bank
United Nations Development Programme
World Water Council

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Gunilla Björklund, Sweden
Gisela Forattini, Brazil

Tracy Molefi, South Africa
Oyun Sanjaasuren, Mongolia

Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Germany
Hongqi Shang, China

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Indies
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Kenji Nagata, Japan International
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Tom Panella, Asian Development Bank
Dan Tarlock, Illinois Institute of
Technology at Chicago-Kent
Michael Young, University of Adelaide

Winston Yu, International Water
Management Institute



GWP staff from around the world met for the annual Regional Days in Budapest, Hungary, in May 2018

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS in 2019

Region and location	Chair	Coordinator
Caribbean St. George's, Grenada	 Trevor Thompson	 Simone Lewis
Central Africa Yaoundé, Cameroon	 Ligia Cristina Soares de Barros	 Hycinth Tah Banseka
Central America Tegucigalpa, Honduras	 Edgar Fajardo	 Fabiola Tábara
Central and Eastern Europe Bratislava, Slovakia	 Tomasz Okruszko	 Konstantin Ivanov
Central Asia and the Caucasus Tashkent, Uzbekistan	 Guljamal Nurmuhamedova	 Abdybai Dzhalilobaev
China Beijing, China	 Cai Qihua	 Jiang Yunzhong
Eastern Africa Entebbe, Uganda	 Abiti Getaneh	 Ahmed Khalid Eldaw

Region and location	Chair	Coordinator
Mediterranean Athens, Greece	 Michael Scullos	 Vangelis Constantianos
South America Montevideo, Uruguay	 Carlos Saito	 Alejandra Mujica
South Asia Colombo, Sri Lanka	 Khondaker Azharul Haq	 Lal Induruwage
Southeast Asia Jakarta, Indonesia	 Watt Bokosal	 Fany Wedahuditama
Southern Africa Pretoria, South Africa	 Kuir F. Tjipangandjara	 Alex Simalabwi
West Africa Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	 Amadou Hama Maiga	 Armand Houanyé

New Partners in 2018

Official country	Organisation name
Afghanistan	Kabul Polytechnic University
Algeria	African Geosystem Company
Argentina	Departamento Articulación Local Acuífero Guaraní - Municipalidad de Concordia Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales Fundación Sustentarnos
Armenia	Public Environmental Information Centre Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Armenia
Australia	University of New South Wales Global Water Institute
Bangladesh	Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA)
Benin	Jeunesse et Emplois Verts pour une Economie Verte Reseau de Promotion des Initiatives pour un Developpement Communautaire
Bhutan	Centre for Environment and Development Chhimid Consulting
Bolivia	Fundación Gaia Pacha
Botswana	Botswana Red Cross Society
Brazil	Criativa Soluções em Desenvolvimento Sustentável Ltda
Bulgaria	Institute of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Research, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Cambodia	Prek Kampi Basin Community Prek Krieng Basin Community Prek Preah Basin Community Prek Te Basin Community
Cameroon	Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network Mount Cameroon Ahgro Foundation Nascent Solutions
Canada	Aquatron Inc. Environmental Operators Certification Programme H&S Technocraft Inc.
Central African Republic	Organisation des Femmes Centrafricaines
Chad	Centre d'Appui aux Initiatives de Développement Local- Centre de Formation Écologique pour le Développement Durable Laboratoire National des Eaux Partenariat Inter Africain pour le Développement Programme de Développement Rural Université de N'Djamena
Chile	Centro de Derecho y Gestión de Aguas Fundacion Red Chilena de Jovenes por el Agua
Congo	Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique
Curacao	Integrated Water Resource Management Committee
Czech Republic	Czech University of Life Sciences Prague Institut pro Strukturální Politiku, OPS
DR Congo	Agency for the Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
Ecuador	Asociación de Mujeres de la Frontera de Loja
El Salvador	Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, FLACSO Programa
Ethiopia	Ethiopian Institute of Water Resources Green Vision Plc Integrated Women's Development Organization
Gambia	Young Volunteers for the Environment
Germany	CleenUp Mageco Ocean GmbH
Grenada	Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation
Guatemala	Fundación Interamericana de Investigación Tropical

Official country	Organisation name
Guatemala	Mancomunidad para el Desarrollo Integral y Sostenible del Rio Motagua (Mancomunidad de Izabal)
Honduras	Instituto para la Cooperación y Autodesarrollo
Hungary	Hungarian Irrigation Association IMRO-DDKK Non-profit Ltd
India	Linqoa Consulting Partners
Indonesia	Center for Regulation, Policy and Governance Pusat Data Rawa dan Pesisir Sumsel Sustainability Et Resilience Co.
Iran	Mahab Ghodss Consulting Engineering Nilfam Engineering Company
Kenya	Africa Nature Organization Christian Community Healthcare Foundation DataCore Limited Inuka Community Trust Save the Lake Foundation Kenya The Source Plus Ltd Water Services Providers Association
Lao PDR	National University of Laos
Mali	Bureau d'Etude et de Recherche-Eau-Environnement- Education et Formation
Mexico	Human Photosynthesis (TM) Research Center
Pakistan	Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation
Panama	Universidad Católica Santa María La Antigua
Peru	Edén Agua
Poland	National Chamber of Commerce – Bottling Industry
Romania	Genmod Serv SRL (Ltd)
Sierra Leone	Christian Outreach Justice Mission Young Women Advocacy Network Sierra Leone and Women's Forum Sierra Leone
Slovakia	Department of Water Resources and Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Horticulture and Landscape Engineering, Slovak University of Agriculture in Nitra Save the Lake Slovak Limnological Society
South Africa	Blue Security Solutions
Sudan	International Charity Organization for Water
Suriname	Ministry of Natural Resources
Switzerland	HSR University of Applied Sciences
Uganda	Communication for Health Diocese of Kinkiizi Environmental Conservation and Agricultural Enhancement Kokwech Agro Based Youth Project Uganda Water Users' Forum
Ukraine	The Communal Enterprise of the Executive Body of the Kyiv City Council (Kyiv City State Administration) for the Protection and Maintenance of the Lands of the Kyiv Water Fund, Pleso
United Arab Emirates	Water Briefing Global
UK	FRANK Water Projects
Uruguay	South American Institute for Resilience and Sustainability Studies
USA	Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation One Million Wells
Venezuela	Fábrica de Bombas de Venezuela FBV CA
Yemen	Humanitarian Response Team
Zimbabwe	Nyagui Subcatchment Council

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