

GWP in action

2013 Annual Report



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About GWP

The Global Water Partnership vision is for a water secure world.

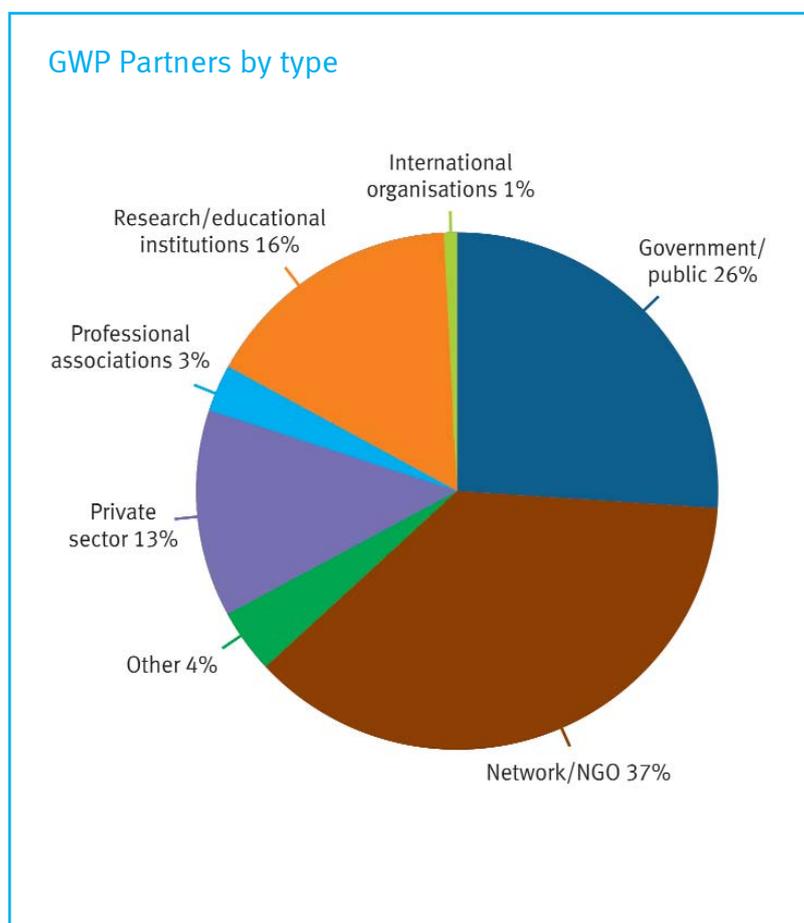
Our mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM): 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 Network is open to all organisations which recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional, and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2013, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 84 Country Water Partnerships, and 2,904 Partners located in 172 countries.

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	22	83
Central Africa	6	154
Central America	7	178
Central and Eastern Europe	12	152
Central Asia and Caucasus	9	155
China	1	100
Eastern Africa	9	187
Mediterranean	20	80
South America	10	291
South Asia	7	515
Southeast Asia	10	249
Southern Africa	12	320
West Africa	15	248
Global	32	192
Total 2013	172	2,904
Total 2012	167	2,770



Country Water Partnerships

Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos PDR, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Moldova, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of the Congo, Romania, Rwanda, São Tomé e Príncipe, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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Message from the Chair



Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss

For the Global Water Partnership (GWP), 2013 was an exciting year. Members of our steadily growing Network, on the ground, and in countries and regions across the world, actively engaged in the United Nations (UN) Year of International Water Cooperation. Contributing to creating a buzz around Water Cooperation 2013, GWP collaborated as a key partner in Stockholm World Water Week focusing on

"Water Cooperation: Building Partnerships".

I am particularly proud of the significant support that GWP provided to the UN consultations on water security during the year. As part of this support, GWP, in concert with other international players, assessed progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). GWP helped delineate gaps in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and, specifically, ways to move forward on water that directly address human development outcomes.

The consultations on the GWP Strategy *Towards 2020* were a highlight of our joint endeavours in 2013. All GWP Partners, the wider GWP family, and external experts have contributed to the new strategy, which will be the foundation of our work 2014–2019. I wish to especially thank the Chair and members of the Technical Committee for their valuable inputs.

The strength of GWP lies in our ability to connect the many and varied players in the water community – from practitioners to experts. Our extensive connections enable us to contribute considerable knowledge and experience to efforts to advance water security at all levels. The joint project with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for a Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth, launched at Stockholm International Water Week in 2013, is a prime example of such a contribution.

The concept of water security now encompasses both human and ecosystem needs. The GWP Network and our Partners have broad-based experience in jointly tackling the many interrelated challenges associated with managing water resources. At the end of our 2009–2013 strategy, and as we embark on our new strategy, GWP, as

a Partnership, Network, and Organisation, is uniquely positioned to make substantial contributions to addressing water security in a world where growing disparity and threats to human development remain a challenge.

Overview from the Executive Secretary



Dr Ania Grobicki

In 2013, as GWP's Strategy 2009–2013 came to a close, public awareness of water risks and challenges increased. The scale and impact of floods and droughts around the world drew attention to the threats of water-related disasters. To respond to the risks and challenges GWP developed new programmes and raised its profile, attracting increased funding from our financing partners. The additional funds have

re-energised the Network and enabled GWP to deliver the greater part of the 2009–2013 strategy. Going forward, GWP income for 2014 is over €17 million, double the amount compared to 2009.

Our worldwide Network of Partner organisations has strengthened significantly. GWP now has over 3,000 Partner organisations worldwide, compared to 2,000 in 2009. In 2013, Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) in West Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, and Central and Eastern Europe established themselves as legal entities enabling them to raise funds locally – a major step in the evolution of the GWP Network.

GWP thematic programmes on water and climate adaptation, transboundary water management, and delta governance are stimulating increased activity across the Network. In 2013, GWP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) launched the global Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). This programme will provide policy and management guidance to countries, and will include new regional drought programmes to be established by four RWPs. Together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Global Environment Fund (GEF), World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural

Development (IFAD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), GWP is a partner in the new Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans (NAP-GSP), supporting country-led efforts to adapt to climate change.

In 2013, GWP organised national stakeholder consultations in 22 countries, in order to establish country needs and priorities with regard to water in the post-2015 development agenda. The synthesis report of the consultations is an official document of the UN Open Working Group, which is negotiating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A further phase of these consultations will be facilitated by GWP in 2014.

I am confident that with our new Strategy, *Towards 2020*, and our strong financial position, GWP will continue to make important contributions to securing sustainable water for all people, worldwide.

From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



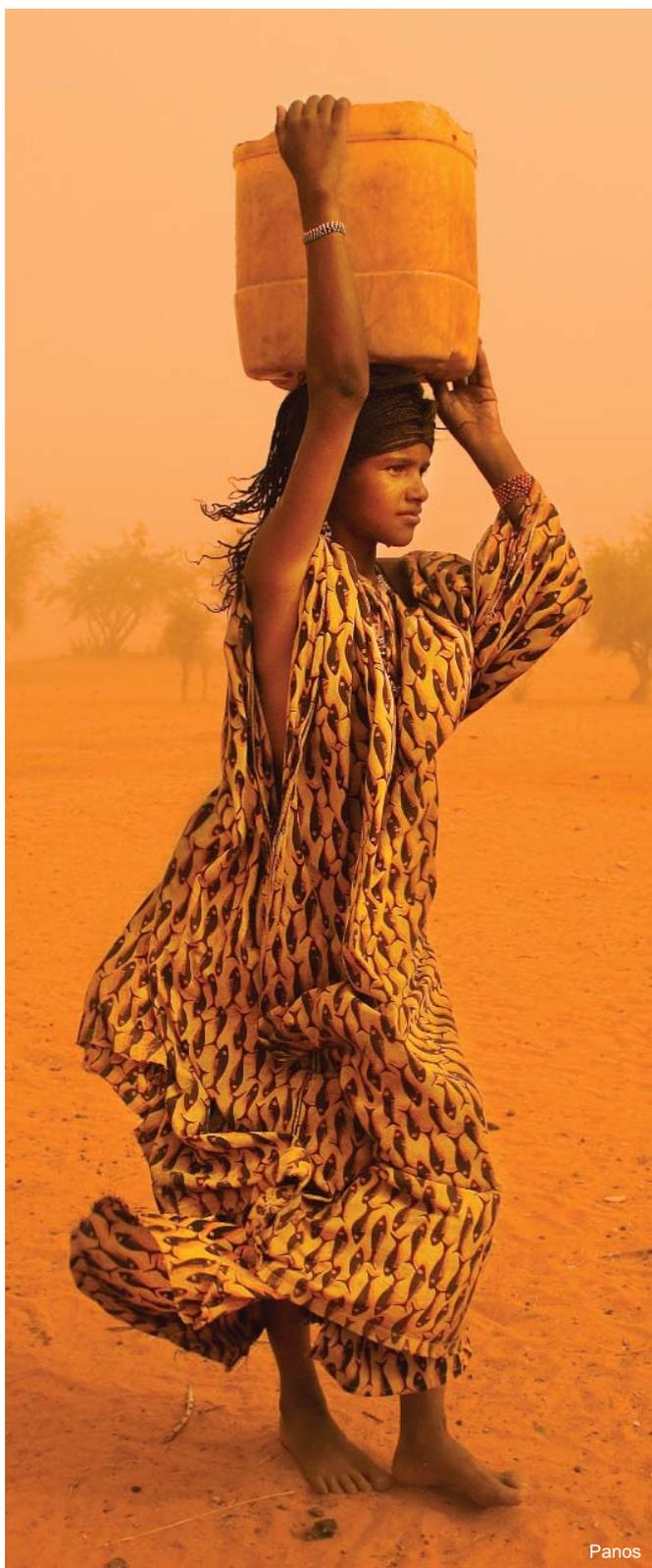
Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

Human civilisation is a response to challenge. The International Year of Water Cooperation, celebrated with many events in 2013, drew attention to the benefits of cooperation in water management. The major international events showed that human civilisation is responding to local, national, regional, and global water challenges. Tackling such challenges involves learning to build and extend the sense of

community necessary for humankind to thrive in an increasingly interconnected world. Cooperation is at the heart of the multidisciplinary and integrated approach that is essential to understanding the many aspects of water. Moreover, cooperation on water cuts across a wide range of actors, disciplines, and scales. Creative solutions to water challenges are multifaceted and take place at all levels.

The GWP Technical Committee, together with knowledge partners and the GWP regions, identifies technically, socially, and economically feasible ways to drive integrated water resources management (IWRM) policies and processes forward. Change is the only consistent

trend in current development and globalisation. The ability to contribute to responding to and managing change will determine whether GWP can successfully champion water cooperation as a means to achieve the vision of a water secure world. As the examples in this report testify, GWP clearly has that ability.



Panos

Technical Committee: Creating and sharing knowledge

STRENGTHENING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE

The knowledge landscape is changing. Year by year more national and regional players are entering the international water arena. New contributors are creating and disseminating knowledge in ever more complex, interconnected ways. In this context, the contribution of the Technical Committee lies in developing an understanding of the links between issues, and with policy and strategy responses, in order to provide a coherent set of insights as a foundation for concrete action.

PUBLISHING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE



International Law – Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation – Background Paper No. 17 and Policy Brief

More than 400 agreements govern international cooperation on transboundary waters. In addition to treaties, international customary law confers specific rights and entitlements to states sharing

transboundary water, and imposes certain obligations and duties. The overarching principle in treaties and customary laws is equitable and reasonable use. This rule requires states to take appropriate measures to prevent significant harm to transboundary waters. In practice this means abiding by procedural rules, such as exchanging information, providing prior notification of intended action, and engaging in consultations. The paper and brief describe the progress being made on transboundary water cooperation and present arguments for additional work to address fragmentation and incoherence across legal regimes. The study finds that established, supported, and fully functional institutions, such as international river basin organisations and commissions, increase opportunities for effective cooperation.



The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World – Background Paper No. 18 and Policy Brief

This paper examines the economic value of moving towards water security and suggests that determining economic value requires careful analysis across a wide range of uses and risks.

Analysts need to examine not only the costs and benefits of infrastructure interventions, but also the costs and benefits of water allocations to users. The economic value of a unit of water varies widely depending on how it is used. A unit of water for drinking or industrial use generally has a higher economic value than the same amount of water used to grow cereal crops. Moreover, different configurations of water use and infrastructure in a river basin can deliver different aggregate or system value for a unit of water as it moves through a watershed. System values, unlike individual user values, aggregate the economic value of water for all its uses in a river basin or watershed. A unit of water withdrawn and consumed in the headwaters of a basin is likely to deliver lower system value than a unit of water that has passed through a series of hydropower plants and provided navigational or ecosystems benefits before being withdrawn for consumptive use. Advice on the economic value of developing water security that ignores local and regional realities and fails to take account of a country's specific water development path is not only unhelpful but also pernicious in that it offers simple but illusory answers. Authorities need to analyse and understand the complexity of hydrological systems in order to determine the costs and benefits of policy interventions accruing to stakeholders.

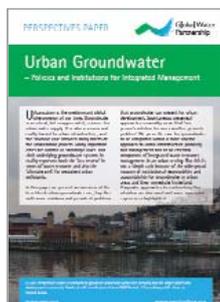


Water and Food Security – Experiences in India and China – Technical Focus Paper

The twin challenges of accessing water and energy for food and agriculture are central to reducing poverty and hunger in Asia. Climate change, demographic pressures, and governance challenges renew the urgency for understanding the

determinants and dynamics of water demand. This paper compares and contrasts the ways in which India and China are tackling the challenge of harnessing water resources effectively, equitably, and sustainably in the context of growing water scarcity and competing demands. Both countries offer useful insights into developing agriculture and water policies, and balancing

central authority and decentralised management. Solutions, however, are not easily transferable across countries and continents, for example between China and India, or between Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, regions that also face severe water and food security challenges.



Urban Groundwater – Policies and Institutions for Integrated Management – Perspectives Paper No. 5

Urbanisation is the predominant global phenomenon of our time. Groundwater is a critical, but unappreciated, urban water resource. Groundwater is also a serious and costly hazard to urban

infrastructure, and an invisible link between many aspects of urbanisation. Many cities lie in landscape lows. The groundwater systems that underlie low-lying cities are both a 'last reserve' in terms of a water resource and an 'ultimate sink' for persistent urban pollutants. This paper sets out the case for integrating groundwater in urban infrastructure planning and management as an essential component of IWRM in urban environments. This integration is not simple because of a widespread vacuum in institutional responsibility and accountability for groundwater in urban areas and their immediate hinterland.



Integrated Urban Water Management: Toward Diversification and Sustainability – Policy Brief

Major cities face many daunting challenges, of which water management is one of the most serious. Potable water is scarce, the cost of treating water from unsafe sources is high, and the volume of wastewater is growing. This policy

brief calls for an integrated urban water management (IUWM) approach to urban development and basin management. IUWM brings together water supply, sanitation, and storm and wastewater management, and integrates these with land use planning and economic development in order to achieve sustainable economic, social, and environmental goals. The IUWM approach strengthens cross-sector relationships through a common working culture, helps articulate collective goals and benefits, and facilitates negotiations regarding differences in power and resources. Not least, IUWM integrates the informal sector and marginalised communities.

ENGAGING WITH THE REGIONS

The Technical Committee and Asian Development Bank (ADB) organised a regional workshop on Sustainable Urban Water Management. The workshop, held during Asia Water Week in Manila, Philippines, demonstrated the need for a fundamental change in the way urban water systems are designed and managed. Shifting to an integrated urban management approach has great potential in Asia, where urbanisation is most rapid and where there are real opportunities to introduce innovative solutions for water and sanitation. Case studies presented at the workshop featured innovative urban water management solutions in Asia (Cambodia, China, Singapore, and Vietnam), sub-Saharan Africa, and Australia.

INFLUENCING INTERNATIONAL DEBATES AND INITIATIVES

In 2013, the Technical Committee played an active role in major international fora celebrating the International Year of Water Cooperation and in processes for developing Sustainable Development Goals. The Chair of the Technical Committee, Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi, contributed to major events as a keynote speaker and panellist:

- At the Abu Dhabi International Water Summit as a keynote speaker
- At the High-level International Conference on Water Cooperation, Dushanbe, Tajikistan:
 - As a member of the International Steering Committee
 - In the High-level Panel on Water Cooperation and Capacity Building as a keynote speaker, and
 - In the Gender Forum Empowerment of Women: Foundation for Successful Transnational Water Cooperation as a speaker on IWRM and Social Equity
- At the Budapest Water Summit as a speaker in the High-level Panel on Water, Energy, Food Security Nexus
- At Asia Water Week as a keynote speaker at the opening ceremony
- At the meeting in Geneva on the post-2015 development agenda – Consultation on Water: Water Resources Management and Wastewater Management and Water Quality – as the rapporteur for the working group on governance.



Goal 1: Promoting water as a key part of sustainable development

This means improving water resources management, putting IWRM into practice to help countries to grow and become water secure, encouraging good governance, and advocating appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.

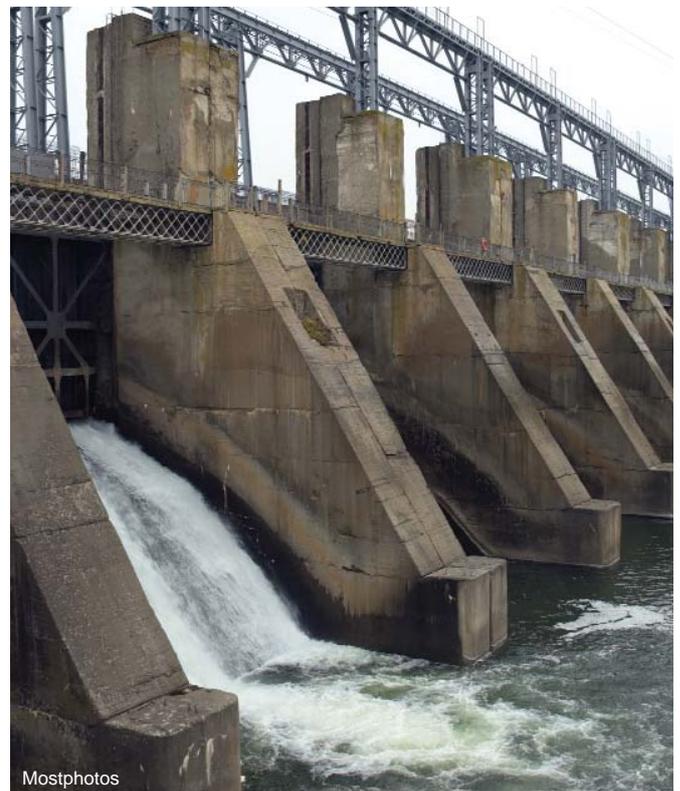
CENTRAL AFRICA

Regional hydrometeorological strategy supported by ECCAS

In light of the lack of climate and water data in the region, the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) is now prepared to support the development of a regional hydrometeorological strategy.

GWP Central Africa's concept note on the process – revised and approved by the ECCAS IWRM Unit – and the involvement of ECCAS staff in the Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP) facilitated ownership of the process by ECCAS. The lack of reliable and consistent hydrological and meteorological data to inform decision-making and the increasing number of water- and climate-related disasters in the countries of the region, were major factors influencing ECCAS's decision.

This process shows that having reliable, competent, and influential focal points in Partner organisations has a major impact in overcoming bottlenecks and facilitating agreement on the way forward.



Mostphotos

WEST AFRICA

West Africa regional water policy action plan approved

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the West Africa regional water policy in 2008, and the implementation action plan was approved at the end of 2012. Key GWP initiatives such as WACDEP, the regional dialogue on groundwater resources in West Africa, and support for the UN Watercourses Convention in West Africa are included in the action plan.

In 2013, ECOWAS asked GWP West Africa to identify items in the action plan that fit with GWP's new strategy and approved an initiative on groundwater as an ECOWAS project to be implemented by GWP. GWP West Africa and the Gender Focal Point for West Africa worked with ECOWAS to review the strategy through the lens of gender equity. Other action plan items that GWP could significantly contribute to have been jointly identified and funding sought with GWP named as an implementing Partner.



The Massili is a tributary of the Volta River (known locally as the Nakanbé). The Massili CLE was set up in December 2013 to initiate and support sub-basin activities to develop, promote, protect, and restore water resources. It will help in the management and prevention of any conflicts that may arise related to the use of water resources.

MEDITERRANEAN

Improved understanding of governance and financing for the Mediterranean water sector

Following work in Egypt (2010) and Lebanon (2011), a structured Regional Programme on Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector was launched in May 2013. Representing a joint undertaking of GWP Mediterranean and OECD, and officially recognised under the Union for the Mediterranean, the Programme aims to diagnose key governance bottlenecks to mobilising financing for water services through public-private partnerships (PPPs) and to support the development of action plans based on international good practice. Developing Mediterranean countries often struggle, and usually fail, to meet the financial requirements that national water and sanitation strategies



Local water management committee established in Burkina Faso

The Agence de l'Eau du Nakanbé (AEN, Nakanbé Water Agency) asked GWP Burkina Faso for help in carrying out a study to see how a single management unit could be established for the Massili sub-basin, replacing the many local committees for each small reservoir that existed previously. GWP Burkina Faso also assisted in the development of a three-year action plan approved during the General Assembly that established the Massili Comité Local de l'Eau (CLE, Local Water Management Committee). The AEN saw in GWP Burkina Faso a partner that could help stakeholders better understand the integrated approach to water resources management.



GOAL 1

and plans entail, often because of the lack of a sound governance framework.

During 2013, country assessments and multi-stakeholder policy dialogues advanced in Jordan and Tunisia while activities will expand in Morocco and Palestine in 2014. The Programme's regional component involves sharing experiences and promoting the diffusion and replication of successful practices, while also facilitating a platform among public authorities, the private sector, and civil society on water PPPs. The Programme's activities provide tools and options for policy-making in support of water sector reform. An average of 50 stakeholder entities are engaged in each country dialogue, while a growing number of more than 80 regional stakeholder entities participate in experience sharing.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

State Water Management Programme adopted in Kazakhstan

Over the last eight years, GWP Kazakhstan has worked closely with national and international Partners to promote public awareness and capacity-building activities on IWRM in eight basin organisations in the country. The culmination of this work was the adoption in August 2013 of the State Water Management Programme for 2014–2040, in which the integrated approach is a core element.

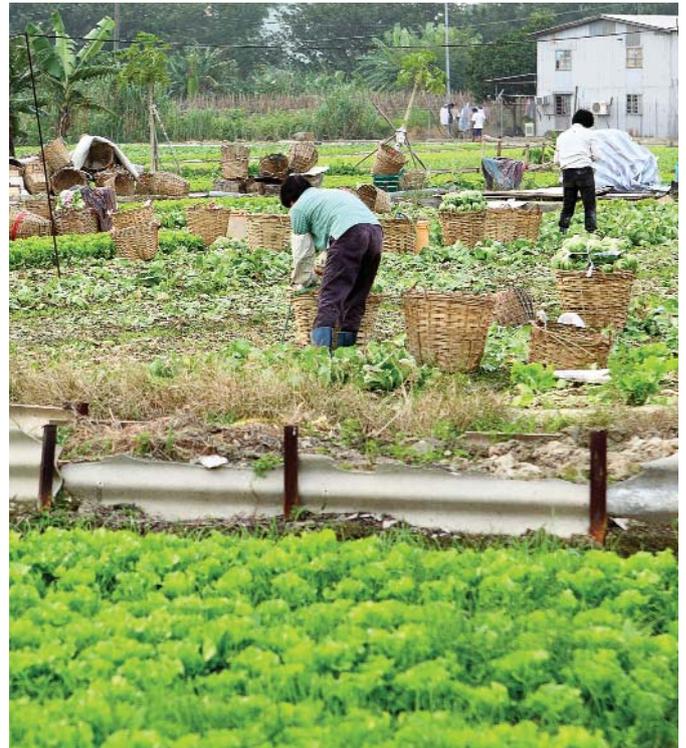
GWP Kazakhstan played a significant role in the development of the Programme by holding, with the support of the EU's Water and Environment Cooperation Platform, stakeholder consultation meetings both before and after it was adopted to discuss draft versions and to feed back comments and suggestions to the authorities. With the support of GWP Central Asia and Caucasus, GWP Kazakhstan has also published a practical manual for basin authorities outlining how the new water code should be implemented.



CHINA

Implementation plan approved for integrated management of the Xiang River Basin

In 2013, the Hunan Provincial Water Resource Department began developing a nine-year integrated management programme for the Xiang River Basin. GWP China Hunan was involved in preparing the permit control system and



the ecological compensation mechanism for the river and participated in the development of the work schedule. GWP China Hunan was involved in the selection of experts and in setting up the technical advisors' group. Following stakeholder consultation workshops and on-site investigations organised by GWP China Hunan, the implementation plan was completed and approved by the local government authorities in November 2013.

Xiang River, the largest river in Hunan Province, is one of the largest tributaries of the Yangtze River. Water levels in the Xiang River have dropped to a record low in recent years due to drought, excessive industrial water use, and lack of management.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Vietnam water law revised with GWP input

During the process of revising Vietnam's Law on Water Resources, GWP Vietnam, in cooperation with local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), organised

consultative workshops in 2010 and 2011 to contribute to the content of the law. The major topic highlighted was the need to recognise IWRM as the backbone of water resources management in the country. Other topics included understanding the vital role of communities and stakeholders in transparent water resources development and management, and the introduction of water resources management in river basins alongside the establishment of river basin organisations.

The new law was approved in June 2012 and came into force in July 2013. It reflects all the comments proposed by GWP Vietnam but can only really benefit the community once its basic principles are widely understood. GWP Vietnam will continue to work as an effective contact between the community and government institutions.



SOUTH ASIA

Local community involvement in IWRM promoted in Nepal

During 2013, annual and five-year Perspective Plans were prepared by GWP Nepal's Local Water Partnership (LWP) in Ilam to facilitate the effective use and management of water resources. From 2014, these plans will help implement IWRM principles at the community level.

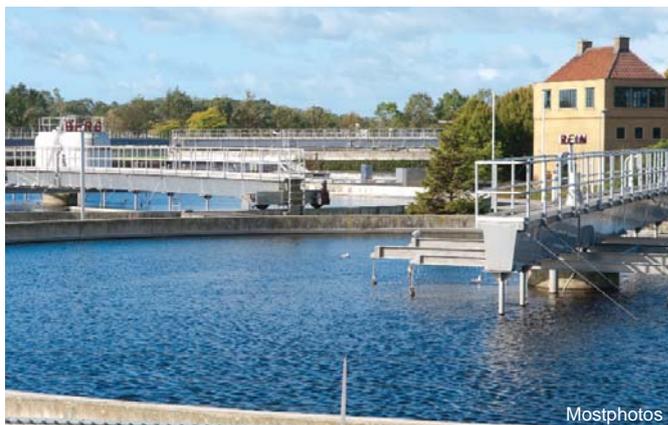
GWP Nepal introduced the LWP programme in Ilam in the Upper Mai and Jogmai River Basins. Local GWP Partner Namsaling Community Development Centre has conducted local and district-level awareness-raising workshops, seminars, and training for local capacity building. Active local involvement has been promoted in activities such as drinking water supplies, collection of user fees, construction of irrigation channels, repairing a water mill, and water quality testing. Several local-level workshops targeting village development committees were held to revisit exercises undertaken to implement the integrated approach in Mai Khola and Jogmai Khola Basins.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Government helped to develop a Water Agenda

Costa Rica was one of three countries chosen to participate in a pilot project, financed by the International Atomic Energy Agency, for the improvement of water availability. As part of the pilot project, a consultation process began in November 2012 to develop a Water Agenda that would help highlight water as a central issue for the country and find the best way to address challenges such as budget constraints, insufficient allocation of resources for public investment, and the backlog in reform legislation.

GWP Costa Rica was a key partner in the coordination of the 14 regional and sectoral workshops, including universities, municipalities, NGOs, the private sector, and youth. The input from the process was important for the development of the final document, which was launched at a formal event in San José in October 2013. The document includes "thanks to GWP Costa Rica for their valuable logistical and technical contributions".



GOAL 1

A year for water cooperation

The stream running through many of our activities during 2013 was cooperation. The UN named 2013 as the International Year of Water Cooperation to raise awareness, both of the potential for increased cooperation and of the challenges facing water management.

The International Year of Water Cooperation aimed to unify efforts by the UN system and other stakeholders to increase community awareness of freshwater-related problems and ways of resolving them.

The 2013 World Water Day was dedicated to water cooperation and the theme of the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm, of which GWP was an official Collaborating Partner, was "Water Cooperation: Building Partnerships".

GWP Partnerships make a difference through cooperation

Ever since its establishment in 1996, GWP has spearheaded cooperation to bring together individuals, communities, institutions, and governments to tackle the complex challenges of water resources management. In fact, creating partnerships is the foundation of the GWP Network. Celebrating water cooperation at an international level is therefore an important demonstration of what GWP Partners are doing at all levels from the local to the global.

To emphasise this point, GWP published the booklet *Water: catalyst for cooperation*, profiling 15 water cooperation initiatives developed by GWP and its Partners across the world. In February, GWP Chair Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss participated in a side event on "Ways to Integrate Efforts in Furthering Water Dialogue and Cooperation" at UN Headquarters.

In August, the High-level International Conference on Water Cooperation was held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan. At the conference, GWP Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki said that the trouble with water is that it is more politics than economics – it needs high-level political commitment to make real progress. GWP Technical Committee Chair Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi added, "What is often missing is the will and

the skill to promote global and regional cooperation".

Sustainable water development beyond 2015

The second stream linking our activities this year was sustainability. In September 2000, world leaders agreed on the eight MDGs – all to be achieved by 2015. Although by 2015 some targets will not have been met, the MDGs have been remarkably successful in focusing attention and mobilising resources to address major gaps in human development. Beyond 2015, the global community must move from meeting basic human needs to promoting inclusive and sustainable development.

Towards a Sustainable Development Goal for water

"Water is fundamental, water unites, water connects." "Safeguard and rehabilitate ecosystems and water." "There is a need for a dedicated water goal." These were the clear messages from the High-level Budapest Water Summit held in October that brought together 1,200 participants and over 40 ministers from around the world. Inaugurated by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon together with the President of Hungary and Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan, the conference was a big success for the water community.

The main outcome from the Summit was a call for a dedicated Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for water. According to the Secretary-General, the UN Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation is recommending a dedicated water goal because "water holds the key to sustainable development".

GWP's Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss stressed that "the water crisis is mainly a governance crisis". Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi declared that "an SDG on water is important because it holds governments accountable to their people on how they manage their water resources".

In November, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 19) in Warsaw, Poland, the GWP delegation took the opportunity to underline again the urgent need for a dedicated SDG for water on the post-2015 agenda.



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A sustainable development agenda

At a side event at World Water Week in Stockholm in September, GWP and the OECD launched a Global Dialogue on Water Security and Sustainable Growth to promote and accelerate a transition to water security. The project will include country-level consultations and a high-level panel that coincide with the process of the United Nation's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals. The main output will be a milestone report on Water Security and Sustainable Growth to be presented at the World Water Forum in South Korea in 2015.

One of the key elements of the project will be a high-level global panel, co-chaired by Ángel Gurría, Secretary-General of OECD, and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia and UN Goodwill Ambassador for Water and Sanitation.

During the first half of the year, a series of 22 country consultations, facilitated by GWP, UNDP, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), addressed the importance of water in national development. These national stakeholder consultations were part of a process to listen to country needs and priorities for the post-2015 agenda for water and sustainable development.

Putting water at the top of the agenda

The first International Water Summit, a new global platform for promoting water sustainability in arid regions, took place in January in Abu Dhabi. The Middle East and North Africa region is the most water-scarce in the world – home to 6.3% of the world's population but only 1.4% of the world's renewable fresh water. The GWP delegation included Dr Ania Grobicki and Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi.

"Get the solutions flowing!" was the theme for this year's World Wetlands Day, held in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. This day marks the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands on 2 February 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar. Dr Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP Senior Knowledge Management Officer, sat on a panel to argue that building capacity and sharing knowledge is essential to taking action.

GWP also participated in the Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters at UN Headquarters in New York during March. This initiative of the UN Secretary-General aimed to raise awareness, share experiences and good practices, and discuss global actions on water and disasters.

Goal 2: Addressing critical development challenges

This means contributing to solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food production, resource-related conflict, and other challenges.

PAN-AFRICA

Strengthening Institutions for Transboundary Water Resources Management in Africa (SITWA)

The SITWA Project aims to strengthen regional cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary waters in Africa. This €3 million project is funded by the European Union and co-managed by GWP and the Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Sénégal (OMVS; Senegal River Basin Development Authority). During the one-year Inception Phase, the Project focused on programmatic and institutional strengthening of the African Network of Basin Organisations (ANBO), and on legal frameworks, capacity building, knowledge management, and resource mobilisation mechanisms of African river basin organisations (RBOs).

During June, some 80 participants from Western, Northern, Eastern, and Southern African RBOs and other

key stakeholders attended inter-regional consultations to provide input into the five thematic areas covered in the Inception Phase. In October, the Inception Phase Report was approved by the Project Steering Committee and accepted by the European Commission.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Regional development challenges tackled through cooperation

Following the sixth Southern African Development Community (SADC) Multi-Stakeholder Water Dialogue held in Lusaka, Zambia, that addressed interconnections within the water, energy, and food nexus, so raising awareness of the topic, policy-makers from the SADC region agreed to develop a framework to tackle development in an integrated way. This framework will assist decision-makers and practitioners from different sectors to develop appropriate policies, strategies, and investments to identify and mitigate trade-offs among the development goals related to water, energy, and food security.

INTER-REGION CONSULTATIONS OF EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN RIVER BASIN ORGANISATIONS ON KEY STUDIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SITWA PROJECT



17–18 JUNE 2013, NAIROBI, KENYA



As an implementing partner of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan on IWRM III, GWP Southern Africa has organised these dialogues (for SADC) since 2007 and facilitates the involvement of policy-makers with other countries and non-state actors – especially the knowledge generators, civil society, and private sector. GWP Southern Africa promotes cross-sectoral and multi-level engagement, behaviour change, knowledge sharing, understanding, and awareness of integrated approaches for development and management.

EASTERN AFRICA

Public and political awareness raised to promote climate resilience in Burundi

A dialogue held in Kirundo Province in Burundi in December 2013 resulted in more than 10,000 trees being planted around the shores of Lake Cohoha and some 1,000 people being made aware of the key policy issues surrounding water catchment. These activities aim to promote water as a key part of sustainable development and climate-resilient communities in Burundi.

This dialogue was an outcome of several consultative meetings and public awareness activities on the sustainable management of Cohoha water catchment championed by GWP Eastern Africa under the WACDEP. Farming and grazing had resulted in some 30 metres of Lake Cohoha's shores being lost. According to Burundi water law, a 50 metre buffer zone around the lake should not be farmed. During a consultative meeting in September, GWP Eastern Africa emphasised to the authorities that law enforcement is key to the success of protecting water resources in Burundi.



Community behaviour changed in Rwanda

Human activities like tree cutting and grazing have left Lake Cyohoha in the Eastern Province of Rwanda vulnerable to climate change and ecosystem degradation. In October 2013, GWP Eastern Africa and its Partners launched a biogas demonstration project in five local villages. Already, people are digging bio-digesters and fewer trees are being cut.

By the end of 2013, local people had planted over 36,000 drought-resistant trees in 30 hectares of land around Lake Cyohoha, with support from Rwanda Environmental NGOs Forum (RENGOF) in collaboration with GWP Eastern Africa. Furthermore, a 2,500 metre water pipeline that will provide 3,000 people with access to water is under

construction. There are indications that people are now beginning to take ownership and responsibility for the sustainable management of Lake Cyohoha and that water-polluting human activities affecting the lake's ecosystems will be reversed.



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MEDITERRANEAN

Replicable transboundary cooperation advanced in the Balkans

Around 1.5 million people depend on water from the Drin River Basin. GWP Mediterranean serves as the Secretariat of the Drin Core Group, in close cooperation with UNECE. The preparatory phase of the UNDP and GEF Drin Project was launched in mid-2013. This Project will promote cooperation through improved governance, deepening of the knowledge base, capacity building, and demonstration activities. It will be implemented by UNEP, UNOPS, UNECE, and GWP Mediterranean from 2014 to 2017, with a GEF budget of US\$4.5 million and US\$15 million from other Partners.

Continued on next page



Flourishing cooperation on transboundary waters in the Balkans, developed among countries that were engaged in socio-political or even armed conflict not so long ago, presents an example that the Southern Mediterranean rim could follow. Several political and technical elements of such cooperation could be replicated provided the political will is there. GWP Mediterranean works actively with regional and international Partners to move in this direction.

Demonstrations of non-conventional water resources management advanced in Mediterranean islands

Practical demonstrations of small-scale technical applications are a useful way of showing local populations the feasibility and benefits of mobilising non-conventional water resources, such as rain, storm, and grey water to enhance water availability and climate change adaptation at the local level. The Programme on Non-Conventional Water Resources Management began in 2008 in Greece and is implemented by GWP Mediterranean, local municipalities, and governments. The Programme has been replicated in the Maltese Islands since 2011 and in Cyprus since 2013.



In 2013, applications in Greece expanded into the Dodecanese islands. Seven rainwater-harvesting systems were installed or reinstated, benefiting 13,100 permanent inhabitants on four islands. Educational activities using the new version of *The Gift of Rain* material involved approximately 700 students and more than 250 teachers.

Work in Malta included a storm-water management application in a rural area benefiting farmers and contributing to the local economy as well as a pilot application of a grey-water reuse system in the Gozo football stadium. The educational component of these activities addressed more than 3,200 students and around 255 teachers, using materials specially developed in cooperation with the Mediterranean Education Initiative

for Environment and Sustainability. In Cyprus, tailor-made educational material on non-conventional water resources was developed in cooperation with the Cypriot Ministry for Education and Culture.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

Water and health targets defined in Georgia

During the year, GWP Georgia contributed to the development of national targets for the UNECE-WHO/Europe Protocol on Water and Health for Georgia, having previously coordinated a working group that defined national targets according to the Protocol. These targets were included in the national report submitted to UNECE and WHO by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia in 2013. Currently the preparatory process on Protocol ratification is ongoing and the country is likely to join in the near future.



In May 2013, a subregional workshop was jointly organised by GWP Georgia, UNECE, and the Ministry of Environment and Nature Resources Protection, with the support of UNECE and GWP Central Asia and Caucasus, as part of the process of developing national targets. This workshop – attended by delegates from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Finland – enabled countries to share their experiences in implementing the Protocol.

CHINA

Regulations on groundwater management under a climate change scenario drafted in Shaanxi

In Shaanxi Province, groundwater is a critical source of drinking and irrigation water. It is also important in local fresh water ecosystems. Climate change affects groundwater resources and is closely linked to other global change drivers, including population growth, urbanisation, and changes in land use.

GWP China Shaanxi conducted studies on the important role of groundwater and provided policy recommendations



to strengthen its management in Shaanxi Province. The study report was submitted to the Provincial Government in March 2013. As a result, Shaanxi Provincial Groundwater Monitoring and Management Bureau invited GWP China Shaanxi to investigate key areas of groundwater use and to collect recommendations from local stakeholders. The first draft of the regulations on groundwater management in Shaanxi Province was completed in October 2013, a year after GWP China Shaanxi began working on the topic in cooperation with provincial water resources authorities.

Capacity building for adaptation to extreme climatic events promoted in Fujian

Since 2000, the frequency of extreme weather events, like floods, drought, and typhoons, in Fujian has increased, adversely affecting people's lives and economic development.

GWP China Fujian in cooperation with the provincial authorities has worked on capacity building and technology improvement for climate change adaptation, better decision-making, and emergency flood mitigation. After the Extreme Climate Emergency Platform Workshop held by GWP China Fujian in 2009, GWP cooperated with

the Department of Water Resources of Fujian Province and the Fujian Provincial Flood Control and Drought Relief Headquarters Office to develop a flood information network. By the end of 2013, the second stage of this programme was completed.

GWP China Fujian participated in the planning and feasibility study of the system from the beginning and provided recommendations, such as focusing on capacity building and training, which were adopted by the Provincial Water Resources Department.

SOUTH ASIA

Improved water, sanitation, and hygiene practices cut diarrhoeal disease in schools in Bangladesh

Since a survey had shown that most schoolchildren in Bangladesh are unaware of the importance of water, sanitation, and hygiene practices, GWP Bangladesh and its Partners organised an awareness campaign among students at 20 rural primary and secondary schools in Sadar Upazila, Kushtia, between January and May 2013.

A Health Brigade was formed in the study area with 200 students and 40 teachers to implement an awareness programme, so students worked as motivators not only in school but also in the community. The project received wide coverage in the press and there are indications that the awareness programme has reduced diarrhoeal disease by about 30% in the area. The need for more awareness in this area is clear since most schools do not have proper facilities addressing gender-based needs. In fact, many schools do not have separate toilet facilities for girls.

CARIBBEAN

Regional cooperation advanced in the Caribbean

GWP Caribbean launched WACDEP Caribbean in October 2013, during the ninth High-level Session Ministerial Forum attended by five ministers from the region.



GOAL 2

WACDEP contributes to the implementation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change,



implemented in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCC). GWP Caribbean also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with CARICOM formalising a collaborative relationship for addressing regional water priorities. Building on the success of the Regional Framework formulated by GWP and the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) for the African Union, the Caribbean region is developing a framework for integrating climate risks into national development plans and processes focusing on water. The work supports the development of guidance tools on water for the Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool, an online support system for climate-resilient decision-making hosted by the CCCCC.

CENTRAL AMERICA

IUWM placed firmly on the agenda of universities and municipalities

GWP Central America has been promoting integrated urban water management (IUWM) as a contribution to solving the water management challenges faced by cities. In 2012, they organised a regional training workshop on the issue in cooperation with international Partners, and



also published and disseminated the Spanish version of GWP's Perspective Paper on IUWM.

Following the workshop, there were two national workshops on IUWM during 2013, supported and organised by GWP El Salvador and GWP Panama in cooperation with national universities and municipal entities that participated in the 2012 workshop. During 2013, GWP Guatemala formed a working group to resolve the issue of one of the most polluted rivers in Guatemala City.

GWP Central America was invited as a regional expert on IUWM to the Sustainable Cities Forum in San Salvador. This presented an opportunity to share the GWP Background Paper and Perspective Paper on IUWM.

SOUTH AMERICA

Increased government awareness in Peru on the need for cross-sectoral integration

In May 2013, a working group was formed to deal with the integrated aspects of water resources management. This process, promoted by GWP Peru and led by the National Water Authority of Peru, included carrying out a national



cross-sectoral dialogue, and has led to considerably raised government awareness of the need for such interaction to efficiently use and manage water. It also provided input to a potential agreement among ministries which would commit the country to IWRM – the ultimate aim of the process – and triggered an intense dialogue around the need to manage water considering all productive sectors and generate resilience to climate change as key elements for sustainable economic growth.

The national dialogue across sectors (First Dialogue on National Development and Water Security and Adaptation to Climate Change) was held in March 2013 and was attended by 355 participants.

Advancing water security and climate resilience

Climate change threatens water resources and puts the world's development goals at risk. Countries with robust water-management systems, institutions, and water infrastructure are better able to cope with climate change impacts.

Since 2011, GWP has supported the African Union, through the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), in integrating water security and climate resilience in national and regional development plans. WACDEP for Africa was initially developed to support the implementation of the African Union Heads of State climate change commitments in the 2008 Sharm el-Sheikh Declaration on Water and Sanitation. However, in 2013 it was scaled up into a global programme supporting 60 countries.

The Programme supports countries in integrating water security and climate resilience in development planning and decision-making processes. By building climate resilience, WACDEP contributes to the management of the impact of extreme events such as droughts and floods, supports peace building and conflict prevention, and helps safeguard investment in economic development and progress in poverty reduction. Ultimately, it contributes to the MDGs, the anticipated post-2015 SDGs, and the objectives of national adaptation plans (NAPs) put in place during COP 16 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework.

Influencing the global climate agenda

Through WACDEP, GWP and its Partners contribute to the global climate change agenda leading to key outcomes at all levels.

Continued on page 22



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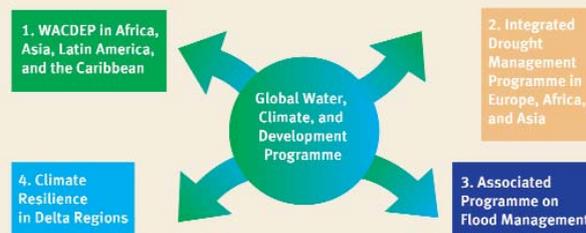
Global Water, Climate, and Development Programme

The Programme targets 60 countries across all GWP regions, five transboundary river basins, and one shared aquifer in Africa.

- *The Water, Climate, and Development Programme (WACDEP)* in Africa focuses on investments for water security and climate resilience. WACDEP Africa is jointly implemented with the African Union and AMCOW.
- *The regional water and climate resilience programmes in Asia, Latin America, Caribbean, and Europe* are modelled on WACDEP in Africa, but developed in a regional context.
- *The Deltas Climate Resilience Programme* enhances climate resilience in delta regions. *Enabling Delta Life* is a joint

project with the Delta Alliance, supported by the Netherlands Ministry of Development Cooperation.

- *The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)* supports stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance. It shares scientific information, knowledge, and best practices for integrated drought management.
- *The Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM)*, another joint initiative with WMO, promotes integrated flood management with the aim of efficiently using floodplains and minimising loss of life from flooding, and provides support on the ground through its Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk.



HIGHLIGHTS 2013

CENTRAL AFRICA 154 Partners, 6 countries

- Regional hydrometeorological strategy supported by ECCAS (page 8).

MEDITERRANEAN 80 Partners, 20 countries

- Improved understanding of governance and financing for the Mediterranean water sector (page 9).
- Demonstrations of non-conventional water resources management advanced in Mediterranean islands (page 16).

CENTRAL AMERICA 178 Partners, 7 countries

- IUWM placed firmly on the agenda of universities and municipalities (page 18).
- Capacity of local leaders strengthened in IWRM (page 25).

CARIBBEAN 83 Partners, 22 countries

- Regional cooperation advanced in the Caribbean (page 17).
- IWRM ToolBox found a place in university education (page 25).

SOUTH AMERICA 291 Partners, 10 countries

- Increased government awareness in Peru on the need for cross-sectoral integration (page 18).
- Ensuring social inclusion in water management in Peru (page 28).

WEST AFRICA 248 Partners, 15 countries

- West Africa regional water policy action plan approved (page 9).
- Local water management committee established in Burkina Faso (page 9).

SOUTHERN AFRICA 320 Partners, 12 countries

- Regional development challenges tackled through cooperation (page 14).



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

152 Partners, 12 countries

- Wastewater handbook adopted for university course (page 24).
- Water awareness raised through youth and art (page 24).

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

155 Partners, 9 countries

- State Water Management Programme adopted in Kazakhstan (page 10).
- Mongolia established a Country Water Partnership (page 29).

CHINA 100 Partners

- Implementation plan approved for integrated management of the Xiang River Basin (page 10).
- Regulations on groundwater management under a climate change scenario drafted in Shaanxi (page 16).

SOUTHEAST ASIA 249 Partners, 10 countries

- Vietnam water law revised with GWP input (page 10).

SOUTH ASIA 515 Partners, 7 countries

- Improved water, sanitation, and hygiene practices cut diarrhoeal disease in schools in Bangladesh (page 17).
- Indian States brought closer together on transboundary river issues (page 24).

EASTERN AFRICA 187 Partners, 9 countries

- Public and political awareness raised to promote climate resilience in Burundi (page 15).
- GWP Kenya contributed to knowledge products (page 23).

GLOBAL 192 Partners from 32 countries that are not in a developing world region or not yet assigned to a GWP region

- GWP advocated for a Sustainable Development Goal for water on the post-2015 agenda (page 12).
- GWP promoted the integration of water security and climate resilience in national and regional development plans (page 19).



GOAL 2



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For the first time, the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP 19) to the UNFCCC in Warsaw recommended water as a thematic focus under the Nairobi Work Programme. This is an outcome of several years of global advocacy and providing evidence-based knowledge to climate change negotiators on the centrality of water to adaptation. During COP 19, the Parties highlighted GWP's ongoing work with the UNFCCC, UNDP-GEF, and UNEP on advancing NAPs to least-developed countries, as well as developing supplementary technical guidance on water management and adaptation planning, as key to helping poor countries enhance climate resilience.

GWP was invited to be part of a global consortium supporting UNFCCC in responding to the request made by the Parties during COP 17, when governments called for global support programmes to be set up for advancing NAP processes. The National Adaptation Planning Global Support Programme includes UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, and IFAD, with support from UNFCCC and UNDP-GEF.

In March 2013, WMO and GWP launched the IDMP that aims to establish a new culture of proactive drought management focusing on preparedness, drought prediction, and other measures that mitigate the impact of droughts. Regional IDMP initiatives are being implemented in Central and Eastern Europe,

West Africa, the Horn of Africa, South Asia, and Central America.

Leveraging GWP's global reach to advance adaptation through South-South collaboration

Inspired by the progress of GWP's collaboration with the African Union and AMCOW on WACDEP in Africa, GWP regions outside Africa also initiated activities to develop regional climate-resilience programmes. By the end of 2013, WACDEP was under implementation in Asia (including China), the Caribbean, Europe, and Latin America:

- GWP Caribbean launched WACDEP Caribbean in October, contributing to the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change.
- WACDEP Central America was launched in six countries, linking IWRM with resilience to climate change and sustainable development.
- In South Asia, GWP developed partnerships with the South Asia Environmental Cooperative Programme and launched WACDEP at the Indian Water Week with six countries.
- In Africa, WACDEP launched the Framework for Water Security and Climate-Resilient Development and five Policy Briefs at the fourth Africa Water Week.

Key messages advancing national adaptation planning

- An SDG on water, with associated targets on disaster risk reduction, has the potential to contribute to the objectives of NAPs and promote coherence on water-related adaptation.
- Capacity development in the NAP process is required to support smart decision-making and build robust and flexible institutions that can respond to sudden changes and shocks.
- Decisions on adaptation priorities must be supported by appropriate information, data, and knowledge. Building and using the knowledge base on water and climate

change is essential for informed decision-making.

- Financing for implementation of NAPs – adapting to climate change will require mobilisation of financial resources through blending of funds from public, private, and multilateral sources.
- Prioritising no- and low-regret options will improve the resilience of natural systems under any future climate scenarios.
- Building partnerships and engaging stakeholders – working across sectors to integrate the management of water resources and ensuring stakeholder participation in the NAP process supports more resilient development and avoids conflicts and inequalities over water.



Goal 3: Reinforcing knowledge sharing and communications

This means developing the capacity to share knowledge and promoting a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

EASTERN AFRICA

GWP Kenya contributed to knowledge products

The *Kenya Atlas of Wetlands* and the *National Wetlands Master Plan* were launched in July 2013. Although the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources took the lead in this project, they relied on other stakeholders for technical support, including three members of GWP Kenya, who were involved throughout from inception to data collection and report preparation.

In July 2013, GWP Kenya took the lead in developing a *Country Report for Kenya* on the status of water resources development, management, and use – one of the UN-Water Country Briefs. This project aimed to spur progress towards an integrated approach to sustainable water resources management. These documents are part of GWP Kenya's knowledge material for information and sharing.



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CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Wastewater handbook adopted for university course

As a GWP Central and Eastern Europe survey in 2012 showed that there were no water engineering courses addressing alternative methods of wastewater disposal, five experts from GWP Partner organisations in Slovakia, Slovenia, and the Czech Republic developed a handbook on *Natural Ways of Wastewater Treatment* that provides a better understanding of the options in wastewater services, especially in rural areas. Now a new course using this GWP Central and Eastern Europe handbook as the main textbook has been started at the Slovak Technical University.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe has been involved with alternative methods of wastewater treatment for several years and published a well-received book on the topic in 2007. Although most GWP Central and Eastern Europe countries are members of the EU, and so are eligible for grants to support water infrastructure, small, rural settlements are excluded. Furthermore, most engineers are trained in the design of conventional wastewater plants that are expensive to introduce and maintain in rural areas.

At the Summit, organised by the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and GWP Hungary, GWP Central and Eastern Europe Chair, Martina Zupan, co-chaired a session of the Civil Society Forum, and János Fehér, GWP Hungary, and Danka Thalmeinerova, GWP Senior Knowledge Management Officer, moderated a Youth Forum Session.

GWP Central and Eastern Europe also organised the Best Water Photo competition 2013, as part of the International Year of Water Cooperation 2013.



Water awareness raised through youth and art

GWP Central and Eastern Europe and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River organised the 2013 Danube Art Master competition in the 13 countries of the Danube River Basin. Children were invited to create works of art, such as sculptures, pictures, mosaics, or collages made from material such as driftwood, stones, or even rubbish dumped by the river.

The prize for all national winners was a trip to Budapest including participation in the Youth Forum at the Budapest Water Summit where they received their certificates from the President of Hungary, Mr János Áder.

SOUTH ASIA

Indian States brought closer together on transboundary river issues

GWP India organised a consultation to facilitate discussions on the 15 transboundary rivers between the States of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. GWP India was able to create a neutral environment and bring the States together on this politically sensitive topic. The development of a common knowledge base on the shared rivers and their basins was a major achievement of the consultation.



The consultation enabled stakeholders to address the problems of recurrent floods and erosion plaguing the two States. The need for cooperation to mitigate these problems was highlighted and participants realised that floods and erosion need to be considered in the framework of disaster risk mitigation at the catchment level and treated as part of a larger integrated river basin management plan. In addition, the formation of a joint scientific committee and the creation of a knowledge and action network for shared river basins were also recommended.

Capacity-building products published in Nepal

GWP Nepal is producing a booklet in Nepali covering frequently asked questions on issues related to water resources entitled *Water Questions*. The booklet aims to develop the knowledge of community members on water resources and related issues at both the country and global level.

GWP Nepal is also due to publish a book entitled *Water Information and Statistics*. Inconsistent and inaccurate information and data on water resources are common in Nepal and this book aims to resolve that problem by making accurate information and statistics readily available. It targets academics, technical experts, researchers, and development practitioners.



CARIBBEAN

IWRM ToolBox found a place in university education

GWP Caribbean, its Partner, the University of the West Indies' Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies, and the GWP Global Secretariat spearheaded an IWRM Knowledge Management Workshop highlighting the IWRM ToolBox. GWP Caribbean was able to engage with a new audience – academics – by showing how the ToolBox, new to most participants, could be integrated into tertiary-level teaching in water resources management.



The two-day workshop saw a wealth of knowledge sharing take place among participants who shared information on their existing programmes in water resources management and showed how the ToolBox could fit into their teaching. A direct outcome of the workshop was the development of a Technical Focus Paper on IWRM in the Caribbean by a group of lecturers involved in the workshop. Following the workshop, two universities applied to become GWP Partners.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Capacity of local leaders strengthened

GWP Central America has been trying to provide opportunities for knowledge exchange and capacity building, especially for local leaders. To this end, and in the context of the International Year of Water Cooperation, GWP Central America and the main water networks of the region supported the Central American Freshwater Action Network in organising the Community Water and Sanitation Fair. The Fair, held in March 2013 in Nicaragua, had 300 participants and 42% were local leaders.

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GOAL 3

Engaging future water managers

The GWP IWRM ToolBox – a database of case studies, reference materials, and web links – is an invaluable free resource designed to help professionals and specialists tackle water-related development problems. Currently, this resource is used mainly by those involved with IWRM in the developed world. In 2013, GWP made new efforts to widen the usefulness of the ToolBox, primarily by working with universities in developing world countries keen to make use of the resource.

University workshops push forward ToolBox teaching

As a direct outcome of the ToolBox workshop held in Stockholm in August 2012, GWP received requests from GWP Partner universities for workshops in four GWP regions. These regions were the Caucasus and Central Asia, the Caribbean, West Africa, and Eastern Africa. In response to these requests, GWP held four workshops in 2013.

The 2013 workshops took place in Kyrgyzstan (with the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and the Kyrgyz State Agricultural University in Bishkek), Barbados (with the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus), Senegal (with Cheikh Anta Diop University in Dakar), and Uganda (with Makerere University in Kampala). In total 97 university lecturers, researchers and students, and government representatives participated in these events.

The aim of the workshops was to show how the ToolBox can be embedded in teaching water-related study courses and identify how the knowledge resource of universities can work better for national development plans. Workshop participants emphasised that water management educators and students in their countries need a deeper understanding of the multidisciplinary aspects of water governance, as provided by the ToolBox.

Findings from workshops

Although each workshop had its own agenda, some common themes arose. Firstly, workshop participants felt that water management



research tends to be piecemeal rather than relating to an overall basin-level or national approach. As a result, the potential of universities for informing national water policies is not fully realised.

Secondly, there is often no mechanism whereby lecturers can exchange information on water management courses taught at different universities in the same country or region. Therefore, although lecturers can attend international conferences to find out about research overseas, they might miss out on developments closer to home.

Thirdly, there is a need for concrete case studies to illustrate the integrated approach in action. Most case studies available to lecturers tend to deal with IWRM processes implemented in the West and North, which may not be applicable to developing world nations. The workshop participants made a strong request for more appropriate case studies that are peer reviewed and qualified for use in education.

Participants at the workshops proposed that, to address these problems, the ToolBox should be more broadly disseminated among GWP Partners and used in specific university disciplines, such as hydrology, chemistry, engineering, and geography.



Taking action

GWP's work promoting the ToolBox has led to several outcomes and plans for action. In Kyrgyzstan, GWP's ToolBox will be used in specific courses at the **Kyrgyz State Agricultural University**, namely 'complex resource management' and a new module on IWRM currently under development.

Professors and lecturers at the Kyrgyz State Agricultural University agreed to share their syllabuses with other educational establishments in the country. In this way, they hope to exchange experience on incorporating concrete case studies, tools, and reference documents. Other recommendations for Kyrgyzstan included holding more workshops on the ToolBox, with information provided in the local language.

At the **University of the West Indies**, students at the Mona and Cave Hill campuses already use the ToolBox. This follows the attendance of Professor Cashman (from the Cave Hill Campus, Barbados) and Dr Arpita Mondal (Mona Campus, Jamaica) at GWP's introductory workshop in August 2012. Building on this, participants of the 2013 workshop are planning to create an information network to help exchange IWRM case studies from the Caribbean region. Once established, this information network will form the basis of an IWRM Knowledge Centre to harmonise research and practice in the region.

Plans for another Knowledge Centre were born at the GWP workshop in Senegal. Lecturers from the **Cheikh Anta Diop University** in Dakar, together with government representatives from countries across West Africa, have formed a committee to draft a proposal for the centre. Following discussions at the GWP workshop, this centre will focus on promoting the ToolBox in West African universities, providing training in the integrated approach, applying IWRM research, and collaborating with existing initiatives and organisations.

At **Makerere University** in Kampala, the focus was less on immediate action by lecturers and researchers and more on how the ToolBox could be tailored to meet the needs of present

and future water managers in Eastern Africa. In particular, workshop participants requested more case studies from their region to be included in the database.

ToolBox facelift makes resource more user-friendly

Thirteen years after it was first launched, GWP's ToolBox was revamped in 2013. The new version, now integrated with the main GWP website, has additional features such as videos, presentations, and webinar records, and is easier to navigate.

The content in the revised ToolBox now puts equal emphasis on the practice and the theory of IWRM principles. As such, the resource features a greater number of peer reviewed papers and practical case studies demonstrating good practice in IWRM. Experts outside water management have developed some of these case studies, indicating that the integrated approach is being digested into the wider research community.

GWP scholarship aids aspiring water leaders

The GWP Ken Thiess Memorial Scholarship, funded in partnership with the International River Foundation and administered by the International Water Centre (IWC), targets primarily women already working in the water sector. The aim is to help aspiring water leaders acquire knowledge of IWRM, especially in relation to developing national water policies across the GWP regions.

In February 2013, the first GWP scholarship was awarded, enabling one young scholar to enrol in the IWC Master of Integrated Water Management programme in Australia. This scholar described the course as a unique opportunity to understand and experience how academics and practitioners can collaborate effectively in water resource management.

GWP and the University of Dundee offer scholarships for 30 participants to undertake a module in International Water Law. In 2013, the third year of this collaboration, more than 50 mid- to high-level practitioners from government, NGOs, academia, and the private sector took part.



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GOAL 3

GWP Central America hosted the topic on IWRM. Every Country Water Partnership in the region selected and sponsored community leaders to share their experiences. GWP Central America produced a Guide for the Application of IWRM at Municipal level that was published in December 2013 and will be widely distributed in 2014.

Publication and data revision services provided to FAO

During 2012, GWP Central America joined efforts with FAO's Subregional Office for Mesoamerica to produce a document on technologies for the sustainable use of water in the context of climate change, which was published at the end of 2013. As part of the agreement, GWP Central America worked with FAO to update the data on Central American countries (Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama) in AQUASTAT – an FAO database that provides information on water and agriculture by country – which had not been updated for approximately ten years. In 2013, GWP Central America coordinated the revision of the data and worked with FAO to answer questions regarding the information. Updating the information on agricultural

water use in Central America was an important step forward and will contribute to informed decision-making.

SOUTH AMERICA

Ensuring social inclusion in water management in Peru

GWP Peru supported the launch, in November 2013, of the translation into five indigenous languages of the country's national water law. The law was translated into Awajún, Aymara, Asháninka, Quechua Chanka Collao, and Quechua Áncash.

This initiative aims to democratise information by making it available to rural and indigenous communities so that they can contribute to national water management.

"For the Amazonian-Andean communities water is a fundamental component of divine nature, respect, and veneration. However, there is a lot of misinformation about its protection. This document may change this reality and contribute to the efficient management of water resources," said the Head of the National Water Authority of Peru.



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Goal 4: Building a more effective Network

This goal focuses on enhancing the Network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, and measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

Mongolia has joined GWP

The Mongolian Water Partnership (MWP) was initiated in 2013, bringing together stakeholders involved in water management – including parliament, government authorities, academic institutions, and NGOs. The country's growing economy means that the water sector needs increased capacity to meet existing and future challenges. As GWP is a well-established global actor, advancing and promoting the integrated approach, water stakeholders in Mongolia decided to apply to join the Network and benefit from GWP's knowledge and experience.

Following commitments made during the visit of the Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj to the GWP Secretariat in 2012, GWP and Mongolian stakeholders investigated opportunities for cooperation. In December 2013, after meetings and discussions with GWP representatives, the Country Water Partnership Steering Committee applied to join GWP and was formally accepted in 2014.



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A time of growth

As 2013 is the final year of GWP's current strategy, the overarching theme of the 2013 Consulting Partners' (CP) Meeting was "GWP in a time of change and growth: Delivering the 2009–2013 strategy and future perspectives".

With the MDGs coming to an end in 2015, the GWP Strategy *Towards 2020* (2014–2019) will be implemented under a new global development paradigm in which SDGs replace the MDGs. Now that water is recognised by the Global Risk Report to be among the top five current and future global risks, water security must be an important part of the post-2015 development framework. Water, energy, and food insecurities are escalating in our rapidly warming planet, while global leaders are searching for integrated solutions. The 2013 CP meeting reflected on these issues and discussed the impact framework for a water secure world.

In her report, GWP Chair Dr Ursula Schaefer-Preuss highlighted that GWP currently exists "in a very challenging environment", faced with a new communications scene, and the task of developing a new strategy in a changing world. She ended her presentation by claiming that GWP has a lot to contribute, to ensure that the SDGs include a dedicated water goal. She pointed out that the concept of managing water resources in an integrated way needs to be placed in the broader context of the global economy.

GWP Executive Secretary Dr Ania Grobicki noted in her presentation that although tremendous progress has been made in advancing water in the global agenda, GWP has an urgent role to play in the current negotiations. The importance of water must be affirmed in the post-2015 development agenda. However, if there is a dedicated water goal in the SDGs, there will be stronger political will and increased finance devoted to water resources management.

Speaking about the proposed SDG for water, Dr Grobicki outlined major steps that have already been taken. They include an ambitious stakeholder consultation process, executed in several phases, and with Phase 1 already carried out and communicated to the UN Open Working Group in New York. In addition, GWP is working with UN-Water to formulate a dedicated water goal.

Dr Grobicki said, "It is true that we need a Plan B, that water also needs to be embedded into the other goals. But the fight is not over. We need to fight for Plan A, a dedicated water goal. This is a make or break moment for the water community. We have to understand that the SDGs can be a game changer that can ensure the political will to build a water secure world."

In his keynote speech, "GWP in action 2009–2013: Reflections in the International Year of Water Cooperation", Mr Kenzo Hiroki, Vice-Chair of the GWP Steering Committee, demonstrated how much GWP has grown both in terms of membership, countries, and actions. He claimed the Partnership had made good progress in advancing the integrated approach but that there is still much to do. He noted that GWP had responded quickly to the emerging challenges at global, regional, and country levels.

Wrapping up his presentation, Mr Hiroki claimed that it was a wake-up call that water still does not have a place in the post-2015 agenda. He urged all Partners to take action, leaving his audience with the claim that "one push per Partner will make a big change, and thus, GWP has to act to ensure that all different layers of the Network are involved to make this common push".



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A changing climate

International water cooperation is essential. This was one of the key messages from this year's Annual Lecture, "Adapt or die: Compelling questions for the future of climate adaptation", given by Ambassador Robert Van Lierop (pictured right). "Water is life, but water can also be a threat to life." With these words, Mr Van Lierop reminded his audience that water-related disasters have struck more often and more severely in the past decades than ever before, with over 90% of all disasters today being water related.

Mr Van Lierop concluded his presentation by expressing a wish that, in the future, more delegations will see the need for synergies across sectors. He said, "We can achieve a great deal if we work together in this respect. We are all doomed if we think we can do it alone. This is a moment of truth, we can face the future together or none of us have a future at all."



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Summary of GWP achievements: Looking back on 2009–2013

This section provides a summary of selected achievements of the GWP Network during the strategy period 2009–2013.

REGIONAL ACTION

Engagement with regional-level actors and initiatives has remained at the heart of GWP's approach throughout the Strategy period. GWP's regional achievements include the provision of high-level support to regional bodies as well as the facilitation of greater coordination in the management of water resources within transboundary basins.

GWP has worked closely with river basin authorities, regional economic communities, and coordinating bodies to formulate regional policy, develop strategies, and initiate planning processes and accompanying consultations. Examples include working with the Central American Commission for the Environment and Development in the preparation of the action plan for its Regional Climate Change Strategy, cooperation with SADC in the development of its 3rd Regional Strategic Action Plan, and the provision of technical and administrative support to the Drin Core Group for improving the management of the Drin River Basin in Southeast Europe.

GWP has also coordinated processes and facilitated information sharing between transboundary actors as well as providing a neutral platform through which difficult inter-state water resources issues have been addressed. Supporting ECCAS in the establishment of the Regional Coordination Centre for Water Resources Management in Central Africa is an example of GWP's regional coordination work as is the joint development of an economic model for water use in the countries that share the Aral Sea Basin in Central Asia.

NATIONAL ACTION

With the overall aim of increasing national water security through the promotion of an integrated approach to water resources management, water governance reform at the national level has been influenced through ongoing work with state actors and key stakeholders. During the Strategy period GWP can be said to have had a strong role

GWP provides technical and administrative support to the Drin Core Group for improving the management of the Drin River Basin

Water governance process:

- Action plan for the implementation of the Drin River Basin Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

Responsible stakeholders:

- The Ministers responsible for the management of water resources and/or environment of the five riparian nations

Role of GWP in influencing the responsible actors:

- Joint organisation of a Consultation Meeting on Integrated Management of the extended Drin River Basin in 2008
- Joint organisation of the multi-stakeholder process for the establishment of the Shared Vision for the Drin River Basin in 2009
- Support to the agreement of the MoU for the Management of the Extended Transboundary Drin Basin and implementation of the shared vision in 2011
- GWP Mediterranean appointed by the Ministers of the Riparians to serve as the Drin Core Group Secretariat in 2011, enhancing its role and responsibility for the implementation of the MoU

to play in the adoption of IWRM plans in 12 countries, the reform of National Water Policy in a further 11 countries and the development of new or revised water legislation in 8 countries. In addition, the incorporation of IWRM programmes into national development planning processes was achieved in Botswana, Malawi, and Zambia.

In comparison to the previous Strategy period (2004–2008), the past five years has revealed an increased emphasis in GWP's work on the linkages between climate change and water resources management. The significance of climate resilience in relation to development is now widely recognised in the countries where GWP has been active, which is reflected in the contributions to climate-specific outcomes that GWP had a role in developing. Examples include a new climate change law in Guatemala, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka, the Philippine Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, and the National Climate Change Policy in Pakistan.

Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into Zambia's 6th National Development Plan

Water governance process:

- Zambia's 6th National Development Plan 2011–2015

Responsible stakeholders:

- The Zambian Ministry of Energy and Water Development
- The Water Sector Advisory Group under the Zambian Ministry of Finance and National Planning

Role of GWP in influencing the responsible actors:

- Support and facilitation of the process with the water sector's development of the 6th National Development Plan with the Ministry of Energy and Water Development and the Ministry of Finance and Planning
- Technical support to policy processes for developing the water chapter, the first sector to incorporate adaptation to climate change into the National Development Plan, which influenced the government to request other sectors to do the same
- Support to the development of a National Investment Brief on water resources for agriculture and energy on behalf of FAO and the Zambian Government

In addition to climate, GWP has also been active in addressing water security through entry points associated with other critical development challenges such as growing urbanisation, food security, and environmental protection. An example of this is the expert contribution provided to the Cameroon Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development on the development of the National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2013.

SUBNATIONAL ACTION

Whereas much of GWP's work during the Strategy period focused on the global, regional, and national levels of governance, direct intervention at the subnational level was also targeted in cases where this was necessary to achieve maximum impact. In many cases, work at the subnational level focused on specific river basins or catchments such as the Chancay-Lambayeque basin in Peru, where GWP provided input to the formulation of the Water Management Plan of the basin, and the Wainganga



Incorporation of IWRM into the implementation of the New Water Policy for Rajasthan

Water governance process:

- Implementation of the Rajasthan New State Water Policy (NSWP) 2010

Responsible stakeholders:

- State Government of Rajasthan

Role of GWP in influencing the responsible actors:

- Development of awareness-raising materials
- Extensive review of the NSWP including facilitation of consultation meetings to examine the role of NGOs and Water User Groups in its implementation
- Organisation of a capacity-building training programme to help stakeholders better understand the policy and the mechanics of implementation

River sub-basin in India, where data collection and overall support provided a strong basis for developing the Wainganga Integrated River Basin Management Master Plan. Elsewhere an urban flood risk management framework was developed for Dhaka city in collaboration with the Bangladesh Water Utility Network. In India, support was provided to the state authorities in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on the development and implementation of a New State Water Policy and Ground Water Policy respectively. *Continued on next page*

GLOBAL ACTION

Globally GWP's advocacy work, contribution to global dialogue and development, and dissemination of technical publications and awareness-raising materials has raised the profile of water security and highlighted the importance of IWRM planning as a means of moving towards it. This contribution includes the active involvement in the Rio+20 declaration in 2012, the UNFCCC COP meetings in 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, and taking a lead role in the UNDP-UNEP led Global Support Programme for National Adaptation Plans.

GWP accepted as implementation partner for the Global Support Programme on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Water governance process:

- UNDP-UNEP led Global Support Programme for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

Responsible stakeholders:

- UNDP-UNEP

Role of GWP in influencing the responsible actors:

- Expert group meeting on water and climate change convened by GWP in 2012 where key knowledge partners agreed to collaborate
- GWP and UN-Water with support from UNFCCC and other water organisations held consultations for developing a water supplement for NAPs throughout 2013
- GWP and UNFCCC began preparing a water supplement to the NAPs technical guidelines in 2013

At the pan-African level, GWP actively engaged with the African Union through AMCOW. GWP, in partnership with others, published the *Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate-Resilient Development* and the associated *Technical Background Document*. This support has manifested itself in the ongoing integration of water security and climate resilience into national and regional development plans in eight African countries through the implementation of WACDEP.

Over the course of the Strategy period, the GWP Technical Committee has produced numerous publications to enhance knowledge on the benefits and feasibility of integrated approaches to water resources management: six Background Papers, nine Policy Briefs, five Perspectives Papers, and three Technical Focus Papers. The online knowledge management platform, the GWP IWRM ToolBox, was significantly improved in content and its use in university-level curricula has increased.

During the strategy period, GWP hosted the European Union Water Initiative (EUWI) Finance Working Group, providing administrative and communications support. GWP and EUWI-FWG produced the following knowledge products:

- *Strategic financial planning for water supply and sanitation in Africa* (2010)
- *Financing for water and sanitation* (2011)
- *Unlocking finance for water security* (2012)
- *Pricing water resources to finance their sustainable management* (2012)



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Financial report 2013

GLOBALLY RAISED INCOME

In 2013, 13 financial partners provided funds through GWPO*: Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, EUWI African Working Group, France (in-kind), Germany, Global Green Growth Institute, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UNDP, and United Kingdom. They contributed a total of €11.4 million, of which €0.7 million was for designated activities. (In 2012, 11 financial partners contributed €7.5 million, of which €0.1 million was for designated activities.)

LOCALLY RAISED INCOME

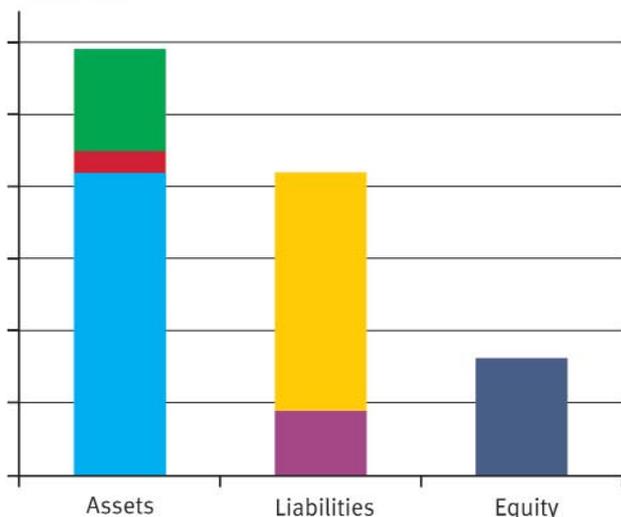
GWP regions and countries raise funds through governments, aid agencies, UN organisations, private companies, and others. During 2013, regions and countries raised €2.1 million.

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS

The contributions reported in the Annual Financial Report do not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations, or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €30,000 as well as €130,000 from other sources during 2013. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contributions of €4.4 million in 2013.

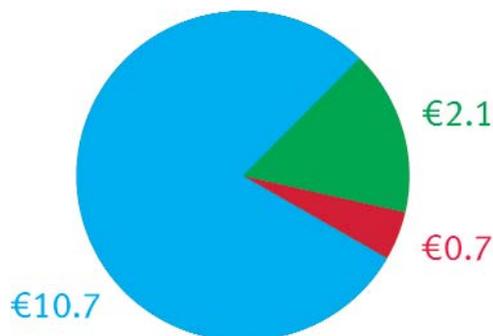
* GWPO (GWP Organisation) is the intergovernmental agency created to support the Global Water Partnership Network.

Balance Sheet 31st December 2013 (€ million)



Income (€ million)

Globally raised	€10.7
Locally raised	€2.1
Globally raised – designated	€0.7
Total income	€13.5



Expenditure (€ million)

Programme activities	€10.1
Global Secretariat services	€2.2
ToolBox and knowledge management	€0.9
Global governance	€0.3
Total expenditure	€13.5



The complete audited accounts are available on request from the GWP Secretariat in Stockholm and on our website.

Donor advances	€3.3
Other liabilities	€0.9
Receivables other	€1.4
Receivables donors	€0.3
Bank balance	€4.2
Equity	€1.7

GWP Technical Committee publications

Most publications are available in other languages. Visit www.gwp.org.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Paper 18 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013) NEW!

Background Paper 17 International Law – Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013) NEW!

Background Paper 16 Integrated Urban Water Management (2012)

Background Paper 15 Social Equity and Integrated Water Resources Management (2011)

Background Paper 14 Water Management, Water Security and Climate Change Adaptation: Early Impacts and Essential Responses (2009)

Background Paper 13 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Background Paper 12 Water Financing and Governance (2008)

Background Paper 11 Urban Water and Sanitation Services: An IWRM Approach (2006)

Background Paper 10 IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005: Why, What and How? (2004)

Background Paper 9 Water Management and Ecosystems: Living with Change (2003)

Background Paper 8 Poverty Reduction and IWRM (2003)

Background Paper 7 Effective Water Governance (2003)

Background Paper 6 Risk and Integrated Water Resources Management (2002)

Background Paper 5 Letter to my Minister (2000)

Background Paper 4 Integrated Water Resources Management (2000)

Background Paper 3 The Dublin Principles for Water as Reflected in a Comparative Assessment of Institutional and Legal Arrangements for IWRM (1999)

Background Paper 2 Water as a Social and Economic Good: How to Put the Principle into Practice (1998)

Background Paper 1 Regulation and Private Participation in the Water and Sanitation Sector (1998)

Integrated Water Resources Management in Practice: Better Water Management for Development (GWP/Earthscan, 2009)

Catalyzing Change: A Handbook for Developing IWRM and Water Efficiency Strategies (2004)

POLICY BRIEFS

Policy Brief 15 Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM): Toward Diversification and Sustainability (2013) NEW!

Policy Brief 14 International Law: Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013) NEW!

Policy Brief 13 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013) NEW!

Policy Brief 12 Rio+20: Water Security for Growth and Sustainability (2012)

Policy Brief 11 Social Equity: The Need for an Integrated Approach (2012)

Policy Brief 10 Managing the Other Side of the Water Cycle: Making Wastewater an Asset (2009)

Policy Brief 9 Lessons from IWRM in Practice (2009)

Policy Brief 8 Triggering Change in Water Policies (2009)

Policy Brief 7 Investing in Infrastructure: The Value of an IWRM Approach (2009)

Policy Brief 6 How to Integrate IWRM and National Development Plans and Strategies and Why This Needs to be Done in the Era of Aid Effectiveness (2008)

Policy Brief 5 Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM – An Initial Overview (2007)

Policy Brief 4 How IWRM Will Contribute to Achieving the MDGs (2006)

Policy Brief 3 Gender Mainstreaming: An Essential Component of Sustainable Water Management (2006)
Policy Brief 2 Water and Sustainable Development: Lessons from Chile (2006)
Policy Brief 1 Unlocking the Door to Social Development and Economic Growth: How a More Integrated Approach to Water Can Help (2004)

TECHNICAL BRIEFS

Technical Brief 5 Mainstreaming Gender in IWRM Strategies and Plans: Practical Steps for Practitioners (2006)
Technical Brief 4 Taking an Integrated Approach to Improving Water Efficiency (2006)
Technical Brief 3 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators for IWRM Strategies and Plans (2006)
Technical Brief 2 Tools for Keeping IWRM Strategic Planning on Track (2006)
Technical Brief 1 Checklist for Change: Defining Areas for Action in an IWRM Strategy or Plan (2006)

PERSPECTIVES PAPERS

Urban Groundwater – Policies and Institutions for Integrated Management (2013) NEW!

Increasing Water Security – A Development Imperative (2012)
Water in the Green Economy (2012)
Groundwater Resources and Irrigated Agriculture (2012)
Towards Integrated Urban Water Management (2011)

TECHNICAL FOCUS PAPERS

Water and Food Security – Experiences in India and China (2013) NEW!

The Role of Decision Support Systems and Models in Integrated River Basin Management (2013) NEW!
Water Demand Management: The Mediterranean Experience (2012)



Who's who in GWP 2013

The information below is correct as of December 2013. The most current information is available at www.gwp.org.

GWP PATRONS

- HRH Prince of Orange Willem-Alexander, Kingdom of the Netherlands (until 30 April 2013)
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair (1996–2000)
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair (2001–2007)

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 which is the legal representative of the GWP Network.

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

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

GWP STEERING COMMITTEE

Chair

- Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, Germany

Appointed Members

- Shaden Abdel Gawad, Egypt
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala (term ended November 2013)
- Stanley Dhrum Ragh Rampair, Jamaica
- Gisela Forattini, Brazil
- Kenzo Hiroki, Japan
- Lucka Kajfez Bogataj, Slovenia
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe
- Meera Mehta, India
- Surya Nath Upadhyay, Nepal (term started November 2013)
- Eugene Stakhiv, USA
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar
- Bulat Yessekin, Kazakhstan (term started November 2013)
- Gangyan Zhou, China (term ended November 2013)

Ex-Officio

- Michel Jarraud, Chair, UN-Water
- Ania Grobicki, GWP Executive Secretary
- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee
- Hama Arba Diallo, GWP Regional Chairs Representative (term ended 31 July 2013)
- Judy Daniel, GWP Regional Chairs Representative (term started 1 August 2013)

Permanent Observers

- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council
- Financing Partners Group Representative

GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

- Ruth Meinzen-Dick, USA (Chair)
- Elisa Colom, Guatemala (term ended November 2013)
- Gisela Forattini, Brazil (term started November 2013)
- Peter Lochery, UK
- Ravi Narayanan, India
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar

GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Morocco
- Daryl Fields, USA
- Uma Lele, India
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, Netherlands
- Oscar De Moraes Cordeiro Netto, Brazil
- Madiodo Niassé, Senegal
- Claudia Sadoff, USA
- Tushaar Shah, India
- Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, Sri Lanka
- Eelco van Beek, Netherlands
- Dale Whittington, USA
- Patricia Wouters, Canada

GWP SENIOR ADVISORS

Engaged by Global Secretariat in 2013

- Hartmut Bruehl, Germany
- Stephen Foster, UK
- Alan Hall, UK
- Merylyn Hedger, UK
- Torkil Jønch-Clausen, Denmark
- Khalid Mohtadullah, Pakistan

GWP AMBASSADORS

- Johan Holmberg, former GWP Executive Secretary
- Suresh P. Prabhu, former Chair of GWP South Asia

GWP GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary
- Natalia Alexeeva, Senior Network Officer (from August 2013)
- Susanne André, Senior Legal and Human Resources Officer
- Eva Blässar, Writer and Media Officer (from July 2013)
- François Brikké, Senior Network Officer
- Mercy Dikito-Wachtmeister, Senior Officer, Global Initiatives (until July 2013)
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Karin Dreik, Financial Officer (on parental leave through March 2013)
- Manuel Fulchiron, Network Officer (from October 2013)
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Ankur Gupta, Research Assistant (from October 2013)
- Kenge James Gunya, Knowledge Management Officer
- Helene Komlos Grill, Senior Communications Officer
- Karin Linde-Klerholm, Network Operations Team Coordinator
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Officer
- Martin Löfgren, Web Communications and IT Strategy Officer
- John Metzger, Head of Network Operations
- Maika Müller, Programme Assistant
- Peter Nyman, Financial Officer
- Ralph Philip, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (from July 2013)
- Frederik Pischke, Programme Officer (seconded to WMO, from July 2013)
- Modesta Read, Financial Assistant (from May 2013)
- Sirí Saeed, Junior Administrative Assistant (from May 2013)
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Senior Manager, Finance and Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager & HR Officer
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Senior Knowledge Management Officer
- Reini Wolfmaier, Financial Assistant (until April 2013)

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Judy Daniel	Angela Munroe	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean-Pierre Bidjocka	Luc Claude Mamba	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Nabil Kawas/Jeanette de Noack	Fabiola Tábora	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Richard Muller	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Nino Chkhobadze	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Shucheng	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Mugisha Shillingi	Patrick Safari	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullios	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	María Luisa Blatra	Milenka Sojachenski	Montevideo, Uruguay
South Asia	Isver Raj Onta	Priyanka Dissanayake	Colombo, Sri Lanka
Southeast Asia	Hla Baw	Djoko Sasongko	Jakarta, Indonesia
Southern Africa	Akolang Tombale	Ruth Beukman	Pretoria, South Africa
West Africa	Abel Afouda	Dam Mogbante	Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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