

AGENDA 2030



Global Water
Partnership



GWP in action

2015 Annual Report

About GWP

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

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

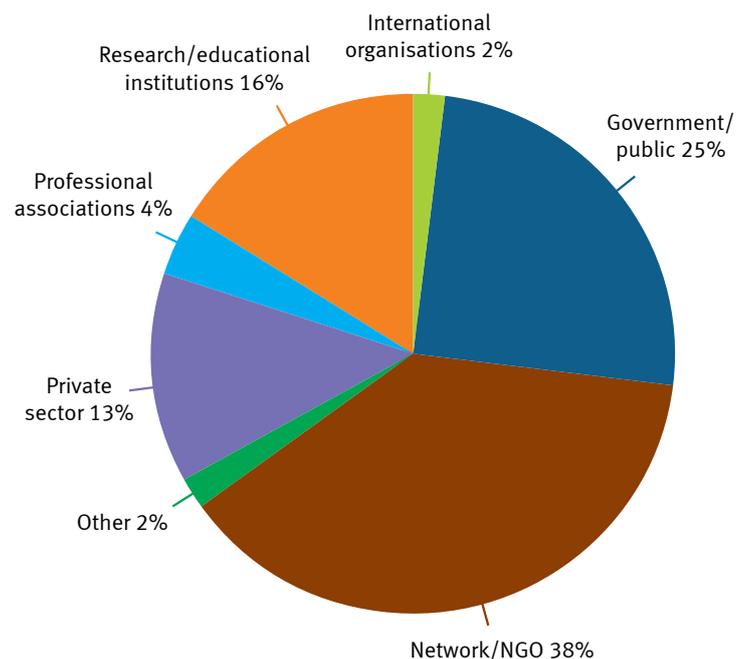
The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network that was created in 1996 to foster the implementation of integrated water resources management: the coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising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

The GWP Network is open to all organisations that recognise the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the Network. It includes states, government institutions (national, regional, and local), intergovernmental organisations, international and national non-governmental organisations, civil society groupings, academic and research institutions, private sector companies, and service providers in the public sector.

At the end of 2015, the Network had 13 Regional Water Partnerships, 85 Country Water Partnerships, and 3,201 Partners located in 182 countries. (GWP is currently reviewing the status of its partnership base.)

GWP Region	Countries	Partners
Caribbean	24	101
Central Africa	6	174
Central America	7	187
Central and Eastern Europe	13	171
Central Asia and Caucasus	9	176
China	1	101
Eastern Africa	10	214
Mediterranean	25	90
South America	10	331
South Asia	7	538
Southeast Asia	10	250
Southern Africa	13	330
West Africa	15	290
Global	32	248
Total 2015	182	3,201
Total 2014	178	3,051

GWP Partners by type



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, Mongolia, 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

The year 2015 has been a challenging and inspiring one for the Global Water Partnership family. It has been a year of transition and transformation in which our partners in an increasingly globalized and changing world have had even greater voice.

Together with our diverse Network of Partners, we have begun to implement the *GWP Strategy Towards 2020 – A Water Secure*

World. Achieving water security requires fundamental changes in values, beliefs, perceptions, and political positions, not only among water management institutions, but also among all stakeholders. Such changes are slowly taking place. The GWP family has worked hard to become actively involved at the global level and on the ground by helping to catalyse change in policies and practice, generating and communicating knowledge, and strengthening partnerships; with these activities implementing GWP's three strategic goals for 2014–2019.

We know there is still a long way to go before we realise our vision of a water secure world and accomplish our mission – to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. The adoption of three ground-breaking global agreements in 2015 – the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including a dedicated water goal; the Adoption of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction – sets the scene to put water absolutely at the centre of future efforts for equitable and sustainable human development.

GWP now has a unique chance to place itself at the service of the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development agreed on by the world community, drawing on 20 years of know-how to support regions and countries in implementing the water-related development goals. There are many entry points for activities to contribute to this ambition and we will implement concrete actions focusing on interventions where GWP can add value.

It has been an honour and a privilege to provide strategic guidance to the GWP family during my three-year tenure as GWP Chair. The *Strategy 2020*, the Gender and Youth

Strategies, stronger South–South cooperation among partners, greater visibility at the global level, and a more active Network of Partners reflecting on-going governance reforms – these bear witness to our joint collaborative efforts under my chairmanship as we travel towards a water secure world.

I urge you to maintain momentum and to use the current favourable winds to push ever forward on this fascinating journey.

Overview from the Executive Secretary



Rudolph Cleveringa

In a year when the issues of migration, climate change, and inequality continued to hit the headlines, it was uplifting to see the global community recognise water as central to sustainable and inclusive growth in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Starting in 2016, this Agenda coincides with GWP's 20th Anniversary.

This alignment will provide additional opportunities to support countries as they implement the water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). GWP's new SDG Preparedness Facility (see page 21) builds on our 20 years of experience. With a successful track record in convening multiple stakeholders to solve water problems with an integrated approach – for which there is now political support – GWP is well positioned to play a leadership role as a multi-stakeholder partnership in the emerging international water architecture.

Our intervention logic has paid off – and continues to reap dividends. As you read the stories in this report, you will see how GWP engages in country-level agenda-setting, influencing policy change that leads to investment in climate-resilient water security, and demonstrating best practice through scalable projects. Long-term interactions with regional economic commissions and international finance institutions underpin the importance of addressing transboundary dimensions. Communicating knowledge is another route to catalysing change, for example through the new Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe.

The water-related SDGs give renewed focus to improving the quality, inclusiveness, and diversity of the Network Partners. Through enhancing the performance of the Regional and Country Water Partnerships, we will strengthen national capacity to engage key allies in agenda-setting, implementation, monitoring, and review of the Goals, particularly addressing the Means of Implementation through a water lens.

The global secretariat thanks our Partners, staff of the Regional and Country Water Partnerships, governance bodies, and our donors for their commitment to water security. A special thank you goes to former Chair, Ursula Schaefer-Preuss, who led GWP through turbulent times, and to the former Chair of the Technical Committee, Mohamed Ait-Kadi, for his relentless support in making GWP the 'go to' place for water security knowledge.

From the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee



Dr Mohamed Ait-Kadi

The SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change provide a historic opportunity for GWP to shape the agenda for managing the world's water resources for decades to come. In this context, GWP needs to retool and evolve into a leading platform for discussion of water and sustainable development issues. The tasks of achieving and sustaining

water security, in both developed and developing countries, are likely to increase in complexity and take a higher priority – not only as climate change intensifies, but also in the face of demand for economic growth.

The importance of this challenge is signalled by the adoption of a dedicated SDG on water. It was also reflected in the findings of the GWP–Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Task Force on Water Security and Sustainable Growth (see page 20). The landmark report analyses the dynamics of water security and growth, and quantifies water-related risks and opportunities and their trajectories. It provides empirical evidence to guide investment in water security, stating that investments should be resilient to uncertainties and should support adaptive management in the face of changing risks,

opportunities, and social preferences. Furthermore, investments should be tailored to the context. All of this requires refined analytical tools, holistic perspectives, innovation, and continuous monitoring, assessment, and adaptation. GWP's Technical Committee aims to transform this agenda into reality and to identify a coherent set of insights that will provide the basis for concrete action.

The year 2015 ended my second term as Chair of the Technical Committee. My aim was to build a proactive Technical Committee, whose members were involved in generating useful knowledge, but also where we played an active part in shaping thinking about the transition to a water secure world. We have made considerable progress but the job is not finished yet. This is a unique time in GWP's history. I wish GWP a smooth transition towards a future that builds on the foundations laid during the past six years.



GWP around the world: 2015 highlights

CENTRAL AFRICA 174 Partners, 6 countries

- GWP supported stakeholder participation in finalising a National Adaptation Plan on climate change in Cameroon (page 9).
- GWP workshop led to formation of a regional taskforce for water security project development and financing (page 22).

MEDITERRANEAN 90 Partners, 25 countries

- GWP and partners helped develop a formal management plan for the Buna/Bojana River Basin (page 12).
- Programme implemented by GWP won a World Water Forum Award (page 13).

CENTRAL AMERICA 187 Partners, 7 countries

- GWP participated in drafting a new Regional Environmental Strategy (page 10).
- GWP raised awareness of the need to include water security in National Adaptation Plans on climate change (page 22).

CARIBBEAN 101 Partners, 24 countries

- GWP helped develop a framework to support investment in climate resilience and water security (page 9).
- New water policy incorporating resilience to climate change prepared in Curaçao following GWP support to stakeholders (page 9).

SOUTH AMERICA 331 Partners, 10 countries

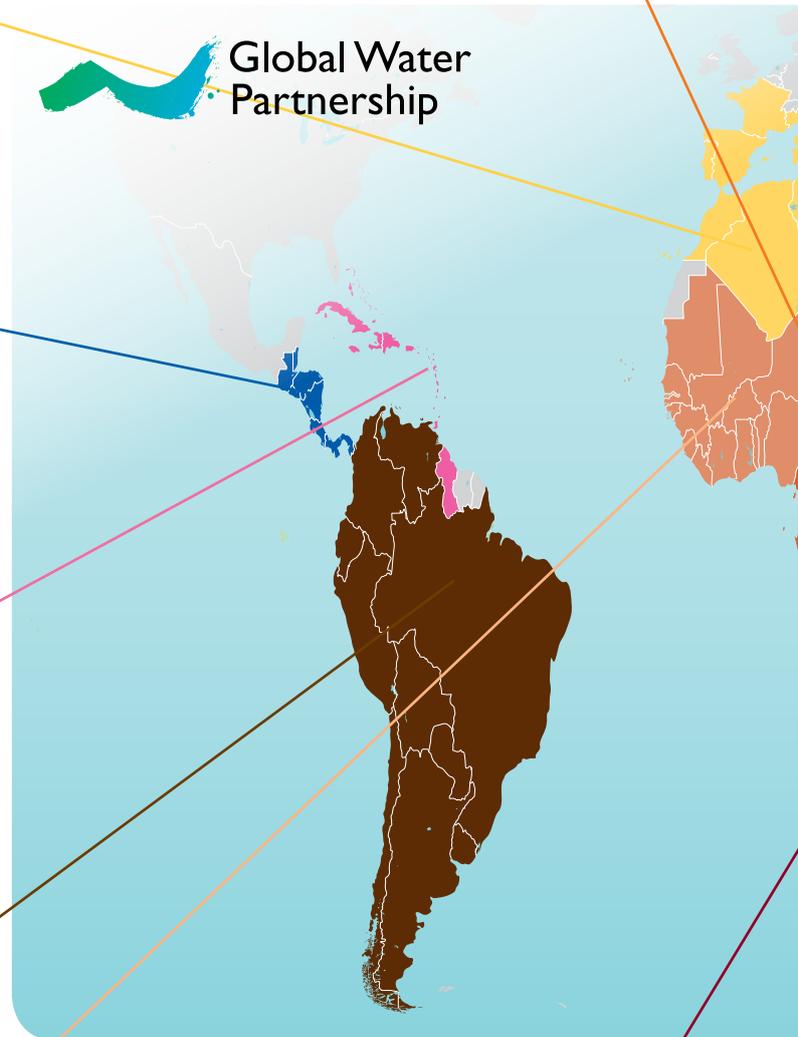
- GWP mediation and facilitation helped secure basin agreement for the Santa Eulalia River in Peru (page 13).

WEST AFRICA 290 Partners, 15 countries

- GWP project facilitated a transboundary river basin agreement (page 19).
- GWP and partners helped establish a National Youth Parliament for Water in Benin (page 28).

SOUTHERN AFRICA 330 Partners, 13 countries

- GWP's long involvement in the Regional Strategic Action Plan IV culminated in the plan's approval (page 18).
- GWP helped Mozambique secure funds for building climate resilience (page 18).

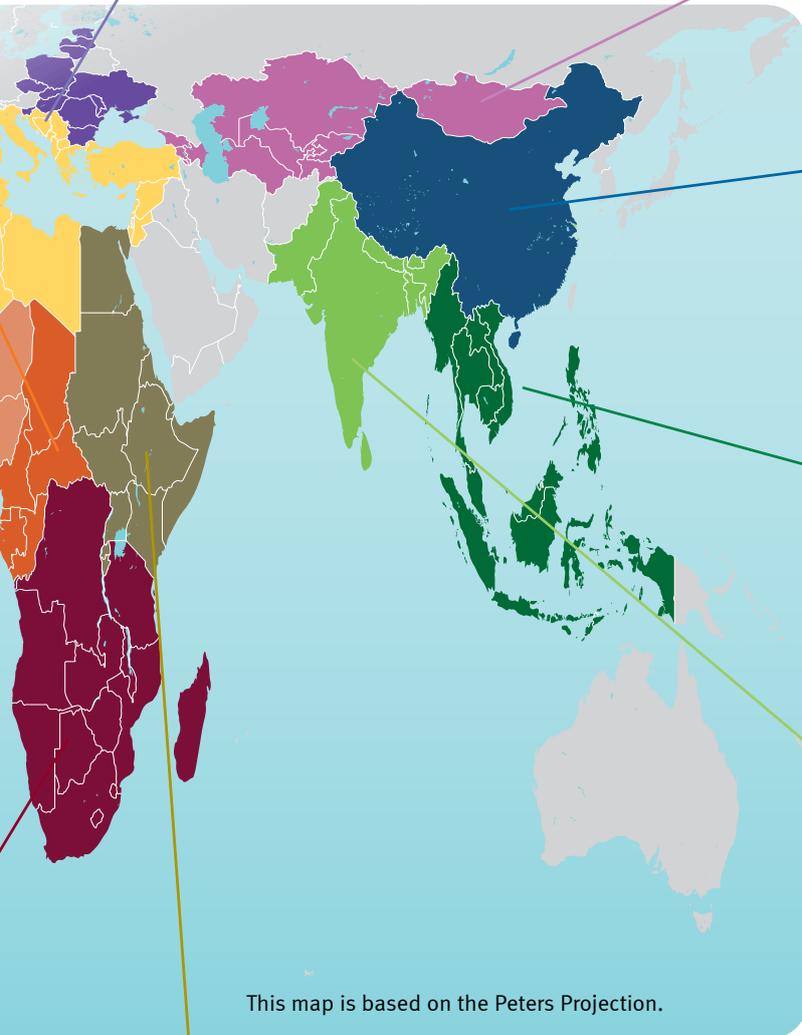


CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE*171 Partners, 13 countries*

- GWP brought different sectors together to develop proactive and formal drought management plans (page 23).
- GWP facilitated public consultation on Ukraine's National Action Plan to combat soil degradation and desertification (page 10).

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS*176 Partners, 9 countries*

- National dialogue on a new Water Law in Georgia coordinated by GWP (page 11).
- GWP brought stakeholders together to work on a long-term green development policy for Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia (page 22).



This map is based on the Peters Projection.

CHINA *101 Partners*

- GWP research results incorporated in Shaanxi Province work plan (page 11).
- GWP and partners conducted a survey on water management in the Heihe River Basin (page 11).

SOUTHEAST ASIA *250 Partners, 10 countries*

- Cambodia developed a National Adaptation Plan on climate change with GWP support (page 17).
- GWP shared knowledge on climate change and irrigation in Vietnam (page 17).

SOUTH ASIA *538 Partners, 7 countries*

- GWP workshop linked projects with financing in Bangladesh (page 13).
- GWP promoted stakeholders' voices in streamlining State water policies in India (page 16).

EASTERN AFRICA *214 Partners, 10 countries*

- GWP led efforts to map the vulnerability of the Kagera River Basin to climate change and identify adaptation measures (page 12).
- GWP signed MoU to guide collaboration on drought resilience in the Horn of Africa (page 27).

GLOBAL *248 Partners from 32 countries that are not in a developing world region or not yet assigned to a GWP region*

- GWP created the Sustainable Development Goals Preparedness Facility to support countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs (page 20).
- GWP launched a formal Youth Engagement Strategy (page 30).

GWP's results framework

To realise the vision of a water secure world, GWP supports countries to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. GWP seeks to influence water governance at all levels, legislative change, and investment planning.

To do this, GWP works with stakeholders around three strategic goals, as outlined in the GWP Strategy 2014–2019:

- Goal 1: Catalyse change in policies and practice
- Goal 2: Generate and communicate knowledge
- Goal 3: Strengthen partnerships

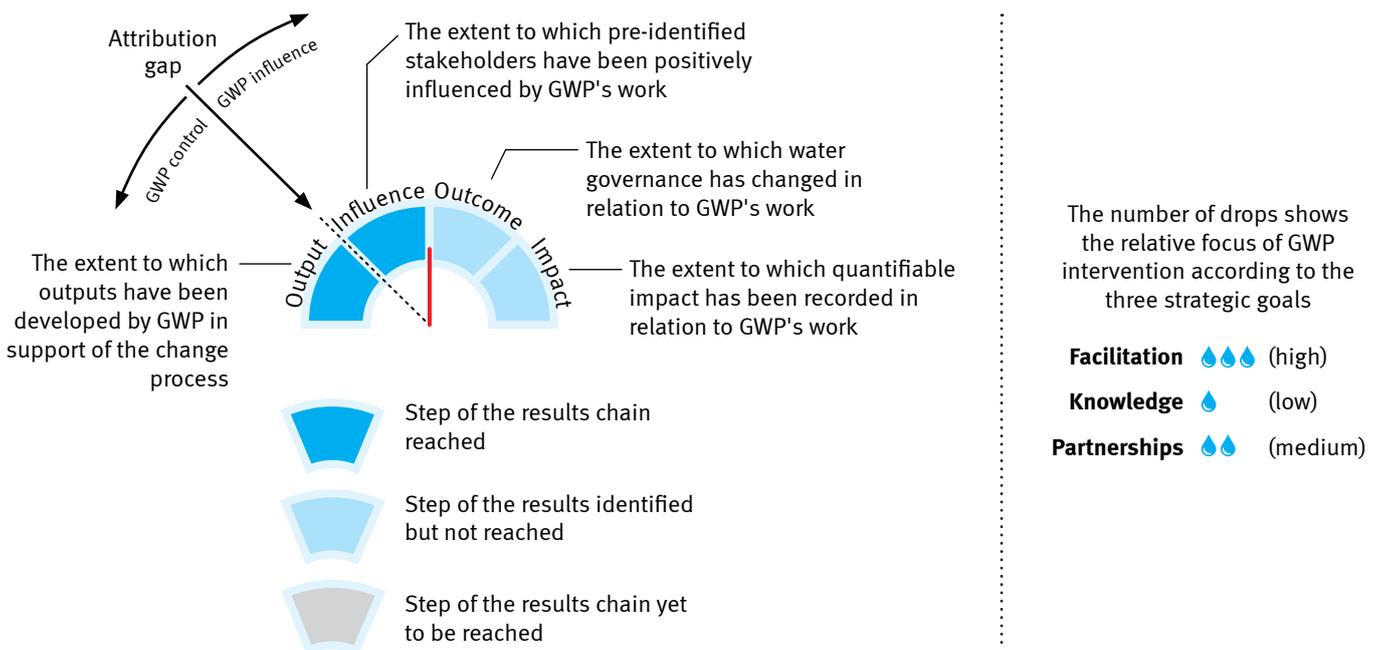
Simply put, a strong network (Goal 3) reinforces knowledge sharing and communications (Goal 2), which in turn facilitates better water management for sustainable national development (Goal 1). Pursuing these goals requires us to engage in the following overarching activities:

- Supporting national development. GWP supports governments and other stakeholders to move from sectoral and top-down water management to integrated and participatory water governance at all levels.

- Influencing global policies. Managing water sustainably requires international agreement and commitment. GWP contributes its knowledge to foster a common understanding among world leaders and to further agreement on how to lessen or solve water crises.
- Facilitating implementation. GWP helps its network to contribute to countries' planning and implementation processes at different scales (regional, transboundary, national, local) and in differing environments (urban and rural) through the expertise and convening power of its neutral multi-stakeholder platform.

Outputs produced influence key stakeholders who then enact change resulting in outcomes. These outcomes help increase investments, which lead to socio-economic improvements in people's lives, i.e. impact. This is a long-term task and the stories described in this report need to be viewed within this context of change processes.

The achievements described in this report can be related to certain points along the GWP results chain (*output* → *influence* → *outcome* → *impact*). The graphics placed within with each story (and explained below) indicate the positions reached at the end of 2015. The graphics also illustrate how GWP's work is distributed across the three strategic goals in order to reach the results.



Goal 1

Catalyse change in policies and practice



This goal focuses on advancing effective governance, based on comprehensive and mutually supportive policies, institutions, and processes.

CARIBBEAN

Framework to support funding for climate resilience

GWP Caribbean worked in partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre to develop a framework for investment in climate resilience and water security to present to donors for funding. This work involved hosting several consultations and surveys to establish regional and national priorities for water and climate. The work has strengthened GWP Caribbean's coordinating role and supported its regional partners. As a result, there is now a more coordinated and cooperative approach to the funding of water agencies in the region. Not only will this avoid resources being wasted or duplicated, but the framework should also attract increased funding for projects. This collaborative effort builds on GWP's work in the region, which includes hosting coordination meetings, developing information products, and supporting the establishment of new partnerships.



New water policy for Curaçao

Integrated management of water resources took a step forward in Curaçao when GWP Caribbean was asked to assist farmers who were experiencing saline intrusion into their artesian wells. Following this intervention, at the end of 2015 the Government decided to implement integrated measures more widely and began to prepare a new water policy incorporating resilience to climate change. GWP Caribbean has already supported various activities designed to raise awareness of integrated water management, identify priority areas for action, and provide training on climate resilience for the water sector.



CENTRAL AFRICA

National planning for climate change in Cameroon

The Government of Cameroon has been working proactively to integrate climate change planning into the socio-economic development of the country, thereby reducing vulnerability and identifying economic



opportunities. In 2015, this process culminated in the approval of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) on Climate Change. GWP Cameroon played an important role in the participatory process of developing the NAP. This support included active involvement in stakeholder workshops and technical working groups. As a neutral platform, GWP was able to facilitate the participation of key stakeholders, while GWP’s broad knowledge and experience was invaluable in providing quality assurance on the UNFCCC technical guidelines. GWP Cameroon also provided technical and financial support needed to finalise the document.



CENTRAL AMERICA

Water Directors behind a common agenda

During 2015, GWP Central America brought together water sector directors from all six countries in the region in a series of workshops. These provided a space for dialogue on regional priorities and led to the formation of a new Water Technical Committee to oversee the water agenda. The Committee is behind the implementation of the IWRM section of the Regional Environmental Strategy, which was launched in February by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD), and approved by ministers in December 2014. GWP Central America contributed to the IWRM section of the Strategy.



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Management plan for the Danube River Basin

GWP Central and Eastern Europe and the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River hosted a workshop that gave stakeholders the opportunity to collaborate and comment on the draft Danube River Basin Management Plan Update 2015 and the first Danube Flood Risk Management Plan.



These two plans will guide the strategic development of the Danube River and its tributaries, including flood protection, until 2021. Over the years, several GWP Country Water Partnerships have contributed to the plans through national processes.

GWP, as a trusted partner, was assigned to facilitate public participation from a wide range of sectors in a neutral platform for dialogue, which included participation through various channels including internet platforms. More than 80 people attended the workshop and the format of the meeting allowed everyone to express their views. Adoption of the two plans in December 2015 assures the long-term future of the Danube River Basin.

National Action Plan on soil degradation for Ukraine

During 2015, Ukraine drafted a National Action Plan to combat soil degradation and desertification. GWP Ukraine facilitated public consultation on the Plan by disseminating the draft among its members and submitting their comments to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The final document is due to be approved in 2016. This document will be the first in the country to officially recognise planning for drought management. Broad stakeholder input to the Plan was ensured through GWP’s involvement (see page 15).



CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

New water law in Georgia

Adopted in 1997, Georgia’s current Water Law pre-dates the EU Water Framework Directive and, despite frequent amendments, has become obsolete. National policy

dialogue on a new law to comply with Georgia's obligations as a neighbour to the EU began in 2010, with GWP Georgia appointed as the coordinating body. During 2015, GWP Georgia coordinated the work of experts and organised meetings, during which stakeholders agreed on the concept of the new Water Law and the institutional framework needed to manage the country's water resources. The final document has been submitted and is awaiting approval by Parliament, with hope that it will be adopted in 2016.



The new water legislation includes provision for public participation in water resources management and promotes a river basin approach. Working towards these goals, GWP Georgia took part in a public consultation meeting on the draft Chorokhi–Adjaristskali River Basin Management Plan. This basin is a selected pilot in an EU-funded project that seeks to improve countries' technical capacities through the development of river basin management plans. Experts from GWP Georgia also worked on the preparation of the Plan, which has been submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Protection for approval.

The Plan, the process that led to its drafting, and the new Water Law all demonstrate the striking progress being made in Georgia's water sector.

CHINA

Increased investment in water in Shaanxi Province

Research conducted by GWP China found that investment in water management in Shaanxi Province increased significantly during 2014. The research highlighted the most effective ways of allocating local government funds for water investments. Early in 2015, the research team submitted their report to the Shaanxi People's Congress to feed into the provincial development plan. As a result, the Shaanxi water resources department introduced the report's proposals into its annual work plan, which included developing water infrastructure and improving access to clean drinking water in rural areas.

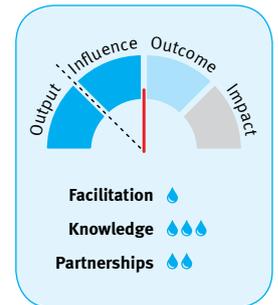


The report also provided a framework to guide more detailed project work for the Partnership. This included an

on-site survey to collect information and assess the efficiency of funding allocations to small-scale irrigation and rural drinking water development schemes. The conclusion was that the water investment has generally been effective and the beneficiaries (individual farmers) are fully involved in the programmes. With strong backing from provincial government, these successes are set to continue, with an estimated RMB 24 million likely to be allocated in 2016.

Integrated planning for the Heihe River Basin

The Heihe River Basin Administration was the first inland river in China to adopt an integrated approach to water management and has over a decade of experience to share. To make the most of this opportunity, GWP China Yellow River and the Yellow River Conservancy Commission (both involved in management of the Heihe) conducted a survey on water resources management and regulation, together with protection of the environment. The resulting report was shared with a wide range of water stakeholders in a workshop held in October. This and other collaborative activities have promoted 'joined up' planning for water management, culminating in the approval of a legal framework to guide decision-makers and ensure the sustainable development of water resources in the Heihe River Basin.



Governing groundwater in Shaanxi Province

Groundwater is the main water resource in Shaanxi and is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, but little is known on how this might be manifested. GWP China Shaanxi therefore conducted a series of studies to analyse the role of groundwater in water resource allocation. The Partnership then proposed a system of legislation and provided policy recommendations to support sustainable groundwater management in the Province. After extensive consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, the draft regulations were finally approved and became law in November. The *Regulations on Groundwater of Shaanxi Province* document has been circulated among the relevant authorities and will be implemented during 2016.



EASTERN AFRICA

Investment priorities for the Kagera River Basin

Regional cooperation is particularly important in transboundary river basins like the Kagera, which lies within four countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda). In 2014, as part of GWP's Water, Climate and Development Programme (see page 14), GWP Eastern Africa led efforts to map the vulnerability of this basin to climate change and identify adaptation measures. The work included commissioning a study and sharing the results – which identified several priority interventions – with key regional partners and national stakeholders. The work was well received and so, in 2015, GWP Eastern Africa developed concept notes and investment plans for three priority interventions: water harvesting, integrated catchment management, and energy conservation. Regional organisations will take the lead on these going forward.



MEDITERRANEAN

Transboundary water management in Albania and Montenegro

The Buna/Bojana River Basin is shared by Albania (Buna) and Montenegro (Bojana). The basin includes a large lake and delta, which form one of the most important wetland habitats in the eastern Mediterranean. Safeguarding the ecosystems of the

basin and increasing resilience to climate change, while at the same time supporting economic development, are therefore key priorities. GWP Mediterranean worked towards these goals in 2015 by collaborating with the UNESCO-IHP and UNEP/MAP PAP-RAC within the framework of the GEF/UNEP 'MedPartnership' project. This cooperation resulted in a transboundary management plan, one of the first in the Mediterranean. The Plan was a pilot of the pioneering 'Source-to-Sea' integrated methodological approach elaborated by the three organisations, and provided the basis for a draft international legal agreement governing the management of an entire river basin together with its associated coastal and marine areas.



This work was part of the larger MedPartnership project, which ended its six-year first phase in 2015. The project enabled a range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and mobilised investment to reverse the degradation of the Mediterranean Sea. The work included 78 replicable demonstration projects. GWP

Mediterranean led the integrated water resources management component, providing water governance planning tools, technical assistance, and platforms for policy dialogue in Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine, and Tunisia. A continuation of this project is currently under design, testifying to the added value of GWP's contribution.

World Water Forum Award

The 7th World Water Forum in April saw the Non-Conventional Water Resources Programme in the Mediterranean beat more than 120 competitors to receive the second prize in the World Water Showcase competition. The prize was awarded for the Programme's practical contribution to improving water security and climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean islands, as well as its potential to be replicated in other water-scarce regions.



The programme, which focuses on rainwater harvesting, is implemented by GWP Mediterranean in Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Malta. GWP works in partnership with local and national authorities, and the work is supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation. Since 2008, the programme has implemented 86 demonstration projects benefiting more than 110,000 inhabitants in 32 Mediterranean islands. It has also provided courses for around 20,500 students and 3,300 teachers. Perhaps even more importantly, it builds the capacity of local authorities and promotes dialogue towards addressing water scarcity and mitigating climate change impacts.

The programme has proven its potential to increase local water budgets and contribute to climate change adaptation at the local level. It also made a solid contribution to the new National Water Management Plan for the Maltese Islands (2015). This introduced water supply augmentation and water demand management measures to ensure water needs will be met while protecting the islands' natural water resources, in accordance with the EU Water Framework Directive.

SOUTH AMERICA

Historic river basin agreement in Peru

Communities and local authorities have signed a landmark agreement in which they commit to adopting a coordinated approach to the development of a major river

basin. The Santa Eulalia River provides 75 percent of the energy and 50 percent of the water needs of ten million people in the city of Lima, but until recently there had been widespread disagreement and conflict surrounding the management of its water. GWP South America stepped in to act as a mediator and facilitator, ensuring farmers and other local actors could share their views with local government officials. The resulting agreement was signed in February and the coordination committee was recognised formally in September. GWP South America will continue to facilitate the working group in charge of preparing a strategy to oversee implementation of an integrated water management strategy in the basin.



SOUTH ASIA

Micro-finance for climate change adaptation in Bangladesh

Poor rural communities often struggle to access the finance they need to build more resilient livelihoods. To address this need, GWP Bangladesh invited more than 200 leaders and members of micro-finance institutes to a workshop, held in Dhaka in November. The goal was to identify bankable village-level climate change adaptation projects and link them with sources of finance, particularly micro-credit for women. As a result, ten projects focusing on community-level economic activities were approved for funding, with additional proposals being evaluated.



Water security and resilience to climate change

GWP's work on water and climate is conducted mainly under the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). Starting in 2011 in Africa, the Programme went global in 2014, covering all 13 GWP regions and more than 60 countries. Action in 2015 focused on implementing projects to support governments and key institutions as they work towards building water security as part of better resilience to climate change. This included providing support to national adaptation planning, project preparation, investment planning, and global policy processes.

The first four years

The key lessons learned from the first four years of project preparation and implementation in eight countries in Africa are as follows:

- **Link global governance processes to regional and national level:** *Country Water Partnerships add value in supporting implementation of global water and climate change commitments like National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Moving forward, translating global commitments at national level will be prioritised.*
- **Invest in capacity development for sustainability:** *Capacity development of institutions plays a critical role in sustainability of water security and climate resilience interventions.*
- **Improve understanding of investment planning:** *There is a need to enhance capacities and support institutions in the development of investment frameworks. With limited resources, it is better to focus support on sector, local, or catchment specific investment plans.*

- **Leverage investments through better project preparation:** *There is a huge demand for well-prepared projects for financing. GWP must ensure that institutions have skills and tools to strengthen project proposals and access funding.*
- **Invest in evidence-based adaptation for community resilience:** *Evidence-based adaptation responses are needed for demonstration projects. GWP can add value by supporting partners to implement actions on the ground.*

Global policy processes

The 21st Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December, which resulted in the Paris Agreement, was a landmark event. GWP welcomed the new agreement and started gearing up to support its implementation through the ongoing WACDEP portfolio of programmes and projects. GWP is already supporting several key areas (nationally determined contributions of countries under the Convention, NAPs, climate finance, loss and damage, and South–South cooperation) and these will be prioritised in the future.

GWP provides a valuable link between global-level policy and national-level implementation. Together with other activities at the global climate level, this support has reinforced GWP's position as a key actor in the field of water and climate change adaptation. These other activities include workshops and submissions of information relating to the different work-streams and working groups under the UNFCCC; for example, the Nairobi Work Programme, the Adaptation Committee, and the Least Developed Country Expert Group.



Building resilience to climatic extremes

GWP plays a key role in strengthening collaborative efforts to manage the risk of droughts and floods. This takes the form of developing global knowledge products and providing technical support in response to national and regional requests. GWP's Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) benefit from links with the World Meteorological Office (WMO) and, since GWP was recognised as a partner in 2015, with the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). These strategic organisations provide useful knowledge on building climate resilience.

Highlights in 2015:

- The IDMP regional programmes in West and Eastern Africa have moved into implementation. IDMP in the Horn of Africa released a publication entitled *Assessment of Drought Resilience Frameworks in the Horn of Africa*, and GWP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative.
- In Central America, GWP has trained meteorologists in use of the standardised precipitation index (SPI) which has become a common tool for monitoring drought. In 2015, this became part of the climate forecasts shared with relevant government ministries. The next step is to develop a drought early warning system for use by decision-makers.
- IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe completed its first phase, producing the Guidelines for preparation of Drought Management Plans and finalised its demonstration projects (see page 23).
- The South Asia Drought Monitoring System moved into its pilot phase, with support from the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and WMO, with GWP South Asia focusing on engaging users of the product.
- The APFM moved into a new strategic phase, focusing on implementing integrated flood management and introducing a new initiative on project preparation. The Programme released six new tools on different aspects of flood management.
- Participation in the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction and UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters, as well as the UNFCCC COP21, provided a strong entry point for GWP's work through WACDEP, IDMP, and APFM.

Support for National Adaptation Plans

Support to the development of NAPs continued through partnership with the United Nations Development Programme/UN Environment Programme's National Adaptation Plan–Global Support Programme. GWP provided technical guidance and financial backing for several initiatives and workshops at the regional (e.g. Central America, Eastern Africa) and national (e.g. Cameroon, Madagascar, and Tanzania) levels. In 2015, this support included both Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and non-LDC developing countries under the UNFCCC.

Climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene

Throughout 2015, GWP continued its partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), engaging in an additional two-year collaboration focusing on

implementation of the Strategic Framework for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) Climate Resilient Development, formulated in 2014. The new collaboration includes the development of knowledge products that will provide in-depth support on specific topics within the Strategic Framework. It will also involve preparation of capacity building material to support countries in the development of climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

The first three knowledge products produced in 2015 were:

- *Strategic Framework for WASH Climate Resilient Development*
- Technical Brief: *Local participatory water supply and climate change risk assessment: Modified water safety plans*
- Technical Brief: *Integrating climate resilience into national WASH strategies and plans*

Streamlining State water policies in India

The Government of India adopted a national water policy in 2013, which places special emphasis on climate change preparedness at the local level. Since water is managed at the State level, it is important to ensure alignment of State and national strategy, and GWP India has been supporting different States in reviewing and amending their individual policies accordingly.



In 2015, GWP India worked with local stakeholders to conduct reviews of the draft State water policies of Goa and Tamil Nadu. The process in Goa included hosting a workshop for participants from the water, agriculture, fisheries, horticulture, and academic sectors, including representatives from farmers’ organisations. The resulting set of 83 recommendations (regarding such topics as surface and ground water, agriculture and forests, climate change, drinking water, water harvesting, water pollution, and water-use efficiency) was sent to the Goa Water Resources Department for consideration and inclusion in the revised State water policy. Similarly, a list of 86 policy recommendations was delivered to the Government of Tamil Nadu.

In 2014, GWP India and local partners conducted an analysis of the water policies and regulations in Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Meghalaya, which revealed that not all the principles contained in the national water policy are being clearly articulated in the State documents. In 2015, the Partnership shared the review report with the national Ministry of Water Resources. The findings will enable policy- and decision-makers to understand the regulatory changes needed at the State level.

The review of the Bihar State Water Policy was followed up with a stakeholder workshop. Based on the review and the recommendations from the workshop, the Bihar Government included climate change aspects in its State water policy, in line with the national policy document. This is now pending approval by the State Cabinet.

At the local level, building resilience to climate change depends on engaging local communities and addressing their concerns. GWP India has enhanced the capacities of village-level planners in Madhya Pradesh to integrate



climate change adaptation into their local development plans. This has been achieved through conducting participatory vulnerability assessment and capacity building, linking villagers with district officials to ensure a streamlined planning approach.

Climate change adaptation unit for Sri Lanka

While Sri Lanka has developed policies and strategies to deal with climate change at the national level, field-level staff and the farming community remain generally unaware of the information and support available. GWP Sri Lanka focuses on creating links and building collaboration to catalyse field-level



implementation of the national strategies. In 2015, GWP Sri Lanka engaged farmers and universities in a resilience survey. This will feed into an expert consultation with view to producing relevant policy recommendations. GWP Sri Lanka also involved a wide range of stakeholders (including farmers, engineers, field staff, and administrators from the water, sanitation, irrigation, agriculture, health, and education sectors) in training programmes, including ‘training of trainers’. Over 2500 officials received training with 20 percent female participation. Several ministries and universities now work together to host their own training courses, and the Department of Agriculture has established a unit dedicated to climate change adaptation.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Planning for climate change adaptation in Cambodia

GWP Southeast Asia and GWP Cambodia have been supporting an integrated approach to water management since the 2007 Water Law prescribed adoption of this strategy countrywide. In 2015, as part of GWP's Water, Climate and Development Programme (see page 14), GWP supported the process of developing a National Adaptation Plan for Cambodia. The work included stakeholder discussion meetings, expert consultations, and national workshops, and has resulted in a focus on six areas to strengthen the adaptation process. An important aspect of the activities included bringing together a wider range of stakeholders from different government ministries, including water, agriculture, fisheries, land use, rural development, and environment, as well as civil society, the private sector and development agencies.



Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa and managed by the Orange–Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM). Effective climate change action in this area took a step forward in 2015, when the African Water Facility agreed to fund up to EUR 3 million for the development of a climate change adaptation plan in line with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for the Water Sector. GWP Southern Africa worked closely with ORASECOM to develop and submit the successful proposal, with GWP providing technical expertise and a trusted platform for dialogue among the different stakeholders.



Since the SADC Strategy advocates for better water governance, infrastructure development, and water management, the implementation plan represents an important step towards aligning climate change action with the Regional Strategic Action Plan (see story overleaf).

Irrigation management planning in Vietnam

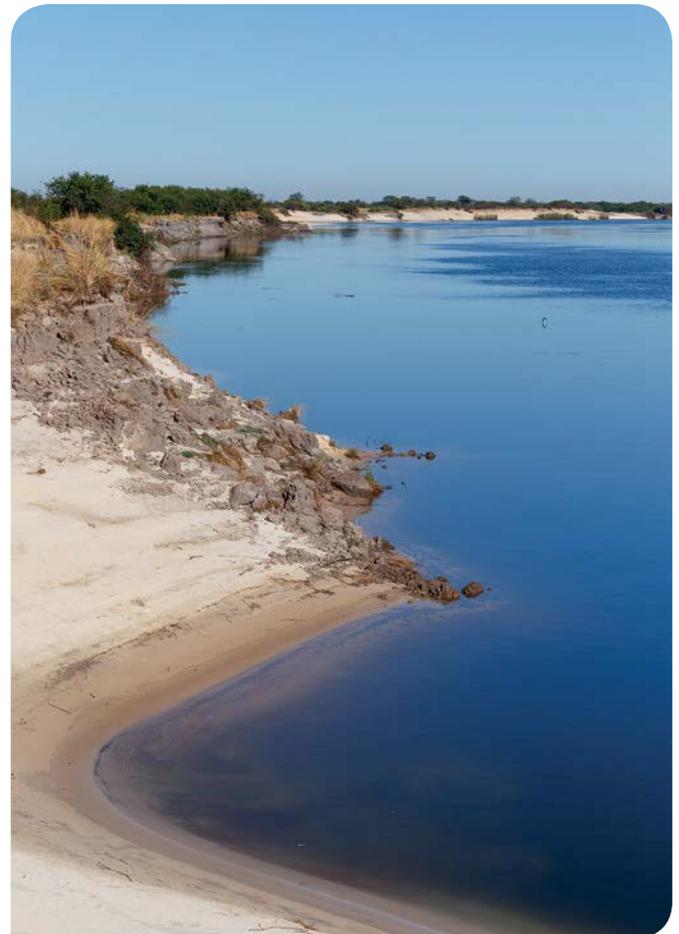
Under the Water, Climate and Development Programme, GWP Vietnam collaborated with the management board of the Nam Thai Binh irrigation system to integrate climate change adaptation and water security measures into their 2016 management plan. The partners felt that useful experience had been gained during this process, and so they organised a national workshop to share this knowledge. This support will continue throughout 2016, with the partners aiming to submit a report to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and expand the adoption of climate change and water security planning throughout the country.



SOUTHERN AFRICA

Climate change action plans funded

Building climate resilience is complicated due to the wide range of stakeholders and sectors that need to be involved, especially in river basins located in more than one country. The Orange-Senqu River Basin is a transboundary water resource shared by Botswana,



Water goals aligned with food security in Africa

The year 2015 was marked by two landmark global accords – the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement on climate change. At the same time, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS, an intergovernmental body reporting to the United Nations General Assembly) made 2015 a ‘water year’ by adopting a wide range of aspirational recommendations for UN countries to implement as a major step towards greater alignment between water governance/management and food security/nutrition.

As a mechanism for coordinating action, GWP adds value to the work of other development partners. Taking advantage of the 2015 CFS Report, country partners in sub-Saharan Africa convened a series of nine national consultations on water, food security, and nutrition. The aim was to build partnerships and catalyse action on the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 6: Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 2: Zero hunger. Eliminating poverty and hunger in sub-Saharan Africa will depend on building sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture, which in turn depends on having reliable sources of water.

As a first step, the nine countries reviewed the expert report against their own national development priorities. They then convened national workshops, inviting stakeholders from the public and private sectors, civil society, and farmers’ organisations. Each country then prepared a report on the most urgent needs and priority actions, which included the following:

- improve coherence between water and food security/nutrition-related policies, strategies, and plans
- improve the efficiency and diversity of water use and the productivity of agricultural systems
- take food security and nutrition challenges into account when planning investments
- recognise climate change as the principal entry point for tackling water management for agriculture.

Looking ahead to 2016, GWP partners will engage in a programme of activities throughout sub-Saharan Africa aimed at supporting governments and regional and country stakeholders in building a more integrated approach to the management of water, energy, food, and ecosystems.

Fourth Regional Strategic Action Plan

In September 2015, SADC approved the fourth version of its Regional Strategic Action Plan, a process with which GWP Southern Africa has been involved from the start. The fourth Plan continues to emphasise an integrated approach to water management, but puts increased focus on global and regional discussion on emerging issues such as climate change, indigenous knowledge systems, industrialisation, nexus approaches, and gender mainstreaming. The fourth iteration also included more extensive stakeholder engagement, enabled through GWP’s extensive networks. Such engagement ensures the Plan is relevant and responsive to the needs of each country and river basin, and builds a strong sense of ownership in its



implementation. The process has also strengthened existing Country Water Partnerships (e.g. Tanzania, South Africa, and Swaziland) and attracted interest from new ones (e.g. Mauritius).

GWP Southern Africa is a longstanding (18-year) and trusted associate, enjoying ‘implementation partner’ status with SADC. Its presence at the local level and strong relationships with national governments and other key institutions was a significant factor in informing the Regional Strategic Action Plan.

Funding for climate resilience in Mozambique

Mozambique is prone to both floods and droughts and the country hit the headlines in 2000 when serious flooding caused widespread loss of life. Adapting infrastructure to the increasing flood risk associated with climate change is an expensive task, but GWP Southern Africa has helped the Government of Mozambique to secure funds from the African Water Facility (a multilateral

fund administered by the African Development Bank). GWP Southern Africa specifically supported in-depth consultations and technical aspects of the funding proposal development process. The funding will support two key water infrastructure projects as part of an integrated flood management plan. The first (with EUR 2.1 million secured) will address storm water drainage and reduce flooding vulnerability for the urban poor in Manica (central area) and Inhambane (south of the country); and the second involves water storage infrastructure in the Limpopo Basin.

In addition to securing funding, GWP Southern Africa influenced the focus of these projects to encompass building resilience to climate change and to prioritise no- or low-regret investments. The projects are also aligned with key national development priorities.



WEST AFRICA

Mékrou River Basin cooperation agreement signed

Government water ministers from Benin, Burkina Faso, and Niger signed a cooperation framework agreement in December. The agreement is a major achievement resulting from the *Water for growth and poverty reduction in the transboundary river basin of Mékrou* project, being implemented by GWP in partnership with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission. The agreement is the foundation for advancing political dialogue to support sustainable development and ensure good governance in the integrated management of natural resources in the Mékrou transboundary river basin. The ministers signed the agreement following extensive dialogue and consultation with the Country Water Partnerships.



Water for cities



With more and more people taking up residence in the world's cities, urban water supply and wastewater treatment is coming under unprecedented pressure. GWP has been developing a toolkit on integrated urban water management (IUWM). Produced in partnership with the University of South Florida and the World Bank, the new toolkit is titled *Modules to Support IUWM Implementation*.

In September 2015, GWP Mongolia hosted a workshop in which participants tested

the first draft of the toolkit. The modules include components such as diagnostics, technologies, and institutional mapping (see page 22). Meanwhile, the African Development Bank invited GWP to support the implementation of IUWM in Africa through two appraisal missions, one in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo, and the other in Marondera, Zimbabwe. These missions involved key stakeholders in a diagnostic analysis and development of terms of reference for a water master plan for the two cities. GWP will continue this initiative by providing capacity building and backstopping support to the African Development Bank, as well as facilitating the development of the water master plans.

Towards 2030: Sustainable development in a water secure world

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted at the United Nations Summit on 25 September 2015, set the global development agenda to 2030. The 17 Goals and 169 associated targets are ambitious, aspirational, and interconnected, demanding a collaborative approach to achieve them. Never before have world leaders pledged common action across such a broad and universal policy agenda.

Stressing the links

GWP has worked hard over the past three years to maintain a dedicated water goal on the post-2015 development agenda. In 2013 and 2014, this took the form of more than 40 country consultations in which stakeholders shared their countries' priorities for the future development framework. This broad participation provided input to and feedback on the UN-Water Technical Advice Report, which in turn informed the next stage of the negotiation process.

In 2015, GWP continued its advocacy work, with many activities focusing on the strong links between water and other aspects of sustainable development; for example, the country consultations on water and food security in Africa held between May and September (see box on page 18). Together with its partners, particularly UN-Water, GWP rolled out a social media campaign to raise awareness of these links; this work was reflected in the World Water Day 2015 theme: *Water and Sustainable Development*.



THE GLOBAL GOALS For Sustainable Development

In order to buttress the economic rationale for water as a pillar of sustainable development, GWP and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) commissioned a report, which found that water insecurity costs the global economy some USD 500 billion per year. Prepared by an international task force, the *Securing Water, Sustaining Growth* report examines the destructive force of water as well as its contribution to human health and prosperity. The figure of USD 500 billion does not include environmental impacts, so the total drag on the world economy could be 1 percent or more of global gross domestic product (GDP).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Agenda, agreed by 193 countries, calls for an “all-of-society engagement and partnership” to address development challenges in a transformative and inclusive way, with the intention of “leaving no-one behind”.

SDG 6: “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” and Target 6.5: “by 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate” align perfectly with GWP’s mandate.

SDG 6 is linked with and mutually dependent on most of the other SDGs, including those pertaining to poverty reduction, gender equality, climate, food, energy, health, cities, and ecosystems. It provides high-level political commitment to an integrated approach to water security. Target 6.5 encompasses the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach championed by GWP that has now become embedded in policy-making worldwide.

GWP and OECD incorporated the report findings into a policy statement and presented it to a high-level panel at the 7th World Water Forum in Korea in April. The statement calls on governments to invest in water security, risk management, people, and partnerships, and to pay special attention to social risks, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable communities.

Building cooperation in disaster risk reduction

Poor and vulnerable groups are often most at risk from the impacts of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts. This is another facet underlining the need to plan for all aspects of water management when tackling constraints to sustainable development. GWP is collaborating with other global development institutions on several work-streams linked to water-related disasters. In March 2015, GWP participated in the 3rd United Nations Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, where representatives from 186 governments signed the Sendai Declaration and put in place a new framework to guide global disaster risk reduction efforts from 2015 to 2030. During the conference, GWP highlighted an important topic being neglected by the delegates; namely, the importance of water security in the context of disaster risk reduction.

GWP was invited to prepare and host a panel, *Multi-stakeholder Partnership for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction*, at the Second UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters in New York, USA, in November. Partners expressed interest in GWP's plans related to water and urbanization.

New SDG Preparedness Facility

International agreements such as Agenda 2030 need strong multi-stakeholder partnerships to ensure inclusive and sustainable implementation. GWP provides for this “all-of society” engagement through its Partners and Regional and Country Water Partnerships.

Building on a long period of preparatory work, GWP's support for countries in their efforts to achieve the SDGs (particularly Goal 6 and Target 6.5) will take the form of the SDG Preparedness Facility. This aims to streamline national action and will be implemented through country-based, three-year projects, commencing in 2016. The idea is to prepare nations for SDG implementation and to “leave no one behind”, thereby accelerating the lead-in time and enabling action to begin immediately. The Facility will also form a basis for building alliances with implementing partners, such as UN-Water and CapNet, as well as discussions with the GWP Financing Partners Group.

Towards a water secure world

It is clear that achieving the SDGs will depend on having a strengthened global partnership and taking an integrated approach to sustainable development. GWP's ambition is to convince country leaders that integrated water governance is the foundation of food and energy security, poverty alleviation, social stability, and peace. GWP is committed to the water-related development goals and targets as the building blocks of social justice, economic prosperity, and environmental integrity.

GWP's 20th Anniversary

Since its inception in 1996, GWP has advocated for a special place for water on the development agenda – because water is connected to virtually every area of human life: health, economic growth, energy, food, transport, education, ecosystems, even peace. From the beginning, our focus has been on partnership, knowledge, and implementation.

In 2016, GWP launches its GWP@20 campaign, celebrating 20 years of water action. As we commemorate two decades of impact, we also look ahead to the next 20 years, and to helping countries implement the water-related Sustainable Development Goals within the 2030 Agenda.

See www.gwp20.org.

GWP@20
YEARS OF IMPACT
 1996 – 2016

Goal 2

Generate and communicate knowledge



This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and fostering a dynamic communications culture.

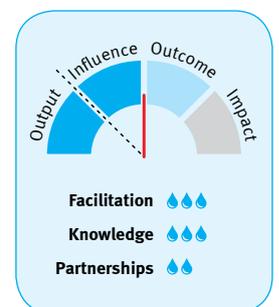
CENTRAL AFRICA

Enhanced funding for water security projects

In an effort to improve national and regional capacity to attract funding for water security and climate resilience, GWP Central Africa held a workshop in Cameroon in August. Government and civil society actors from five countries attended the event, which gave them a better understanding of how to prepare and fund relevant projects. The workshop led to the formation of a regional taskforce for project development and financing. Furthermore, the Climate for Development (ClimDev) initiative agreed to fund the GWP Cameroon project entitled *Climate Resilience in Rural Areas for Food Security and Poverty Reduction*.



countries are placing a strong emphasis on developing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). In October, GWP Central America held a workshop to highlight the links between water and climate change. The event also provided training for members of government water directives from all six countries on the importance of water security as a key adaptation strategy. The meeting raised awareness of the tools available and has already been repeated in Guatemala, where stakeholders are revising their NAP to include water security. Additional countries are planning to hold similar events in 2016 with support from GWP and other key allies.



CENTRAL AMERICA

Water security included in climate change planning

Central America has been highlighted as one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the effects of climate change. It is not surprising then, that Central American

CENTRAL ASIA AND CAUCASUS

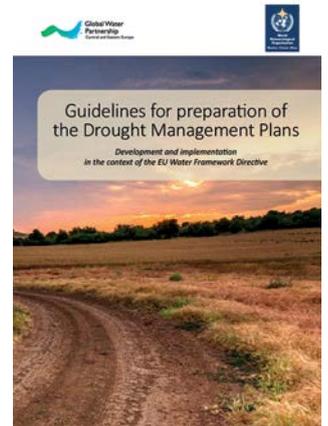
Green Development Strategy for Ulaanbaatar

Mongolia is planning for the future water security of its capital city by adopting a long-term green development policy known as the *Green Development Strategic Action Plan*. GWP Mongolia participated in activities to support its implementation, including the organisation of a

training event on Integrated Urban Water Management (see page 19). The participants used the new toolkit and training modules (developed by GWP with other partners) for the first time, testing their functionality in a real environment. The modules will be refined based on this useful experience.



The main focus was on working with national policy-makers and other relevant stakeholders to develop a process towards a formal and proactive drought management plan. This work is informed by the *Guidelines for Preparation of the Drought Management Plans*, a new GWP knowledge product launched in September.



These guidelines aim to provide a better understanding of how to integrate drought management into river basin plans in the region. The document fills an important gap in the EU Water Framework Directive, since most countries in Central and Eastern Europe have yet to produce a drought management plan.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

Drought Management Plans advanced

The Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) for Central and Eastern Europe helped coordinate drought management across the region by bringing different sectors and institutions together to discuss proactive drought management. The partners, including 40 organisations from 10 countries, now have a better appreciation of drought as a relevant issue. Participating countries are beginning to address the gaps and uncertainties in their national planning.



Another important part of IDMP's work was to host demonstration projects to highlight different aspects of drought management, for example, improving the capacity of landscapes to hold or store water through small water retention measures. The *Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures* provides guidance on constructing such features.

A GWP Partner

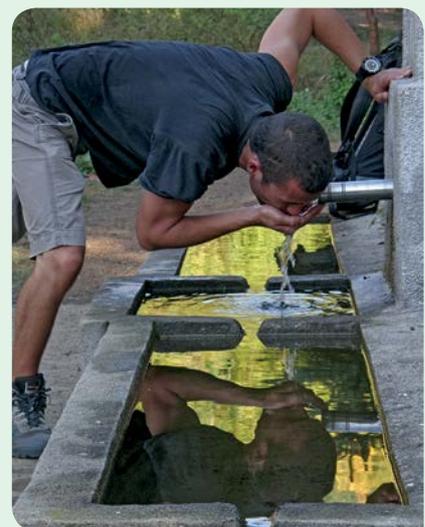
Milkana Mochurova PhD, Economic Research Institute at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Why did you decide to become a GWP Partner?

Economic aspects of water resources management and environmental protection have been underestimated in research work and education in Bulgaria for a long time. The Institute is one of the pioneers in this relatively new field of research. Because IWRM is an interdisciplinary issue, we started looking for partners and collaborators. GWP provides the IWRM platform to cooperate with national and international partners.

What are the benefits of being a GWP Partner?

Thanks to GWP as a global action network, we have access to the latest theoretical and practical achievements related to IWRM. Also having a global perspective on the issue, we can contribute and promote IWRM and sustainable development in the country. Moreover, it is beneficial for our experts to involve the IWRM principle in the Water Act, the national strategy for the water sector, river basin management plans, etc.



GWP: A knowledge hub

Creating and sharing water knowledge is a fundamental part of GWP's work. This includes finding new ways to produce, customise, and communicate useful information to a wide range of stakeholders. The GWP Technical Committee (which comprises internationally recognised professionals) provides high-quality advice and support and develops knowledge products to help practitioners improve their understanding of the many complex issues surrounding water management.

New knowledge products

Background Paper No. 21: Promoting effective water management cooperation among riparian nations

This paper argues that we need more refined measures of effective cooperation and examples to provide nations with possible models to adapt to a specific basin. Cooperation among basin-sharing nations for its own sake will not necessarily provide the benefits needed. Benefits must be measurable. Some benefits, such as shared hydropower revenues or a firm allocation, will be immediately measurable; others such as restoration of ecosystem services will take more time to measure. Measurable cooperation benefits generally require a legal framework.

Technical Focus Paper No. 6: China's water resources management challenge: The 'three red lines'

Throughout China's history water has always been an essential part of political and economic life and important to the country's prosperity and stability. Today, China is facing a great challenge as water resources begin to constrain economic and social development. This paper describes the key water challenges facing China and the steps being taken to introduce new stringent boundaries: the so-called 'three red lines', which set limits on water use, efficiency, and water pollution.

Technical Focus Paper No 7: Integrated water resources management in Eastern Africa: Coping with 'complex' hydrology

Extreme and unpredictable rainfall patterns, intense floods, and droughts add significantly to the cost of controlling and managing water resources in Eastern Africa. This paper describes the different approaches being taken in selected countries in the region and how each country has interpreted the IWRM principles to

address its unique water resource management challenges. IWRM was introduced almost 20 years ago in countries across Eastern Africa and it is still a work in progress. The main challenges involve a need to build professional, technical, and institutional capacity.

Technical Focus Paper No 8: Integrated water resources management in Central and Eastern Europe: IWRM versus EU Water Framework Directive

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe faced many challenges in becoming EU Member States. In the water sector, the environment and water quality requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive dominate water resources planning and management. Many see this as a surrogate for IWRM, although this has a much broader focus on sustainable social and economic development and not just on the environment. This paper explores the relationship between the aims of the EU Water Framework Directive and the principles of IWRM.

Technical Focus Paper No. 9: Forecasts of mortality and economic losses from poor water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa (online only)

This paper presents country-level estimates of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)-related mortality and economic losses associated with poor access to water and sanitation infrastructure in sub-Saharan Africa from 1990 to 2050. The paper examines the extent to which the changes that accompany economic growth will 'solve' water and sanitation problems in the region and, if so, how long it will take. The simulations suggest that WASH-related mortality will continue to differ markedly across countries in sub-Saharan Africa.



Knowledge in action

Expert consultation on land and water governance

Organised in June by the International Land Coalition, International Water Management Institute, and GWP, the *Expert Consultation on Coordinated Land and Water Governance* workshop brought land and water professionals, researchers, and policy-makers together in Pretoria, South Africa. The aim was to share positive and negative experiences of coordinated (or disorganised) land and water governance and practice, and discuss the impacts on food security, livelihoods, and ecosystems. The event initiated a debate on the need and options for more coordinated governance of land and water and put a significant focus on gender.

Regional training on international water law

In August, GWP and partners launched a regional training programme on international water law as a means of improving transboundary water management throughout Africa. The first event, held in Entebbe, Uganda, attracted 40 people from 21 countries. The high-level participants included key staff from ministries of water and foreign affairs, water regulatory and management authorities, and legislation agencies. These individuals play an important role in decision-making on transboundary waters through negotiating, drafting, or reforming treaties and legislation.

By sharing case study experiences, the training course helped to build stronger collaboration among institutions. The participants recognised the need for continued training to enhance knowledge and skills and promote cooperation among countries. The experiences and lessons learned from this pilot course have been used to develop a full five-year programme on international water law in Africa. This initiative builds on a similar training programme held in Latin America and hosted by GWP and partners in 2014.

In May and November, the fifth and sixth workshops of the GWP Latin American Capacity Building Programme on International Water Law were held in Bogota (Colombia) and Rio de Janeiro (Brazil). The fifth workshop was conducted by GWP South America in close coordination with the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP). Both workshops were financially supported by the Brazilian National Water Agency (ANA), UNESCO, the Brazilian Agency for Cooperation (ABC) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the PUCP, and GWP. The sixth workshop also counted on the support of GWP Brazil and partners. The events were attended by 47 trainees including high level

foreign affairs representatives and other actors engaged in transboundary water resources issues.

Major international events

The GWP Technical Committee Chair participated in the 7th World Water Forum and Stockholm World Water Week 2015, as well contributing to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) report on the *Task Force on Water Security and Sustainable Growth* (see page 20).

Dresden Nexus Conference

GWP served on the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Dresden Nexus Conference, hosted by the United Nations University and held in Dresden, Germany. The event focused on advancing an integrated or 'nexus' approach to the sustainable management of water, soil, and waste by building synergies across the different sectors concerned with resource management. The presentations made at the event by GWP Central and Eastern Europe and GWP Central Asia and Caucasus have since been developed into case studies and shared via GWP's IWRM ToolBox.

Sharing knowledge through the IWRM ToolBox

Two regional workshops raised awareness of the growing repository of water knowledge available through GWP's IWRM ToolBox. The first, held in Kazakhstan in April, invited university lecturers from Central Asia and Mongolia. The event helped to raise awareness of the links between the technical and engineering aspects of water management and other areas, such as stakeholder involvement, conflict resolution, and legal and economic aspects. Meanwhile, a workshop held in Brazil in December, demonstrated the concept map and ToolBox case studies to university lecturers from a wide range of disciplines. Both events helped to establish networks of university lecturers that will help to embed an integrated approach to water management across the different educational curricula.

GWP also added 15 new case studies to the online resource during 2015. For example:

- Case studies addressing alternative water resources management with a focus on stakeholder and participatory approaches: No. 460 (Central Africa), 464 (Mediterranean), and 467 (Central and Eastern Europe).
- Case studies demonstrating that adaptive water management increases resilience to climate change: No. 461 (Caribbean) and 462 (China).
- Case studies analysing the importance of coordinated mechanisms in transboundary basins: Case study No. 459 (Mediterranean), 463 (Southeast Asia), and 471 (Central Asia and Caucasus).

New publications with partners

Co-published by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the International Network of Basin Organizations, with extensive inputs from GWP:

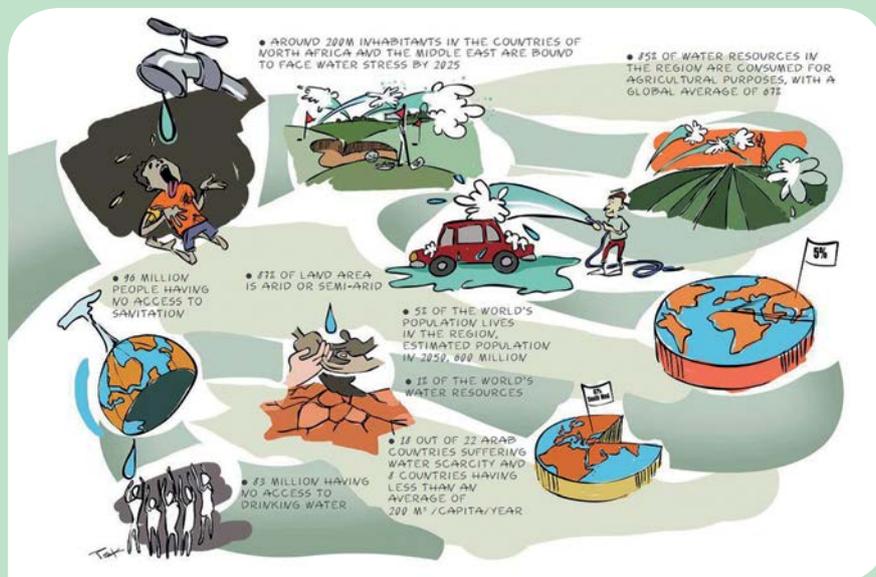
The Handbook for Management and Restoration of Aquatic Ecosystems in River and Lake Basins (2015): The handbook provides an insight into the key issues linked to managing and restoring aquatic ecosystems.

Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins: Lessons Learned and Good Practices (2015): This publication identifies field experiments conducted and aims to provide practical advice through 58 case studies and 63 lessons learned about how to prepare and implement a

strong, realistic, and operational medium-to-long-term plan for adapting to climate change in river basins.

Co-published by GWP, the Asian Development Bank, and Asia Pacific Water Forum:

Metaguidelines for Water and Climate Change: For practitioners in Asia and the Pacific (2015): This publication is a continuation of the APWF Framework Document on Water and Climate Change Adaptation, developed for leaders and policy-makers in Asia and the Pacific in 2012. The Metaguidelines document continues the messages of the framework document by addressing how the recommended actions can be implemented, with a focus on practical solutions illustrated by case studies from the region.



Water challenges around the Mediterranean

A GWP Partner

Jnoel Eya from Association Génération Eau Claire in Libreville, Gabon

Why did you decide to become a GWP partner?

We need to belong to a network to monitor the sector at a global level but also to facilitate the implementation of our cooperation actions at local level.

What are the benefits of being a GWP Partner?

Among the best benefits are the meetings and exchange of experience with various public and private actors at local, regional, and global level.



Goal 3

Strengthen partnerships



This goal focuses on enhancing the viability and effectiveness of GWP's Network by strengthening partnerships and partner organisations to catalyse change, enhance learning, and improve financial sustainability.

ASIA – INTERREGIONAL

South–South cooperation in flood management

With climate change likely to increase the incidence of flooding in Asia, regional cooperation and capacity building will become increasingly important. In December, participants from the four Asian Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) came together to exchange knowledge and experience in flood management at a workshop organised by GWP China and GWPO with technical support from the APFM. A range of regional and international organisations supported this event. As a result of the meeting, the RWPs agreed a framework for cooperation on topics of mutual interest and to develop a shared work programme. The framework agreement will be finalised early in 2016.



EASTERN AFRICA

Enhanced drought resilience

Drought is no stranger in the Horn of Africa, and is likely to become an increasingly frequent visitor as global temperatures rise. Building drought resilience and water security is therefore vital to the survival of its people. In 2015, efforts to build drought resilience and promote water security took a step forward when GWP Eastern Africa and GWPO signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). This formalises their collaborative work, which includes a five-year capacity development programme. This will provide on-the-ground training as well as improving institutional capacity in the water, agriculture, disaster, and climate



sectors, focusing on an integrated approach to managing the risk of drought.

This work builds on an analysis conducted by the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), which identified the different stages attained by countries in the region in establishing and developing national frameworks and relevant policies for drought resilience (see page 15).

WEST AFRICA

New water partners in Benin

Young people are set to become more aware of and involved in water issues in Benin following the establishment of the National Youth Parliament for Water and Sanitation. GWP has been working with the Office

Franco-Québécois de la Jeunesse to mobilise young water experts across the world during international events related to environmental concerns. The Benin Youth Parliament is part of this initiative, established with the technical support of GWP West Africa and GWP Benin, and with funding from the Government of Germany via GIZ-Benin. In October, the Youth Parliament presented its 'White Booklet' to the Government of Benin. This report summarises the thoughts and recommendations of Benin's youth on their role in the governance of water, food security, and climate change adaptation.



Women and water: A close connection

GWP's Gender Strategy, launched in 2014, highlights the importance of involving women equally with men in decision-making related to water resources.

To assist in implementation activities and broaden the reach of the new Strategy, GWP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Women for Water Partnership. This is a network of women's organisations with a presence in approximately 100 countries. GWP also joined in a session organised by the Women for Water Partnership at the 7th World Water Forum in Korea, which highlighted the importance of women in water, sanitation, and other aspects of sustainable development.

In 2015 GWP financially supported the research of the Institute for Women's and Gender Studies at the University of Pretoria and the Water Research Commission of South Africa to analyse the implementation of national gender policies in 28 countries in Africa. The report's findings, Gender and Water Policies in Africa, will be used to inform the design of WACDEP Africa projects up until 2019. Further expanding its partnership approach to gender, GWP Mediterranean worked with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) to organise a workshop in March 2015 on mainstreaming gender and corporate social responsibility (CSR). The event used the GWP Gender Strategy as a case study, analysing the

consultation process that led to its drafting from a gender and CSR perspective. As part of the Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector project, the workshop focused on important aspects of private sector involvement in water issues. It also provided an ideal opportunity for GWP and Sida to strengthen their mutual efforts in mainstreaming gender into water policy projects.



A GWP Partner

Kasiet A. Musabaeva, President of the NGO Aiymsat Bulagy in the Kyrgyz Republic

Why did you decide to become a GWP Partner?

The IWRM concept, of which the main ideologue is GWP, is recognised by the world community as an effective way to manage water. One of the key issues in the IWRM approach is gender equality and women's participation in water management, which is one of the objectives of our association. This was the main reason for our membership in the GWP Network.

What are the benefits of being a GWP Partner?

Our GWP Membership resulted in a partnership with similar organizations in the CACENA region... and we organised trainings on gender and the IWRM Toolbox.



Empowering future generations: Engaging young people in creating a water secure world

There are more young people in the world today than ever before and the majority of them live in the global South. Several high-level global organisations are now placing particular emphasis on engaging young people in their plans and activities. For example, the Action Plan for Youth is one of the top priorities in the United Nations Secretary-General's five-year action programme.

Youth as agents of change

In 2015, GWP laid the foundations for a future water secure world by launching a Youth Engagement Strategy. The Strategy is based on a long process of consultation and seeks to involve young people much earlier in decision-making processes regarding the management of water resources. It draws attention to the important development challenges that young people will inherit, and the need to engage them in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable economic development in the face of increasing demand for natural resources, particularly water. The Strategy provides a framework to guide the GWP Network as it seeks to mobilise young people and empower them to become agents of change.

The launch of the Strategy coincided with the formation of a new initiative in which GWP partnered with the Office Franco-Québécois pour la Jeunesse. The collaboration was designed to rally the youth in francophone countries across the world ahead of the UNFCCC climate summit, held in Paris in December 2015. Supported by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the project brought young water professionals together for national consultations in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, France, Haiti, Togo, and Tunisia, organised by GWP's Country Water Partnerships. The consultations, which involved youth from 17 different nations, resulted in the launch of a youth-led white paper that was presented to decision-makers at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21). Following acknowledgement of the white paper by government ministers and intergovernmental officials, the youth involved decided to follow up their recommendations with real actions in 2016.



Giving the youth a voice

National Youth and Water Forums provide a space for young people to discuss the key issues affecting the water sector and feed their opinions into decision-making processes. GWP Southern Africa played a key role in establishing these forums, at the request of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). A total of 15 forums were held during the SADC national water week in each country, attracting nearly 500 young participants. Each forum developed a National Youth Action Plan and Regional Youth Programme, ensuring the voice of the youth will be incorporated into the SADC Fourth Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP IV). The events also led to the first regional youth conference, held in Johannesburg, South Africa in

September. Participants at this meeting produced a draft regional work plan, which will be incorporated into the RSAP IV document.

Furthermore, GWP Benin brought relevant actors together to establish the country's National Youth Parliament for Water and Sanitation (see page 28).

Youth engagement was also promoted in Latin America when GWP Central America joined with two Latin American youth networks to organise the Latin American Youth and Environment Conference. Six young people were identified to participate in the conference and become national focal points for water. With their input, GWP Central America plans to form a regional youth water network to contribute to the implementation of the new Youth Strategy.

A side event at UN World Water Day, held in Islamabad, Pakistan, brought the Pakistan Youth Parliament together to discuss the role of youth in water and sustainable development. The participants adopted a founding charter and agreed on how they could work together in the future to increase youth engagement in water issues.

Building skills for the future

GWP Eastern Africa was very active in 2015, organising a series of training events for young water professionals. A total of 75 young people took part in the courses, which focused on the integrated management of water resources as a means to improve resilience to the effects of climate change, particularly drought, which is a constant threat in the region.

Meanwhile, in Vietnam, young staff from government ministries and research institutes took part in a training workshop organised by GWP Vietnam and the Asian Development Bank. The emphasis was on improving water security as a necessary foundation for sustainable economic development in the country.

GWP also worked with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Water Education (IHE) to inform students about its wide range of activities. For the second year running, UNESCO-IHE held a "GWP in UNESCO-IHE" day to promote use of the GWP ToolBox as useful learning resource for students and lecturers. The annual GWP Day coincides with the UNESCO-IHE Water Market, providing a good opportunity to showcase other GWP projects and programmes.

A GWP Partner

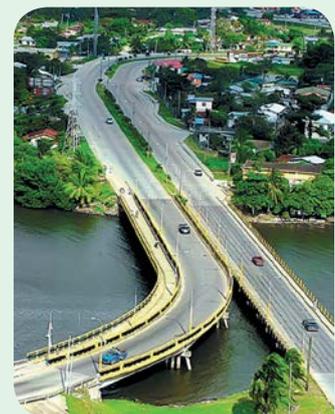
Allan David Ramos Molina, Mayor of Puerto Cortes, Honduras

Why did you decide to become a GWP Partner?

The municipality of Puerto Cortes has long been committed to the integrated management of water resources – from management of the main areas that produce water to wastewater treatment. So, taking into account that GWP is a platform that manages knowledge on IWRM and also promotes the exchange of experiences that builds capacity on IWRM, it was apparent that being part of the Network was an opportunity to enhance knowledge and thus consolidate IWRM as a central part of the development planning for the municipality.

What are the benefits of being a GWP Partner?

The three main ones are: a) having our experiences known through GWP and influencing directly or indirectly other institutions that see the Municipality of Puerto Cortes as a role model; b) the constant exchange of information on water-related issues between GWP Honduras and GWP; and c) the support in obtaining information and knowledge to help consolidate IWRM in the municipality, and in this way influencing other municipalities through different platforms in which we participate.



Financial report 2015

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

globally raised income

The number of financing partners providing funds through GWPO during 2015 was 10 (10 donors 2014). The donors – Austria, China, Denmark, European Commission, France (in-kind), Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom – contributed a total of €11.0 million (€14.4M 2014) in core funding.

locally raised income

The regions and countries are encouraged to raise their own funds. During 2015, €4.1 million (€2.3M 2014) was raised by the regions/countries.

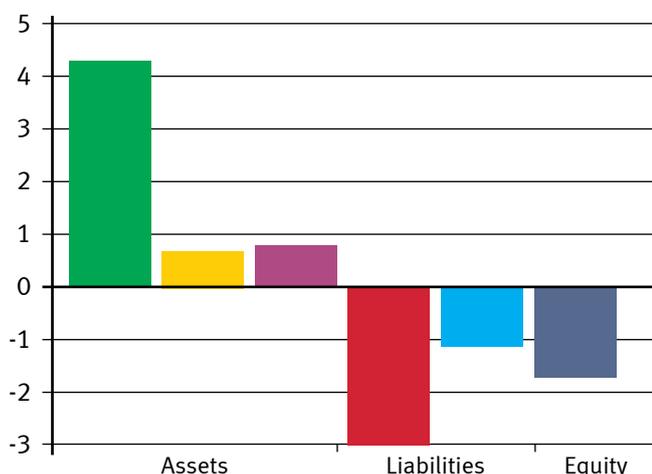
in-kind contributions

The income reported in the Annual Financial Report does not include funds provided in-kind from governments, organisations or individuals. Nevertheless, in-kind contributions are gratefully recognised as a substantial source of funding. GWPO received in-kind contributions from France at an estimated value of €120,000 during 2015 as well as €200,000 from other sources. GWP Regional Water Partnerships reported in-kind contribution of €4.2 million during 2015 (€3.8M 2014).

globally raised designated income

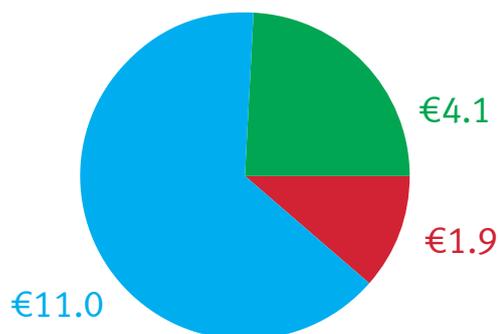
Funds for designated activities were provided by the financial partners, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Japan Water Forum, Korea Water Resources Corporation, UNDP, and the World Bank. The activities at regional, country level, and global level accounted for €1.9 million during 2015 (€2.2M 2014).

Balance Sheet 31 December 2015 (€ million)



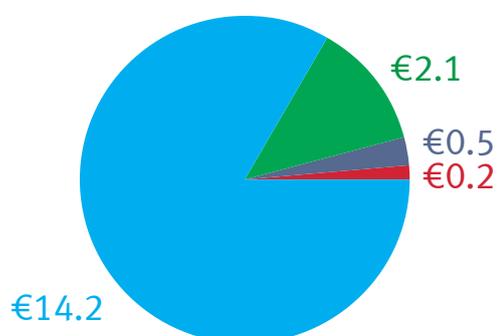
Income 2015 (€ million)

Globally raised	€11.0
Locally raised	€4.1
Globally raised –designated	€1.9
Total income	€17.0



Expenditure 2015 (€ million)

Programme activities	€14.2
Global Secretariat services	€2.1
Global technical support/ knowledge management	€0.5
Global governance	€0.2
Total expenditures	€17.0



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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



GWP Technical Committee publications

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

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Background Paper 21 Promoting effective water management cooperation among riparian nations (2015) NEW!

- Background Paper 20 Water Security: Putting the Concept into Practice (2014)
- Background Paper 19 Groundwater Governance and Irrigated Agriculture (2014)
- Background Paper 18 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013)
- Background Paper 17 International Law – Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013)
- 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)
- Policy Brief 14 International Law: Facilitating Transboundary Water Cooperation (2013)
- Policy Brief 13 The Economic Value of Moving Toward a More Water Secure World (2013)
- 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

- Coordinating Land and Water Governance (2014)
- The Links Between Land Use and Groundwater (2014)
- Urban Groundwater – Policies and Institutions for Integrated Management (2013)
- 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

- Forecasts of mortality and economic losses from poor water and sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa (2015)**
(online only) **NEW!**
- Integrated water resources management in Central and Eastern Europe: IWRM versus EU Water Framework Directive (2015) NEW!**
- Integrated water resources management in Eastern Africa: Coping with 'complex' hydrology (2015) NEW!**
- China's water resources management challenge: The 'three red lines' (2015) NEW!**
- Integrated Water Resources Management in Central Asia: The Challenges of Managing Large Transboundary Rivers (2014)
- Integrated Water Resources Management in the Caribbean: The Challenges Facing Small Island Developing States (2014)
- Water and Food Security – Experiences in India and China (2013)
- The Role of Decision Support Systems and Models in Integrated River Basin Management (2013)
- Water Demand Management: The Mediterranean Experience (2012)



New partners in 2015

OFFICIAL COUNTRY	ORGANISATION NAME		
Albania	Center for Forest Studies and Consulting	Mexico	Sky Ha' Rainwater
Antigua	Bendals Community Group	Myanmar	National Engineering and Planning Services Co. Ltd.
Antigua	Environmental Awareness Group	Netherlands	MTD Pure Water
Australia	BridgIT Water Foundation	Netherlands	Infrastructure Think Tank
Australia	Virtus Lawyers	Niger	Action pour le Developpement Rural et l'Education de Base
Belize	National Integrated Water Resources Authority, Hydrology Unit	Nigeria	Sustainable Environment Development Initiative
Bolivia	Fundacion AGUATUYA	Nigeria	Smiles Africa International
Bolivia	Taller de Proyectos e Investigacion del Habitat	Nigeria	Foundation for the Defence of Consumer Rights
Bolivia	Instituto Interamericano para la Agricultura	Nigeria	African Dignity Foundation
Bolivia	Servicio Holandes de Cooperacion al Desarrollo - Bolivia	Nigeria	Foundation for the Conservation of the Earth
Bolivia	Asociacion de Espacios Sectoriales en Saneamiento en Agua, Saneamiento Basico y Vivienda - Nodo de Saneamiento Sostenible Descentralizado	Nigeria	Daniel Iroegbu Global Dental HealthCare Foundation
Bolivia	Fundacion Sumaj Hvasi	Nigeria	Hallmark Media (Commonwealth Africa Journal)
Bolivia	Servicios Ambientales SA	Nigeria	Save the Climate Now
Bolivia	Universidad Mayor de San Andres - Facultad de Ingenieria	Nigeria	Department of water Resources Management and Sanitation Ogun State College of Health Technology, Ilese-Ijebu
Bolivia	Fundacion Natura Bolivia	Nigeria	Women and Youth Development Initiatives
Burkina Faso	Bureau d'Etudes et de Recherche Action sur l'Environnement et le Developpement	Nigeria	National Water Resources Institute, PMB 2309, Kaduna - Nigeria
Burkina Faso	IN'TIME Experts sarl	Nigeria	Brass Local Government
Burundi	Association d'appuie au Developpement pour la Protection de l'Environnement et la lutte contre l'Exploitation des illégale des Minerais au Burundi	Nigeria	Silver Life Care Foundation
Cameroon	Sustainable & Sanitation Alliance	Oman	The Middle East Desalination Research Center
Cameroon	Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environnement Cameroun	Pakistan	Peace & Cultural Heritage Forum
Cameroon	Fondation Camerounaise d'Actions Rationalisées et de Formation en Environnement	Pakistan	Women Development Association
Cameroon	Trinity Foundation	Pakistan	Organizing Action Towards Humanity
Cameroon	Jeunesse Active pour le Developpement	Pakistan	Rural Support and Development Foundation
Cameroon	Water for Life Cameroon	Pakistan	Development Association for Youth
Cameroon	Association des Ingenieurs pour l'assistance au Developpement Rural	Pakistan	Watan Development Organization
Cameroon	Centre for Communication and Sustainable Development for All	Pakistan	S&K Partnership
Chile	Recursos Hidricos y Medio Ambiente	Pakistan	Organization for Humanity and Awareness
Chile	Fundacion Avina Chile	Palestinian Territory	Water Sector Regulatory Council
Chile	Corporación PROCASUR	Palestinian Territory	Coastal Municipalities Water Utility
China	Water Resources Research and Development Center	Palestinian Territory	Mediterranean Center for Water and Environment
Colombia	Comision Colombiana del Oceano	Paraguay	Tecnoambiental
Colombia	Tierras y Suelos	Paraguay	Gestion Ambiental
Colombia	Agua, Sostenibilidad Ambiental, Innovacion social	Paraguay	Victor Gonzalez y Asociados
Ecuador	Ecoclean	Paraguay	Comisión Vecinal Barrios Seguros
El Salvador	Promocion para el Desarrollo de la Mujer y la Ninez	Paraguay	Consejo de Aguas de la Cuenca Hidrica del Arroyo San Lorenzo
El Salvador	Facultad de Ciencias Agronomicas Universidad de El Salvador	Paraguay	Ministerio de Vivienda, Construcción y Saneamiento
Gabon	Association GENERATION EAU-CLAIRE	Peru	Gdansk University of Technology; Faculty of Civil And Environmental Engineering, Department of Water and Waste-Water Technology
Gambia	Gambia National Environment Agency	Poland	Mairie de Mindouli
Germany	AGDO	Republic of the Congo	National Institutue of Hydrology and Water Management-Romania
Ghana	Yafuru Enterprise Limited	Romania	Ecological monitoring service
Hungary	General Directorate of Water Management	Russian Federation	EcoBaltBureau
Hungary	SENEX Environmental Consultancy Ltd.	Russian Federation	Kaliningrad Sate Teknikal University
Iran	Rahrovan Sepehr Andisheh (RSA) Electronics	Russian Federation	ECOMMAK
Kazakhstan	German-Kazakh University	Russian Federation	Green Planet
Kenya	Sustainable Water Development Services	Russian Federation	Baltsangas & Neftorgsintez
Kenya	Centre for Minority Rights Development	Russian Federation	EcoGlobus
Kenya	Education Supplements International	Russian Federation	Non-commercial partnership centre for the study of complex problems of natural resources and environment
Kingdom of Bahrain	Ministry of works, Sanitary Engineering Operation and maintenance Directorate	Russian Federation	Geospectr
Lithuania	Vilnius university	Russian Federation	Ecology and Business
Lithuania	UAB "Vilniaus hidrogeologija"	Russian Federation	TechnoTerra
Lithuania	Nature Research Centre	Russian Federation	Infraecoproject
Malawi	Centre for Girls and Interaction	Russian Federation	Tax Management
Mali	Appui pour la Valorization et la Promotion des Initiatives Privees	Russian Federation	The Laskela Administration
Mali	Association d'Entraite et de Developpement	Russian Federation	The Eastern European Tver state technical University of peat works
Mauritius	Water Research Co Ltd	Russian Federation	Science Engineering and Technology Center
Mauritius	GEOTechnical Services Ltd	Russian Federation	PurEcoKom
Mauritius	University of Mauritius	Sierra Leone	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Network
Mauritius	Scene-Ries Consult Ltd	Sierra Leone	Youth Partnership for Peace and Development
		Slovak Republic	Department of Natural Environment, Faculty of Forestry, Technical University in Zvolen
		South Africa	Dept of Water & Sanitation
		South Africa	Rand Water
		South Africa	ICRD Group Foundation Trust

South Africa	Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency	Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean Well Service Company Limited
South Africa	Inastone Trading	Trinidad and Tobago	Sustainable Living Trinidad and Tobago
Suriname	Amazon Conservation Team	Trinidad and Tobago	HaiT&T Foundaton
Switzerland	International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance	UK	The Waterfall Project Ltd
Switzerland	Aquaspe AG	Ukraine	National University of Water Management and Nature Resources Use
Tajikistan	B.Gafurov district water management public administration	USA	Foundation to Change the Image of Haiti
Tajikistan	Water Users Association "Kotma"	Uzbekistan	Department of Environmental Protection and Ecology of Karshi Engineering-Economic Institute
Tajikistan	Agency for Melioration and Irrigation under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	Uzbekistan	Agency of the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea in Uzbekistan
Tajikistan	Institute of Water Problems, Hydropower and Ecology of ASRT	Venezuela	Servicio Desconcentrado Parque Zoologico y Botanico Bararida
Tajikistan	Institute of Economics of Tajik Academy of Agricultural Scienses	Venezuela	Centro Occidental de Inversiones, S.C.S.
Tajikistan	Institute of Soil Science of Tajik Agrarian Academy of Soil Sciences of Taik Agrarian Academy	Venezuela	Ecological Athenaeum of the Orinoco "Simon Bolivar"
Tajikistan	Research and Production Center for Clustering Agricultural Sector	Yemen	Soluciones Ambientales Integrales C.A.
Tajikistan	Tajik Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation	Yemen	Tihama Development Authority
Tajikistan	Sogd reference point	Yemen	Environmental Protectors Organization & Development Sustainable
Tajikistan	Institute of Agriculture of Tajik Academy of Agricultural Scienses	Yemen	National Water Resources Authority
Tajikistan	Kanibadam district water management public administration	Yemen	National Water and Sanitation Authority
Tajikistan	Committee on Land Rudaki district RT	Yemen	Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority - Yemen Meteorological Service
Togo	Association des Jeunes Volontaires au Service du Monde Environnemental	Yemen	National Irrigation Project
		Yemen	Ministry of Water and Environment
		Yemen	National Water Resources - Sana'a Branch
		Yemen	Wadi Zabid Irrigation Council

Who's who in GWP 2015

For the most current information, see www.gwp.org.

GWP PATRONS

- Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, President of Liberia
- Letitia Obeng, GWP former Chair 2008–2012
- Margaret Catley-Carlson, GWP former Chair 2001–2007
- Ismail Serageldin, GWP founder and former Chair 1996–2000

GWP SPONSORING PARTNERS

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

- Dionysia-Theodora Avgerinopoulou (from November 2015)
- Aboubacar Awais (from November 2015)
- Reginald Tekateka (from November 2015)
- Mochammad Amron (from November 2015)
- Gisela Forattini, Brazil, (from November 2015)
- Financing Partners Representative (from November 2015)
- Gunilla Björklund, Sweden
- Alice Bouman-Dentener, Netherlands
- Michael Campana, USA
- Bulat Yessekin, Kazakhstan
- Meera Mehta, India
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar (term ends November 2015), reappointed for 1 year as replacement for Surya Nath Upadhyay)

- Stanley Dhram Ragh Rampair, Jamaica (term ends November 2015)
- Lucka Kajfez Bogataj, Slovenia (term ends November 2015)
- Dorothy Manuel, Zimbabwe (term ends November 2015)
- Surya Nath Upadhyay, Nepal (resigned June 2015)
- Carlos Rodriguez, Costa Rica (resigned June 2015)

Ex-officio

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, GWP Technical Committee (term ended 30 September 2015)
- Interim Chair, GWP Technical Committee (1 October 2015)
- Judy Daniel, GWP Regional Chairs' Representative
- Rudolph Cleveringa, Acting Executive Secretary
- Michel Jarraud, Chair, UN-Water

Permanent observers

- Financing Partners Group Representative (to November 2015)
- The World Bank
- United Nations Development Programme
- World Water Council

GWP NOMINATION COMMITTEE

- Gisela Forattini, Brazil
- Peter Lochery, UK
- Ruth Meinen-Dick, USA (Chair – term ended June 2015)
- Kenzo Hiroli, Japan, Chair from June 2015
- Ravi Narayanan, India
- Khin-Ni-Ni Thein, Myanmar

GWP TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Mohamed Ait-Kadi, Chair, Morocco (term ended 30 September 2015)
- Nicole Bernex, Peru
- Adrian Cashman, Barbados
- Daryl Fields, USA
- Wouter Lincklaen Arriens, Netherlands/Philippines
- Madiodo Niase, Senegal
- Tom Panella, USA
- Tushaar Shah, India
- Dan Tarlock, USA
- Kalanithy Vairavamoorthy, Sri Lanka
- Eelco van Beek, Netherlands, Interim Chair (as of 1 October 2015)
- Dale Whittington, USA
- Michael Young, Australia

GWP GLOBAL SECRETARIAT STAFF

- Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary (until 9 March 2015)
- Rudolph Cleveringa, Acting Executive Secretary (from 9 March 2015)
- Natalia Alexeeva, Senior Network Officer (until May 2015)
- Susanne André, Senior Legal and Human Resources Officer
- Eva Blässar, Writer and Media Officer
- François Brikké, Senior Network Officer
- Steven Downey, Head of Communications
- Sara Ehrhardt, Senior Technical Officer
- Monika Ericson, Senior Communications Officer
- Manuel Fulchiron, Senior Network Officer
- Gabriela Grau, Senior Network Officer
- Helena Gunnmo-Lind, Executive Assistant
- Kenge James Gunya, Knowledge Management Officer
- Ankur Gupta, Research Assistant
- Angela Klauschen, Senior Network Officer
- Sandra Lindholm, Financial Officer
- Martin Löfgren, Web Communications and IT Strategy Officer
- Fraser McLeod, Head of Global Projects (until January 2015)
- Karla Maradiaga, Network Operations Team Assistant
- Maika Müller, Programme Officer
- Peter Nyman, Senior Financial Officer
- Ralph Philip, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer
- Frederik Pischke, Senior Network Officer
- Modesta Read, Financial Assistant (until September 2015)
- Jacques Rey, Head of Network Operations (since March 2015)
- Siri Saeed, Administrative Assistant
- Catharina Sahlin-Tegnander, Head of Finance and Administration
- Alex Simalabwi, Senior Network Officer
- Susanne Skyllerstedt, Programme Officer
- Suzanne Strömberg, Office Services Manager and HR Officer
- Noubissi Tenku, Global Projects Assistant
- Danka Thalmeinerova, Senior Knowledge Management Officer

GWP REGIONAL SECRETARIATS

Region	Chair	Coordinator	Location
Caribbean	Judy Daniel	Patricia Shako	St. Augustine, Trinidad
Central Africa	Jean-Pierre Bidjocka	Luc Claude Mamba	Yaoundé, Cameroon
Central America	Jose Fabrega	Fabiola Tábor	Tegucigalpa, Honduras
Central and Eastern Europe	Martina Zupan	Richard Muller	Bratislava, Slovakia
Central Asia and Caucasus	Nino Chkhobadze	Vadim Sokolov	Tashkent, Uzbekistan
China	Wang Hao	Zheng Rugang	Beijing, China
Eastern Africa	Anicet Nkurikiye	Patrick Safari	Entebbe, Uganda
Mediterranean	Michael Scoullos	Vangelis Constantianos	Athens, Greece
South America	Yazenia Frontado	Lucia Matteo	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

Acknowledgements

GWP is grateful to the Partners whose financial and in-kind contributions help implement our strategy and programmes. For financial information, please see page 32. GWP wishes to thank all those who have contributed to this annual report.

Published 2016 by Global Water Partnership (GWP)
PO Box 24177, 104 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Visitor's address: Linnégatan 87D
Email: gwp@gwp.org
Websites: www.gwp.org, www.gwptoolbox.org
Facebook.com/globalwaterpartnership
Twitter: @GWPnews

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ISSN: 1650-9137

ISBN: 978-91-87823-27-5

Writing, editing, and layout by Green Ink (www.greenink.co.uk)

Printed by Elanders, Sweden, 2016



Photo credits:

Front cover: Nice & Serious

Pages 4, 5 (left), 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 22, 24, 26 (top), 28, 29 (top), 30, 35: GWP photo library

Page 5 (right): Shutterstock/Sura Nualpradid

Pages 12, 17, 19, 23, 26 (bottom), 27, 29 (bottom), 31: MostPhotos

Page 16: Shutterstock/Yavuz Sariyildiz

Page 20: www.globalgoals.org

Page 33: www.globalgoals.org (unicefjordan/badran)



Global Water Partnership (GWP) Secretariat
PO Box 24177, 104 51 Stockholm, SWEDEN
Visitor's address: Linnégatan 87D
Email: gwp@gwp.org
Websites: www.gwp.org | www.gwptoolbox.org