



# **GWP-Med Partnership Council**

**18th Meeting**

21 December 2015, Athens, Greece



## 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GWP-Med Partnership Council

Monday, 21 December 2015

Athens, Greece

### Practical Information

#### Meeting Venue

GWP-Med Premises

C/o MIO-ECSDE, 12, Kyrristou str. 105 56, Athens, Greece

Tel: 0030 210 3247490

#### Accommodation & Meals

Your accommodation has been arranged at the:

Central Athens Hotel

21, Apollonos Street

105 57 Athens Greece

TEL.: + 30 210 32 34 357, FAX: + 30 210 32 25 244

[www.centralhotel.gr](http://www.centralhotel.gr),

[info@centralhotel.gr](mailto:info@centralhotel.gr)

During the 21<sup>st</sup> of December, coffee breaks, lunch and dinner will be provided by the hosts.

Please save and return your [original boarding passes](#) to the [address below](#):

Ms. Zoe Karka

GWP-Med

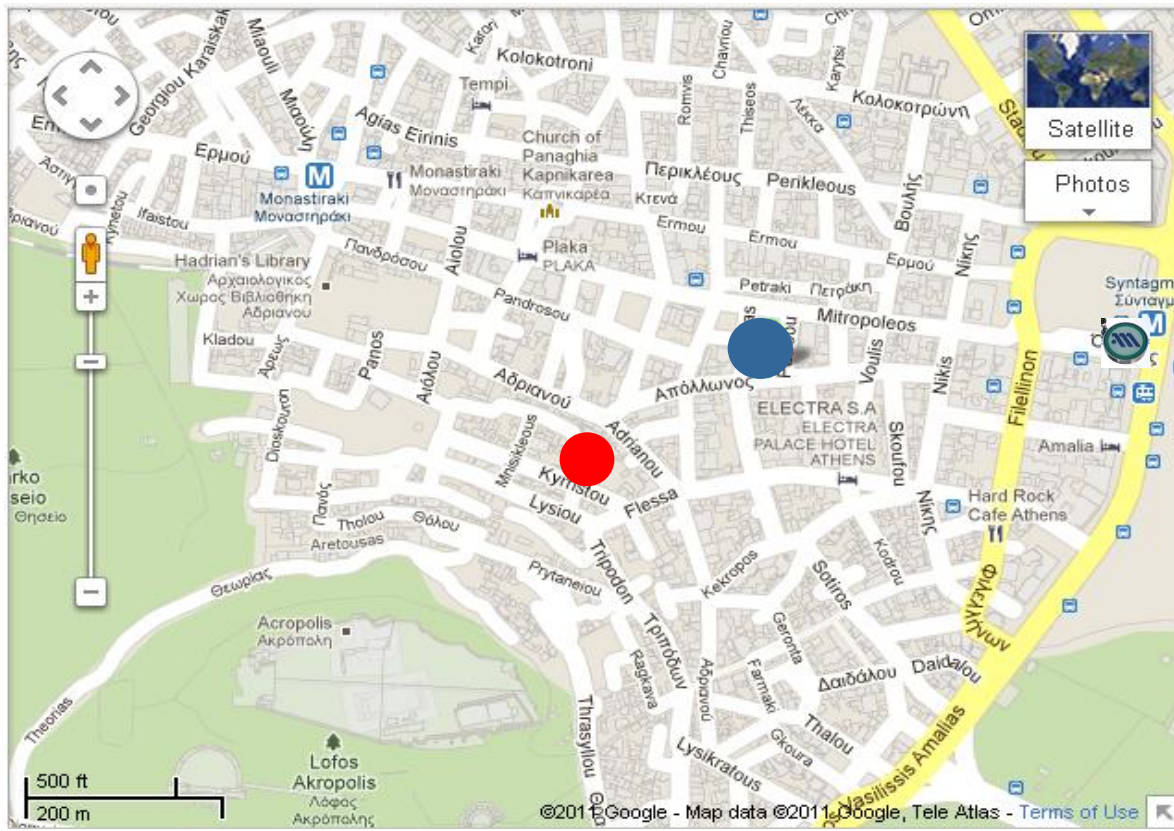
Kyrristou 12

Athens 105 56

Greece

#### Orientation & Transportation

For your orientation, please refer to the below map:



Metro Station: Syntagma



CENTRAL HOTEL



MEDITERRANEAN INFORMATION OFFICE (VENUE)

### How to get to your Hotel:

1. From the Airport you can use the **Suburban metro** (Line 3: Blue Line) from the airport Athens International Airport - Syntagma Station

The journey time from Athens International Airport to Syntagma is 30 minutes.

2. You can also take the **Airport shuttle bus** (No. X95 - 24 hours service), which goes to "SYNTAGMA" square. The ticket costs 5 Euros and, depending on the traffic, the journey to takes 40-60 minutes. From there you can walk (less than 5 min.) to the hotel.

### Miscellaneous

For further information on Athens, its history, surroundings, etc., you may visit websites listed below:

[Athens travel guide](#)

[City of Athens official website](#)

[Journey planner by the city's transport authority](#)

## 18<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GWP-Med Partnership Council

Monday, 21 December 2015

Athens, Greece

### Agenda

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Minutes of the previous meeting
3. Update on GWP-Med governance issues and way forward (30 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Introduction - Discussion - Next steps	3a. Info Note

4. Approval of the GWP-Med Audited Budget 2014 (15 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Presentation - Discussion - Approval	4a_i. Audit GWP-Med Report 2014 (by Grant Thornton) 4a_ii. GWP-Med Annual Financial Report 2014

5. GWP-Med Progress Report 2015 (75 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Presentation - Discussion	5a. Draft GWP-Med Progress Report 2015 5b. Forecast GWP-Med Budget 2015

6. Draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2016 (120 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Introduction - Discussion - Follow up	6a. Draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2016 6b. Draft GWP-Med Budget 2016

7. Advancing key global GWP processes in the Mediterranean: Water-Food-Energy Nexus agenda, Gender Strategy, Youth Strategy, Integrated Urban Water Management agenda, SDGs Preparedness Initiative (170 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Presentation - Discussion - Follow up	7a. Info Note on global GWP positioning 7b. Presentation on Med processes (to be delivered at the PC Meeting)

8. Next Meeting, and Any Other Business

## **Organisational information**

### **Accommodation**

Central Athens Hotel  
21, Apollonos str.  
Tel: +30210 3234350  
Web: [www.centralhotel.gr/](http://www.centralhotel.gr/)

### **Venue:**

GWP-Med premises  
c/o MIO-ECSDE, Kyrristou 12, Athens  
Tel: +30210-3247490

*Cell Vangelis: +306945-772016*

### **Time Schedule:**

Monday, 21 December 2015

<b>Action</b>	<b>Time</b>
Working Session I (Agenda Items 1,2,3,4,5)	09.00 – 11.00 (120 min)
<i>Break</i>	<i>11.00 - 11.30</i>
Working Session II (Agenda Items 5)	11.30 – 13.30 (120 min)
<i>Lunch</i>	<i>13.30 – 14.30</i>
Working Session III (Agenda Item 6,7)	14.30 – 17.30 (180 min)
<i>Departures, for those that wish</i>	
<i>Dinner, for those staying overnight</i>	<i>20.00</i>

# AGENDA ITEM **2**

**Minutes of the previous meeting**

## DRAFT

### Minutes of the 17<sup>th</sup> GWP-Med Partnership Council Meeting

GWP-Med premises, Athens  
31 October 2014

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The Meeting was attended by:

<b>CEDARE</b>	Khaled Abu Zeid, Senior Regional Water Program Manager
<b>CIHEAM</b>	Atef Hamdy, Professor Emeritus
<b>EIC</b>	David Hernandez, Programme Officer
<b>IME</b>	Hachmi Kennou, Executive Director
<b>MENBO</b>	Ramiro Martinez, Coordinator
<b>MIO-ECSDE</b>	Michael Scoullou, Chairman; Anastasia Roniotes, Head Officer
<b>GWP Secretariat</b>	Natalia Alexeeva, Senior Network Officer
<b>GWP-Med Secretariat</b>	Vangelis Constantianos, Executive Secretary Bessie Mantzara, Head, Finance and Administration

Apologies:

<b>Blue Plan</b>	Celine Dubreuil, Programme Officer for Water
<b>MedCities</b>	Joan Parpal, Secretary General
<b>MedWet</b>	Nejib Benessaiah, Acting Coordinator

#### **Agenda Item 1. Adoption of the Agenda**

Michael Scoullou welcomed the GWP-Med Partnership Council (PC) members in Athens. He particularly mentioned the participation of the new GWP Network Officer responsible for the Mediterranean, Ms. Natalia Alexeeva, and commented on the close collaboration established already.

The Agenda of the Meeting was presented and approved without changes (Annex I).

#### **Agenda Item 2. Adoption of the Minutes of the previous meeting**

The Minutes of the previous meeting were approved without changes.

#### **Agenda Item 3. Update on GWP-Med governance issues and way forward**

Michael informed that a GWP Governance & Financing Review is on-going and that, though the GWP Regions are not in the focus, the outcomes would be of importance not only for GWPO but for the wider network. Natalia confirmed and explained content of the Review. She commented that GWP is a wide and diverse network; the Regions face different challenges and operational realities, however there are similarities and lessons that are shared across the network and shape the global GWP agenda. The company that will do the review has been selected, and results will be available before mid 2015. Natalia added that a

GWP Membership Review is also scheduled for 2015 and this should also assist clarifying any membership issues also in the Regions, including the Mediterranean.

Michael reminded that the three regional networks based in Egypt (Egypt is part of GWP-Eastern Africa) ie. Arab Water Council, CEDARE and RAED, are part of the GWP-Med membership following their own wish. Atef Hamdy confirmed the case for the Arab Water Council, and Khaled Abu Zeid for CEDARE. Khaled added that the GWP-Eastern Africa SC membership is through CWPs, thus there should not be any voting clash. Michael added that, in any case, double voting shall be avoided. It was reminded that, no matter where the three networks have their voting rights, they shall be able to participate in activities in both Regions and beyond within GWP.

Vangelis Constantianos reminded the ad hoc nature of some of the early member registrations, explained that some partner organisations are not active any more or even cease to exist. A membership clean-up is necessary in order to know who is active and willing to engage in GWP; this should be done by properly addressing them (by mail, call, etc). However, it still has to be clarified if this will to be initiated by GWP or by the Regions; the Governance & Financing Review is expected to have a link with that important matter.

Atef Hamdy suggested GWP-Med to be reaching out to selected organisations e.g. to private sector, utilities, etc, encouraging them to join GWP. He also expressed the view that GWP-Med should be proceeding with the clearance of the membership directly. Vangelis reminded that GWP-Med has not engaged until now into a campaign to increase the regional membership. Among others, to effectively do that, it would be helpful if GWP articulates further the partners' benefits and obligations.

Michael informed the PC that, having served already for several years in the Chairman's position, his wish is to run the election process and not continue. He reaffirmed that he will continue supporting and helping GWP-Med by all relevant means and functions. Michael's solid contribution, leadership and commitment was highly praised by PC members. Atef suggested Michael to reconsider and expressed the wish to find ways to continue benefiting from Michael's contribution.

In the light of these and after discussion, it was concluded that:

- The election process can start without rush, after the conclusion of the GWP Governance and Financing Review and the membership clearance in order to have confirmed the Med voting body.
- The whole process (launching of the Call for nominations, submission of nominations by interested members, suggestion by the outgoing PC, voting and election) could be completed within about 3 months from the date of launch.
- Depending the pace of developments, this could result that the process starts after the Korea World Water Forum and could conclude accordingly e.g before/a bit after the summer break.
- At the establishment of the new Steering Committee and the election of the new Chair, there could be a short period during which Michael may be assisting the new Chair while she/he will be in a 'learning mode', particularly in the anticipation of new large-scale GWP-Med projects, in order to secure coherence and smooth follow up.

#### **Agenda Item 4. Approval of the audited GWP-Med Financial Report 2013 and Progress Report 2014**

Bessie Mantzara presented the GWP-Med Financial Report 2013. She highlighted the good balance between regionally raised funds and core funding that is among the best among GWP Regions. She reminded the importance of the core funding in order to achieve the regionally raised funds.



Hachmi Kennou commented positively on the fact that Greece is still contributing despite the financing crises. Bessie clarified that, unfortunately, the crisis has not been helpful and long delays are occurred. Hachmi also inquired why the budget related to the large-scale EU SWIM-SM project looks low in the budget. Vangelis explained that the SWIM-SM budget runs through LDK who is the project contractor so the funds don't run through GWP-Med accounts; however, activities and budget are been fully reported by GWP-Med in a combination of the 'in cash' and 'in-kind' budgets. Ramiro Martinez Costa asked about the deposits shown in the Host Institute's accounts, and Bessie explained that these figures represent advancements made the Coca Cola Foundation that pays in advance the full project amount already at the end of the previous year. Asked by Hachmi, Bessie reminded that GWP has directly audited twice GWP-Med, the last time been in 2011.

Several PC members commented positively on GWP-Med's consistency in fund-raising efforts, budget increase and solid management. Atef noted that the actual volume of work is much bigger than the budget achieved. With these, the GWP-Med Financial Report 2013 was approved.

Vangelis briefly presented activities undertaken during the year in the fields of IWRM planning, joint ICZM / IWRM planning, water governance & financing, transboundary water resources management, non conventional water resources management (NCWRM), climate change adaptation (CCA), water-food-energy nexus, education and awareness raising. Using as examples the work on NCWRM and on CCA, he explained the mode and contents of works, synergies and outputs. The work done was commented positively by several PC members.

#### **Agenda Item 5. Draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2015**

Vangelis briefly presented the Work Plan 2015. He mentioned that 2015 will be a challenging year, with most of the running big projects ending towards the end of the year, while fundraising will have to be proven successful during the year for the good continuation of GWP-Med's agenda.

The representatives of CEDARE, IME and MIO-ECSDE expressed interest on working together for developing an Urban agenda. The central role of MedCities was highlighted. Khaled reminded the Alexandria 2030 Urban Water Plan done by CEDARE and he expressed interest on opportunities for replicating that. Natalia mentioned that the GWP Integrated Urban Water Management agenda is in the making and, among other, training material is been developed; Med experiences will be welcome in the training modules. Vangelis suggested to wait until GWP's global agenda on the subject gets further shape, and in the meantime screen options in the region through building on synergies while, if relevant, aim at creating a GWP-Med niche that won't lead to agenda competitions.

Ramiro suggested to look into options for promoting river basin management in Mediterranean islands, including using INBO work experiences in Martinique. Having as background the work done and planned in Greece, Malta and Cyprus, Atef suggested to explore advancing further the agenda in developed/EU countries of the region, including with a focus on capacity building and awareness raising on NCWRM.

With these, the draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2015 was approved as the basis for developing activities in 2015.

#### **Agenda Item 6. Advancing key global GWP processes in the Mediterranean**

Natalia and Vangelis updated on the GWP processes on Gender, Youth, Water-Food-Energy Nexus, Integrated Urban Water Resources Management and the SDG Campaign.

Michael noted that while the Regions are harmonizing further their activities towards the global GWP Strategy, GWP should be gaining from and utilizing Regions' experiences in order to shape contents of the thematic and horizontal agendas. Natalia confirmed the importance of the two-way approach.

Natalia mentioned that ways should be further found so as experiences gained in a Region are capitalized by the wider network, including through Region-to-Region interactions.

Atef expressed particular interest on the Gender & Equity agenda based on his 10 year experience on the subject, including through 2 EU-funded projects. He is willing to contribute as GWP-Med advisor as deemed best while the agenda will be developing, and make links with the CIHEAM network on women empowerment and rural development. It was agreed that a small GWP-Med task force on Gender should be set up and Atef was suggested as its Chair.

Options towards a GWP-Med Nexus agenda also raised attention by several PC members. Atef informed on the Nexus Session during the Arab Water Forum, December 2014, in Cairo, and invited GWP-Med to join as a speaker.

#### **Agenda Item 7. Any other business**

No other business was discussed.

## GWP-Med LOGO

### 17<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the GWP-Med Partnership Council

Friday, 31 October 2014  
Athens, Greece

#### Agenda

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Minutes of the previous meeting
3. Update on GWP-Med governance issues and way forward (30 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Introduction - Discussion - Next steps	3a. Info Note

4. GWP-Med Progress Report 2014 (90 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Presentation - Discussion	4a. GWP-Med Newsletter April to October 2016 4b. Progress of GWP-Med activities (ppt to be presented at the meeting)

5. Draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2015 (120 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Introduction - Discussion - Follow up	5a. Draft GWP-Med Work Plan and Budget 2015

6. Advancing key global GWP processes in the Mediterranean: Gender Strategy, Water-Food-Energy Nexus agenda, Integrated Urban Water Management agenda, SDGs Campaign (150 min)

<i>Action</i>	<i>Background</i>
- Presentation - Discussion	6. Info Note

7. Next Meeting, and Any Other Business

# AGENDA ITEM **3**

**Update on GWP-Med governance issues and way forward**

## **Update on GWP-Med governance issues and way forward**

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### Information Note

GWP-Med governance issues were discussed at the 17<sup>th</sup> PC Meeting, October 2014, in Athens. It was agreed to launch the elections process after the conclusion of the GWP Governance and Financing Review and the membership clearance in order to have confirmed the Med voting body.

The draft Review was completed in mid November 2014 and was submitted to GWP SC (24-26 November 2014). The GWP SC endorsed the ten key recommendations of the Review although they noted that the details and nuances within each recommendation would have to be worked on further in consultation with the relevant GWP governing bodies and the GWP Network. The key recommendations were:

- Clarify GWP's strategic posture to anchor governance and financing choices
- Strengthen the Steering Committee and consider a change in the number of regions
- Clarify the roles of the GWPO Executive Secretary and Steering Committee Chair and rename the Executive Secretary role
- Create opportunities to better know and engage the Network
- Adjust the positioning of the Technical Committee to factor in the development of Reference Groups
- Simplify the nomination and selection process
- Simplify the organization's structure and titles
- Prepare the transition towards new sources of funding and a stronger regional role in fundraising
- Revisit the strategic planning and budgeting processes
- Ramp-up the fundraising infrastructure and develop incentives for regional fundraising

The full review can be found in: <http://www.gwp.org/Global/About%20GWP/Strategic%20documents/Governance%20and%20Financing%20Review%20of%20GWP%20%282014%29.pdf>. The process guided by the GWP SC was carried over by the GWP Secretariat and most of its elements related to Regions were concluded by mid 2015.

GWP conducted a membership review in summer 2015. At the end of August 2015, the Regions were requested to further assist in clarifying any pending issues. Contacts with members were concluded by GWP-Med and were concluded in October 2015. The results of the survey and confirmed membership, that includes 83 members, are attached in Annex 1. Further to that, Annex 2 includes 10 older applications for membership that were traced in the GWP members' database as 'non-processed'; their processing is pending.

Based on these, it is suggested to proceed in early January 2016 with the election process with the electoral body of 83 members. The whole process (launching of the Call for nominations, submission of nominations by interested members, suggestion by the outgoing PC, voting and election) could be completed within about 3 months from the date of launch.

Anticipating that the Call for Nominations will be launched in January:

- the PC could meet within February 2016 (possibly back-to-back with the regional conference on Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, scheduled for mid/end February in Jordan) to provide advice on the received

nominations. If the meeting does not become possible or is not convenient for the purpose, PC members can provide their feedback electronically.

- if so, the process could be completed in March 2016 and the first meeting of the new GWP-Med Steering Committee could take place by June 2016 (possibly back-to-back with the regional conference on the Water-Food-Energy Nexus within the new Sida-funded project).

Partners approved in 2014 - 2015  
 Partner contacted by GWPO and replied  
 Partner contacted by GWPO but no reply  
 Bounced Email  
 Flagged as non-partner by RWP

Regional Water Partnership	Organisation Name	Official Country	Official City	Organisation Type	Official Address	Organisation Email	Phone	GWPO Partner Join Date	STATUS	RWP CHECK (OK, OK-U, EP, EP-N)
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Center for Forest Studies and Consulting	Albania	Tirana	NGO	Rruga Ymer Kurti	albaforest@gmail.com	+3553091931000	26/2/2015	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Regional Agency of Environment Tirana District	Albania	Tirana	Government Ministry or Department	Halit bega no.21	armtirane@gmail.com		25/2/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Lyseconcept	France	Toulon	Private Enterprise	103 Rue Ernest Renan	lyseconcept@gmail.com		25/2/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Next Step International	Italy	Rome	Private Enterprise	Via Sallustiana 26	info@nextstepint.eu	+39 0644173577	7/5/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Aqua Treat	Jordan	Amman	Private Enterprise	P.O. Box 142992	omb@aqua-treat.com	0096265622028	17/11/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Réseau Enfants de la Terre	Tunisia	Bardo	NGO	Maison des Jeunes Khaznadar	association.rete@gmail.com	+216 74 222 156	31/3/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	TAYBURN TURKEY	TURKEY	ISTANBUL	Private Enterprise	ACISU SOKAK 1/9 MACKA	info@tayburnkurumsal.com	90 212 227 04 36	26/5/2014	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Institute of Nature Conservation in Albania	Albania	Tirana	NGO: assoc/coop/charity/religious/other	Rr. Islama Alla, Pall. IVEA, Kati I	info@inca-al.org	+355 4 223 1437	18/12/2008	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Jordanian Wastewater and Solid waste NGO	Jordan	Amman	NGO: assoc/coop/charity/religious/other	Al Jubeiha	lfrookh@yahoo.com	+962 -777312889	14/5/2007	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Centre of Arab Women for Training and Research	Tunisia	Ché El Khadra - Tunis	NGO: assoc/coop/charity/religious/other	7, Imp. No. 1, Rue 8840, Centre Urbain Nord	cawtar@cawtar.org	+216 71 773 511	12/8/2010	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Arava Institute for Environmental Studies	Israel	DN Hevel Eliot	Research Institution	Kibbutz Ketura	info@arava.org	+972 8 635 6618	9/8/2010	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	EKOPOT, Association for advancement, development and promotion of ecological agr	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Tuzla	Professional Association	Turalibegova 13	ekopot.tuzla@bih.net.ba	0038761288259	29/6/2012	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	International Network of Basin Organisations	France	Paris	Network	21 rue de Madrid	riob2@wanadoo.fr	+33144908860	31/12/2004	OK	
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Association Ecologique de Boumerdes	Algeria	Boumerdes	NGO	Boumerdes El Bahri (Ex Rocher Noir)	aeb_boum@hotmail.com	+213 17934455	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Association pour la Jeunesse Innovatrice et l'Environnement	Algeria	Tizi Ouzou	NGO	7, Rue Colonel Amirouche,	ajjeprojet@hotmail.com	+213 26 22 9595	14/5/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Hydro - Engineering Institute of Faculty of Civil Engineering	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	University	Str. Stjepana Tomica 1	heif@heif.ba	+38733207949	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Larnaca Municipality	Cyprus	Larnaca	Government Ministry or Department	Athenon Avenue	municipality@larnaca.com	+357 24 653333	21/1/2008	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Larnaca Sewerage and Drainage Board	Cyprus	Larnaca	Public Agency or Commission	Iras & F. Kontoglou Street	info@lsdb.org.cy	+357 24 815222	21/1/2008	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Water Board of Larnaka	Cyprus	Larnaca	Public Agency or Commission	12, Adamantios Korai	administration@lwb.org.cy	+357 24 822400	21/1/2008	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Water Board of Lemesos (Limassol)	Cyprus	Lemesos	Public Agency or Commission	66 Franklin Roosevelt Avenue	contact@wbl.com.cy	+35725830000	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, Water Development Department	Cyprus	Nicosia	Government Ministry or Department	Demosthenis Severis Avenue		00357 99578719	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Public Services International	France	Ferney Voltaire	Government Ministry or Department	45 avenue Voltaire	psi@world-psi.org	+33450400644	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Mediterranean Water Institute	France	Marseille	Private Enterprise	Atrium 10.3 .6th floor,	info@ime-eau.org	+33491598777	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Herault General Council	France	Montpellier Cedex	Other	Hotel du Département 1000 rue d'Alco	dema@cc34.fr	+33467676500	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	VERSEAU Developmenet /Agropolis	France	Montpellier Cedex 5	NGO	Domaine de Lavalette, 859 rue J.F. Breton		+33467610400	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	BRL ingenierie	FRANCE	Nimes	Private Enterprise	1105 avenue Pierre Mendès France		+33 4 66 87 50 00	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Générale des Eaux	France	Paris	Public Agency or Commission	52 Rue d'Anjou		+33149246557,+33149243978	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Étrangères)	France	Paris	Government Ministry or Department	37 Quai d'Orsay		+33153693059	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Programme Solidarité Eau	France	Paris	NGO	32 rue le pelletier	pseau@gnet.org	+33153349126	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Suez	France	Paris Cedex 08	Private Enterprise	16 rue de la Ville L'Evêque		0033 1 40066768	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Institut de Recherche pour le Développement	France	13572 Marseille cedex 02	Research Institution	Le Sextant, 44, bd de Dunkerque, CS 90009	info@ird.fr	33 (0)4 91 99 92 00	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Plan Bleu regional Activity Centre	France	Sophia Antipolis, Valbonne	UN Body	15 rue L. Van Beethoven	cdubreuil@planbleu.org	0033 4 92387133	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Euro - Mediterranean Information System on know - how in the Water sector Technical Unit	France	Valbonne	Network	CICA, 2229 route des Cretes,	info@semide.org	+33 4 92 942 290	10/12/2008	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	per4mances	France	VALENCIENNES	Private Enterprise	360 rue Marc LEFRANCOJ Ateliers numériques	info@per4mances.eu	+ 33 3 66 72 16 16	29/6/2012	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development	Greece	Athens	NGO	12 Kyristou str.	info@ath.forthnet.gr	0030 210 3247490, 3247267	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	WaterWays Solutions Ltd.	Israel	Shohet	Private Enterprise	Hashaked 353	info@water-ws.com	+972 54 220 3808	18/10/2013	tbc	NOT ACTIVE ANYMORE
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Istituto di Ricerca Sulle Acque del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche	Italy	Bari	Research Institution	Dept. of Bari, VialeF, De Blasio 5	antonio.lopez@bari.irs.cnr.it	+39 80 582 0511	23/6/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Casa dei Diritti Sociali - FOCUS	Italy	Rome	NGO	Via dei Mille, 6	info@dirittisociali.org	+39 6 4464613	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Rural Village Water Program - Maharashtra, India	Italy	Rome	NGO	Via Bari, 5 - Giampino		+3967964732	31/12/2004	tbc	NOT ACTIVE ANYMORE
Mediterranean Water Partnership	WWF - European Policy Programme - Branch Office	Italy	Rome	NGO	Via Po, 25C		+39 6 8449 7339	28/8/2009	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Institute Schole Futuro for Environment and Education	Italy	Torino	Research Institution	via Bligny 15	schole@schole.it	+39 11 4366522	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	International Centre for Advanced Agronomic Studies / Bari	Italy	Valenzano (BA)	Public Agency or Commission	Via Ceglie 9	hamdy@iamb.it	+390804060413 4606222	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Arab Countries Water Utilities Association	Jordan	Amman	NGO	Umm Umarah Street 19 A, Alrasheed Area	acwua_secretariat@acwua.org	+962 6 516 1700	1/3/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Astra Agriculture Co. Ltd	Jordan	Amman	Private Enterprise			+96265827999,5824333	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	EDASO Consultants	Jordan	Amman	Private Enterprise			+96265341758	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Land and Human to Advocate Progress	Jordan	Amman	NGO	Al-Madinah Al-Monawarah Street	lhap@cyberia.jo	+962 6 5519756	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	The United Society for Developing Water Resources & Environment	Jordan	Amman	NGO	Queen Rania street	usdve.2011@yahoo.com		7/6/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	World Energy Council	Jordan	Amman	Other International Organisation	Professional Unions Building		962 6 5621532	31/12/2004	tbc	NOT FOUND
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Amwaj of the environment - Lebanon	Lebanon	Beirut	NGO	Verdun Street, Jaber bldg, 4th Floor	amwajenv@hotmail.com	+961 1 791140	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	American University of Technology	Lebanon	Halat-Byblos	Education Institution	Halat-Byblos Highway	hadi.tabara@aut.edu	961-9-478 144 ext 215	26/5/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Development for People and Nature Association	Lebanon	Saida	NGO	Riad El Solh Street	dpna@dpna-lb.org	+961 7 730583	15/10/2007	tbc	OK

New contact mail:  
heif@heif.ba

Telephone added

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Mediterranean Water Partnership	Water, Energy and Environment Research Center	Lebanon	Zouk Mosbeh	Research Institution	Notre Dame University, Louzeh	gdher@terra.net.lb	+961 1 565013	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	International Energy Foundation	Libya	Tripoli	NGO	First September	info@ief-ngo.org	218213331832	15/10/2007	tbc	NOT FOUND
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Mediterranean Water Network	Malta	Floriana	Network	Malta Resources Authority,		+22997709	38352	tbc	NOT ACTIVE ANYMORE
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Direction de l'Hydraulique	Mauretania		Other				31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	The Palestinian Water Authority	Palestinian Territory	Gaza	Government Ministry or Department	El Rimal			29/6/2012	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	The Palestinian Hydrology Group	Palestinian Territory		Professional Association			+972 229 663 16	15/8/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	SIMBIENTE - Engenharia e Gestão Ambiental, Lda.	Portugal	Guimarães	Private Enterprise	Avepark - Parque de Ciência e Tecnologia, Edifício Spinpark	info@simbiente.com		27/10/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Portuguese Water Partnership	Portugal	Matosinhos	Professional Association	Edifício de Serviços da AEP, Avenida Dr. António Macedo, Leça da Palmeira	geral@ppa.pt		30/9/2013	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	SIMBIENTE AÇORES - Engenharia e Gestão Ambiental, Lda.	Portugal	Ponta Delgada	Private Enterprise	Ninho de Empresas Azores Parque	info@simbiente.com		27/10/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Universidad de Castilla - La Mancha	Spain	Albacete	Education Institution	Campus universitario s/n		+34 967599200	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	DMK INGENIERIA, S.L.	Spain	Avilés	Private Enterprise	C/ Gutiérrez Herrero, No. 52			31/3/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	MedCities - The Mediterranean Cities Network	Spain	Barcelona	Network	Carrer 62, num. 16-18,	desurb@amb.es	0034 93 2234169	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	INGEGUA TECNOLOGIA	Spain	Bilbao	Private Enterprise	c/heros 13 6º	direccion@ingegua.es		10/2/2012	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Euro - Mediterranean Irrigators Community	Spain	Madrid	Private Enterprise	Paseo de la Castellana 114	aic@fenacore.org	+345636318	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Federación Nacional de Comunidades de Regantes de España	Spain	Madrid	Government Ministry or Department	Paseo de la Castellana no. 114	fenacore@fenacore.org	+34915636318	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research	Spain	Madrid	Research Institution	Paseo Bajo Virgen del Puerto, 3	iahr@iahr.org	+34 91 3357908	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Spanish Irrigation Manufacturers Association	Spain	Madrid	Professional Association	Padilla 26 7 4ª planta	secretariaorganizacion@afre.es	+34 917 819 522	15/4/2009	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Avetia Environment	Spain	Marbella	Private Enterprise	Urb. Santa Clara, M11, C60	info@avelia.es		22/3/2013	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Confederación Hidrográfica del Segura	Spain	Murcia	Government Ministry or Department	Plaza de Fontes, No 1		+34968358890	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Confederación Hidrográfica del Júcar	Spain	Valencia	Government Ministry or Department	Av. Blasco Ibañez, 48		34963938800	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Mediterranean Network of Basin Organisations	Spain	Valencia	NGO	Avda. Blasco Ibañez 48	remoc1@remoc.org	+34963938942/+34963938800	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Confederación Hidrográfica del Ebro	Spain	Zaragoza	Government Ministry or Department	Paseo de Sagasta, 24-26		+34 976 71 10 56	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Ministry of Irrigation	Syria	countryside's Damascus	Government Ministry or Department	Banorama			26/5/2011	tbc	NOT FOUND
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Syrian Environment Protection Society	Syria	Damascus	NGO	Souk Al-Haal Al-Jadid,		+963 932 202871	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Association for the Protection of Nature & Environment, Kairouan	Tunisia	Kairouan	NGO	Malisia	apnektunisia@yahoo.fr	+216 984 636 09	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Alliance Femme et Environment	Tunisia	Tunis	NGO	56 boulevard Bab Bnet		+216 98244871	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Tunisian Desalination Association	Tunisia	Tunis	NGO	Campus universitaire, departement de chimie, Faculté des Sciences de Tunis, Manar II	tunisiadesalination@gmail.com		26/5/2011	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Vrije University	Turkey	Ankara	University	Oba Sokak 24/14 lcebeci		+90 533 385 2672	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion	Turkey	Istanbul	NGO	Cayic Cimen sok,	tema@tema.org.tr	+90 212 286 8006	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Hydro Marine Ingenierie	Algeria	Hydra Algiers	Private Enterprise	Cite Sonelgaz, Parc Miremont,	contact@hmi-algerie.com	21321937934	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	MedWet - The Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative	France	Tour du Valat, Arles	Network	Tour du Valat, Le Sambuc, 13200 Arles	blasco@medwet.org, info@medwet.org	+33 (0) 4 90 97 06 78	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Food and Agricultural Organization	Italy	Rome	UN Body	Viale Delle Terme di Caracalla	slcay.unver@fao.org	+390657054702	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	ENDA Maghreb	Marocco	Rabat	NGO	12, rue jebel Moussa app 13 Agalal	endamaghreb@enda.org.ma	+212 37 671061	21/1/2008	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Applied Research Institute	Palestinian Territory	Bethlehem	Research Institution	Karkafeh St.	gmaster@arij.org	+970-2-2741889/2748234 K90ok	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Confederación Hidrográfica del Sur	Spain	Málaga	Government Ministry or Department	Paseo Reding, 20	gabinete@chse.es	+34952120700	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Targeting	France	Versailles	Private Enterprise	4 bis rue Albert Joly		+33130214007		tbc	NOT ACTIVE ANYMORE
Eastern Africa Water Partnership	Center for Environment & Development in the Arab Region & Europe	Egypt	Cairo	Other International Organisation	2 El Hegaz St., Heliopolis	kabuzaid@cedare.ist	+202 24513921	31/12/2004	tbc	OK
Eastern Africa Water Partnership	The Arab Network for Environment and Development	Egypt	Maadi, Cairo	NGO	3 (A) Massaken Masr Lettaameer -	ayye@link.net	+20 2 25161519	15/10/2007	tbc	OK
Eastern Africa Water Partnership	The Arab Water Council	Egypt	Cairo	Other International Organisation	9 Al Mokhayam AIDA' em Street	awc@arabwatercouncil.org	+2 2 240 23 276	28/12/2010	tbc	OK

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New contact mail:  
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Regional Water Partnership	Country	Company / Account	Mailing Street Address	Organisation Email	Organisation Phone	Organisation Fax	Create Date
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Croatia	PRONING DHI d.o.o.		info@proning-dhi.hr	+38514610904	+38514556904	2/9/2012
Mediterranean Water Partnership	España	Asociación de Investigadores Extranjeros		ainvex@gmail.com	0034636835738		27/8/2013
Mediterranean Water Partnership	France	EAUDYSSEY		julie.ladel@iwrn.eu	+33679912708		11/6/2013
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Greece	Global Network of Environmenal Science and Technology		gnest@gnest.org	00302106492452		4/3/2014
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Israel	Ocean Business	salame 4 / 404	tobias@oceanbusiness.com.es	972549770177	Israel	10/9/2015
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Lebanon	Global Consultative for Environment. Water & Energy			00962777679532		27/6/2012
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Lebanon	The association for the protection of Ehden highland and makmel mountain		boutros mouawad613795@gmail.com	00961-3-613795	00961-6-663036	21/6/2012
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Palestinian Territory	Institute of Water and Environment			+970599744276		23/11/2012
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Spain	REmote SENSing for WAtEr Management Optimization (EIP Water AG132)		ernesto.lopez@uv.es	+34963544049	+34963543385	8/5/2014
Mediterranean Water Partnership	Tunisia	Faculty of Law, Economics and Politics of Sousse			216 73 234 426	216 73 234 477	18/4/2011

# AGENDA ITEM **4**

**GWP-Med Audited Financial Report 2014**

## **Audit Report**

Ernst & Young  
P.O. Box 7850  
S-103 99 STOCKHOLM  
SWEDEN

Attn: Johan E Bergström

25<sup>th</sup> February 2015

### **Global Water Partnership –Consisting of Mediterranean**

We have audited the accompanying Financial Report consisting of Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean expressed in EURO as at December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended, in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. The Financial Reports are the responsibility of management of Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall report presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Financial Report has been prepared solely to enable Global Water Partnership Organisation (“GWPO”) to prepare consolidated accounts and not to report on Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean as a separate entity.

Basis for qualified opinion

It arose from our audit the following:

1. On the budget category “WACDEP Tunisia”, the beneficiary reported on the “Expenditures Q4” and on the budget line “Other Costs” a negative amount of € 2.627,00 (-2.627,00 €). As a result the beneficiary had presented a total amount of “Accumulated Expenditures 2014” of € 2.073,00. Instead of that a positive amount of 473,00 € should have been reported on the “Expenditures Q4” and accordingly a total amount of € 5.173,00 would be completed for “WACDEP Tunisia” and on the category “Other Costs” as well, resulting a difference in the expenses and liabilities of € 3.100,00 respectively.
2. The GWP-MED returned an amount of 6.626,00 € to the “German Ministry of Environment” as it has not been used for the purposes of the programme and which it should have been reported as a negative income under “Locally Raised Funds”.

In our opinion, apart from the effects of the matter described in the paragraph “Basis for qualified opinion”, the Financial Report of Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean as at December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended have been prepared in conformity with GWP Guidelines, and gives a true and fair presentation of the result and position of Global Water Partnership Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean per Dec 31, 2014.

This audit report is intended solely for the use of Ernst & Young in connection with the audit of the consolidated accounts of GWPO as at December 31, 2014 and for the year then ended, and should not be used for any other purpose.

Athens, February 25, 2015  
The Certified Public Accountant Auditor



Eleni Aggelopoulou  
SOEL Reg. No 30861

# BALANCE REPORT EUR

Kindly enter information ONLY in section B below.

Region: GWP MED Region

Balance Report 2014 (from) : 1 Jan 2014  
Balance Report 2014 (as per): 31 Dec 2014

	CORE	WACDEP	TOTAL GWP RWP	Locally Raised funds	TOTAL RWP
<b>1 Ingoing Balance 1 Jan 2014</b>			+ € 115.054	€ 878.571	€ 993.625
<b>2 Total Transfers from GWPO / Locally Raised funds 2014</b>			+ € 488.546	€ 1.116.926	€ 1.605.472
<b>S</b>					
<b>E</b>					
<b>C</b>					
<b>T</b>					
<b>I</b>					
<b>O</b>					
<b>N</b>					
<b>A</b>					
Expenditures Q1 from Expenditure Report	€ 39.802	€ 31.438	€ 71.240	€ 110.737	€ 181.977
Expenditures Q2 from Expenditure Report	€ 49.892	€ 49.369	€ 99.261	€ 157.514	€ 256.775
Expenditures Q3 from Expenditure Report	€ 74.803	€ 103.201	€ 178.004	€ 260.825	€ 438.829
Expenditures Q4 from Expenditure Report	€ 105.627	€ 124.266	€ 229.893	€ 362.752	€ 592.645
<b>3 Total Expenditures (General ledger as per date of report)</b>	- € 270.124	€ 308.274	€ 578.398	€ 891.828	€ 1.470.226
<b>4 Closing Balance (General ledger)</b>			= € 25.202	€ 1.103.669	€ 1.128.871
<b>5 Receivables &amp; Advance payments (not included as expenditures at end of reporting period)</b>			+ 969.842		+ 969.842
<b>6 Accrued costs &amp; Unpaid Invoices (included as expenditures at end of reporting period)</b>			- 263.794		- 263.794
<b>7 Bank Balance per Balance report (General Ledger)</b>			=		= € 422.823

## Detailed information on balance accounts as per date of report:

Specify the information in sheet A2. Info Balance Acc - Rec, Acc

5b. List Receivables	Amount EUR	6b. List Accrued costs	Amount EUR	7. List Bank Statement/s	31 Dec 2014	2. Locally raised funds - INCOME	EUR
1. LDK -SWIM-SM	€ 29.005	1. Domestic Providers	€ 17.212	Petty cash	€ 0	SIDA, SE Sweden	€ 294.920
2. HELLENIC MINISTRY ENVI	€ 45.500	2. Foreign Providers/consultants	€ 51.891	Core / WACDEP / LRF		NIRAS, Sweden	€ 70.913
3. HELLENIC MIN.FOREIGN AFFAIRS	€ 75.688	3. Experts	€ 107.691			UNESCO, Paris-DIKTAS	€ 18.524
4. DEPOSIT WITH HOST INSTITUTE	€ 734.959	4. Tax	€ 40.602	EURO ACCOUNT	€ 292.581	UNEP/GEF	€ 143.075
5. UNESCO, Paris - DIKTAS	€ 10.524	5. Social security charges	€ 10.794	USD ACCOUNT	€ 130.242	UNEP/GEF-replication	€ 46.117
6. UNEP-GEF-MEDPARTNERSHIP/CLIMVAR	€ 52.902	6 Audit Fees	€ 4.920	TIME DEPOSIT in usd	€ 0	SWIM-SM (LDK)	€ 32.619
7. GEF-IWLEARN	€ 19.264	7 travel remunerations	€ 30.684	SAVINGS ACCOUNT	€ 0	GEF-IWLEARN	€ 31.365
8. RCC	€ 2.000	8	€ 0			RCC	€ 2.000
9	€ 0	9	€ 0	Verified by Bank Statements		BEWATER - Centre Recerca Ecologica	€ 66.990
10	€ 0	10	€ 0	attached to the report		COCA COLA 3E/Greece - Alter Aqua	€ 40.000
11	€ 0	11	€ 0			COCA COLA FOUNDATION-Alter Aqua	€ 368.343
12	€ 0	12	€ 0			GIZ-AL-Drin-identity	€ 8.687
13	€ 0	13	€ 0			BMU - return of funds not used	-€ 6.626
14	€ 0	14	€ 0			Please Specify Donor	€ 0
15	€ 0	15	€ 0			Please Specify Donor	€ 0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 969.842</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>€ 263.794</b>	<b>7. Total Bank Statements</b>	<b>€ 422.823</b>	<b>2. Total Locally raised</b>	<b>€ 1.116.926</b>

AGENDA ITEM **5**

**Draft GWP-Med Work Report of Activities and Budget Forecast 2015**

# GWP-Med Report of Activities 2015

v. November 2015

Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean

Athens, Beirut, Tunis

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## 1. A snapshot of 2015

2015 has been a challenging year for the Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (GWP-Med) with a number of multi-year projects (e.g. GEF UNEP/MAP MedPartnership, GEF UNEP/MAP ClimaVar Project, EU SWIM-SM, etc) ending, and new ones been finalized, contracted and launched, particularly towards the end of the year.

The vast majority of the objectives set in the GWP-Med Work Plan 2015 were achieved. It should be noted however, that the lingering political turbulence in the South and East Mediterranean and the often critical security conditions in several of the countries, have placed serious challenges in the smooth and unobstructed conduct of activities, both at national level and also when concerning the participation of national stakeholders in regional/international events. Furthermore, the prevailing uncertainty due to the social unrest and accumulative impact of forced migration have caused the often (re)orientation of national priorities. Additionally, ongoing reform processes in most of the countries, also due to the high expectations of the post-Arab Spring period, have translated into frequent institutional restructuring and changes in the composition of government structures, thus posing an additional challenge in the timely and uneventful implementation of activities.

Delays, slow progress or even re-structuring of activities were recorded in some cases, without nonetheless hindering much the overall implementation of the Work Plan 2015. A small number of activities (e.g. of the Governance & Financing Programme and the Non Conventional Water Resources Management Programme), with their budgets, were rescheduled for the first semester 2016 after agreement with donors and partners.

Furthermore, a number of additional activities that were not foreseen in the Work Plan 2015 were launched and/or implemented during the year, given the dynamic nature of the organisation and the emerging interest for action by partners and donors.

Among achievements in 2015, we should mention:

- The continuation, together with OECD, of the UfM-labelled regional programme on '**Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector**' (2013-2016). The Programme has attracted high-level political interest and engagement as well as stakeholders' ownership, despite the political turbulence in the region. The Sida financial support was coupled with support by the GEF UNEP/MAP MedPartnership Programme for the conduct and completion of the work in Palestine, while the work in Morocco is expected to take off in 2016 with support from EIB. Other financing options are also explored. The UfM political framework and practical assistance have been of key importance.
- The opening of the agenda on **Water Integrity** with specific activities within the SIWI-led and Sida-supported 'Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA', to which GWP-Med became in 2015 a core regional partner
- The voluminous IWRM agenda with regards to themes tackled and number of activities implemented, particularly as part of the intensive and wide-reaching **EU Sustainable Water Integrated Management – Support Mechanism (SWIM-SM)** regional programme (2011-2015, including the extension). The extension of the SWIM-SM programme, with additional budget, is considered as a positive indicator of good performance. Tangible evidence to this direction has been the award by the EC (in 11/2015) of the contract for the new H2020/SWIM-SM II regional project to a consortium consisting also of the SWIM-SM I team. GWP-Med opted not to team up for that bid in view of applying for a SWIM Demo Project, but remains ready to engage if and in any way deemed of added value by the implementing consortium and the EC.
- The **Non Conventional Water Resources Programme in the Mediterranean** overall progressed according to plan, though some delays were faced in one application (Lipsi islands, Greece). Due to



the long restructuring process of the Coca-Cola Company (main donor of the NCWR Programme) directly affecting the focal points for the Programme, some activities that were provisionally planned for 2015 were shifted to 2016 (e.g. expansion in Italy, organisation of NCWRM Regional Workshop) as priorities had to be discussed and agreed with the new persons in charge. Shifting the Programme towards more urban applications is also under discussion. The Programme was acknowledged by the 7th World Water Forum (April 2016, Korea) as a Water Showcase that can be adapted and replicated in water scarce communities elsewhere in the world, and received the 2nd Global Award among around 100 nominations from around the world. This is a solid proof of international recognition by the global water community for its practical contribution towards water security and climate change adaptation at local level in water scarce insular communities in the region.

- The consistent evolution of work in the **Drin River Basin** as per the agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among Riparians and consequent Action Plan, demonstrating their genuine wish to cooperate for the management of the shared resource. GWP-Med serves a central facilitating role as Secretariat of the formal Drin Core Group (acting as de facto joint commission for the basin management), and technical partner in key projects advancing in the Drin, in close collaboration with UNECE. The GEF UNDP Drin Project launched mobilise 5.5 million USD and engage more than 150 stakeholder (institutions, academia, organizations, civil society) for the realization of the Drin MoU.
- The completion of the **Integrative Methodological Framework for IWRM/ICZM**, and the replication activities on joint ICZM/IWRM planning in the MENA (Awali River, Lebanon), transferring experiences acquired in Southeastern Europe (Buna/Bojana, shared between Albania and Montenegro). Overall, the “ridge to reef approach”, having the IMF as practical background, is piloted in the Med bringing GWP among the organizations pioneering this approach worldwide.
- The **Buna/Bojana management plan** was finalized and resulted already in the development of a draft Agreement for the establishment of coordinated management and a joint Albanian-Montenegrin Commission, providing the basis for on-going negotiations between the two countries.
- The smooth implementation of the Agreements with the **UfM Secretariat** (3/2014) and **MAP/UNEP** (2013) for provision of technical assistance to the key and formal **regional policy processes on Climate Change in the Mediterranean** that they respectively lead. For UfM, activities focussed on supporting the UfM Climate Change Expert Group that held two meetings in 2015 advancing its agenda. For MAP/UNEP, activities focussed on the completion of the draft Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation, with particular emphasis on the coastal zone, aimed for approval at Ministerial level by the Contracting Parties of the Barcelona Convention (02/2016, Athens).
- The revitalization of the **UfM Water Expert Group** (WEG), in November 2015, and the agreement reached by countries to work on developing a regional Work Plan in view of a UfM Ministerial Conference on Water aimed for 2017. GWP-Med supported the WEG preparation and organisation, while it was agreed that will technically assist UfM Secretariat in its WEG facilitating role.
- Concrete steps for setting up a large scale and multi-component **Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus agenda** at regional, sub-regional, national and transboundary levels. 2016 is expected to mark the launching of this dynamic process.
- The **increase of GWP-Med outreach** thanks to the enforcement of the communications team and the improved organisation of its operations.
- The completion of negotiations, signing and launching of three large-scale new agreements/contracts: **GEF UNDP Drin Project** (2015-2019), **‘Making Water Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean’** Programme (2015-2018) supported by Sida, and **‘Water for the City’** Project (2016-2017) supported by the Coca Cola System.

## 2. Activities in brief

WORKPLAN 2015 ( <i>Highlights</i> )	PROGRESS 2015
<p>a. Advance <b>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring</b> through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:</p> <p>(a.1) at Mediterranean level, with emphasis on contributing to <b>on-going regional processes</b> like that of the draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (SWM) within the Union for the Mediterranean, the 5+5 Initiative, etc.; debating content of the water-related Sustainable Development Goal(s) in the region; assessing status of the joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning;</p>	<p>&gt; <i>Support to regional IWRM policy processes was provided:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Despite the political standstill in the approval process of the draft UfM Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean (since 2010), the provision of technical support to the UfM Secretariat continued. Specifically, this support concerned: a) technical and administrative support for the 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the revamped UfM Water Expert Group (23-24/5/15, Luxembourg), b) the development of a forward-looking Concept Note to function as the basis for the discussions of the aforementioned meeting. <i>[activity supported by the EU SWIM-SM Programme and through own resources]</i></li> <li>○ Ongoing support to the 5+5 process for the Western Mediterranean (led by Algeria and Spain and technically facilitated by MENBO), including provision of comments and contributions during consultations (03/2015, 09/2015). The adoption of the 5+5 Water Strategy and the launching of preparations for Action Plan for its implementation are the highlights; for the Action Plan alignment has been sought with the Governance &amp; Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector Programme and the Water Integrity Project for the MENA. <i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></li> <li>○ Co-leading the overall Mediterranean Preparatory Process for the 7<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum (Korea, 12-17/4/15) and leading the dedicated group on Effective Water Governance. In addition to regional preparatory meetings and related documentation, a series of Mediterranean Sessions was held in Korea sharing regional lessons learnt and good/bad practices on IWRM and good water governance beyond the region and in view of the SDGs' finalisation. <i>[activity supported through World Water Forum and own resources]</i></li> <li>○ Regional partner to the OECD Global Water Governance Initiative (representing on occasion also GWPO), with steady presence in the meetings (26/5/2015, 2-3/11/2015) and active contribution in the working groups and the related documents, especially the Water Governance Principles elaboration and finalisation. GWP-Med also provided the translation of the Principles into the Greek language, as contribution of the MED EUWI.</li> </ul>

<p>(a.2) at <b>South East Europe</b> level, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the SEE 2020 Strategy including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;</p>	<p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Active involvement and contribution in different regional and international events (e.g. Arab Water Week, IUCN ROWA R-KNOW Regional Conference, Stockholm World Water Week, etc.) facilitated the promotion of the IWRM agenda and allowed the cross-fertilisation across projects and processes. Outreach in these events was to more than 1500 people (figure much higher if the WWF7 is included).</li> </ul> <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Aiming to contribute to monitoring the implementation of national IWRM plans and policies, an assessment was conducted in selected countries based on a set of indicators that reflect the IWRM holistic concept in managing water resources and using examples from within the Mediterranean and the European context. A set of recommendations for use by countries, donors and actors working in the region alike complements the assessment <i>[activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme]</i>.</li> <li>○ No particular activities were undertaken on debating content of the water-related Sustainable Development Goal(s) in the region. However, the agenda will advance in 2016, including within the GWP SDG Readiness Initiative.</li> <li>○ No particular activities were undertaken on assessing the status of the joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning in region since funding did not become available. The line of work will be followed up in 2016.</li> <li>○ Collaboration with the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) advanced in service of the ‘SEE 2020 Strategy: Towards European Integration’. REC coordinates the SEE 2020 Dimension “Environment” and GWP-Med is responsible for the IWRM and Nexus agenda within that ie. advancing the Nexus approach; exploring possibilities for the initiation of a political process for enhancing transboundary collaboration in SEE; advancing private sector participation in financing water infrastructure. A project proposal in service of the Nexus and Water related part of SEE 2020 was prepared, received support by the SEE2020 countries, and submitted to Austrian Development Agency (ADA). Negotiation with ADA is on-going. The Regional Working Group on Environment (RWGE) of SEE countries was established and convened twice in 2015. GWP-Med and REC provided technical support to RWGE and its coordinator RCC.</li> </ul> <p><i>[activity supported through own resources]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The PPG phase of the GEF UNDP IW:LEARN 4 Project (2016-2019) concluded and submitted for GEF approval in 11/2015. Activities that GWP and GWP-Med will be involved in and coordinate include: continuation of the Regional Dialogues for enhancement of TWRM in SEE and Med; replication of the Med’s experience in other GWP Regions.</li> </ul>
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<p>(a.3) at <b>national level</b>, with emphasis on Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia, depending on their specific country IWRM agendas, and promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed;</p>	<p>&gt; <i>National-level activities in the targeted countries and beyond were implemented and are documented under different parts of the Progress Report. Furthermore:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Algeria, Lebanon and Palestine: an assessment was completed on the current legislative capacity and legal procedures in the prosecution of violators of water legislation along with the development of guidelines and a regional set of recommendations.</li> <li>○ In Jordan and Tunisia: piloting the previously developed MONEVA System for Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and Irrigation Management Transfer (IMT), including capacity building activities.</li> <li>○ In Lebanon and Palestine: targeted activities to improve compliance with water and aquatic environment regulations through the establishment of water &amp; aquatic environment prosecution and magistrates' systems.</li> <li>○ In Algeria, Egypt and Palestine: development of draft national regulation for controlling groundwater artificial recharge <i>[activities implemented within the EU SWIM-SM, the largest regional programme to promote knowledge and dialogue on IWRM. It is implemented by a consortium of partners including GWP-Med that provides its Technical Directorship. In 9/2014, the EU awarded to SWIM-SM an extension for 1 year (2015) with additional budget.]</i></li> <li>○ The Maltese Government (Ministry of Energy &amp; Health) was supported in developing the National Water Master Plan (NWMP) for the Maltese Islands, including: (i) the development of Cost Benefit Assessment Tool for Water Sustainability Measures; (ii) leveraging the demo NCWR applications and outputs to promote policies advance the use of NCWR in the country; (ii) review and recommendations to the final draft NWMP. <i>[activity supported through the NCWRM Programme and own resources]</i></li> <li>○ No country-level activities was undertaken in Morocco due to delays in mobilizing the resources for technical work within the Governance &amp; Financing Programme (through OECD/EIB). Activities should launch in 2016.</li> </ul>
<p>(a.4) at <b>local and/or river basin level</b>, including finalizing the joint IWRM/ICZM Planning methodology and applying it in Buna/Bojana River (shared by Albania and Montenegro) and in Awali River Lebanon,</p>	<p>&gt; <i>Joint IWRM/ICZM planning activities advanced:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Integrative Methodological Framework (IMF) for IWRM/ICZM planning was finalized and published in collaboration with PAP/RAC and UNESCO. It encompasses the "source to sea" or "ridge to reef" approach. The IMF was launched at the Final Conference of the GEF MedPartnership ICZM Sub-Component (05/2015, Split, Croatia).</li> <li>○ The transboundary Buna/Bojana River basin (shared between Albania and Montenegro), and coastal management Plan was completed in collaboration with PAP/RAC and UNESCO. It was launched at a multi-stakeholders Workshop (09/2015, Ulcinj,</li> </ul>

<p>(a.5) by continuing activities on the <b>Water Governance &amp; Financing nexus</b> with an emphasis on <b>Private Sector Participation</b> as well as <b>Corporate Social Responsibility</b>, at regional, national and transboundary levels</p>	<p>Montenegro). The Plan is a pilot application of the IMF. The Plan was already adopted by Montenegro.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In line with the measures proposed in the Buna/Bojana Plan, the Minister of Sustainable Development and Tourism of Montenegro requested GWP-Med to prepare a draft Framework Agreement for the Management of the Basin and Coastal Area. The draft was prepared by GWP-Med and forms the basis for negotiations between the two countries towards establishing a cooperative management arrangement, governed by a joint Commission.</li> <li>○ The draft Scoping Report and ToR for a full-fledged IWRM/ICZM Plan in the Awali River Basin in Lebanon (application area was shifted from Damur River following request by the Lebanese government) is completed. It will be presented at multi-stakeholders Workshop (12/2015, Beirut, Lebanon). The work is a pilot application of the IMF. <i>[Activities were implemented within the GEF UNEP MAP MedPartnership Programme.]</i></li> </ul> <p>&gt;Regional and national activities continued aiming to enhance stakeholders understanding and capacity to promote/take action on the enabling environment for greater and more effective involvement of the private sector, while ensuring the social character of WSS and respect for the respective human right. Gender, equity, poverty, environmental and corporate social responsibility considerations on the subject have also been in the focus. Technical work at national level includes an assessment and a diagnostic analysis of the present situation on private sector involvement in water services along with an evaluation of the governance framework underpinning the water sector, and a set of forward-looking, internationally-inspired but country-specific recommendations for institutional, legal and structural changes along with a targeted and time-bound action plan for their implementation. These are supported and led by structured multi-stakeholders' consultation processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Palestine National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Water Sector Reform to include Private Sector Participation (launched in Ramallah on 13/11/14) was completed in 12/2015. Further to the launching workshop, two more national consultation workshops were organised in the reporting year (6/5/2015, 16/6/2015 in Ramallah), while a closing workshop to launch the national report is scheduled for early December 2015. The Dialogue involved 189 individuals from 39 different institutions, representing public authorities, utilities, NGOs, private sector, academia, donors and regional organisations. 27% of them were women, while an average of 45 participants attended each workshop. The Dialogue and technical product developed in close cooperation with national stakeholders and under the auspices of the Palestinian Minister of Water.</li> <li>○ A regional training on evaluating and structuring PPPs in the Water Sector was organised (8-10 June 2015, Dead Sea,</li> </ul>
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<p>(a.6) targeted activities for building capacity on <b>Water Integrity</b> in the MENA region</p>	<p>Jordan) strengthening the capacity of 30 participants from across the region.  <i>[activity within EU SWIM-SM Programme].</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional Conference on Governance &amp; Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector was scheduled to take place during Q4 of 2015, however due to heavy traffic of events in that period, it has been moved to Q1 of 2016. As with the previous Regional Conference, the event will disseminate results and share knowledge among targeted participants, strengthening at the same time the interface between public and private actors at regional level.  <i>[Activities were part of the Regional Programme on ‘Governance &amp; Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector’ implemented by GWP-Med, OECD and UfM, with support by Sida, EIB FEMIP Trust Fund, GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership and MED EUWI. Complementary fundraising efforts are on-going for work in additional countries.]</i></li> </ul> <p>&gt; Furthermore, the following water governance and water financing activities were implemented within the SWIM-SM Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Online course in cooperation with UNESCO IHE on strengthening capacity on the design, construction, operation and maintenance of wastewater natural treatment systems (run during 2015)</li> <li>○ Study tour on (26-30/7/15, Catania, Italy) wastewater management and natural treatment systems in rural areas enhanced the capacity of 15 WWT managers and operators from 8 MENA countries.</li> </ul> <p>&gt;Agreement was concluded for GWP-Med’s involvement as core partner in the ‘Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA’ led by SIWI and supported by Sida</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 training workshops took place in each of the 5 focus countries (Lebanon, Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia and Palestine) targeting specific groups of stakeholders (NGOs, women, operational level, mid-level managers). One national high-level workshop in each of the countries (scheduled for December 2015) will inform decision and policy makers about the progress of the project, alert them about the context and value of water integrity and aim at enhancing political commitment for further action.</li> <li>○ A regional alumni workshop, bringing together 25 NGO representatives (5 alumni from each of the 5 countries) took place in Tunis, Tunisia, on 2-5 November 2015. The workshop is a follow up of the national trainings, offering insights on how to further mainstream water integrity and operationalise the individual action plans (prepared during the national trainings). Alumni workshops for the other 3 targeted groups are scheduled in Q1 and Q2 of 2016.</li> </ul>
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<p>b. Advance <b>Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management</b> through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in Southeastern Europe), the Dinaric Arc Karstic System (shared by most countries of Western Balkans) and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, possibly, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist UNECE to promote the Water Convention in the region. Advance activities on the Water, Food, Energy &amp; Ecosystems nexus including Climate Change considerations, with emphasis on the SEE sub-region and North Western Sahara Aquifer</p>	<p>&gt; <i>In Drin River Basin:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical and administrative services provided to the formal process for Drin MoU for the management of the extended transboundary river basin (shared by Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro): day-by-day running of the Drin Core Group Secretariat; facilitation of 3 Expert Working groups (on Water Framework Directive; Monitoring and Exchange of Information; Biodiversity and Ecosystems). Close collaboration with the Drin countries and UNECE continued.</li> <li>○ The GEF UNDP Medium Size Project ‘Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the White Drin and the Extended Drin River Basin’ focusing on Kosovo (budget of 1 m USD) was approved. It shares objectives and content with the Full Size Project ‘Enabling Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Water Resources Management in the Extended Drin River Basin’ focusing on Albania, FYR Macedonia and Kosovo (budget of 4,5 m USD); they will be jointly implemented. Cooperation agreements between GWP and UNDP were established for both projects (2015-2019). An Inception Meeting (12/2015, Tirana, Albania) will launch activities. The recruitment of the 5-member project team will be completed by end 2015.</li> </ul> <p>&gt; <i>In the Sava River Basin:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A draft Feasibility Study for a Sava Water Partnership is prepared. GWP-Med will finalize the study in cooperation with GWP-CEE and submit it to the International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC). It is based on and follows up the Stakeholders Analysis and Public Participation Plan for the Implementation of the Sava Agreement (prepared by GWP-Med in 2012). Activities were supported by GWP, in service of the ISRBC.</li> </ul> <p>&gt; <i>In support of the UNECE Water Convention in MENA countries:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Lebanon, a multi-stakeholder workshop (02/2015, Beirut, Lebanon), hosted by the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Energy and Water, discussed possible benefits and added value for the country. The meeting decided to prepare a study on implications and benefits by acceding to the Convention to inform the Lebanese government towards taking a decision. ToR were prepared by UNECE and GWP-Med. The study will be delivered in 2016.</li> <li>○ In Jordan a multi-stakeholder workshop (03/2015, Amman, Jordan) with similar objectives was held under the patronage of the Secretary-General of the Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation. It concluded with an acknowledgement that the Water Convention, especially through its institutional framework, provides a good platform to address new challenges related to transboundary water resources management and for finding solutions with neighbours. In terms of next steps, the Inter-Ministerial Committee (created under the leadership of the MWI for studying the UNECE</li> </ul>
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	<p>Water Convention and exploring the possible accession by Jordan) was charged with reviewing the information provided during the workshop and determining the next steps and, as needed, seek assistance from UNECE and GWP-Med in this process.</p> <p><i>[Activities supported by UNECE and implemented in cooperation with the competent line Ministries in the involved countries]</i></p> <p>&gt; <i>For promoting the Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus agenda, including by addressing Climate Change considerations:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sub-regional level (SEE, MENA): In SEE, a project proposal (100k Euro) on sub-regional Policy Dialogue was approved by the German Ministry of Environment through the German Environment Agency. Additional financing is pursued for SEE (see 1.a.i). In MENA, related Policy Dialogue activities (250k Euro) are part of a multi-component proposal that was approved by Sida.</li> <li>○ National level: In SEE, pursued activities (see 1.a.i) focus on Nexus policy dialogues, supported by Nexus assessments in selected countries as means to develop Nexus strategies towards water, food and energy security as well as sustainable management of resources used by these sectors.</li> <li>○ Transboundary basins/aquifers level: In SEE, similar activities as at country level are pursued aiming in addition at enhancing cooperation among riparian states (see 1.a.i). In MENA, focus will be in North Western Sahara Aquifer (Algeria, Libya and Tunisia), in collaboration with UNECE and OSS, with Sida support.</li> </ul> <p><i>[activities supported through own resources]</i></p> <p><i>[Overall, activities were implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with the SEE 2020 Strategy, Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, Drin Basin MoU and related GEF UNDP Project, UNECE Water Convention System, OSS, Sida supported "Make Cooperation Happen" project, and the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI)]</i></p>
<p>c. Contribute in tackling <b>Climate Change Adaptation and Variability</b> challenges through support to regional policy making linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as the MAP UNEP / MCSD Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; development of national strategy on water, land and climate change as well as national vulnerability mapping (in Tunisia); local modelling of impacts of climate variability and change in coastal areas (in Tunisian island); climate modelling as well as</p>	<p><i>At the regional level:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Technical advice provided to UfM Secretariat through elaboration of options for advancing the UfM CC agenda, including through future UfM Projects.</li> <li>○ Support provided to the organisation of the 2nd and 3rd UfM CC Group Meeting (05/2015, Shkirat, Morocco; 10/2014, Barcelona, Spain).</li> <li>○ Technical support provided to the elaboration and finalization of the draft UNEP MAP / MCSD 'Regional Framework on Climate Change Adaptation', including the organization of Expert Consultation Workshop (03/2015, Athens). The document was submitted by MAP for approval at the COP of the Barcelona Convention (02/2016, Athens)</li> <li>○ Regional Workshop for Parliamentarians, Media and Stakeholders on Climate Change Adaptation in the</li> </ul>



<p>initiation of policy dialogue and stakeholder engagement (in the North Western Sahara Aquifer); and capacity building, with emphasis on droughts, floods, impacts on the coastal zone and on aquifers.</p>	<p>Mediterranean Coastal Areas organized (11/2015, Athens) in collaboration with MAP UNEP, COMPSUD and MIO-ECSDE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Awareness campaign designed and awareness raising materials (posters, mobile exhibition) on CC Adaptation Planning at basin level in the Mediterranean elaborated and produced in support of the EC FP7 BeWater Project.</li> <li>○ Technical contribution made to Regional Training on ICZM including on climate change targeting 27 participants from key institutions involved on ICZM from 5 countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia). The training programme was composed of 2 weeks workshop (including 2 field trips and interviews with stakeholders) and mentoring sessions for the participants. <i>[Activities were supported by WACDEP-Mediterranean, the GEF/MAP Climate Variability &amp; Change Project, the EC FP7 BeWater Project and the NIRAS/Sida Project on ICZM/IWRM.]</i></li> </ul> <p>&gt; <i>In the North Western Sahara Aquifer (NWSA):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Socio-economy survey conducted over 450 questionnaires in Biskra (Algeria) and Tozeur and Gabes (Tunisia). The survey included climate change perception by farmers. The survey helped to appreciate the observed climate change impacts and the current adaptation capacity. A regional workshop is organised to present the survey results as well as the evaluation of the climate change impacts at the horizon 2050. <i>[Activities were supported by WACDEP-North Africa/Transboundary]</i></li> </ul> <p>&gt; <i>In Tunisia:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Methodology for water resources vulnerability to climate change developed and discussed during a national workshop. Thematic focus group are established. Working meetings are planned in 2016 for these thematic groups in order to appreciate the vulnerability indicators.</li> <li>○ The standard ToRs for land and water planning schemes reviewed in order to include climate change considerations and the new sectoral strategic orientations. The reviewed ToRs were validated during a national workshop.</li> <li>○ Capacity building programme engaged 13 representatives from 10 key institutions involved on water management and climate change during 2015. The programme included 5 training workshops and intermediate mentoring activities. Participants developed mini-projects to practice the knowledge learnt in the framework of their daily work.</li> <li>○ Spatial data development and analysis in relation to existing ecosystems and infrastructure. Development of a comprehensive database that includes existing data and documents as well as spatial data developed. Two local and one national workshops were organised to discuss and analyse the potential ecosystems role to reduce negative impacts of climate change variability and change through a service/threats/solutions analysis. Recommendations were formulated to update the islands ICZM plan. The activity is</li> </ul>
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	<p>implemented in collaboration with UNEP MAP Blue Plan and UNEP GRID Geneva.  <i>[Activities were supported by WACDEP-North Africa/Tunisia and the GEF/MAP Climate Variability &amp; Change Project.]</i></p>
<p>d. Promote sustainable management of <b>Non-Conventional Water Resources</b> through</p> <p>(d.1) piloting technical interventions at local level with installation of small-scale Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems in Mediterranean islands (Malta, Dodecanese/Greece, Cyprus, etc.) as contribution to local climate change adaptation</p>	<p>&gt; <i>In service of the Non-Conventional Water Resources (NCWR) Programme in the Mediterranean:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The NCWRM Programme continued its activities in Greece, Malta and Cyprus and its scoping for its expansion to Italy through the 5-year grant (2014-2018) supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation. For 2015, this complemented on-going projects in Malta, Cyprus and Greece. Further to their contribution to local Climate Change Adaptation, some of the activities have an Urban content, though focused in islands.</li> <li>○ In Greece: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- RWH pilot applications advanced. Activities expanded in a one new island and continued in another one of the Dodecanese complex. 3 RWH systems were installed or reinstated. The total installed capacity exceeded 73,000,000 litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 148,000,000 litres, benefitting a total of 2,300 permanent inhabitants in two islands.</li> <li>- Educational activities, in the project islands and in Athens, using the new version of the educational material “The Gift of Rain in the City” involved a total of 2660 students and 382 teachers.  <i>[Activities were implemented in collaboration with the CSR Programme “Mission Water” of Coca-Cola Tria Epsilon and Coca-Cola Hellas]</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>○ In Malta, within the NCWR Programme (aka Alter Aqua): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 greywater reuse system installed at the KMS Malta National Swimming pool, recycling greywater from showers for toilet flushing; 1 greywater recycling system installed at the Helen Keller School for disabled students in Qrendi (work in progress-to be concluded in 12/2015). The greywater recycling system installed in 2014 in the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology, was complemented by the installation of a green roof, where a variety of endemic flora species irrigated by recycled greywater, is tested (also used for students’ educational as well as research purposes). The total installed capacity is estimated at 6.5m<sup>3</sup>/day litres with an estimated annual water yield of approx. 1,300,000 litres benefitting 1,000 facility users in Malta.</li> <li>- Educational activities included a Teachers Training for 291 teachers and hands-on activities for approx. 3,100 students in the island of Malta.  <i>[The Programme is implemented in partnership with the Maltese Ministry for Energy and Health and the Sustainable Energy &amp; Water Conservation Unit, the Ministry for Gozo &amp; the Eco-Gozo project and the Coca-Cola System in Malta. It is primarily supported by the Coca-Cola Foundation, with</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<p>(d.2) designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners</p>	<p><i>contributions from the partners and co-funding by the Ministry for Gozo]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Cyprus, within the NCWR Programme (aka Mission Water): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 greywater reuse systems were installed or reinstated in primary schools and in a Football Facility in Cyprus. Greywater from drinking taps, washbasins and showers is treated and reused for landscaping in the yards. These benefit more than 6,500 facility users.</li> <li>- Information materials were produced, and results have been presented in a number of events in the region and beyond, including the 7th World Water Forum in Korea, where the NCWR Programme received the 2nd Award in the Water Showcase World Final (04/2015).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>&gt;On designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on integrated urban water resources management in collaboration with partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discussion on options to launch an IUWM in the Med region continued with GWP and some regional partners. Furthermore, exploration of possibilities in Greece and in Malta was done through the NCWR programme. Urban applications of NCWR have advanced with 2 new applications in Malta (a storm water management project currently in progress to be concluded in 2016; green roof in MCAST), while identification of opportunities was launched in two coastal cities in Greece. A new 2-year project proposal on water management in urban environment in a coastal city in Northern Greece, was submitted to the Coca-Cola Foundation and is pending for approval (by year end 2015). Investment in capacity building within the GWP-Med team included a 3-week short course in UNCESO-IHE on “Water Resilient Cities”. Cooperation is expected to advance, as GWP-Med is invited to participate in the launching of IUWM in Africa (Dec. 2015). Overall, options for opening the agenda in North Africa will be further explored.</li> </ul>
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Furthermore, work progress markers over the years of the on-going GWP Strategy 2014-2019 are presented in Annex 1, and the annual indicators’ status (*this is work in progress*) is given in Annex 2.

### 3. Challenges and lessons learned

- The serious challenges linked to the persistent socio-political unrest and war/open conflict in several of the South Mediterranean Countries remained during 2015, as well as the economic challenges faced by several North Mediterranean Countries. In addition to practical issues of conducting activities and travelling to/from countries, the above issues render, in some cases, particularly challenging water security vision, long term planning and effective IWRM application.
- Implementation challenges usual to GWP-Med (i.e. headcount compared to the range and size of activities, limited funding for administration, multiple levels and lines of reporting and auditing processes, challenging co-financing obligations particularly with UN projects, geographic and/or cost eligibility limitations of certain funding sources, low capacity of some projects’ partners to cope with

needs and requirements, etc.) were encountered substantially also during 2015. Efforts to tackle these are on-going, however the largely project-based content of the GWP-Med work plan is not of assistance. Still, basket-funding (other than the valuable GWP Core Funding contribution) is considered a particularly difficult option for the Mediterranean realities given the unavailability of related donors' budget lines.

- Human resources management continued demanding with the GWP-Med Secretariat reaching 14 full-timers and 1 half-timer based in 3 locations (Athens, Beirut and Tunis), 3 external collaborators with long-term engagement (based in Alexandria, Amman, Beirut), and a large number of other external short-term technical experts. An internal process on enhancing modes of the GWP-Med Secretariat operations is close to complete, including further definition of responsibilities, more effective function of reporting and accountability lines, consistent monitoring of progress and performance, automatization of procedures and an upgrade of the accounting software. The time for launching that is timely since the Secretariat's headcount is expected to increase by at least 50% in 2016 due to the locally raised funding achieved.
- For the reasons mentioned already, completion of certain activities has faced delayed like within the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) in Tunisia and North Western Sahara Aquifer (e.g. often changes of officials in leading/beneficiary authorities, limited expertise among local collaborators/experts on the particular subjects, etc), ICZM/IWRM planning in Buna/Bojana (e.g. long consultations process among institutions, etc.), certain NCWR local applications (e.g. long formal processes for securing needed state permissions, etc).
- The launching of the national work in Morocco, within the Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector UfM-labelled regional project was not possible in 2015, due to the non-completion of funding modalities between OECD (the core partner to the project leading the work in Morocco) and the EIB. Work is expected to resume in Q2 of 2016.

#### **4. A look to the future**

- The majority of activity-lines will continue in 2016, with secured funding. Activities planned are described in the draft GWP-Med Work Plan 2016. The estimated 2016 budget follows the up-curve of the past few years and is the highest since GWP-Med's establishment (2002) while it marks a doubling-plus of the usual annual budget. Importantly, this level is considered secured until at least 2018 given the multi-year setting of the secured projects. Fund-raising efforts will consistently continue in 2016.
- Opening and/or delving further into relatively new themes through steady line of work will continue e.g. on transboundary water resources management (in the Drin Basin and the North Western Sahara Aquifer), the Water-Food-Energy Nexus including its linkages with Environment and Climate Change, IWRM/ICZM planning, Non-Conventional Water Resources, outreach and engagement of Private Sector including elements of Corporate Social Responsibility also for transboundary water resources management, Water Integrity, a screening of options for engaging in an Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda etc.
- Content of new work agendas consistent with the GWP Strategy 2020 are aimed to be launched in 2016 including on Water & Gender and Water & Youth. Furthermore, the GWP SDG Readiness Initiative is expected to create a niche for GWP-Med at national and regional levels.

## Annex 1. Work progress markers over the years of the on-going GWP Strategy 2014-2019

PROGRESS MARKERS TO BE ADDRESSED BY GWP SYSTEM					MONITORING - OUTCOME JOURNAL			
					/	/	Something can be reported about the boundary actor, mostly in terms of connection / interest / participation to GWP activities (10%)	
					+	+	A change process is identified while not fully implemented; the discussion of the link to GWP activities is worth reporting (50%)	
					++	++	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)	
OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,1	1.1.1	x		National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, elaboration of policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their national water and sanitation planning in an integrated approach; targeted contributions are made for advancing and/or finalizing related national strategies and plans.	++	++	The support to national water and sanitation planning continued intensively engaging a range of stakeholders and despite the prolonged socio-political instability in the region particularly in the southern part, which sometimes required the delay or on occasion the halting of activities. The often changes in the national administrations posed an additional challenge, but the fact that a great number of activities were successfully implemented according to plan demonstrates the countries' commitment to water sector reform processes. The set of activities and their boundary actors are briefly presented in the Progress Report. In a number of cases, feedback from leading stakeholders including governments demonstrates current and/or anticipated impact e.g. integrating guidelines produced in their national system, utilizing knowledge acquired for promoting agendas, etc. However, since most of the activities contributed to policy processes it is expected that actual results would be visible beyond the current reporting period. Among others, the extension of the EU SWIM-SM Programme with one year (2015) and additional budget (1 mil Euro) is considered as a valid indicator of the results achieved.	The situation and challenges in the region have not changed since 2014. Actually, they have only got worse in some countries. In 2015, the EU SWIM-SM and the GEF UNEP/MAP MedPartnership project were completed successfully, receiving positive recommendations by beneficiary country for following up with new projects in the respective fields that were transmitted to donors and were shared with the regional stakeholders' community.

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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,1	1.1.2	x		Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies.	++	++	Work progressed according to schedule, despite socio-political instability challenges, with high stakeholder engagement and under governments' lead that have requested the activities implemented at Ministers' level. Genuine interest was demonstrated on the Water Governance and Financing agenda, and particularly with regards to options for Private Sector Participation, from the range of partners at regional and national levels. Importantly, explored options were tailor-made to country realities and needs and recommendations addressed particular and feasible options. Work is also linked with the national financing capabilities for achieving the upcoming SDGs, thus establishing a future regional and national agenda of content. The collaboration with OECD and UfM has been valued. The addition of Water Integrity activities through collaboration with the related 4-year Capacity Building Project (led by SIWI and supported by Sida) complements and enhances efforts in the field.	The good progress of activities through the partnership with beneficiary countries and key international institutions, but also the related challenges in the region, continued been the case in 2015.

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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,1	1.1.3	x		Regional and national IWRM and ICZM partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges.	+	++	Some delays have been encountered in completing the Integrative Methodological Framework on ICZM/IWRM and proceeding with widely promoting this product along with the local application made through the transboundary Buna/Bojana Plan (also facing some delays) and the Awali River Basin (on track). Still, work will be completed soon, and follow up will be made according to plans in 2015, within the life of its supporting project (GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership). The collaboration with two leading partners in the field ie. PAP RAC MAP/UNEP and UNESCO increases outreach and follow up options.	Development of the IWRM/ICZM Integrated Methodologic Framework as well as their practical demo applications in the transboundary Buna/Bojana area (Albania, Montenegro) and the Awali River Basin (Lebanon) were completed. Collaboration with PAP RAC MAP/UNEP and UNESCO have added to experience sharing and served as a lab for testing ICZM and IWRM approaches.
1,1	1.1.4	x		Riparian countries of the Buna/Bojana are equipped with advanced local management planning tools and adopt the joint Management Plan.	+	++	Some delays have been encountered in completing the Buna/Bojana Plan. Still, work will be completed soon, and follow up will be made according to plans in 2015 within the life of its supporting project (GEF MAP UNEP MedPartnership) and with full stakeholder engagement.	Activities in Buna/Bojana successfully completed.
1,1	1.1.5	x		Lebanon benefits from replication of the Buna/Bojana experience	++	++	Agreement with UNEP MAP was completed, and activities were launched according to schedule. Agreement for collaboration and identification of the application area (Awali River Basin and coastal area) was agreed with the two Ministries involved (Environment, and Energy & Water), having their full engagement.	Activities in Awali were successfully completed.

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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,1	1.1.6	x		Regional / Sub-regional institutions and political initiatives are assisted in advancing their water strategy processes	++	++	Policy processes on Climate Change as well as on IWRM led by the two prime Mediterranean political bodies were assisted and concrete steps were undertaken. At the sub-regional level, collaboration with RCC continued in the framework of the SEE 2020 Strategy, while inputs were made in assistance to the 5+5 Western Mediterranean collaboration. Overall, the majority of activities advanced according to schedule and several of these will be completed in 2015.	Collaboration with the targeted political institutions (UfM, MAP UNEP, RCC, 5+5 Initiative, etc) advanced according to plan.
1,2	1.2.1	x		Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated transboundary water resources management including on water & energy nexus as well as the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus; formal and informal stakeholder processes progress e.g. collaborator action advances for the management of the Drin River Basin, stakeholders engagement advances in Sava River Basin and North Western Sahara Aquifer, collaboration potential is explored for the management of the Medjerda	++	++	The prime set of activities in 2014 was on advancing operational synergies with riparian countries in the shared basins and international stakeholders as well as on elaborating joint project proposals. Results of the latter would become available in late 2014/early 2015. Among important results, the GEF UNEP Drin Project, with 4.5 mil USD financing and 200 mil USD co-financing, was approved by the GEF CEO and appraisal of GWP/GWP-Med as Implementing Partner is underway.	The GEF UNDP Drin River Basin Project was launched, the UNECE Convention was promoted in Jordan and Lebanon in collaboration with UNECE, while Sida confirmed funding for following up that work through 3-year project that includes a number of additional other activities including on the nexus in the North Western Sahara Aquifer.



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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
				river, more countries of the Mediterranean become aware and possibly participate at the UN Water Convention ratification process, etc.				
1,3	1.3.1	x		Targeted decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to challenges of integrated groundwater resources management, particularly for the Dinatic Arc Kastic system	++	++	Activities implemented according to schedule, including wide outreach to scientific community as well as to targeted stakeholders according to the DIKTAS Stakeholders and Public Participation Plan (elaborated by GWP-Med in 8/2012)	Activities were completed according to plan.
1,4	1.4.1	x		Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to the climate change adaptation and variability challenges in relation to IWRM and ICZM, including the ways to respond to them through joint and coordinated action.	+	++	A range of national and international stakeholders have been engaged. Though activities advanced, certain delays were encountered due to often changes of government officials leading activities on behalf of benefiting partners as well as limited available capacity at local level. Delays will be covered by the end of 2014 and in 2015.	Activities were completed according to plan.

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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,5	1.5.1	x		Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWRM) practices including rainwater harvesting (RWH), gray water reuse and storm water management	++	+	In 2014, the NCWR Programme has expanded its implementation to 5 new beneficiary islands in Greece, Malta and Cyprus, reaching a total of 31 Mediterranean islands since its initiation (in 2009). Local pilot applications have been embraced by the local authorities; MoUs with local authorities and/or national authorities were signed for every intervention made, and in-kind and/or in-cash co-financing has been often the case in the areas of application. Activities have been also embraced by the local communities at large with their practical benefits (e.g. input to the local water balance, risk management, landscaping of public spaces, etc.) contributing directly to improvement of local livelihoods. Replications of the pilot rainwater, greywater and reverse osmosis systems are already practiced by local authorities and, in some cases, individuals. Teachers and students have enthusiastically participated in the educational activities, and have gained from the specialized material produced and trainings conducted. The validity of the Programme's impact is also documented by the continuous credit by its donors and particularly the Coca Cola Foundation and the Coca Cola System in the countries of application; among others, a 2.5 mil USD grant has been agreed (1/2014) with the Coca Cola Foundation for the period 2014-2018.	Activities in 2015, were successfully concluded in Cyprus. In Greece, all but one applications were also successfully implemented. Delay was encountered in the implementation of one significant activity in Lipsi island, Greece, due to delay in securing the needed EIA permissions by the local municipality; this demonstrates the kind of obstacles that can be faced for this kind of technical applications. However, such interventions provide tangible benefits to the local populations and will continue being in the focus of the GWP-Med NCWRM Programme. Minor delays were encountered in Malta, related to shared responsibilities among Ministries. Some delays were also encountered in opening the NCWRM agenda in Sardinia, Italy. Both activities will excel in 2016.

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OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
1,5	1.5.2	x		Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and launching of a GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda	/	+	Exploration of options with targeted partners was undertaken. However, it has not been made possible to advance substantially the setting-up of the agenda, including due to the work load in a number of other fields of action. The GWP-Med added value and niche have to be clearly articulated and competition, particularly with partner organization over scarce financial resources, should be avoided. Furthermore, fund raising has to be made, in a field where organizations with substantial activity for several years dominate. Follow up, and hopefully launching, will be made in 2015.	Exploration of options was made through screening of the regional IUWRM agenda as well as with targeted cities (primarily in Greece). Though the scoping did not concluded in articulating in full a future GWP-Med IURM agenda, a targeted pilot project (1,2 mil USD) was developed for and in collaboration with the city of Alexandroupolis and submitted to the Coca Cola Foundation with positive outlook. The latter should contribute in gradually shaping a GWP-Med niche, while further elaboration of options is on-going. Thus, the consultation workshop on the future GWP-Med IUWRM agenda was shifted to 2016 aiming for a better definition and alignment with the upcoming GWP IUWM agenda.
1,5	1.5.3			Local authorities are engaged to pilot urban water management application(s)	+	+		A pilot storm water application in a town in Malta is currently in progress, and agreement for collaboration has been reached with the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece

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2,1	2.1.1	x		Facilitate the works of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMSUD) and of the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD) by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.	++	++	Information sharing activities continued and both networks were kept moderately engaged. However, it has not been made possible to secure adequate funding to advance activities with more substantial contents also allowing a more structured manner, including addressing the national level in addition to the regional one. The political turmoil in the region, with several countries facing particular challenges with the functioning of both their Parliamentarians and the Media, did not assist in that direction. A project proposal for funding systematic capacity building and knowledge sharing activities has been submitted to Sida. Follow up with exploration of options will be made in 2015, particularly given that there are very limited other efforts of the type with a focus on water and sustainable development in the region, and the potential of the two networks remains valid and substantial.	Activities advanced according to schedule. However, long-term financing of the MPs and Media agenda has not been yet secured. Options will be continued been explored.
2,2	2.2.1	x		Educators are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.	++	++	The network of Mediterranean Educators (MEdIES) has expanded in membership, specialized educational material have been produced and practiced targeting teachers and students. Among others, a new collaboration with the Water Centre of the Malta College of Applied Science and Technology (MCAST) has been agreed, enhancing tertiary education on IWRM.	Activities advanced according to schedule.

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2,2	2.2.2			A partnership with the Malta College of Applied Science and technology is launched to enhance tertiary education on IWRM and specifically on NCWRM and IUWM.	/	+		Practical and innovative NCWRM applications were completed in MCAST. However, options for collaboration on tertiary education aspects did not conclude on something tangible.
2,3	2.3.1	x		Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, with an emphasis on water-related Sustainable Development Goals	+	++	GWP-Med representatives participated in more than 70 international, regional and national events, presenting Mediterranean and GWP-Med lessons learned and, in several cases, having leading roles. Recognition of the Mediterranean and GWP-Med knowledge and expertise are demonstrated by the number of global events (around 10) in which GWP-Med officers have been invited to present particular cases within the organisations fields of action. Particularly with regards to SDGs, the National Consultation in Tunisia was successfully implemented with adequate engagement by authorities and stakeholders.	GWP-Med representatives participated in more than 60 international, regional and national events, presenting Mediterranean and GWP-Med lessons learned and, in several cases, having leading roles. Recognition of the Mediterranean and GWP-Med knowledge and expertise are demonstrated by the number of global events (around 10) in which GWP-Med officers have been invited to present particular cases within the organisations fields of action. Among others, GWP-Med served as the Co-Coordinator of the Med Process of the 7th World Water Forum, which included an elaborate regional consultation and the organisation of events in Korea. In 2015, GWP-Med concluded agreement with SIWI to be the Coordinator of the MENA Day at the World Water Week for the coming years.
2,3	2.3.2			Modern tools (videos, video games, etc.) and media (e.g. facebook) are engaged to increase outreach and awareness on water challenges and sustainable solutions amongst	/	++		All communication means planned for 2015 were developed including videos, video games, infographics and Facebook, increasing outreach capacity. This line of work will be systematically followed up in 2016.

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				general public and targeted audiences (e.g. youth)				
3,1	3.1.1	x		Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships to better tackle IWRM challenges.	+	+	As in previous years, exploration carried on in the region has shown that the need of Country Water Partnerships is limited due to the fact that certain formal mechanisms exist already in several of the countries of the region, while in other countries such formations may face acceptance obstacles due to national political situations. In addition, the prolonged socio-political unrest has questioned structures, polarized national situations and has given rise to new sets of actors, whose capacity, accountability mechanisms and sustainability needs further scrutiny. Mauritania has expressed a keen interest to be supported towards setting up a CWP, however this was not possible to advance in 2014, but it will be followed up in 2015, particularly if other activities advance in the country. A model system for establishing a sustainably functioning CWP will be tested in 2015 in Balkan countries.	Conditions have not changed in the countries of the region, on the contrary they were worsen in several of them due to socio-political unrest. The GEF Drin Project was launched only in November, so the exploration in Balkan countries will be done in 2016.

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					++	++	A significant change can be reported; the discussion of the different influences/ processes leading to this change is worth reporting, including the link to GWP activities (90%)	
OC	PM	wkp 14	wkp 15	Progress Markers	Oct-14	Oct-15	Comments Oct-14	Comments Oct-15
3,2	3.2.1	x		Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the Pan-African agenda is made	+	+	The African agenda was well followed during 2014, through GWP-Med's participation in WACDEP, the inclusion of North Africa in the SITWA/ANBO/GWP Project and the linkages with other African processes (e.g. private sector participation, transboundary waters including the ANBO Strategy, etc) that provide opportunities for even more interaction and engagement. It will be followed up in 2015.	WACDEP and SITWA continued providing most of the entries in the African agenda. More opportunities may emerge in 2016, including through the building of the WACDEP II work plan. Overall, it is considered that exploring North African options within an African agenda remains an opportunity largely untapped for GWP-Med.
3,2	3.2.2	x		Options for collaborations and action are explored with Gulf countries and organisations aiming to promote GWP objectives in the area	/	+	Facilitating openings in the Gulf area was not made possible due to the particular work load in running GWP-Med agendas. The MoU between GWP-Med and UNEP ROWA will be utilized in 2015 for advancing openings.	Steps were taken in opening the Gulf agenda through exploring options for serving the GCC economic diversification agenda linked to climate change objectives through Nexus approaches. Discussions with some GCC countries and the EC were held. The agenda will be followed up in 2016.
3,3	3.3.1	x		Regional partners contribute and engage to the design of new GWP-Med focus themes reflecting priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020	+	+	Design and engaging work was launched on the Water-Food-Energy Nexus, the Integrated Urban Water Management, and the Water & Gender fields. Particularly for the Nexus agenda, a range of partners have been explored and agreements for collaboration on specific contents have been reached, including joint fund-raising efforts. The Urban and Gender agendas advanced less but concretely provide the background for development in 2015. Similar will be for the Water & Youth agenda.	All agendas targeted for development made steps, with most advanced been the one on the Nexus including the approval of Sida and German funding, submission of a proposal to Austria and exploring GEF. Similar steps were taken for the Urban agenda, though contents still needs definition and elaboration. The development of the Gender agenda advanced less, but it will boost early in 2016 including through projects launched late in 2015 (GEF UNDP Drin, Sida multi-activity project).

## Annex 2. Annual indicators' status

NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources planning and management	More than 200 mil	Through application of tools developed in service of improved policy making	More than 200 mil	Through application of tools developed in service of improved policy making	More than 200 mil	Through application of tools developed in service of improved policy making
I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> influenced which contributes to water security and climate resilience through improved WRM & water services		Project Preparation for a improvement of treated water quality in order to be reused in agriculture. The budget of the investment will be known as the project is identified.	192 mil euros	* National Water Master Plan for the Maltese Islands	260 mil euros	* Drin River Basin management options advance * NWSA management options advance * Investment Plan for the Douimis Basin in Bizerte - Tunisia
O1	Number of <b>policies, plans and strategies</b> which integrate water security for climate resilience	3	i) Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning and strategic investment at watershed level in Tunisia; ii) Standard ToRs for land planning schemes preparation including CC consideration ; iii) policy note on treated water reuse as no regret action adaptation to CC	5	* Draft UNEP MAP Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation (aimed for approval at regional Ministerial level in 2/2016) * National Water Management Plan for the Maltese Islands (aimed for approval 1/2016) * National Water Governance Programme in Palestine * Standard ToRs for land and water planning schemes preparation including CC considerations in Tunisia * Policy note on treated water reuse as no regret action adaptation to CC	4	* Approved UNEP MAP Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation * Public Private Partnership By-Law in Palestine * National Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning at watershed level in Tunisia * Action Plan for integrated water and land development including CC considerations at Douimis Basin in Bizerte - Tunisia
O1g	Number of <b>policies/plans/strategies</b> that have gender mainstreamed in water resource management			1	* Draft UNEP MAP Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation (aimed for approval at regional Ministerial level in 2/2016)	3	* Approved UNEP MAP Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation * National Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning at watershed level in Tunisia * Action Plan for integrated water and land development including CC considerations at Douimis Basin in Bizerte - Tunisia
O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience					1	* Investment Plan for the Douimis Basin in Bizerte - Tunisia



NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced	1	Discussed options on institutional setting reinforcement by the representatives of the 3 countries in the NWSA basin	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* IWRM/ICZM Plan completed for Buna/Bojana (shared between Albania and Montenegro) through countries engagement and multi-stakeholder consultation</li> <li>* Draft Framework Agreement for the Management of the Basin and Coastal Area of the Buna/Bojana prepared</li> <li>* Options on promoting the UNECE Convention on Transboundary Water Courses discussed in Jordan and ways forward defined.</li> <li>* Options on promoting the UNECE Convention on Transboundary Water Courses discussed in Lebanon and ways forward defined.</li> </ul>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Drin River Basin management options advance</li> <li>* NWSA management options advance</li> <li>* Options on institutional setting and development of the Nexus agenda reinforced by the representatives of the 3 countries in the NWSAS aquifer</li> </ul>
O4	Number of <b>investment strategies</b> supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience						
O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / strategies</b> integrating water security and climate change facilitated by GWP						
O6	Gender: <b>Percentage of women and girls</b> benefiting from interventions to improve water security (min %).			30%	30% of participants in all activities organised	0,35	35% of participants in all activities organised
O7	Youth: <b>Number of youth organizations</b> involved in water resources decision making bodies.						
OT1.1	Recognition of GWP contribution to the global debate measured by number of <b>acknowledgments in official documents</b>			1	OECD Principles on Water Governance		

NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that integrate water security and climate resilience	1	NWSA consultation mechanism	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Union for the Mediterranean</li> <li>* UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan</li> <li>* Regional Cooperation Council</li> <li>* 5+5 Western Mediterranean Initiative</li> <li>* UNECE</li> <li>* Drin Corda</li> <li>* NWSA Consultation Mechanism</li> </ul>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Union for the Mediterranean</li> <li>* UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan</li> <li>* Regional Cooperation Council</li> <li>* 5+5 Western Mediterranean Initiative</li> <li>* UNECE</li> <li>* Drin Corda</li> <li>* NWSA Consultation Mechanism</li> </ul>
OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans- integrating water security and climate resilience	3	Ministries of Agriculture, of Environment and of Development and International Cooperation in Tunisia	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Ministries of Agriculture, of Environment and of Development and International Cooperation in Tunisia</li> <li>* Palestinian Water Authority</li> <li>* Palestinian Water Sector Regulatory Council</li> <li>* Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation</li> <li>* Algerian Ministry of Water Resources</li> <li>* Ministry for Energy and Health in Malta</li> <li>* Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development of Montenegro</li> <li>* Ministry of Environment of Albania</li> </ul>	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Ministries of Agriculture, of Environment and of Development and International Cooperation in Tunisia</li> <li>* Ministry of Tourism and Sustainable Development of Montenegro</li> <li>* Ministry of Environment of Albania</li> <li>* Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water</li> <li>* Morocco Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment</li> </ul>
OT1.3g	Number of <b>national/subnational organisations</b> supported in integrating gender perspectives into water resource management policies/plans/legal frameworks			2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Palestinian Water Authority</li> <li>*Ministry of Agriculture of Tunisia</li> </ul>	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water</li> <li>* Morocco Ministry for Energy, Mining, Water and Environment</li> <li>* Ministry of Agriculture of Tunisia</li> </ul>
OT1.4	Number of <b>organisations (all levels)</b> supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience					2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Lebanese Ministry of Energy and Water</li> <li>*Ministry of Agriculture of Tunisia</li> </ul>
OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related finance to improve water security.	3	Tunisia, Libya and Algeria	1	Tunisia	1	Tunisia

NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated	11	10 NCWRM applications; 1 Use of meteorological data to improve irrigation	14	*13 NCWRM applications in Mediterranean islands * Analysis of Ecosystems contribution ( Services/Threats/Solutions) to climate variability and change adaptation in Kerkennah Islands - Tunisia	12	* 10 NCWRM applications in Mediterranean islands * 1 large scale urban application * 1 Démo project for climate change mainstreaming in water and land planning at Douimis basin - Tunisia
OT1.6g	Number of <b>initiatives/demo projects</b> specifically targeting gender issues					4	* Integration of gender considerations in the Mediterranean Nexus Dialogue * Integration of gender considerations in the NWSA Nexus assessment * Integration of gender considerations in the Drin management * Integration of gender issues in the Douimis development Plan - Tunisia
OT1.7	Number of <b>documents</b> produced outlining the lessons from GWP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	Document the lessons learnt from the demo project	2	* Lessons learned on governance & financing for the Mediterranean water sector * Lessons learned through IWRM/ICZM application in Buna/Bojana	3	* Lessons learned from catalysing action for Transboundary cooperation through stakeholders engagement * Lessons learned from investigating governance & financing for the Mediterranean water sector * Lessons learnt from climate change mainstreaming in water and land planning at basin level
OT1.8	Number of <b>beneficiaries</b> supported in demonstration projects on water security and climate resilience undertaken	50000	In Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Italy through NCWRM applications; 50 farmers in the WACDEP demo area	1,7 mil	* In the Drin River Basin: 1.500.000 * In the Buna/Bojana area: 100.000 * In the Awali area: 50.000 * In small islands communities in Greece, Malta and Cyprus through NCWRM applications: 16233 * In Kerkennah Islands Tunisia : 3500	10 mil	* in the Drin River Basin * In the NWSA * In small island communities in Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Italy through NCWRM applications * In city of Alexandroupolis, Greece, through an Urban application * In Douimis Basin in Tunisia : 2000
OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions/other stakeholders</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to integrate water security and climate change in			350	Through the SWIM-SM, Water Integrity, NCWRM and WACDEP Capacity Building Programme activities	350	Through the range of activities

NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
	the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects						
OT2.1g	Number of <b>capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives</b> with a significant focus on women and youth			3	* Inter-GWP Training on Water & Gender * National Consultation on youth involvement in water and climate decision making processes in the framework of GWP youth initiative and BeWater Programme * Training for youth NGOs representatives to reinforce their role on water and climate change decision processes	1	Alumni Workshop on Water Integrity for Women in the MENA
OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south lesson learning &amp; knowledge</b> transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up			1	Palestine-Jordan exchanges on Private Sector Participation in the Water Sector		
OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> on climate change and water security linked to the Water Security Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet	2	Articles by journalists in relation to CC and water security	20	In various media. The largest part of these relate to WACDEP and the NCWRM Programme	35	WACDEP, NCWRM, Drin Project, general
OT2.4	Number of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and tools for water security & climate resilience developed and disseminated	1	i) Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning and strategic investment at watershed level in Tunisia; ii) Facts sheets of water resources vulnerability to CC in Tunisia	2	* IWRM/ICZM Integrated Methodological Framework * Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector: Jordan, Tunisia, Palestine * NCWR case in ToolBox	5	* Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector: Lebanon and Morocco * A game for capacity building on urban water Management in coastal city * National Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning at watershed level in Tunisia * Publication on the Water and Land planning strategies development in Tunisia * Publication on the WACDEP training capacity building programme and related action plans

NB	IND	Targets set for 2015	Explanation of targets set for 2015	Results achieved in 2015	Explanation of results achieved in 2015 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the left refer to)	Targets set for 2016	Explanation of targets set for 2016 (i.e. what do the numbers in the column to the right refer to)
OT2.4g	Number of <b>publications and knowledge products</b> that have a prominent gender perspective incorporated			1	Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector: Palestine	2	* Governance & Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector: Lebanon *National Guidelines for CC mainstreaming in water and land planning at watershed level in Tunisia
OT2.5	<b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by GWP						
OT2.6	Number of <b>joint global/regional activities</b> by GWP and WPP on climate change and water security which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions						
OT3.1	Implementation of <b>Results Framework &amp; associated M&amp;E</b> across the GWP network						
OT3.2a	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>Locally raised funds.</b>	1,3 mil Euro		1 mil Euro		3 mil Euro	
OT3.2b	Increased financial performance across all Regional and Country Water Partnerships – <b>In kind contributions.</b>	1 mil Euro		1 mil Euro		1 mil Euro	

**GWP Mediterranean**
**MED BUDGET LINES**

	CORE	WACDEP NA	WACDEP TUNIS	WACDEP MED
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>				
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP 1</b>				
Activity 1 : <u>NAF Region</u> : CC integration into the hydro-socio-economic model for water resources management in the SASS / <u>Tunisia</u> : Develop vulnerability maps of water resources to climate change		40.000	34.530	
Activity 2 : <u>NAF Region</u> : Support the existing consultation mechanism to expand its missions/ <u>Tunisia</u> : Contribute to the preparation of the water and soil preservation strategy		9.600	14.032	
Activity 3 : <u>NAF Region</u> : Organise a regional conference for experience sharing and lessons learnt and promotion of the programme results - (2 days/ 30 people )				
Activity 5: <u>WACDEP-Med</u> : Support to regional and sub-regional policy making for Climate Change adaptation				70.000
<b>Outcome Challenge / WP4</b>				
Activity 1: <u>Tunisia</u> : Assessment of Tunisia's accessibility and use of CC funds and innovative funding mechanisms / <u>WACDEP Region</u> : Undertake studies in the area of innovative and new financing mechanisms		10.000	1.765	10.000
<b>Outcome Challenge / WP5</b>				
Activity 1 : <u>Tunisia</u> : Develop a methodology for land and water planning at basin level. Application to the Douamis River Basin			39.275	
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>59.600</b>	<b>89.602</b>	<b>80.000</b>
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>				
<b>Outcome Challenge:</b>				
Activity 1: Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJEST)	8.000			
Activity 2 : Promote youth agenda and education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	8.000			
Activity				
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP6</b>				
Activity 2: <u>NAF Region</u> : Implement Capacity building activities dealing with transboundary institutional settings and climate change mainstreaming			17.040	

	CORE	WACDEP NA	WACDEP TUNIS	WACDEP MED
Activity 4 : Attend WACDEP coordination meeting, pan-African Project Preparation and Climate Finance Workshop, ECCA workshop			10.000	
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP7</b>				
Activity 4 : Tunisia: prepare knowledge products on outcomes/outputs and results achieved within the WACDEP			10.000	
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	<b>16.000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37.040</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships</b>				
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>				
D103337 Gender Workshop Athens C5200	4.573			
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>				
Activity 1: Promote Country Water Partnerships	2.000			
Activity 2: Promote GWPMed in the Gulf agenda, and related fundraising	2.000			
Activity 3: Design agendas for new GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020	2.000			
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>				
Activity 3.5.1 RSC meeting	8.000			
Activity 3.5.2 Regional Partners meeting	8.000			
Activity 3.5.3 Annual Global CP meeting Secretariat Travel	4.000			
Activity 3.5.4 Annual Global CP meeting Partners Travel	5.000			
<b>SUM GOAL 3 - activities (excl Running Costs)</b>	<b>35.573</b>			
<b>Running Costs Secretariat (Region and Country):</b>				
4.1 Staff costs Secretariat (salaries, social security etc.)	94.000	10.000	24.000	10.000
4.2 Office Running Costs	27.500	3.000	12.000	3.000
4.3 Audit fees	5.000	1.000	2.500	1.000
4.4 Financial costs	1.500	500	500	0
4.5 Bank Interest (reported as negative expenditures)	-3.000	0	0	0
4.6 Other costs (chair fees, staff and other travel and subsistence costs)	40.000	3.500	8.000	3.000
4.7 Host Institution fees	8.000	3.000	7.000	3.000
<b>SUM Running Costs</b>	<b>173.000</b>	<b>21.000</b>	<b>54.000</b>	<b>20.000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 3 INCLUDING Running Costs</b>	<b>224.573</b>	<b>80.600</b>	<b>180.642</b>	<b>100.000</b>

## GWP Mediterranean

FORESEEN

<b>Secured Locally Raised funds</b>	<b>Budget 2015</b>
<b>TOTAL GOALS</b>	<b>1.290.000</b>
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>	
<b>Outcome Challenge:</b>	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local level (within EC Sustainable Water Integrated Management Programme, GEF Strategic Partnership for Mediterranean Large Marine Ecosystems and the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative and Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP) - SIDA, BEWATER project)	<b>430.000</b>
<b>Activity 2:</b> Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management (within Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, GEF IW:LEARN 3 , Drin Dialogue, Sava Partnership )	<b>150.000</b>
<b>Activity 3:</b> Support policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and build capacity for integrated groundwater resources management (within Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer System -DIKTAS- project)	<b>50.000</b>
<b>Activity 4:</b> Promote regional policy dialogue on climate change adaptation and climate variability issues (within GEF Climate Variability and Change Project)	<b>80.000</b>
<b>Activity 5:</b> Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management (within the Coca Cola system projects)	<b>500.000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	<b>1.210.000</b>
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>	
<b>Outcome Challenge: Knowledge sharing facilitated by providing quality products and services</b>	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJEST)	<b>40.000</b>



<b>Activity 2</b> : Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	<b>40.000</b>
<b>Activity 3</b> : Promote awareness on water challenges and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean	<b>0</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	<b>80.000</b>

AGENDA ITEM **6**

**Draft GWP-Med Work Plan and Budget 2016**

*Mediterranean*

# GWP-Med Work Plan 2016

Draft, October 2015



[www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org)

## A. Water Management Context and Challenges in the Mediterranean, and GWP-Med's role

The Mediterranean is shaped by its unique geographical, ecological, geopolitical and cultural features. The region is challenged by natural conditions including water scarcity, demographic change, unemployment, poverty, changing consumption patterns, urbanization, rising food demands, growing energy needs, environmental degradation, climate change, gender disparities and more. Part of the region currently faces an enduring economic crisis, socio-political instability, war and large-scale migratory movements often under dramatic conditions.

Water resources in the Mediterranean countries are limited and unequally distributed in space and time. The countries of the South receive a mere 10% of the total annual average rainfall. 'Water poor' people in the Region count to more than 180 million, while those facing water shortages exceed 60 millions. Some countries of the South and East have reached a 160% renewable water resources deficit.

Intensive abstraction for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes has led to depletion of surface and groundwater bodies. Overexploitation of groundwater resources in particular has led to seawater intrusion in coastal aquifers. Over the last 50 years, water demand for all sectors/users has doubled and reached 280 km<sup>3</sup>/ year in 2007. Agriculture remains the major consumer with 64% of total water use (varying from 50% to 90% in some countries), followed by industry (including the energy sector) at 22% and the domestic sector with 14%. Overall, water use efficiency is far from satisfactory, especially in agriculture. Furthermore, discharge of domestic, industrial and agricultural wastewater has led to distressing deterioration of water quality.

Access to potable water is above the global average and shows significant progress (it is estimated that 75 million inhabitants received access to water between 1990 and 2006). Today, the proportion of the population enjoying access to improved water services stands at over 90% in the majority of the Mediterranean countries, particularly in the urban centres that host 60% of the population. However, service to the urban poor and rural areas remains inadequate in many parts of the Region, and over 20 million inhabitants are still deprived of access to improved water services. With climate change forecasted to seriously impact on the Region's water resources, the Mediterranean is even more prone to extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and irregular precipitation that are expected to heavily affect freshwater quantity and quality.

In response, multiple, and often overlapping, policy and technical frameworks on the range of water-related issues and their interdependencies, including with other sectors, are encountered in the region. They are developed by/within a range of institutions and stakeholders, with coordination across entities and sectors remaining a significant challenge.

GWP-Med will continue being an active promoter of IWRM as the means towards water security objectives, through focussed interventions at regional, national, local and transboundary levels. Being a neutral convener among stakeholders, GWP-Med's types of intervention will continue focusing on advocacy, assistance to policy making, provision of technical expertise including through pilot and demonstration applications with potential for replication, stakeholders' engagement, knowledge management and sharing, capacity building, awareness raising and education.

In 2016, GWP-Med in cooperation and synergy with partner and collaborating institutions and stakeholders will advance on policy and technical agendas already developed in previous years in support of promoting IWRM towards water security objectives in the region, intensify reaching-out to stakeholders outside the 'water box' through Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystem Nexus approaches, and will strive to make openings towards new thematic fields. These will build on:

- the heritage of 14 years of GWP-Med operations, including knowledge created, capacity developed and recognition gained;

- screening of existing and emerging regional and national processes and partners, as well as of international processes with application in the Region;
- screening of funding opportunities and, further on, of strategic and operational partnerships.

#### B. Highlights of the GWP-Med Work Plan 2016

- Advance **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) planning, implementation and monitoring** through policy dialogue, catalytic actions and capacity building on targeted issues and at different scales, including:
  - *at Mediterranean level*, with emphasis on contributing to on-going regional processes including the **Union for the Mediterranean** and its Water Expert Group, the **5+5 Western Mediterranean Water Strategy**, etc; assisting coordination for building the water-related **Sustainable Development Goals** agenda in the region; promoting the concept of **Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus** and of **joint IWRM/Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Planning**;
  - *at South East Europe level*, with emphasis on contributing in the implementation of the **Regional Cooperation Council SEE 2020 Strategy** including towards achieving its objectives on sustainable utilization of water resources making use of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach, and towards a Regional (SEE) Water Agreement;
  - at national level, with emphasis on Lebanon, Montenegro and Morocco depending on the specific country IWRM agendas including in support of SDG readiness; and, promoting Country Water Partnerships as possible and needed particularly by exploring options in the Drin Basin countries (Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro);
  - *at local and/or river basin level*, including promoting **joint IWRM/ICZM Planning** in the Awali River (Lebanon) and exploring further options for application of the methodology elsewhere in the region;
  - by continuing activities on the **Water Governance & Financing Nexus** with an emphasis on **Private Sector Participation** as well as **Corporate Social Responsibility and Water Stewardship**, at regional, sub-regional (MENA and SEE), national and transboundary levels; and by advancing activities on **Water Integrity** at MENA level.
- Advance integrated **Transboundary Water Resources Management** through region-wide and local policy dialogue, stakeholder consultation and capacity building as well as by assisting competent partners in management planning, with a focus on the Drin River Basin (shared by five riparians in Southeastern Europe), and the North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared by Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) and, depending on countries' interest, the Medjerda River Basin (shared by Algeria and Tunisia). Furthermore, assist the promotion of the **UNECE Water Convention** in the region. Advance activities on the **Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus including Climate Change** considerations, with emphasis on SEE shared basins and the North Western Sahara Aquifer.
- Contribute in tackling **Climate Change and Variability** challenges through support to *regional* policy making and regional project development linked with the UfM Climate Change Expert Group as well as for action planning linked with the MAP UNEP / MCS D Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation; completion of contributions related to development of methodology for climate change mainstreaming on water and land planning as well as national vulnerability mapping in Tunisia; scoping for developing climate-related activities in Mauritania; awareness raising and communication on climate change adaptation strategies at basin level.
- Promote sustainable management of **Non-Conventional Water Resources** through
  - piloting technical interventions at *local* level with installation of small-scale **Rainwater Harvesting and Grey Water Reuse systems** in Mediterranean islands (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Italy, etc) also as contribution to local climate change adaptation;
  - designing and launching the GWP-Med agenda on **integrated Urban water resources management** in collaboration with partners, including a pilot technical application on urban water management in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece .
- Promote **education for sustainable development** with emphasis on water; **raise awareness** and **build capacities** of targeted stakeholders groups including **parliamentarians and media**; promote **knowledge management & sharing** through elaboration and distribution of success stories on IWRM & TWRM aspects. Design and launch with partners the GWP-Med agendas on **Water & Gender** and **Water & Youth**, including with an emphasis on **Employment** and **Migration**.

### C. Funding portfolio overview

List of core and project work streams (including projects financed through locally raised funds) that will be implemented during 2015

Regional portfolio for 2015	Activity reference (source of detailed list of activities for 2015)
Sida UfM/GWP-Med/OECD Programme on Governance and Financing for Med Water Sector, 2013-2016	Project document
SIWI/Sida Programme on Water Integrity in the MENA, 2014-2017	Project document
Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Mediterranean' Project, 2015-2018	Project document
Sida NIRAS training programme on ICZM in the MENA region	Contract / Project Document
GEF UNDP Drin Projects (Drin Full Size Project and Drin Kosovo Medium Size Project), 2015-2019	Project documents
GEF IW:LEARN 3 Project, 2012-2016	Project document
GEF IW:LEARN 4 Project, 2016-2019	Project document
BMU Nexus Project in SEE, 2016-2018	Project document
NCWRM Programme supported by a multi-annual CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2014-2018	Project document
'Water for the City' Project supported by the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation, 2016-2017	Project document
EU FP7 project BeWater (climate change adaptation planning at basin level), 2014-2016	Project document
Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI), on-going	Orientation document; Work Plan 2016 to be prepared in the beginning of 2016
SDG Readiness Initiative	Concept under preparation
WACDEP_AF_North Africa	Project document
WACDEP_AF_Tunisia	Project document
WACDEP_AF_Mediterranean	Project document
WACDEP_II_Preparation	Concept note
Core	TEMPLATE WPB 2

**Key project proposals submitted and pursued:**

Regional portfolio	Activity reference <i>(source of detailed list of activities for 2015)</i>
ADA Water-Food-Energy- Ecosystems Nexus in SEE Project, 2016-2018	Project proposal submitted and under evaluation.
Multi-donor Programme on Water-Food-Energy- Ecosystems Nexus in the Mediterranean	Under exploration
EU SWIM Demo project	Under exploration
Continuation of the UfM/GWP-Med/OECD Programme on Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector	Under exploration
Projects in the field of Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda	Under exploration
Projects in the field of Water-Youth-Employment agenda	Under exploration
Continuation of the GEF MAP/UNEP MedPartnership Programme	In PIF preparation
Continuation of the GEF MAP/UNEP Climate Variability and Change Programme	Under exploration

## D. GWP-Med Work Plan 2016

**Strategic Goal #1: Catalyse Change in Policy and Practice.** *This goal focuses on improving water resources management to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing.*

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
OC.1.1 Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for <b>IWRM and WSS planning</b> at regional, national and local / river basin level	<p>1.1.1. National governments are equipped with tools (assessment, elaboration of policy options, capacity building) to make progress on their <b>national water and sanitation planning</b> in an integrated approach including through establishing readiness for responding to <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>.</p> <p>1.1.2. <b>Water financing / Private Sector Participation (PSP)</b> stakeholders establish better understanding of related challenges, opportunities and options for ways forward by taking advantage of the national and regional platforms for policy dialogue offered; policy recommendations are formulated and are available for operationalization by key players (regulating authorities and private sector) leading to new synergies.</p>	<p>1.1.1. Contribute, based on demand, to key national IWRM or WSS processes through assessment, policy dialogue and capacity building activities, using a structured multi-stakeholder approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in Montenegro, Jordan and Lebanon, through building context and partnership for the SDG Readiness Initiative.</li> <li>* in Montenegro, for assisting assessment of regulatory instruments for abiding to the EU Water Framework Directive requirements.</li> </ul> <p>1.1.2. Explore with OECD, UfM and country partners obstacles and opportunities for sustainable water financing with emphasis on PSP, including Corporate Social Responsibility elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in Morocco, on private sector participation in financing water services.</li> <li>* in Lebanon, on establishing an agenda on the role of banks in financing water infrastructure <i>[to be confirmed]</i>.</li> <li>* in one more MENA country initiate the technical work and dialogue on the governance &amp; financing nexus <i>[to be confirmed]</i>.</li> <li>* at regional level, facilitate policy dialogue and sharing of experiences among the range of stakeholders for replication of successful methodologies.</li> <li>* at international level, provide lead contribution for the Mediterranean/MENA to the OECD Water Governance Initiative.</li> <li>* at international level, explore with GEF PSP aspects at transboundary level and facilitate policy dialogue.</li> </ul>



From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
	<p>1.1.3. Stakeholders are assisted to improve their understanding and capacity and debate on <b>water integrity, transparency and accountability</b> as means for improved water governance.</p> <p>1.1.4. Regional and national <b>IWRM and ICZM</b> partners establish better understanding of the related inter-linkages and challenges and selected transboundary and national basins are equipped with advanced local management planning tools.</p> <p>1.1.5. <b>Regional / Sub-regional</b> institutions and political initiatives are assisted in advancing their <b>water related strategy processes</b>, including on the <b>Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus (Nexus)</b>. <b>National and basin</b> institutions are assisted in addressing water, food and energy security issues using the Nexus approach.</p>	<p>1.1.3. In collaboration with SIWI and other regional partners: * at MENA level, build targeted capacity and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue on water integrity.</p> <p>1.1.4. In collaboration with PAP RAC of MAP/UNEP and UNESCO and, as relevant, NIRAS –Sida and national partners: * in Awali River basin (Lebanon) complete pilot application of the joint ICZM/IWRM methodology and set the basis for the preparation of a full-fledged IWRM/ICZM plan. * at regional and international level, disseminate widely the Integrated Methodological Framework for ICZM / IWRM. * at regional level, contribute to capacity reinforcement of key stakeholders on ICZM and governance for sustainable development through the implementation of a regional training programme targeting 5 countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Tunisia)</p> <p>1.1.5. In collaboration with the lead political institutions and other regional partners engaged in the related processes: * technically assist the UfM Secretariat in administering the regional Water Expert Group. * technically assist the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the participating SEE countries to implement the water-related and nexus-related provisions of the ‘SEE Strategy 2020: Towards European Integration’ through the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus approach.</p>

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
		<p>* contribute to the '5+5' Western Mediterranean Water Strategy follow up.</p> <p>* build a fully-fledged agenda on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus including Climate Change considerations.</p> <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with partners of the UfM/GWP-Med/OECD Programme on Governance and Financing for the Mediterranean Water Sector, the SIWI/Sida Water Integrity in the MENA Project, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) and the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI).</i></p>
<p>OC.1.2 Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated and capacity is built for <b>Transboundary IWRM</b></p>	<p>1.2.1. Decision makers and stakeholders establish better understanding, improve their capacity and are equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to <b>Transboundary IWRM</b> challenges to respond among others to security risks with the <b>Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus</b> being used as benefits identification and cooperation enhancement tool; formal and informal policy dialogues and stakeholder processes progress e.g. collaborative action advances for the management of the Drin River Basin and of the North Western Sahara Aquifer, collaboration potential is explored in basins in SEE as well as for the management of the Medjerda river, more countries of the Mediterranean become aware and possibly participate at the UN Water Convention ratification process, etc.</p>	<p>1.2.1. In collaboration with regional and national partners:</p> <p>* in the Drin Basin, facilitate, with UNDP and UNECE, the implementation of the Drin MoU for the management of the extended transboundary river basin (shared by Albania, Greece, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro) through advancing the knowledge base regarding TWRM issues, strengthening the Drin MoU institutional structure and administratively serving this; securing enhanced stakeholders involvement; implementing capacity building; strategic communication activities.</p> <p>* in the North Western Sahara Aquifer (Algeria, Libya and Tunisia), in collaboration with OSS and UNECE, assist riparians to assess content of the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus, to explore institutional settings for advancing coordination, and to strengthen policy dialogue, stakeholder engagement and transboundary cooperation.</p> <p>* in the Medjerda River Basin (shared between Algeria and Tunisia) and in collaboration with AMCOW, assist riparians to assess challenges and</p>

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
		<p>options for collaboration on the management of the basin <i>[to be confirmed]</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* at MENA level, assist the promotion of the UNECE Water Convention agenda.</li> <li>* at regional level (SEE and MENA), facilitate dialogue and experience sharing on Water-Food-Energy-Environment Nexus, including Climate Change considerations, in transboundary basins.</li> </ul> <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the framework of and in collaboration with the RCC SEE 2020 Strategy, Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, Drin Basin MoU and related GEF UNDP Projects, Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Med' Project, and the Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative (MED EUWI)</i></p>
<p>OC.1.3 Promote regional policy dialogue on <b>climate change adaptation and climate variability issues</b></p>	<p>1.3.1. Decision makers and stakeholders develop better understanding of and advance policies related to the <b>climate change and variability mainstreaming on national and sectoral planning processes</b>, including adaptation actions through joint and coordinated action.</p>	<p>1.3.1. In collaboration with regional and national partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* in Tunisia, complete climate change vulnerability mapping; integrate climate considerations in the water &amp; land conservation planning processes; disseminate developed knowledge and share lessons learnt and best practices.</li> <li>* in Mauritania, explore options for contribution to the national climate change adaptation agenda based on country demand.</li> <li>* in selected basin level in Cyprus, Slovenia, Spain and Tunisia, assist communications and outreach in support of elaborating local climate change adaptation plans.</li> <li>* in North Western Sahara Aquifer (shared between Algeria, Libya and Tunisia) analyse options for further advancing institutional settings and engaging stakeholders and build a vision for sustainable and integrated water resources management.</li> </ul>

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
		<p>* at regional level, technically assist the UfM Secretariat on its climate change agenda with the UfMS Climate Change Expert Group.</p> <p>* at regional level, launch elaboration of three demand-led and fully-fledged regional climate change adaptation projects to be labelled by the UfM.</p> <p>* at regional level, technically assist UNEP/MAP on action planning for the Regional Framework for Climate Change Adaptation <i>[upon approval by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention, 02/2016]</i>.</p> <p><i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP), Sida 'Making Cooperation Happen in the Med' Project, and EU FP7 BeWater Project.</i></p>
OC.1.4 Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management, and design and launch an Urban Water Resources Management agenda	<p>1.4.1. Local authorities and individuals, particularly in water scarce islands of the Mediterranean, are motivated to promote and assisted to apply <b>Non-Conventional Water Resources Management (NCWRM)</b> practices including rainwater harvesting (RWH), gray water reuse and storm water management</p> <p>1.4.2. Regional partners contribute and engage to the design and launching of a <b>GWP-Med Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda</b>, including through pilot technical applications</p>	<p>1.4.1. Promote RWH, Gray Water Reuse and storm water management as a contributor to local water security and adaptation to climate change impacts in Mediterranean islands, with emphasis on Malta, Greece, Cyprus, and Italy through pilot installations in urban and rural areas, educational activities for local schools, in collaboration with local authorities and the Coca Cola system.</p> <p>1.4.2. An Integrated Urban Water Resources Management agenda within GWP-Med is articulated and launched through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* defining contents with emphasis on NCWRM, including as a contribution to climate change adaptation, in collaboration with regional partners.</li> <li>* a technical pilot application on improving urban water management through optimization of the supplying dam in the city of Alexandroupolis, Greece, as well as dialogue, capacity building, awareness raising and education activities.</li> </ul>

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
		<i>Overall, activities will be implemented within the NCWRM &amp; the 'Water for the City' Programmes supported by the CSR Programme of the Coca Cola Foundation.</i>

**Strategic Goal #2: Generate and Communicate Knowledge.** *This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.*

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
OC.2.1 <b>Parliamentarians and Media</b> are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power.	2.1.1. Facilitate the works of the <b>Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD)</b> and of the <b>Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Sustainable Development (COMJSD)</b> by sharing information among the networks, organising their annual meetings (including interaction with stakeholders) and building their capacity through targeted workshops. The two Circles are co-facilitated by GWP-Med since their launching in 2003.	2.1.1. Parliamentarians and Media are assisted in tackling more efficiently IWRM issues in their fields of operation and power.
OC.2.2 Promote <b>education</b> for IWRM - Mediterranean	2.2.1. <b>Educators</b> are assisted in their networking and capacity building on IWRM issues.	2.2.1. As part of developing the <b>GWP-Med Youth agenda</b> , promote the works of the Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability (MEdIES) through support to networking and capacity building activities among educators and development and

Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability		<p>pilot use in schools of targeted educational material targeting pupils. MEDIES is co-supported by GWP-Med since its launching in 2003.</p> <p>In synergy with EU FP7 BeWater project, possible collaboration with active NGOs on youth and environmental education in Tunisia will be explored.</p>
OC.2.3 Promote <b>awareness on water challenges</b> and contribute to the identification of sustainable solutions in the Mediterranean	2.3.1. Raise visibility on Mediterranean water challenges in key international forum and formulate regional water targets on selected issues towards achieving solutions, with an emphasis on water-related <b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	2.3.1 Contribute to the regional dialogue for defining modes of implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals.

**Strategic Goal #3: Strengthen Partnerships.** *This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.*

From Outcome Challenges to Activities		
Outcome Challenge description	Progress Marker description	Brief activity description
OC.3.1 Promote country and local water partnerships	3.1.1. <b>Country and local stakeholders are organised in partnerships</b> to better tackle IWRM challenges.	3.1.1. Explore interest in countries of the region for establishing sustainable GWP Country Water Partnerships, with emphasis on Albania, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and Montenegro, building on opportunities of the Drin collaboration.

<p>OC.3.2 Promote GWP and GWP-Med in the Pan-African and Gulf agendas</p>	<p>3.2.1. Operational links are established with key institutions and contribution to the <b>Pan-African agenda</b> is made with emphasis on promoting North African water-related agendas</p> <p>3.2.2. Options for collaborations and action are explored with <b>Gulf countries</b> and organisations aiming to promote GWP objectives in the area</p>	<p>3.2.1. Follow up of key pan-African processes within the overall GWP Africa agenda, promoting action and sharing of experiences between North Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa countries and agendas.</p> <p>3.2.2. Sound interest on the GWP agenda and promotion of synergies with governments, stakeholders and regional organisations aiming to sharing experiences between global and regional GWP and Gulf entities.</p>
<p>OC.3.3 Design agendas for new GWP-Med focus themes responding to the GWP Strategy 2020</p>	<p>3.3.1. Regional partners contribute and engage to the design of new GWP-Med focus themes reflecting priorities in the GWP Strategy 2020, including on <b>Gender</b> and on <b>Youth</b> including with emphasis on <b>Employment</b>.</p>	<p>3.3.1. Design and launch GWP-Med agenda on Water &amp; Gender and, possibly, on Water &amp; Youth including with emphasis on Employment &amp; Entrepreneurship, drawing on related activities under the range of Outcomes and beyond</p>

**GWP Mediterranean**
**MED BUDGET LINES**

	CORE	WACDEP NA	WACDEP TUNIS	WACDEP MED		SDG
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>						
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP 1</b>						
Activity 1 : <u>NAF Region</u> : CC integration into the hydro-socio-economic model for water resources management in the SASS / <u>Tunisia</u> : Develop vulnerability maps of water resources to climate change		9.725	32.775			
Activity 2 : <u>NAF Region</u> : Support the existing consultation mechanism to expand its missions/ <u>Tunisia</u> : Contribute to the preparation of the water and soil presevation strategy		8.500	11.295			
Activity 3 : <u>NAF Region</u> : Organise a regional conference for experience sharing and lessons learnt and promotion of the programme results - (2 days/ 30 people )		28.375				
Activity 5: <u>WACDEP-Med</u> : Support to regional and sub-regional policy making for Climate Change adaptation				50.000		
Activity 5b: Support to national policy making for SDG implementation						24.000
<b>Outcome Challenge / WP4</b>						
Activity 1: <u>Tunisia</u> : Assessment of Tunisia's accessibility and use of CC funds and innovative funding mechanisms / <u>WACDEP Region</u> : Undertake studies in the area of innovative and new financing mechanisms			23.730	10.000		
Activity2: <u>NAF Region</u> : Prepare WACDEP 2		50.000				
<b>Outcome Challenge / WP5</b>						
Activity 1 : <u>Tunisia</u> : Develop a methodology for land and water planing at basin level. Application to the Douamis River Basin			22.200			
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	0	96.600	90.000	60.000		24.000
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>						
<b>Outcome Challenge:</b>						
Activity 1: Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJEST)	2.000					
Activity 2 : Promote youth agenda and education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	7.000					



	CORE	WACDEP NA	WACDEP TUNIS	WACDEP MED		SDG
Activity						
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP6</b>						
Activity 2: <u>NAF Region</u> : Implement Capacity building activities dealing with transboundary institutional settings and climate change mainstreaming		21.700				
<b>Outcome Challenge /WP7</b>						
Activity 4 : <u>Tunisia</u> : prepare knowledge products on outcomes/outputs and results achieved within the WACDEP			18.000			
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	9.000	21.700	18.000	0		0
<b>Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships</b>						
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>						
Activity 1: Promote Country Water Partnerships	2.000					
Activity 2: Promote GWPMed in the Gulf agenda, and related fundraising	2.000					
<b>Outcome Challenge</b>						
Activity 3.5.1 RSC meeting	8.000					
Activity 3.5.2 Regional Partners meeting	6.000					
Activity 3.5.3 Annual Global CP meeting Secretariat Travel	4.000					
Activity 3.5.4 Annual Global CP meeting Partners Travel	0					
<b>SUM GOAL 3 - activities (excl Running Costs)</b>	22.000					
<b>Running Costs Secretariat (Region and Country):</b>						
4.1 Staff costs Secretariat (salaries, social security etc.)	94.000	4.000	24.000	8.500		2.500
4.2 Office Running Costs	27.500	1.400	10.000	2.000		1.000
4.3 Audit fees	5.000		500	1.000		500
4.4 Financial costs	1.500		500	0		0
4.5 Bank Interest (reported as negative expenditures)	-3.000		0	0		0
4.6 Other costs (chair fees, staff and other travel and subsistence costs)	36.000	1.600	5.000	1.000		1.000
4.7 Host Institution fees	8.000	1.000	5.000	2.500		1.000
<b>SUM Running Costs</b>	169.000	8.000	45.000	15.000		6.000
<b>SUM GOAL 3 INCLUDING Running Costs</b>	200.000	126.300	153.000	75.000		30.000

## GWP Mediterranean

<b>Secured Locally Raised funds</b>	<b>Budget</b>
<b>TOTAL GOALS</b>	<b>3.165.000</b>
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>	
<i>Outcome Challenge:</i>	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Policy dialogue is facilitated and catalytic actions are implemented for IWRM and WSS planning at regional, national and local level (within Water Governance & Financing / Private Sector Participation Project-SIDA, Water Integrity Project-SIDA, FP7 BEWATER Project-EC, Making Water Cooperation Happen Project-SIDA)	<b>1.130.000</b>
<b>Activity 2:</b> Regional and local policy dialogue is facilitated, catalytic actions are implemented and capacity is built for Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management (within Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process-BMU, IW:LEARN 3 and 4-GEF , Drin Project-GEF )	<b>1.125.000</b>
<b>Activity 5:</b> Implement local pilot applications and promote local and regional dialogue on non-conventional water resources management (within the Coca Cola system projects)	<b>880.000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	<b>3.135.000</b>
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>	
<i>Outcome Challenge: Knowledge sharing facilitated by providing quality products and services</i>	
<b>Activity 1:</b> Knowledge sharing and dialogue among Parliamentarians (COMPSUD) and among Media (COMJEST)	<b>10.000</b>
<b>Activity 2 :</b> Promote education for IWRM - Mediterranean Education Initiative for Environment and Sustainability	<b>20.000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	<b>30.000</b>

# AGENDA ITEM **7**

**Advancing key global GWP processes**

# AGENDA ITEM **7**

**Advancing key global GWP processes in the Mediterranean**

# AGENDA ITEM **7a**

## Info Note on global GWP positioning

GWP is evolving in thinking and positioning of its global agenda. Most recently,

- a draft paper entitled 'Global Water Partnership: a key global asset' was drafted by the GWP Secretariat. It was discussed at the GWP Steering Committee Meeting of November 2015 and disseminated to the Regions for comments. The GWP-Med Partnership Council is invited to provide comments on the draft by 5 January 2016.
- the annual GWP Regional Days took place from 22-26 November 2016, in Stockholm, with the participation of the GWP Secretariat, the GWP Regional Secretariats and the TEC Interim Chair. A half-day meeting of these with the GWP Steering Committee and the GWP Financing Partners Group, on 25 November allowed further interaction. The Report of the Regional Days is attached. Any feedback by the GWP-Med Partnership Council is welcome until 5 January 2016.

Documents like those mentioned influence the long-term agenda and operations of the GWP Regions; GWP-Med contributes and benefits from these.

# Global Water Partnership: a key global asset

This paper articulates GWP's strategic position in the context of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

***GWP supports countries to achieve economic growth and human development by implementing the water-related Sustainable Development Goals, using the comparative advantage of its on-the-ground partnerships.***

## The challenge

Every person, every government, every business, and the world's ecosystems depend on water. Yet water is often taken for granted, overused, abused, and poorly managed. The status quo is not sustainable.

Water insecurity is a 21st century challenge. It is driven by global trends such as population growth, economic growth, urbanisation, and climate change. Such trends increase competition between users and puts water resources at risk, just as water resources present risks to growth and society if not managed sustainably. Water insecurity is a drag on economic growth.

A new *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* agreed by 193 countries in September 2015 recognises these trends and risks. The Agenda is transformative and inclusive, with the intention of "leaving no one behind." At the core of the 2030 Agenda is a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. The SDGs are ambitious and aspirational: to have any chance of success they demand a rapid start up and collaborative action.

One of our primary ambitions is to support national processes to achieve the SDGs by implementing programmes of action in selected countries. Poverty reduction and growth are achieved by good water resources management. Sustainable Development Goal No. 6 – "to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" – speaks directly to GWP. This water goal is inextricably linked to and mutually dependent on most other goals, including poverty reduction, gender equality, climate, food, energy, cities, and ecosystems.

The water goal provides a high level political commitment to an integrated approach to water resources management, an approach GWP has successfully embedded into policy-making worldwide. The approach recognises the need to tackle trade-offs and to organise a fair allocation of water resources for multiple users and uses.

## Who we are

GWP is a pioneer in developing the integrated approach as a means to achieve a *water secure world*. That is GWP's vision as stated in our "Towards 2020" strategy and reflected in our mission "to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development."

**A partnership with purpose.** GWP is a unique not-for-profit network dedicated to the sustainable management of the world's water resources. It is a diverse partnership of 3,000 organisations from 178 countries (covering government, private sector, and civil society constituencies). It is structured around 13 semi-autonomous regional and 85 country water partnerships that ensure a bottom-up approach. The network is a politically neutral platform that provides a voice for communities and promotes integrity, accountability, and transparency. GWP does not lobby for any vested interest and does not offer commercial consultancy services. We provide economies of scale to ensure finance is used wisely to achieve optimum value for money.

**An organisation with distinctive capabilities**

- A flexible and inclusive network operating at many levels, cultivating trust and building human and institutional capacity to support governments, thus providing a means for consultation and collaboration with stakeholders embracing many constituencies;
- A global public policy forum for action-oriented decision-making and best practice for water resources;
- A permanently evolving integrated approach that overcomes the complexity in water management as well as between water and other development needs in order to balance economic and social development while safeguarding the environment;
- An independent global thought leader providing trustworthy, independent, and innovative solutions.

**An accountable and transparent organization.** GWP facilitates a common agenda on water matters among donors through its Financial Partners Group. The network is supported by a Stockholm-based intergovernmental organisation with a small secretariat to provide due diligence, and with a global Technical Committee to bring evidence-based knowledge into the policy arena. The GWP structure mobilises and accounts for funds and in-kind support. New sources of funding will be explored as we move to SDG implementation.

**What we do**

**We influence policy.** Managing water sustainably requires commitment at the highest political level. GWP influences global and regional processes through engagement with partners such as the UN system, Development Banks, and Regional Economic Commissions. We provide a voice in global forums for developing country stakeholders. For example, in 2014 GWP organised a global dialogue on water security with consultations in 40 countries as an input into the negotiations for the 2030 Agenda. Together with OECD a study was carried out to examine the links between water and growth, concluding with a policy statement adopted by 22 Ministers and senior officials. Developing such common understanding based on sound knowledge ensures agreement on how to solve water crises, considered by many government and business leaders to be a top global risk.

**We support national development.** GWP supports governments to develop and implement policies and plans, maximise institutional effectiveness, and access multiple financing options. Knowledge is generated and shared to build social capital for improved institutional performance (in particular south to south learning). As a global action network with

stakeholders from many sectors, GWP provides a platform for dialogue to broker consensus on improving policies, laws, institutions, and knowledge: finding soft solutions for hard problems. The modest investment in such solutions improves governance, thus facilitating and safeguarding massive investments in water infrastructure. For example, GWP's partnership facilitated the development of Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans in 13 African countries in response to government commitments made at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development.

**We implement programmes of action.** GWP helps countries to plan and implement programmes at different scales (regional, transboundary, national, local) and differing environments (urban and rural) so that actions are coherent and sustainable. GWP works with stakeholders to build institutional capacity for long-term changes on how water is managed, moving away from a fragmented sectoral approach in which projects are often not connected. For example, our Water, Climate, and Development programme is implemented with the African Union in eight countries, four transboundary river basins, and one shared aquifer. GWP has built local capacities, helped countries develop climate sensitive policies and plans, and identified investment opportunities for water security and climate resilience.

## **Our ambitions**

GWP will, through its SDG Water Preparedness Facility, support countries that are committed to achieving the water goal. We will focus on where we can add value, based on demand, recognising that countries are at different points on the development spectrum with different demands and capacities. In partnership with our investors we will help countries avoid unsustainable pathways, such as the “grow first, clean up later” paradigm. Country level funding and local buy-in from on-the-ground partners are foundational to success.

Water is about people so the human dimension – especially among the poorest communities and those suffering from disasters or conflict – is at the heart of our ambition. We will address inter-generational and gender aspects of the water goal by involving youth and women. We will also bring on board non-water sectors and the business community.

GWP ambitions include:

- Contributing to national processes to ensure SDG target 6.5 is met. Synergies with other water-related targets will be supported for the benefit of tens of millions of poor people.
- Ensuring the most up-to-date knowledge is deployed to implement the water goal with contributions from partners from across the world.
- Implementing a series of programmes addressing, for example, transboundary waters and water law, climate resilience (including disasters and management of floods and droughts), integrated urban water management, and the water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus.

The impact of GWP interventions will be to secure water resource availability that balances social, economic, and environmental needs, and climate risks.



With the 2030 Agenda in place, the world has never been better positioned to bring peace and prosperity to all people on the planet. The Agenda makes clear that a revitalised global partnership is central to ensuring implementation. GWP enthusiastically places itself at the service of that Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, drawing on 20 years of experience and know-how to support countries in implementing the water-related SDGs.

## GWP Regional Days November 2015

# Action points

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## Introduction

The GWP Regional Days 2015 took place from 22-26 November in Stockholm, Sweden. The meeting was structured according to a series of roundtable sessions within which individual table hosts moderated discussions on specific sub-topics (see agenda in Annex 2). The following note lists the main action points raised during the meeting as identified from the individual roundtable session summaries provided by each table host (see Annex 1 for complete set). These action points offer a tangible way forward to address some of the challenges and opportunities the organisation faces based on observed good practice and identified gaps. The action points will be used to monitor the extent to which as an organisation we are addressing key issues and will input to the Regional Days 2016 where progress will be assessed.

## GWP Regional Days 2015 – Action Points

### *Roundtables 1: Progress review 2015; Achievements and lessons learned*

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
Difficulty in tracking/reporting outcome level results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve medium-term outcome level target setting in the GWP logframe as basis for ongoing monitoring of progress (beyond GWP involvement in process)</li> </ul>		✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build regional and country level planning and reporting capacities (GWP results framework training and how we address the attribution gap)</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide guidance on what constitutes a tangible water governance outcome and at what point we are in a position to report it</li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report results in the context of the relevant planning documents to maintain the link between GWP's work plan activities and higher level results that these have influenced</li> </ul>		✓
Difficulty in demonstrating the impact of GWP's work, i.e. how our work ultimately leads to increased water security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop more impact stories across all regions to showcase GWP's work and demonstrate how this has led to increased water security</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve tracking, documentation and reporting of impact level results as they materialise (e.g. investment allocated for the implementation of an IWRM plan)</li> </ul>		✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve communications officers in the identification and documentation of impact (e.g. through the development of impact</li> </ul>		✓

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
	stories) for increased user friendliness of materials and accessibility		

**Roundtables 2: Partners, CWPs, RWPs – Challenges & ways for strengthening**

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
Inadequate communication between GWPO and RWPs on governance requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve chain of communication from global SC to regional and country level (e.g. formal email describing the global decisions taken)</li> </ul>	✓	
Perception that the Conditions of Accreditation for CWPs are unrealistic/inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the CWP Conditions of Accreditation and the process for becoming accredited</li> </ul>	✓	
A lack of guidance/understanding regarding the identification of optimal administrative arrangements to manage the CWP/RWP/Hi interface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare guidance on potential operational structures to support CWPs/RWPs in identifying the most suitable solution for their circumstances</li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve regional knowledge exchange on administration issues and alternative options</li> </ul>		✓
Limited understanding of the diversity of partners in the network and their strategic importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyse existing partners to identify groups of common interest and the most effective means of engaging with them (programmatically, financially, etc.)</li> </ul>		✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase engagement with partners to better understand what they bring to the network and strengthen their involvement in RWP/CWP activities</li> </ul>		✓

**Roundtables 3: GWP Strategic positioning, incl. SDGs & mobilising resources**

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
GWP's contribution to the SDGs (incl. the SDG-PF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Package GWP's work in the context of the SDGs in future communication, including how the SDG-PF is inescapably embedded in the overall GWP programme</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify and mobilise key partners to collaborate on the SDGs, including the establishment of partnerships for the implementation of the SDG-PF</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop fund-raising strategies as part of the SDG-PF design phase to finance implementation in the selected countries</li> </ul>		✓
The need to become more effective at resources mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase communication and interaction with donors to better understand their priorities/ modes of operations and adapt our business models accordingly</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further develop our human capacities to engage with donors, identify opportunities, write proposals, etc. through training and sharing of experience between RWPs and CWPs</li> </ul>	✓	✓

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage in fundraising activities while projects are being implemented (rather than once completed and staff have been let go)</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase collaboration with partners to form more attractive consortia and gain access to a wider range of funding sources</li> </ul>	✓	✓

**Roundtables 4: GWP programme: Thematic perspectives, contributing to achieving SDGs**

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
Implementation of the GWP Gender and Youth Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a common process to appoint Regional Gender Focal Points and, where possible, internalise these within regional secretariats</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve youth in GWP's work early in the planning stage in order to concretely identify their role and create space for active participation (including working closely with youth focal points)</li> </ul>		✓
Limited interaction/coherence across the network in addressing thematic areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase cross-regional knowledge sharing, learning and programme collaboration on thematic areas</li> </ul>	✓	✓

**Roundtables 5: Knowledge management in GWP**

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
Ensuring that GWP knowledge products achieve their maximum outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make the ToolBox more dynamic through, for example, smart-phone accessibility, links to social media and interactive facilities to allow users to provide feedback and discuss content (communities of practice)</li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase user friendliness of TEC products through the inclusion of short summaries for social media and ppt's for discussions and lecturing</li> </ul>	✓	
Poor definition/documentation of the target audience and evidence of demand for new knowledge products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involve RWPs/CWPs and partners early on in the process of developing a knowledge product in order to help define what we want to achieve and who we want to target (as well as whether this already exists) before determining type and content of knowledge we need to produce</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure demand is clearly identified when planning TEC products through greater interaction between TEC and the regions to determine the best use of TEC support and guidance</li> </ul>	✓	
Increased south-south cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the use of our online platforms (such as the GWP ToolBox) to share information within the network and promote inter-regional capacity building</li> </ul>	✓	✓

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create more opportunities for inter-regional exchange and cooperation through joint workshops (such as the pan-Asian event planned in China) as well as collaboration with other organisations on common issues and objectives</li> </ul>		✓
Improving the effectiveness of our capacity building programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out an analysis of GWP's capacity building activities to determine the extent to which we are meeting our aims and identify areas that need strengthening</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place a guidance package on how to carry out capacity building activities and monitor and evaluate the results</li> </ul>	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare a database of trainers for the entire network</li> </ul>	✓	

**Roundtables 6: Allies. Strategic partners, boundary actors and the 2017-19 Work Programme**

Issue to be addressed	Action points	Responsible	
		GWPO	RWPs
Limitations in the administration of the partners base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the partner application procedure to ensure greater clarity in what it means to be a GWP partner (i.e. what a partner can expect to gain) as well as promoting how a new partner will potentially contribute to the network</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the inter-connectedness of partners' databases at global, regional and country levels as well ensuring consistency in partner approval procedures</li> </ul>	✓	✓
Development of the 2017-19 Work Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the current 3-year Work Programmes as a starting point and modify/revise these to reflect lessons learned from the previous planning period and new areas of focus (e.g. SDGs, gender/youth, emerging regional/national priorities, etc.)</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produce a work programme that is general/flexible enough to accommodate a high degree of uncertainty (e.g. availability of funding) whilst still providing clear direction</li> </ul>	✓	✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the new Work Programme as a fund raising document (i.e. a marketing product to take to donors with the aim of encouraging them to invest in programme implementation)</li> </ul>	✓	✓

# ANNEX 1 – Individual roundtable session summaries

## 1 ROUNDTABLES 1: Progress review 2015. Achievements and lessons learned

### 1.1 The results framework and how we monitor it

#### Challenges and gaps

- Ongoing difficulties in some regions to receive good quality reports and information from the country level due to:
  - Countries' unwillingness and/or inability to provide regular updates outside of a single annual progress report leading to incomplete monthly reports compiled by the regions
  - Misconceptions among country level staff regarding the type of information that is sought and the use of the reporting templates leading to risk of not capturing all results achieved and a lack of understanding of where implementation has not progressed as planned
  - Non-reporting of results achieved in Nov. and Dec. due to reporting deadline being end of Oct. leading to key results lost from the system
  - Non-alignment of different reporting requirements both within GWP (e.g. regional level reporting vs. global) and externally (requirements from local funders vs. corporate) leading to duplication of work/inefficiency
- Challenge of capturing outcome and impact level results due to:
  - Time lag between work carried out by GWP and the finalisation of an outcome leading to lack of tracking of the governance process and non-reporting of the result when it materialises
  - Uncertainty concerning what constitutes an outcome and when a governance process has reached the point at which it can be claimed as a tangible result leading to inconsistent and potentially inaccurate (claims that can't be substantiated) reporting of results and, vice versa, risk of under-reporting outcome level achievements
  - Difficulty of bridging the attribution gap between GWP's work and impact level results, particularly quantifying the number of people benefitting, leading to inconsistent interpretation and reporting
  - Perception that regional/country reporting serves only to satisfy global level requirements rather than being of benefit for the RWP/CWP leading to inefficient use of resources

#### Good practice in addressing the above

- The close relationship that exists in some regions between the regional secretariat and the CWPs. Regular communication between the two increases the regional understanding (i.e. among RC, PM and Comms. Officer) of activities and anticipated results at country level thereby facilitating more comprehensive reporting across the different levels.
- Inclusion of results achieved in Nov.-Dec. in the succeeding year's report (on the basis that the reporting year runs from Nov. to Oct.)
- Producing reports and documenting information in a format that can serve multiple reporting requirements (e.g. documenting information according to the basic results framework should be sufficient to use for multiple purposes)
- Setting outcome level targets according to a realistic timeframe which can then be tracked

#### Pointers for action: 2016, 2017-19

- Building country level reporting capacities through:
  - Additional regional support to countries on the use and purpose of the corporate reporting system in place (in some cases may first require regional capacity to be developed)
  - Gaining a better understanding at regional level as to what is planned and achieved at the country level in order to place the reports (or lack thereof) into context and be in a position to prompt countries to provide more specific information
- Improving our performance in reporting outcome and impact level results through:
  - Provision of global guidance on what constitutes a tangible water governance outcome and at what point we are in a position to report it

- Increasing awareness at regional and country level of the need to track and report on key outcome level results even if they materialise several years after GWP supported the process
- Ensuring that work undertaken is presented in the context of a targeted governance process rather than a set of random activities
- Greater acceptance of the fact that outcome level results are beyond the control of GWP and it is therefore not a sign of failure when outcome targets are not met
- Clarifying how we report on impact achieved, particularly number of beneficiaries
- Further development of impact stories
- Establishing a closer link between planning and reporting through:
  - Potentially updating the monthly report monitoring table to reflect the planning context in which activities have been implemented
  - Setting robust logframe targets within the workplan
- Improving communication between GWPO and the regions through:
  - Better two-way interaction in terms of how GWPO uses reported information
  - Acceptance of the fact that some months there is simply nothing noteworthy to report and that this should not necessarily reflect badly on a region (e.g. through quarterly evaluations)

## 1.2 Overview of lessons learned in 2015

- The UNDP alliance at Global level has translated into activities at Regional level with NAP workshop in CAM. Further follow up to be made to develop joint project proposals.
- It was deemed important to be involved in project preparation phases as partners for which more resources are required.
- Regional KM aspect needs further strengthening but in a structural/strategic way. It should start with looking inwards and building internal capacity within GWP.
- More dynamic communication method to interact with partners should be considered. One good practice has been observed through SDC Water Week Dialogues in which partners were involved to a very high capacity.
- Capacity to implement all themes in all regions doesn't exist. It was discussed it might be better that regions focus on one or two key areas depending on need and their relative strengths.
- Mechanism for more inter regional collaboration was discussed. Yammer can potentially fulfil the gap to a great extent. This would also help in strengthening Knowledge Chain as ONE GWP.
- The partners' database at country, regional and global level are not in sync. This needs to be sorted out very quickly and a process on how further partners are added into databases and the approval procedures should be put in place.

## 1.3 The results framework and how we monitor it

### Present good practices

- Video tutorials explaining rationale of the results framework
- The results framework is a good tool
- Teleconference used to coordinate results framework between regional and country level

### Gaps

- Regarding knowledge management, we monitor activities, but not knowledge
- Different staff member filling out different reports
- Some activities are not relevant to the goals
- The results framework is donor driven, very complex and we will gain in simplifying its frequency
- We are a think tank and not reporting based organisation. Therefore, the reporting puts a lot of pressures to the country level that is not sufficiently trained
- Streamlining of the core and programmes reporting is a challenge

Pointers for action: 2016, 2017-19



- Use the results framework as a marketing tool and added value to external audience
- Results framework training

## 1.4 Overview of lessons learned in 2015

### Good practices:

- Internally and externally (different targets & communication)
- Consider all levels – country and regional levels – and context → often politically sensitive issues with different ownership this was a point on emphasising specific contexts and tackling what was appropriate in a country or region (it was a point on transboundary water management – being a global strategy thematic thrust but not necessarily a focus in west Africa based on context and sensitivities at the different levels)
- Governance and country support need to be aligned to specific needs this was a good practice lesson on ensuring relevance and tailoring our activities and pgms based on real needs that we respond to in our pgms
- Sustain the momentum of intervention – don't let things die when the project funds dry up – ensure leveraging of resources in current funded activities/pgm – eg WACDEP MOZ/ ZIM leveraging resources to sustain partners engaging at country level on further projects based on focus in WACDEP to leverage and sustain (not die like after pawd...)
- Customizing and targeting activities to ensure impacts and value added (e.g. capacity development, targeting training for decision makers/ relevance) – s America and WACDEP capacity development experiences – key good lessons – targeted, relationships and institutional contexts and relevance lead to increased demand and more work for GWP's role in cap dev – addressing the real needs and approach of cap dev

### Gaps:

- Realistic and more specific plans and targets
- Sharing experiences/ lessons learned on how to capture results and attribution

### Way forward – pointers for action

- Understanding donor requirements and plan accordingly to it
- Seeking financial advice from GWPO to enter legal donor contracts (legal/governance/operational) (e.g. prepare checklist for projects) plan for and manage risks in contractual agreements – e.g. standard donor clauses on withholding funds until completion – issue of advancing funds – where do you get the resources from – need to have factored into planning
- Realizing the conditions for accreditation, sustaining CWPs, engaging partners with appropriate modalities (→ RWPs supporting); coa not blanket case application – consider the different modalities to engage CWPs/ or country partners to mobilise; revamp; help develop pgms and sustain activities and relevance – once 'alive again' – then consider firming up on the 'governance, institutional and operational' aspects through coa
- Need for stronger RWPs for fundraising through strengthening demonstrated capacity and track record – clarifying roles and value added by GWP – was raised in the context of collaboration vs competition – hosts and strategic partners
- Be clear on the demonstrated value addition by GWP
- Seizing the opportunities to grow GWP role to increase visibility and programme development to unlock fundraising – being proactive and opportunistic about maximising on interactions and leads from small workshops but networking and seizing and creating opportunities to build bigger initiatives
- Spin-offs (results) should be meaningful – was part of above point 'seizing opportunities...'
- Plan and conceptualize activities according to the expected impacts. Helps in ensuring we stay focused on results/outcomes and impacts

## 1.5 Progress Review

### Good Practices:

- GWP has a set of evolving GP at global, regional, national and country level
- GP Impact stories do best where the attribution chain is short and clear

- GWPO support to RWP on M&E/Reporting has enhanced attention to need to track and document impact stories
- Impact stories are best packages by COM colleagues since managers/technical experts tend to be ‘too logical’

#### Gaps:

- Mainstreaming and scaling up of outcomes is insufficiently considered at early design
- We need to embrace unforeseen impacts and capitalize on non-planned opportunities and claim GWP attribution/contribution in a bolder way
- Impact pathways logic/attribution is often not well understood. Need to define impact levels (milestones) along a long term pathway.
- Transformation from IWRM advocacy impact reporting to WS/CR implementation support impact requires a ‘rethink’ and ‘re-dimensioning’ of M&E
- Incentives to include impact reporting are diverse and not fully captured/understood
- Follow up of key actors’ influence to catalyse change after being trained in SO1,2,3 is underdeveloped
- High staff turn-over at RWP/CWP and GWPO is not helpful

#### Pointers:

- Separate internal annual reporting on results within GWP from multi-annual impact storytelling for outside users (donors, ministers)
- Focus less on high end impact monitoring since specialized SDG/M&E agencies at country and global levels are available for such but include the qualitative dimensions such as empowerment and inclusion
- Negotiate a more modest GWP attribution/contribution to impact pathways with key donors (new partner quality)
- Include scaling up outcomes/impact early on from design and M&E of our catalytic interventions by 3rd parties/better positioned partners (‘GWP to not engage in the full cycle-kick off and follow with key partners’)

## 2 ROUNTABLES 2: Partners, CWPs, RWPs – Challenges & ways for strengthening

### 2.1 Governance issues and linkages (GWPO/RWPs/CWPs), incl. CA

#### What we are doing right

- Good that regional representation getting more focus at global level with new SC members
- Need to recognize why the CWPs were formed, was it for GWP or was it for the countries. This becomes a vital focus with SDGs implementation. There needs to be continued flexibility in the Network.
- Agree with accreditation in order to keep core principles within GWP and protect the name and reputation. Also for sustainability at country level, governance institutions are needed.
- Recognise that key to implementation is the Partners (not the CWP) and we need programmes to develop the Partners which will lead to developing the CWPs. The need for CWPs is a GWPO construct (why do you need rigid institutional structures if no activity?).

#### Gaps

- Communication between the global governance and regional and country level governance is very poor. Only obtain information from Senior NOs and this is a bottleneck. Regional SC members at global level rarely communicate back to RWPs or CWPs.
- Role of women and youth still a gap at regional and country level.
- Still strong involvement of government at CWP level with little other participation in many countries.
- Accreditation is not adapted to an organisation which is often run on voluntary basis.
- RWP Steering Committee takes decisions on budget issues but has no control over the funding. Difficult task to work with “autonomy” and “implementation”.

#### Pointers for 2016

- Improve communication of the important decisions and discussions at global steering committee to regional and country level, e.g. short e-mail with summary from GWP Chair/ES.
- Review of accreditation process and need for accreditation at CWP level as there is a very varying level of maturity.
- Allow autonomy where the CWP can do its own activities as well as GWP activities.

## 2.2 Administration; incl. financial management, role of host institution etc.

### Good practices

- Positive donor assessments and audit results are being used at the regional level as effective marketing tools for fundraising.
- Hosting is working best where there is a win/win dynamic to the relationship or the host is a partner of the network (eg MED RWP, CEE CWP's).
- Hosting provides the best foundation for some regions because it lowers the cost of the back office function in areas such as finance, legal, IT, procurement, and hr.
- Self-hosting provides the best foundation for some regions because it provides more control in areas such as building relationships with partners and fundraising.

### Gaps

- Financial management capacity is low at country level. Attempts at training and changing hosts to address this gap has had mixed results.
- Hosting is not working as well where the HI is also a competitor in the water sector, because it can limit the ability of the CWP/RWP to submit bids for LRF (unless the CWP/RWP has own legal status).
- Conflicting administration rules between GWP, donors, and the HI are a problem at all levels of the network in terms of procurement, travel, and financial management.
- When there are conflicting administration rules, GWP often has to "give in" because we need the donor/HI more than they need us. This leads to inefficient administration and double handling.
- Self-hosting is riskier than hosting because there are less internal controls (less neutral control mechanisms and segregation of duties), and there are many hidden administration costs (eg staff time spent on duties normally done by the HI).
- Roles are unclear between the CWP and the RWP in administration matters. For example, there are different understandings on who should select the CWP HI.
- Increasing demands on financial management caused by projects and more funding is making more difficult to find new hosts and negotiate extensions with existing hosts.
- There is insufficient consultation by GWPO with CWP's/RWP's on network documentation including administration guidelines. This leads to conflicts with CWP/RWP statutes and HIA's.
- A range of different views on hosting and self-hosting in the network makes it clear that as a network we do not know enough about the CWP/RWP/HI interface. For example, is hosting just a back office collaboration or should it be something else? Does hosting over a long period mean the CWP/RWP has failed and is not sustainable in its own right?
- CWP's are not sufficiently empowered to implement at country level.
- The approach to administration over the last 20 years has led to a fragmented approach that lacks consistency, and uniformity at the CWP and RWP level.
- GWPO once lacked legal status and was hosted by SIDA, but made the necessary steps to evolve. Why is GWPO now so scared to allow RWP's to make the same step?

### Pointers 2016, 2017-2019

- Institutional capacity investments should be considered for CWP's. Starting with finding good hosts, establishing legal status for fundraising, and if appropriate self-hosting.
- A positive spirit and wish to build strong CWP's is not enough for that to become a reality. We need to learn our lessons from implementing projects at country level and build new systems and processes to avoid past failures.

- We should not rush into the new SDG landscape by making a series of bad investments at country level that does not have the foundation to deliver sustainable results.
- More attention needs to be given to finding the right structure before we make investments in the network.
- RWP's are often better set up than CWP's to implement projects at country level. That does not prevent CWP's, partners, and allies from having complementary roles.
- Roadmaps on different operational structures should be prepared by GWPO in collaboration with the network to support CWP's/RWP's in identifying options for consideration.
- Any study of potential operational pathways for the CWP's/RWP's should detail the benefits and drawbacks of each option. This could be particularly useful for CWP's/RWP's going through the Conditions for Accreditation in deciding whether to be a part of the GWP network or not.
- We need to rethink our operational arrangements and administration structures to adapt to changes in the funding landscape and emerging opportunities such as the SDG's
- New administration options and paradigms need to be explored to set GWP up for a prosperous and sustainable future. This may extend to new franchising models, or even opening GWPO branches at the country/regional level.
- Legal entities should be established for CWP's and RWP's for fundraising.
- Partners should be involved in hosting and/or implementation if that does not entail an expectation of lower performance standards.
- There needs to be more opportunities for regional knowledge exchanges on administration issues. For example, GWP MED would be willing to share knowledge on administration for resource mobilization.
- A global facilitation fund should be considered for supporting the network to meet cofounding requirements for fundraising.

### 2.3 Reaching out to / involving Partners

Major issues raised on the table:

- What is a partner for GWP?
- Are we clearly answer to their question mark" What do we gain in being part/working with GWP?
- Are we meeting the needs/Expectations from the Partners?
- How do GWP involve/build collaboration/Engage with it Partners?
- In particular, how do we touch/get contribution from the 3000+ organisation registered?

GWP at Global regional and country levels have been able to work with a lot of Partners, including REC, RBOs, KM partners etc... (GWP-MED, GWP-SA, China etc) ...

RWPs and CWPs have been set up with partners at national level that implement actions on the ground.

But some CWP are died when funding from project end and some partners become non actives, and it is more and more difficult to get new members on board.

Challenges include: Engaging with new Partners, and more important sustain their commitment and collaboration even after the end of projects;

In some countries (Bangladesh an Example) Members of GWP pay fees to be members

For the most countries and at regional level there is no fees paid to be member.

It has been stated that to be more attractive/innovative it is critical to understand:

Partners do not mean members:

- It is important to be strategic, and realize a mapping to identify and make clear Which Partner, at which level, for what?
- This will help make the difference and have
- Strategic Allies

- Political/decision-making bodies
- KM partners
- And more and more partner with the organization outside the Water box

Partners are not uniform to be put on the same line, but rather a big panorama to take into account

- Consider Partners as an ONION with the layers various levels and specificities
- Specific expectations
- Different functions
- Different expertise
- With possible conflicting interests
- Identify groups of common interest and the appropriate way of engaging each of them
- Need to build trust
- Speak appropriate language to the partners (thematic / programmatic) but also their language: Ei when GWPO sends a message to Francophone people, most of them will not respond)
- Important to note and deal appropriately with all the categories:
- Active partners that are working directly on programmatic activities
- Active but not directly involved in the activities
- Not active members
- Dormant members

The GWP positioning is critical (see the round table)

- Where are we sitting in the world Agenda?
- What are we offering?
- The quality and the pertinence of GWP products impacts GWP BRAND
- Important to note How do We involve/get partners contribute financially or in-kind:
- Better have the contributions from the partners
- Make sure they are visible enough
- Make sure they participate in the knowledge chain
- For them to see their relevance as well.

And for these, COMMUNICATION is KEY

## 2.4 Risks & risks management

The risks below were the most frequently mentioned risks.

- Partner expectations are not always clear/not possible to meet. Loss of Partner interest. Could lead to loss of relevance → loss of funding.
- More work towards and with Partners
- The GWP message is not always well understood → loss of relevance
- Marketing/branding need to be better developed, with or without the support of GWPO
- Sustainability of the CWP – the CWPs are not self-supported. When project funding ends the activities in the CWP ends. The capacity of the CWPs are not sufficient to handle projects, could result in weak implementation capacity and worst case loss of reputation.
- Put focus on the CWPs in the future Work programme, ensure technical and managerial knowledge, and focus on resource mobilisation with seed money from GWPO
- The regional/country Steering Committees' work is based on voluntary time contribution → difficulties in attracting professionals → and SC members not able to allocate sufficient time → the Network will not get sufficient guidance and support from the SC
- Remuneration of SC members
- Be more attractive, see marketing/branding above
- Financial sustainability, the capacity/skills for resource mobilisation not sufficient. The Strategy is ambitious and the Network does not have enough resources to live up to the Strategy.
- Put focus on resource mobilisation in the Work Plans/Work Programme. Allocate funds for resource mobilisation

- The reputational risk in connection with poor financial management was mentioned, but not as an immediate risk.
- Basic sound financial and administrative management needs to be secured at all times
- External risks as natural disasters and political instability
- Overall pointers
- Include Risk Management as part of the work planning and in any project proposal.
- Receive guidance from GWPO.
- The regional Steering Committee to formally assess and approve of the risk management
- The needed mitigation activities would be explicitly included in the work plans.
- For any of the points above – learn from good practice applied by others (RWP-RWP)

## 2.5 Strengthening the network

### Communication and KM

- Is the Share Point a good tool for lessons learning and sharing? Several people were positive and some others were not. It was mentioned that it is not clear what is in there and that its use should be extended beyond the Regional Coordinator.
- One RWP had a part-time young Comms Assistant in each CWP. This person provided logistics support, reported on meetings and events, and helped the CWP Chair to maintain close contact with the RWP. These people reported to the RWP Comms Officer and improved the flow of information between the CWP and the RWP.
- Knowledge products should be tailored to the different types of organisation.
- GWP needs to strengthen its leadership in the KM arena and show that we are heavy weight on water issues, for which it is essential to acknowledge the wealth of knowledge and expertise found in the RWP and CWP.

### Governance and operations

- The Regional Days are an important platform for inter-regional exchanges.
- One RWP mentioned that they had a General Assembly every three years and participation was minimal. The same participant stated that “accreditation is not necessary” since countries can be part of and work on behalf of GWP without being accredited. Another participant mentioned that accreditation is essential to protect GWP’s brand: “if something goes wrong it is GWP’s reputation that will be affected”
- RWP are staying in comfort zone and are not challenging nor taking challenges.
- GWPO has to facilitate the interactions between regions and be more proactive about identifying and sharing good practices on RWP governance, management and operations. The RWPs are eager to know how to address some challenges. It was suggested that NOs should increase their exchange around what works and what does not in their regions. The Network Operations meetings should make time to discuss about these topics.
- Some RWP stated that the thematic responsibilities are distracting the NO and affecting the engagement the RWP expect from those holding this position.
- “We need consistency about how we operate as a network”. “We need to re-pump the governance structures”. Working on the improvement of governance structures” is a long-term investment but it is worth it”.

### Partners’ engagement

- As a positive sign of progress, one RWP mentioned that they were receiving more demands from people/organisations to participate in GWP initiatives. When asked about the reasons for this improved perception on the GWP network, several participants voiced their views: this is a result
- of long-term processes; a consequence in GWP’s participation in IG and GO commissions; a good Regional Coordinator who is a respected and respectable person who also brings continuity to processes; and, the participation of some champions who were genuinely committed to GWP.
- Some Partners are not active and the reasons behind this situation are diverse. One of them being that they do not want to be part of a “club” made up by the same people who have captured the partnership.

- Several people mentioned that it was important to spend time interacting with Partners and building a relationship with them, which makes them feel special and strengthens their sense of belonging. This enables the RWP to know the Partners better and facilitates their involvement in the RWP activities.
- It is not clear for some organisations why they should be part of the GWP network and they wonder what is in it for them. GWPO needs to better articulate what are the benefits for a Partner and what is expected from them.
- It was stated that projects could catalyse the engagement of Partners. However, once the funds were finished it was difficult to continue engaging the Partners due to the lack of ownership and a functioning CWP.

### 3 ROUNDTABLES 3: GWP Strategic positioning, incl. SDGs & Mobilizing Resources

#### 3.1 Strategic positioning

Good Practices:

- Sharing the basis of strategic decisions/directions with RWP staff (and other involved stakeholders) PRIOR to the DM increases the sense of ownership for change
- Intention of a targeted communication to those stakeholders 'who feel the pain' of insufficient water security and climate resilience
- Leave the initiative to RWPs to customize GWPO communication building blocks to fit RWP context and priority agendas (eg include boxes with successes and pictures from region)

Gaps:

- Audience: firm up on whom we target-> the out-of-the-water box decision makers with a stake in water and climate resilience investments (eg Finance Minister deciding on hydropower)
- Change headings from 'who, why, where' to e.g. GWP-a key water-related Network for the inter-sectoral implementation of the SDGs. We have been 20 years in business -> time for results! We offer a bottom-up roadmap for delivery of SDG defined by the countries themselves. Bring key message upfront in text-then what GWP is. Introduce hash tags and language such as 'globalisation'
- What is the key message?->The innovative edge the GWP Network (as a neutral and local facilitator of inclusive/informed/empowering change processes) gives a boost to and kick-starts the country institutional preparedness and thus accelerate water-related SDG delivery on goals and targets at country level. Why? Delays in investing in water security for sustainable growth represents a major economic drag leaving the furthest one even further behind – addressing the 2016 WEF biggest risks to impact: water crisis and failure to adapt to climate change. Approach is to establish capacities to link different Ministries and civil society, private sector and other sectors. Include a fact sheet table in RWP version. The business proposition angle and our unique selling point of the Network is still missing!
- Assume such audience doesn't know GWP-> explain very briefly we are a knowledge-based global network of diverse and inclusive country-level institutions and organizations. Our track record includes shaping the outcomes of the UN Open Working Groups on the SDG and the successful SDG Dedicated Water Goal campaign which galvanized the Network. The uniqueness of the network is that it is evolving with the moving water-related opportunities/challenges posed by the SDG Agenda 2030 and emerging post-2015 institutional landscape. The Network is geared to be cooperating best in complementarities and synergies-not substituting for anyone.
- *CR/COP challenges and context missing: include a reference to national buy in to COP21 with the Intended National Development Commitments*

Pointers:

- Define the process leading to a widely embraced (not decided) message and the ways to communicate by GWPO and RWP/Network (Use the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and/or social media as a com platform!)
- What do we contribute to the SDG and with which Modalities: we contribute critical knowledge, a counter-veiling power, constructive and informed dialogue, accountability, overcoming fragmentation of interests, monitoring expertise. How? ->meeting ambitions building up on 20 years of investments in social capital and inserting incremental seed capital in some 25 countries through multi-stakeholder partnerships and alliances.

Expected leverage 1:20 over 4 years! In 4 years country-level engagement will have fully taken over the GWP catalytic roles.

- Connect this message to other SDG Nexus initiatives on Food, Energy, Gender, etc.
- Include in the ambitions section references to
  - a. Decentralisation and subsidiarity principles (do not do what others can do better)
  - b. Country level funding (as source to deliver SDG *and COP agendas*)
  - c. Fit for the new institutional architecture
  - d. Options and opportunities to engage ('no silver bullet')
  - e. SDG Target 6.5 as an entry point in context of wider food and energy concerns around IWRM-our brand
- Package this by marketing professionals using appropriate formats, graphics, story boxes and use of social media/apps.
- Use this version to also market GWP brand!

## 3.2 Structure of GWP programme

GWP implement a coherent programme that contribute from various thematic perspectives to achieving the SDGs. The programme is cutting across 3 goals and consists of core activities, a complementary portfolio of projects and programmes, and cross cutting themes to be mainstreamed throughout our work.

Questions asked were: what is a good mix of different programmes and projects to achieve our goals? How can we ensure synergies between the projects and programmes? How can we mainstream the focus of SDGs throughout our work? What are the challenges and lessons from the regions?

Challenges identified for synergies between programmes and projects within the portfolios were:

- Differences in planning and reporting requirements for some of the different projects in the portfolios
- Differences in the implementation procedures demands more capacity
- Potential challenges in the integration of different projects and programmes
- Programmes and projects need to link to the overall strategy and there is a challenge in the possibilities for adequate long term planning

Lessons from current set up and best mix of programme portfolio:

- Mixed portfolio provides flexibility to move where most effective and balance different challenges e.g. political instability
- Joint goals, logframe, etc. i.e. programmes with shared focus in regions useful for exchange between regions, and for ensuring synergies between them
- Large programmes at the forefront in a region can be used to capitalise on connections with key strategic partners, work from already existing institutions, increase visibility, leverage funding.
- One larger focus programme can function as pilot for replication, and it brings focused and improved capacity with staff employed within the programme
- A solid programme function as a base to link new initiatives and can be used for allocating seed funding for new projects and programmes
- Positioning in a stronger way than what is possible to achieve only with core activities
- Core activities key for maintaining base functions and to cover transition times

SDGs as a cross cutting area:

- SDGs in the programmes and projects useful
- The work is already being done by GWP it is about repackaging some of the framing to show the linkages to work that is already being done
- Can be used in the integration of themes and core activities, with country needs
- Important framing also in the linkages with regional key actors



### 3.3 Supporting Countries for SDGs

Three sessions raised the following suggestions and raised some issues:

- The SDGs provide an opportunity for GWP. It opens a new chapter. E.g. we can regain momentum on IWRM with political backing; we can help countries implement the IWRM plans we have helped to prepare; we can convince leaders that IWRM is important and 'soft' interventions are needed for sustainability and improved infrastructure investments. We need to carry out diagnostic to understand the national SDG institutional framework, to upgrade plans and develop investments.
- The country dialogues carried out as part of the SDG preparation in 2013/14 were very successful, they increased awareness and extended GWP outreach, build relations with new partners (government departments and NGOs) and there is demand for a follow up. Need to hold a similar event based on "what's next", to identify key partners and new activities that fill gaps. This would help to forge links with other sectors involved in other Goals that impact on water (or vice versa). This would also establish GWP as the "go to" organisation for SDG6 implementation.
- The Regional level is important and the SDG-PF should include RWP actions. This will make the PF more inclusive and help to raise countries lagging behind so we "leave no one behind". This is particularly important where there is a strong political commitment to the SDGs such as the RECs in Africa and CARICOM in Caribbean. This would complement the present proposal to support two countries per region.
- There is a need to build capacities for SDG implementation. This has to be focused on targeted niche areas not just a broad spread. GWP could prepare tools and material (e.g. upgrade/modify the water financing manual prepared for WACDEP). We should identify key partners including CapNet. We should consider further involvement in country level monitoring of SDG Target 6.5 as we did for the 2012 Rio+20 status report. This will require some capacity building.

Issues:

- We have to ensure synergies between activities under the SDG-PF and ongoing programmes. The latter should be articulated in SDG terms in future communications. More work is needed to explain how the PF fits structurally within the GWP work programme.
- A fund raising strategy is needed to ensure continuity once the seed funds from GWPO have been used to develop a Project Note. As little funding will come from GWPO in future RWP/CWPs need to develop skills in proposal preparation and resource mobilization to approach locally raised funds. This raises issues concerning legal and transparency issues for the GWP Partnerships.
- We also have to engage with other partners at the global, regional and country level to strengthen our efforts in supporting SDG & Water – PF implementation. These cooperation would not only help us in terms of fundraising but also in terms of capacity building and knowledge sharing. E.g. country stakeholders/ partners could support jointly preparing project proposals for fundraising if CWP/RWP is limited in resources and capacity.
- Potential training in project preparation and proposal writing, cost-benefit/ economic assessment and implementing pilot project to demonstrate IWRM approach in countries was suggested.

### 3.4 Accessing Locally Raised Funds

Issues

- Different levels of "Local" have different implications for fundraising (Regional vs. National, vs. Provincial (China))
- Transparency – very important to build trust – different governance structures lead to different levels of transparency.
- Know your donors – funds are voted to specific interests – flexibility needed to ensure that programmes are meeting donor needs.
- Fundraising takes time – Need to build trust/relationships. There needs to be continuity
- Role of good communication – marketing to "sell" what we are doing and differentiate our outcomes from other actors important.
- GWP actors (RWP/CWP) struggle at times with the variety and stringency of evaluation criteria for proposals (know your donors).

- What is the role of GWP-O in facilitating LRF? Can they participate in information sharing between regions and provide training?
- Demonstration projects are very important – they showcase results for stakeholders and donors.
- Important to start with small manageable implementation projects and execute well. If one can show results then this builds confidence, which in turn leads to more financing.
- There is an over-reliance on CORE funding, which may not always be there.
- There are challenges with regard to (a) the provision of matching funds, and (b) cash flow between on the ground disbursements and actual draw down of financing.

#### Pointers

- Some RWP/CWP have been more successful than others in accessing LRF – can they help train/ provide support to other regions?
- Should the M&E framework be revised to include more indicators that donors are specifically looking for?
- Some donors have requested that interventions be “scale-able”. What is the best way to achieve this?
- Some donors have mentioned that they are tired of desk studies and papers and wish to see more tangible results (i.e. ‘brick and mortar’ projects)

### 3.5 Strengthening needed for RM

They key question of the Session was: how GWP will become more effective on resources mobilization (RM)?

- From ‘more global’ towards ‘more regional/country’ on RM: there is average understanding on the need and urgency of the anticipated shift of fundraising responsibilities from the global to the regional/country level; to properly plan and deliver that, the related ‘what’ and ‘how to’ should become more clear and better articulated.
- Long term planning and sustainability of activities should become more a concern: this relates to substance, allowing continuity; to building trust towards our beneficiaries and donors; to fundraising, allowing succeeding follow up.
- A solid and functional institutional and management setting is a sine qua non: however, experiences vary. For some experience with Host Institute (HI) is positive and functional; some find the HI arrangement counterproductive for fundraising (e.g. confusing ID, eligibility issues, contractual matters, managerial malfunctioning, capturing of agenda, etc) and consider that establishing a legal entity could be a better option; others raised the need for ‘more GWP’ suggesting increasing unification of the organisations’ entity under ‘one GWP’ (e.g. towards ID clarity, operational efficiency, increased accountability, better branding and visibility, avoiding ‘cannibalism’ when more than one entity in the organization addresses exactly the same resources from different entry points, etc).
- Intelligence and strategic positioning shows the way to funds: we need further contact with our beneficiaries so we become more relevant in addressing their needs; more interaction with donors to understand their priorities and modes of operations; more elaboration on our niche and role in order to match the two. Our business model has to be further defined and apply, with any needed adaptations, at all levels of the organization.
- Increasing our human capacity is fundamental: there is need to engage in our operational teams professionals that are experienced with fundraising; have dedicated staff for fundraising or dedicated time of officers for fundraising; raise skills through training and sharing of experiences including amongst RWPs and CWPs; engage external fundraisers assigning them specific tasks. Importantly, we need to define more clearly contents of our needs (e.g. how to define our strategic niche, how to build a human network of beneficiaries and donors, how to prepare winning project proposals, etc). TEC has a role to play within its revisited agenda assisting the organization in shaping contents of current agendas towards fundraising and screening up-coming/future themes.
- Money brings money: investment/facilitation resources are critical for fundraising; the Core resources are vital, while a central facilitation fund is a very helpful tool. Furthermore, fundraising should be done while projects are been implemented; don’t wait until a project is close to its end before start thinking of the next step.

- Teaming up with other organisations can allow us accessing more resources: partnering should assist us getting familiar with new donors/budget lines, and fund raise. While choosing our partners we should opt teaming up with entities that complement our agenda instead with
- Those that compete it, thus delivering on our objectives, strengthening our identity and increasing our skills.
- Diversification of our donors should become a target: ‘monoculture’ is risky since donors’ priorities change. While continuing and enlarging our collaboration with OECD donors, we need to seriously explore beyond e.g. look further into BRICS; private sector including commercial companies and banks; foundations; IFIs; and, national budgets in developing countries, particularly within the SDGs agenda. Fundraising could be done both through bilateral arrangements with donors and open/competitive calls, each one having specificities and requiring skills.

## 4 ROUNDTABLE 4: GWP programme: thematic perspectives, contributing to achieving SDGs

### 4.1 Climate agenda

### 4.2 Gender & Youth agendas

Discussions/Action Points with Gender Focus:

- A common process to appoint Regional Gender Focal Points (GFP) should be developed. Also, if possible, the GFPs should be internalized within the regional secretariats.
- We need a change in mentality internally to mainstream gender. This means increasing our focus on the cross cutting issues. An internal reflection on what we want to do is required.
- Internal capacity to mainstream and implement gender initiatives is lacking. More experiences like MED workshop in 2015 can be a good way to go forward.
- There is good gender mainstreaming practice in WACDEP Africa which has been successful so far and can be potentially replicated in other regions.
- Also, getting the gender indicators in the results framework was helpful in raising the issue in the regions.
- It was discussed that a big programme like WACDEP is not the answer but rather work with on very specific issue(s) with region(s) (can be 1-2 regions). This would help to show some tangible work in this field and help position GWP.

Discussions/Action Points with Youth Focus:

- It’s very key to integrate youth involvement in programs, projects and activities right from the initial stage of the preparations. This can help in concretely identifying their roles and to create a space for active participation.
- Building alliances with key organizations/institutions such as the Youth Water Parliament for water, Youth Water Network etc. working with youth issues will enable GWP build synergies and broadly mobilize resources and efforts.
- Important to consider the issue of upscaling good practices and also to think about sustainability of youth programs and activities.
- Emphasis should be placed on youth capacity building for instance WACDEP Young Water professional program was a case in point, at the same time youth which are out of education in rural areas should be taken into consideration. There should be a way to involve both groups through a skills development initiatives.
- The regional youth focal points once appointed should work closely with the regional secretariats to embed youth activities and involvement in every program.
- Youth employment in the lens of water management was also discussed and considered the cornerstone of active youth support. GWP should consider water a development issues and this should further be linked to jobs. Youth entrepreneurship in water related sectors was one of the things discussed that should be explored especially as this relates to addressing youth unemployment.

- Youth should be elevated as part of the decision making process; GWP should build a system for youth representation in key decision making events such as COP21, regional and national events, appointment of youth Ambassadors was once such example.

### 4.3 Working at TB scale

GWP and Transboundary Cooperation:

- There was a clear agreement/understanding that with IWRM as its core mission, GWP is also bound to work at transboundary scale, many basins being shared by two or more countries.
- GWP's added value in this field is its neutrality, its convening power and its capacity to bring all stakeholders to the table and give them a voice.
- GWP works on transboundary issues in at least 9 regions: CACENA, CEE, China (inter-provincial level), CAM, EAF, MED, SAF, SAM, WAF were mentioned during the discussions.
- GWP has obtained permanent observer status in several River Basin Commissions: ICPDR, NBI...

Good cases/practices around the network:

- Policy dialogues and stakeholder involvement: Drin Dialogue bringing 4 countries together in Southeast Europe has evolved into major project on TB supported by UNDP and GEF
- Strengthening existing River Basin Commissions and bringing in countries to already established RBCs: e.g. Trifinio, Niger, Congo basin, Danube...
- Promoting the benefits of TB cooperation: CAM (Trifinio basin), CEE (Neman and Pregolyawith rivers), WAF (with ANBO via SITWA project), EAF (with IGAD and Nile Basin Initiative), SAM (Amazon basin)
- Promoting and sharing knowledge on International Water Law and policies: Dundee programme which evolved into regional IWL training programmes in CAM, SAM, Africa, and Asia in the near future.
- Contributing to Nexus assessments in TB basins: Amur-Syr Darya (CACENA), North-Western Saharan Aquifer System (MED, future), China (tbc)
- Cooperation with regional economic commissions and international institutions to promote TB cooperation: UNECE, IGAD, SADEC, Amazon Cooperation Council

Fostering the GWP perspective:

- Discussions evolved mostly around the link between TB WM and the SDGs.
- There is an obvious link between this area of work and SDG 6, in particular targets 6.5. referring to "IWRM at all levels" and 6.6. related to ecosystems.
- Other links were highlighted, incl. link with Nexus-related SDGs (energy, food, ecosystems...), with SDG 16 on peace (since TB water cooperation can help improve relationships between countries), as well as with reg. to marine environment

Way forward in the next years:

- Need for an overarching strategy/approach to increase consistency of work and help present our portfolio outside the organisation
- Strong interest from several RWPs to share knowledge with other regions, on a horizontal, South-South level. The idea of organising webinars and workshops as well as of establishing a working group on Yammer was mentioned.
- Possible replication of successful activities/success stories from one region to others, notably:
  - IWL training programmes (from Latin America to Africa, and Asia)
  - Policy/stakeholder dialogues (e.g. Trifinio case, CAM; Drin Dialogue, MED).
- Suggestion to compile case studies from the regions to showcase our work and demonstrate our relevance in the field.
- Further develop the links between TB IWRM and the 2030 Agenda – incl. SDGs on food, energy, ecosystems, urban, etc. – and the Nexus.
- Providing support to stakeholder platforms such as the one established for Lake Chad (with support of IUCN Bridge Project)

Questions to be addressed:

- SDGs will be monitored at country level, and there is uncertainty about how the TB dimension will be reflected.
- For many SIDS, the term “Shared Waters” is more relevant than “Transboundary Waters”.
- To what extent GWP would want to engage in a “Source-to-Sea” approach, looking into the freshwater-marine waters interface and connected issues (water quality/pollution, sediment transfer...) in a TB context.

#### 4.4 Working at Urban scales

- Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) started with application of Integrated Water Resources Management Principles into the urban context.
- IUWM Modules have been developed and propose to a process to help the change mind of professionals and decision makers on Urban Water Management. They include modules on: IUWM awareness raising, Stakeholders Engagement, Institutional Set-up, IUWM Diagnosis, Water Balance, Technology Selection and Transitioning. A second version will include: Cost and Benefit Analysis and Urban Flood Management.
- The modules are easy to use but are only in English right now. A rolling out strategy will be discussed with each region and the support of CAP NET.
- Several RWPs have expressed their interest to raise awareness about IUWM in CACENA, CEE, CAF, SEA and specific sessions will be conducted throughout the year. MED is also considering ways to include some aspects of IUWM principles in its current successful Non-Conventional Water Management Program. SAS is considering ways to make progress on the India urban initiative.
- The foundations of an Urban Water Security Program will be discussed in Abidjan in January 2016, with the active involvement of all 5 African RWPs and the African Development Bank and based on the successful experiences carried out in DRC and Zimbabwe with the expertise of respective CWPs and collaboration of the WACDEP CU.
- Implementing integrated principles to Urban Water and Wastewater Management has a considerable series of primary, secondary and indirect impacts on SDGS.
- An Urban Hub is currently being designed that will try to gather several organizations in providing support to IUWM development.

#### 4.5 Food, energy, ecosystem within a Nexus perspective

	Catalyze change	Knowledge	Partnership
Good practices	A lot of activities are happening that are focused on 1 of the aspects instead of the 3 together. Very much demand driven	Awareness raising workshops for particular actors (e.g. private actors from the energy sector) Country consultations on food security and water Regional economic assessment	Engagement with new partners from out of the water box based on concrete activities Outsiders are usually happy to collaborate
How to foster	Nexus approach is a way of engaging with SDGs at country level GWP know-how on IWRM positions it very well to engage with SDGs Need to build on existing strengths	To develop/make explicit a common GWP understanding of what the nexus is	To engage with more partners from other sectors, liaise with potential partners working on SDGS but in silos (food, energy, ecosystems)

Pointers	To avoid the risk of spreading too thin Support regions in developing programs To use concrete vehicles to engage more with the nexus (programs, SDG-PF, awareness raising activities, ...)	2/3 papers to explicit the links between SDGs, the WEF nexus, water	To map GWP environment in terms of partners related to the nexus
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## 5 ROUNDTABLES 5: Knowledge Management in GWP

### 5.1 GWP programme quality management (TEC, RTEC, knowledge centres etc)

#### Good Practices

- KM is recognized to be core of GWP and includes top-down and bottom-up flow of knowledge
- TEC products are appreciated
- Forward thinking of TEC should remain
- ToolBox is an important medium for dissemination of knowledge; the Toolbox workshops were very much appreciated

#### Gaps

- Quality control of knowledge products at regional and national level is not sufficiently organized
- Insufficient attention in programs to disseminate the knowledge generated in these programs to others
- Insufficient follow-up of TEC-products to the regions (explanation, etc.)
- Language of knowledge products remains an issue in quite some countries

#### Pointers for action 2016, 2017-2019

- Making the ToolBox more dynamic  
-easier to use on smart-phone  
-include facilities for users to discuss (communities of practice) and to contribute
- Knowledge products (incl. of TEC) should include short summaries for social media and ppt's for discussions and lecturing
- TEC to start interacting with the regions on how best use can be made of the capacity of the TEC (quality control, specific scientific support, etc.)
- Revitalize the RTECs by means of light, informal groups, e.g. as 'advisory committees'
- Strengthen and extend the cooperation with (external) knowledge partners

### 5.2 South-South Knowledge exchanges

South-South Knowledge Exchanges must be one of the most important activities in delivering strategy and achieving the goals of GWP, because water security for developing countries is more realistic restriction on their way of development. It is not just a potential risk due to the global warming in the future but a more significant and more urgent pressure in the process of their industrialization and urbanization, which are bound to break the fragile balance of water among regions and between man and nature. According to the prediction from UN, urban population in developed countries will increase from 0.9 billion to 1.1 billion by 2050 while that in developing countries will increase from 2.5 billion to 5.2 billion. Such a difference means that the former is basically pursuing sustainable development at an almost equilibrium state, while the latter has to seek proper adaptive strategies for building new balance dynamically on the way of rapid development. Especially, the developing countries in Asia are subject to unprecedented pressure as half of the current 26 megacities in the world with a population over 10 million are in Asia,

and there will be up to 37 in Asia alone by 2025. Hence, in the meantime to learn from the advanced countries, the developing countries have to consider their respective national and local conditions, and to explore feasible strategy of integrated water management. South-South knowledge exchanges, including experiences and lessons, will have more realistic significance and play more heuristic role. Some specific recommendations are as follows:

- The Toolbox of GWP is helpful for knowledge exchange, which is open to the world and has already a lot of expertise. Hope to increase the content from more sources, updated constantly, and translate into more languages, such as Chinese and Portuguese.
- To strengthen regional exchanges and cooperation. E.g. GWP China, GWP Southeast Asia, GWP South Asia and GWP Central Asia will jointly organize a Workshop on Flood Management in December 2015 in Guangdong, China. It is a good start, and we hope it would be able to continue. WAF and EAF can learn a lot from Southern Africa. SAF is working with SADEC and have already a lot of expertise and can share it with IGAD. Communication and cooperation between Asia and Africa is also expected. Knowledge exchange exists but needs to be expanded to inter-regional exchanges.
- Knowledge exchange should not only in technical level, but also in administration level; it should not only within the GWP, but also with other organizations. Not enough cooperation with CGIAR and IWMI, they have a lot of scientific knowledge; need to build more on our relationships with our partners working in other fields (e.g. food, energy...). e.g. Challenge programme with CG Centre involving GEP on RBs

In short, to enhance South-South cooperation is a kind of inevitable trend.

### 5.3 GWP approach to capacity building

#### General comments

- Are our knowledge products adequate for GWP work at all levels?
- It's necessary to connect all levels, identify capacity building needs, prioritize topics and assess our own capacities for CB
- It's difficult to have dedicated programs for CB, are donors willing to pay for this?
- Have more participation of regional country experts in designing training programs. In the implementation of the capacity building program of WACDEP Africa there were too much international people, it takes more time and resources.
- CB should be included in each program or activity, for example gender.
- CB is not one off, is a process
- We are not experts in everything but we can connect
- Right criteria for selection process: influence decision and follow up actions

#### Good practices

- Work with basin organizations to exchange experiences and strengthen capacities in topics such as international water law
- Establish alliances with universities, CAP-NET, and others
- Collaboration with others gives more visibility to GWP
- Prepare training programs based in the needs and demands
- CWP's can help on the selection process of participants according to selected criteria
- Communication meetings, as a mechanism to exchange experiences and good practices
- Training of the media

#### Gaps

- Do we carry out a monitoring of capacity building activities? Are people using their capacities?
- The selection process of the participants on the trainings should be improved.
- We should use more virtual means of training
- We need to make CB more attractive: using participatory methodologies, world café, have an animator, etc.
- We need to have exchange mechanisms in place regarding CB activities among the network

- What happens after CB, how do we keep contact with them? How do we follow up?
- We can't cover all the topics, we need to prioritize
- We depend too much on the Toolbox, we need more interactive tools

#### Pointers for Action

- Carry out a situation analysis of capacity building, in order to identify follow up actions
- Do we have the capacities for CB? It is necessary to strengthen capacities of GWP staff and carry out T of T to build internal capacities
- Don't overly on international consultants for the design of training programs.
- Prepare guidelines of how to carry out capacity building, a type of manual that could be shared in a T of T
- Prepare a database of trainers for the entire network
- Prepare guidelines on how to monitor CB activities
- Explore new alliances with CB partners
- Potential for interregional capacity building

## 5.4 GWP knowledge base, closing the loop

#### General:

- Clarity of the knowledge loop; are we addressing Knowledge Chain or inventing a new terminology that came from PEM report?
- Overlap with other roundtables of the day (on knowledge management)
- Defining a "loop": knowledge generation, knowledge dissemination/share, knowledge use/application, knowledge gaps/needs assessment

#### Summary:

- Knowledge products:
- Made at each level for different purposes (good), but target audience is not always well defined (bad)
- Made internally within GWP in a different combination/mixture (TEC individuals, TEC group, TEC with regional experts, regional experts, other partner organizations, other organizations outsourced for GWP purposes)
- Not clear what is the formal channel of the knowledge production: who decide on knowledge needs? GWP partners are "informed" on the new publication via Newsflow. A recommendation is to involve GWP partners at the beginning of the knowledge production (not exposed them to publications, not ask them for case studies and stories without clear purpose of the paper).
- Some duplication might exist in knowledge products, so this needs to be avoided (do not produce knowledge that other organizations are able to provide (and have specialized experts)
- Top down production is needed for some knowledge products – these should be well articulated at GWPO (a survey could be used to explore this). Down-top stories should feed into knowledge products as well. Is there an annual plan on what knowledge products are to be produce on annual bases?
- Some regional GWPs documented IWRM at technical focus papers – peer reviewed by TEC. Increased visibility of particular regions, but difficulties to write "regional" experience – no writers available to capture and synthesize regional picture (only national level)
- No time and resources (human and financial) to write knowledge products (bad); a situation significantly improved in programs (good) – the programs embedded the knowledge production and capacity building activities directly in the workplans (and budgets)
- Do we want to produce the knowledge products that follow the main stream (fashionable topics) or do we want to be on the edge (provocative, innovative products)

#### Dissemination/sharing

- IT helped to make the knowledge products more dynamic (from hard copy to online versions); is this sufficient?
- In addition to workshops, conferences, there was a few experimenting with webinars – need to be carefully planned what is a purpose and how to market for appropriate audience
- Still some barriers exist: language, timing of knowledge product, appropriate form (many pages versus brief papers)



- Sometimes, there is disconnect between academics (who like to produce knowledge) and practitioners (who have stories) – how sharing can help? No answer provided but encourage to think about the gap
- Online Toolbox is excellent tool to diagnostic the water problem and should be used more when sharing the GWP knowledge

#### Knowledge use/application

- In capacity building programs
- Very much application in programs/projects (WACDEP, IDMP)
- Online courses, curricula
- Not much use by decision makers (no evidence)
- Sometimes frustration with navigating to appropriate knowledge products
- Closing the loop: assessment of knowledge gaps
- Not able to measure the impact of knowledge products
- No direct influence on impact should not discourage us from building the knowledge base
- Define “what we want to achieve” (according the current GWP strategy) and connect to the “type and content of knowledge we need to produce”

## 5.5 Strengthening the GWP knowledge management function

Confirmation that KM is an integral core activity of GWP and discussion around how do we (re)ignite KM in GWP?

- KM – internally through a community of practice, structured (a) around substance (thematic areas) and (b) process (fundraising and project management, for example including templates and examples of TOR, contracting etc.)
- This area should also not only refer to documents but also point to experts / resource persons on (a) topics (substance, content) and (b) process (HR mgmt., project management)

#### Internal space

- This internal space needs to connect to external KM tool – the GWP Toolbox
- Toolbox should have more emphasis on two way communication – area for comments should be strengthened through social media
- In the Toolbox there should be an internal space for GWP Partners to connect to experts in the field (community of practice). This is where the internal and external meet. This can be an incentives for allies to register as GWP partners.
- Both the internal and external KM tools need active management, an editor
- If people don't see the value and benefit of sharing, they will not contribute.
- Knowledge top-down or bottom-up? Importance for GWP is where bottom up and top down meet
- Presumptuous to think we can generate all the knowledge – we need to be working together with partners – focus on sharing experiences and learning (lessons learned, best practices keeps you in the past and is not working)
- GWP's role is in bringing different levels together and in analysis and generating forward-looking knowledge as opposed to just sharing information, which anybody can do.

TEC to have a much stronger link with the regions and secretariat

- Downscale TEC and other documents produced at the global level; example National Drought Management Policy Guidelines adapted in CEE to Guidelines for Preparing Drought Management Plans in the context of the EU Water Framework Directive.
- Support on substance needed at regional level through the establishment of a network of experts at the regional level (regional TEC) / network of experts around subjects (Reference Group)
- TEC was originally not about writing papers, but about interacting at the regional level
- Strengthening the position of the GWP Toolbox
- Personal commitment of all of us to contribute to KM

- Risk is that the focus on fundraising and implementation of projects could come at the expense of projects. But KM as integral part of implementation and as a comparative of GWP in fundraising, i.e. a role GWP can play participating in consortia.

## 6 ROUNDTABLE 6: Allies, Strategic partners, Boundary actors and the 2017-19 WorkProgramme

### 6.1 Is our Partners base adequate?

#### Good Practices

- Diversity of Partners
- Training Programs for partners
- Strategic Partners brought in by WACDEP/ IDMP etc
- Give and Receive – two way information/ knowledge sharing
- Revamp the data base time to time
- Recent Survey is very good practice which helped regions to identify which partners are active and dormant etc

#### Gaps

- Problem with the database. Some are active some are not and it is difficult for regions to distinguish that
- Partnership application is outdated and it has not evolved with evolution of GWP- need to change the language
- Discrepancy of the partners at the Regional Level due do the procedure followed

#### Pointers for action 2016, 2017-2019

- Is it the Partner base or the partner data base that is referred here? It is partner base that is discussed which includes the strategic partners
- Why some partners are not active?
- GWP is not meeting the expectations of the partners? Some have registered with the impression that GWP provides funding and when they learn that no funding is available they become inactive
- Some NGOs use GWP as the platform to fight with or to put forward their point to Government partners
- Therefore managing the expectations is important
- Partner application is outdated and the language has to be changed. The application has not evolved even though GWP has evolved
- Limit the registration to only those who are committed

### 6.2 Pathways for change at country and regional levels

#### Overall framework for engaging with strategic partners and allies

- The long-term 2030 GWP strategic positioning
- The current GWP Strategy “ Towards 2020”
- The two three year work programs (2014-2016 and 2017-2019)

#### Gaps

- In most cases strategic partners/allies were not properly identified
- No clear partners’ engagement strategy
- Question on the sustainability of GWP’s engagement with strategic partners and allies

#### Good practices:

- Engaging with strategic partners in the programs such as WACDEP (eg. CDKN) and IDMP (eg WMO)
- Engagement with UNDP at global and regional level for the NAP-GSP processes

- Engagement with new strategic partners such as RECs and Basin organizations

Ways of engaging with strategic partners and allies - The following key questions were identified and discussed:

How to engage:

- Conduct partners' analysis to define who, where, how and what aspects of engagement
- Review previous engagements and draw lessons
- Start informal communications and conclude this with institutionalized arrangements such as signing MOU

When to engage:

- During planning—work program or specific project proposal development
- During implementation
- During review and evaluation

For what purpose:

- Policy influencing
- Resource mobilization
- Technical capacity
- Thematic areas such as climate change, transboundary or ecosystems
- Other issues such as gender, capacity building or knowledge management

Which level to engage

- Global/regional/country/local
- Strategic/implementation

Note: more clarity in engaging with Boundary Actors and accredited /non-accredited partners

### 6.3 Engaging implementing partners and allies

There are two groups of implementing partners:

- Accredited partners inside GWP family
- Variety of partners outside GWP

How to identify who are the strategic partners and why? Mostly – those who are implementing similar agenda and programmes.

Very important are donors and development partners. But to deal with them not always easy. We have GWP fundraising guidelines, but it requires to be updated with guidelines about engagement tools, and better disseminated among GWP family. That is urgent task for GWP Secretariat in Stockholm.

The group was discussed forms and conditions of allies. The most efficient is format of MoU – that gives opportunity to establish partnership on the basis of transparency and confidence.

There is urgent need for stakeholders' mapping, where we can do grouping of our partners by vertical levels and by sectors/thematic.

It is very important to have not water partners – for instance, energy sector.

We need to collect best practices on engagement with different partners at the regional level and disseminate these experiences with all of us.

Finally, we need engagement strategy!

During discussion there were presented some lessons from the past:

- Important to involve any strategic partner at the earliest stage when you have just an idea and are at the start of work plan formulation and funds searching.
- Important that your partner also is involving into monitoring and evaluation outputs of joint implementation
- It is important to have partner for long-term period that gives us opportunity to follow up properly achieved outputs.
- Good experiences with those partners who are global, but have representation at the regional and country levels.
- Existing statistics from our report does not reflect real picture, we not able to assess properly all out boundary partners
- In the past there was not big success to engage strong strategic partners at country level, as well as they are more focusing to the governments or international agencies and donors
- There is lack of proper vision of GWP on water-energy nexus, no TEC papers on the issue.
- Some recommendations for work plans 2017-19
- To process stakeholders mapping
- Guidelines on engagement
- Basis should be identification of opportunities suitable for both parties and then to go to engagement.
- With those who are not from water linkages should be based via SDGs
- Due to limited funds we have to try optimize engagement process with the as possible bigger amount of strategic partners with the aim to involve them into put three directions of work plan.

## 6.4 Roadmap for developing the 2017-2019 Workprogramme

Overall reflection on the 3-year work programme as a planning document

- The level of detail that can be included in the document is hampered by the uncertainty surrounding the financial resources that will be available to implement it. The situation in 2-3 years from now is difficult to predict and hence a 3-year planning framework is a challenge to complete.
- The above can particularly be an issue for locally raised funds in the sense that these may enable GWP to work on activities and initiatives that would not necessarily be addressed through core funding. A 3-year work programme may therefore look very different depending on whether local partners follow through with plans to engage with GWP on specific issues or not (which may not be known when the work programme is developed).
- Due to such issues, it is important to produce a work programme that is general/flexible enough to accommodate a high degree of uncertainty in terms of what can be realistically addressed/achieved whilst still producing a document that serves a planning purpose and provides clear direction.
- The 3-year work programme should also be viewed as a fund raising document, i.e. a marketing product to take to donors with the aim of encouraging them to invest in programme implementation. As such the contents should be aspirational and ambitious in line with the level of funding that regions are targeting for the remainder of the strategy period.
- Finally, the content of the 3-year programme needs to reflect longer-term processes (for example the post-2015 development agenda), i.e. how the steps that GWP is taking in this 3-year period relate to our commitment to water security well into the next strategy period.

Practical approach to the development of the work programme 2017-19

Timing:

- New 3-year work programmes for each of the regions and the global agenda should be in place by late spring/early summer 2016. This is necessary to avoid overlap with the 2017 annual work planning process (which is typically initiated in August) ensuring that:
  - There is a medium-term planning context in place within which the 2017 annual workplans can be developed, and workloads remain manageable (bearing in mind that the annual reporting and work planning exercise already places a large burden on regions)
  - The next round of project documents for the continuation of most WACDEP and IDMP projects will also be under development in 2016. These should be strongly reflected in the 3-year work programme

and it is therefore essential that the two planning processes are conducted in a coordinated manner with the result that the project documents are encapsulated by the 3-year work programme.

Building on existing documents:

- Rather than starting from a blank sheet, regions should build on their current 3-year work programmes. The extent to which these are modified and adjusted will vary from region to region depending on the continued relevance and/or suitability of what is currently in place.
- Updating the work programme is also the opportunity to include new areas of focus not featured in the previous version (e.g. SDGs, gender/youth, emerging regional/national priorities, etc.) to both reflect new ambitions and strengthen the document as a fund raising tool.

Learning from the development and implementation of the current 3-year work programmes:

- A systematised review of the current 3-year work programme should be carried out as a learning exercise to inform the development of the subsequent planning document. This relates to:
  - The content of the new work programme; i.e. reflecting on areas that have and have not been successful when implementing the current document
  - Consideration of the most efficient way to receive and incorporate country-level input within the development process and to achieve widespread ownership of the document among all relevant stakeholders (i.e. ensure that those who are needed to implement the document are aware of and buy in to the identified priorities and ambitions).
  - The context of the global 6-year Strategy should also be to the forefront of 3-year work programme development. It will not be the case that a mid-term review of the global strategy will be complete by the time that the 3-year work programmes are developed but it is nevertheless important that a reflection in the context of the strategy content occurs within the work programming process.

## ANNEX 2 – Regional Days 2015 agenda

Programme Overview			
Sunday 22 November	Monday 23 November	Tuesday 24 November	Wednesday 25 November
<p><i>Plenary Session: Getting everyone on the same page, corporate news, announcements, and agenda.</i></p>	<p><b>Quick reflection on previous day</b></p> <p><b>ROUNDTABLES 3:</b> GWP Strategic positioning, incl. SDGs &amp; Mobilizing Resources</p>	<p><b>Quick reflection on previous day</b></p> <p><b>ROUNDTABLES 5:</b> Knowledge Management in GWP</p>	<p><b>Common Morning with FPG and SC</b></p> <p><b>(See separate Agenda)</b></p>
<p><b>ROUNDTABLES 1:</b> Progress review 2015. Achievements and lessons learned</p>	<p>(Continue)</p>	<p>(Continue)</p> <p><i>Plenary Session: Views from allies [Trudi Schifter, The Water Network; WMO, TBC] (1H)</i></p>	
<p><b>ROUNDTABLES 2:</b> Partners, CWP, RWPs – Challenges &amp; ways for strengthening</p>	<p><b>ROUNDTABLE 4:</b> GWP programme: thematic perspectives, contributing to achieving SDGs</p>	<p><b>ROUNDTABLE 6:</b> Allies, Strategic partners, Boundary actors and the 2017-19 WorkProgramme</p>	<p><b>Training:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topic (i): collaborative tools;</li> <li>• Topic (ii) finance;</li> </ul> <p><b>Session 1:</b> Regional Coordinators (i) Communications Officers (ii)</p> <p><b>Session 2:</b> Regional Coordinators (ii) Communications Officers (i)</p>
<p>(Continue)</p> <p><b>Wrap up RT 1&amp;2 (PLENARY)</b></p> <p><i>Plenary Session: Designing GWP 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary (30mn)</i></p>	<p>(continue)</p> <p><b>Wrap up RT 3&amp;4 (PLENARY)</b></p> <p><i>Plenary Session: Innovative finance [Skype: Jesus Anton, IFAD] (30mn) TBC</i></p>	<p>(continue)</p> <p><b>Wrap up RT 5&amp;6 (PLENARY)</b></p> <p><i>Plenary Session: Roadmap for developing the GWP 2017-2019 WorkProgramme (30mn)</i></p>	

RT	Themes & sub Topics
<b>1</b>	<b>Progress review 2015</b>
A	The results framework and how we monitor it
B	Overview of lessons learned in 2015
C	The results framework and how we monitor it
D	Overview of lessons learned in 2015
<b>2</b>	<b>Partners, CWPs, RWPs – Challenges &amp; ways for strengthening</b>
A	Governance issues and linkages (GWPO/RWPs/CWPs), incl. CA
B	Administration; incl. financial management, role of host institution etc.
C	Reaching out to / involving Partners
D	Risks & risks management
E	Strengthening the network
<b>3</b>	<b>GWP Strategic positioning, incl. SDGs &amp; Mobilizing Resources</b>
A	Strategic positioning
B	Structure of GWP programme
C	Supporting Countries for SDGs
D	Accessing Locally Raised Funds
E	Strengthening needed for RM
<b>4</b>	<b>GWP programme: thematic perspectives, contributing to achieving SDGs</b>
A	Climate agenda
B	Gender & Youth agendas
C	Working at TB scale
D	Working at Urban scales
E	Food, energy, ecosystem within a Nexus perspective
<b>5</b>	<b>Knowledge Management in GWP</b>
A	GWP programme quality management (TEC, RTEC, knowledge centers etc.)
B	South-South Knowledge exchanges
C	GWP approach to capacity building
D	GWP knowledge base, closing the loop
E	Strengthening the GWP knowledge management function
<b>6</b>	<b>Allies, Strategic partners, Boundary actors and the 2017-19 WorkProgramme</b>
A	Is our Partners base adequate?
B	Pathways for change at country and regional levels
C	Engaging implementing partners and allies
D	Roadmap for developing the 2017-2019 Workprogramme

# Towards 2020 – Delivering as One

Wednesday, November 25, 2015 – 8:45 AM to 12 Noon

**Purpose: To increase understanding about the contribution and activities of GWP entities – Regional Water Partnerships, GWPO, Steering Committee, and Financing Partners – in delivering the *Towards 2020* strategy in the context of Agenda 2030.**

Welcome and Opening Remarks
<b>What is the regional outlook?</b>
Introduction to the Regional Water Partnerships
<u>Topic:</u> <b>How will the region engage with the development agenda in delivering the <i>Towards 2020</i> strategy?</b>
Q & A from the floor
Introduction to Morning Break activity
Return to plenary session
<b>What is the outlook of GWP's Financing Partners?</b>
Introduction to the Financing Partners Group (FPG)
<u>Topic:</u> <b>How can your bi-lateral resources (financial, policy support, knowledge, staff) be best mobilized to deliver GWP's <i>Towards 2020</i> strategy?</b>
Q & A from the floor
Introduction to the Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee Interim Chair
<u>Topic:</u> <b>What strategic guidance would you give GWP based on what you have heard this morning?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Method:</u> 2-minute talk ("elevator pitch")
Q & A from the floor
<b>Time for Reflection</b>
Introduction to 'Reflect and Respond'
<u>Reflect and Respond:</u>  In my view, one of GWP's biggest challenges is....  And my contribution/commitment to meeting this challenge is....