



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*

---

UNDP Water and Ocean Governance  
Programme

---

**Annual Progress Report  
to Sida for 2014**

---

Delivering the Water and Ocean Governance  
Programme Contribution to Realizing the  
UNDP Strategic Plan

---

---

Abbreviations and Acronyms .....	3
Introduction.....	6
Selected Highlights of the Year .....	7
Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation.....	9
Cap-Net.....	9
GoAL WASH .....	10
Every Drop Matters .....	11
Accountability for Sustainability.....	13
Responding to Demands from UNDP Offices and Partners .....	13
Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management .....	14
Cap-Net.....	14
Source to Sea.....	15
EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group.....	16
Protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate.....	17
UNDP/GEF Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers Portfolio .....	17
Cap-Net.....	18
Shared Waters Partnership .....	19
Responding to Demands from UNDP Offices and Partners .....	20
Sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate .....	21
Cross-cutting Governance issues: Integrity, Human Rights and Gender .....	23
Cap-Net training programmes on cross cutting themes .....	23
Water Integrity .....	24
Human Rights .....	28
Gender Mainstreaming .....	29
Indigenous Peoples: Equity, Inclusion and Rights .....	30
Further Knowledge Management and Contribution to Global Processes .....	31
Budget realization .....	32
Annex 1 – Contribution to the WOGP Result Matrix (Key Indicators) .....	34

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AECID	Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo	ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
AfDB	African Development Bank	EDM	Every Drop Matters
AGWA	Alliance for Global Water Adaptation	ENG	English
AGW Net	African Groundwater Network	EO	Earth Observation
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water	ESA-TIGER	European Space Agency's Capacity development programme on use of Earth Observation tools for IWRM in Africa
Aquawise	An NGO on fresh water resources	EU	European Union
AWARENET	Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network	EUWI-AWG	EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group
ArgCapNet	Argentine Water Education and Capacity Building Network	FCAS	Spanish Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund
ASADAS	Community Water Boards, Costa Rica	FI	Finland
AU	Austria	FRA	French
AUC	African Union Commission	GCC	Gulf cooperation council
AWARENET	Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network	GEF	Global Environment Facility
AyA	National Water Authority, Costa Rica	GEF STAP	Global Environment Facility Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel
BGR	Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Germany	GHG	Greenhouse gas
CDWUU	Community of Drinking Water Users' Union, Kyrgyzstan	GIZ	German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation
Cap-Net (UNDP)	UNDP's international network for capacity development in sustainable water management	GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water
Cap-Net Brasil	IWRM Capacity Building Network for Lusophone Countries	GoAL WaSH	Governance, Advocacy and Leadership for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
Cap-Net Lanka	Sri Lanka Capacity Building Network for IWRM	GWA	Gender and Water Alliance
CAPS	Committee of Drinking Water and Sanitation in Nicaragua	GWP	Global Water Partnership
CAR@WAN	Capacity Building Network for Central Asia	HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approaches
CB-HYDRONET	Congo Basin Network for Research and Capacity Development in Water Resources	ICPDR	International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River
CDIET	Capacity development IWRM education and training project	IGRAC	International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre
Cewas	International center for water management services	IMO	International Maritime Organization
CH	Switzerland	ITC	Faculty of Geo Information Science and Earth Observation of the University of Twente, the Netherlands
CK Net	capacity development and Knowledge network for Indonesia	IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
DE	Germany	IVL	IVL Svenska Miljöinstitutet Ab
DIFD	Department For International Development	IWA	International Water Association
DK	Denmark	IWC	International resource centre for water education
DoS	U.S. Department Of State	IW:LEARN	GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
DWSS	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation, Kyrgyzstan	IWGIA	International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs
EAC-LVBC	East African Community-Lake Victoria Basin Commission		

IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRA	International Water Resources Association
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JAES	Joint Africa-Europe Strategy of the Africa-EU Partnership
JP	Japan
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean region
LA WETnet	Latin American Water and Education network
LCBC	Lake Chad Basin Commission
LME	Large Marine Ecosyst
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDG-F	Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund
MELP	Monitoring evaluation and learning plan of Cap-Net
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Region
META	The organization in Netherland hosting the Water Channel
MINAE	Costa Rican Ministry of Environment and Energy
MRC	Mekong River Commission
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
Nile IWRM Net	IWRM Capacity Building Network for the Nile Basin
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NL	Netherlands
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECD WGI	OECD Water Governance Initiative
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
PEMSEA	Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia
RAIN	International network for rainwater harvesting
RBO	River Basin Organization
REDICA	Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingeniería
RTAs	Regional Technical Advisers
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SAPs	Strategic Action Programmes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SCAN	SaciWATERs capacity development network
SDG-F	Sustainable Development Goals Achievement Fund
SE	Sweden
Seecon	Society Economy Ecology Consulting organizations
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SPA	Spanish
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
SSWM	Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management
SWP	Shared Waters Partnership
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
ToT	Training of Trainers
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Action Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-DHI	UNEP-DHIgroup Centre for Water and Environment
UNEP-GPA	UNEP Global Programme of Action
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO Institute for water education
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URA	Basque Water Agency
UAE	United Arab Emirates
US	United States
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WaterLex	Organization based in Geneva for water law and policy frameworks
WaterCap	Capacity Building Network for IWRM in Kenya
Waternet	Regional network for Southern African Developing Countries
WB	World Bank
WCC	Water and Climate Change
WGF	Water Governance Facility
WGF-WIP	Water Governance Facility-Water Integrity Programme
WIN	Water Integrity Network

WIP	Water Integrity Programme
WI-SSA	Water Integrity Programme in Sub-Saharan Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WOGP	UNDP Water And Ocean Governance Programme
WSP	Water Safety Planning
WSSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Regulatory Agency, Liberia
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWW	Stockholm World Water Week

## Introduction

This report represents the activities of the UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme, for the year 2014, in relation to Sida support. The highlights section briefly details results in relation the [Water and ocean governance programme contribution to realizing the UNDP strategic plan 2014-2014](#), and also other notable highlights of the programme's activities.

The report then goes on to give a brief overview of individual programmes and projects, and achievements of them, followed by achievements against the cross cutting themes. Annex 1 then details achievements against the agreed results matrix.

The four thematic priorities where the WOGP contributes to the UNDP Strategic Plan are: climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation; climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management; protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate; and sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate.

Through the above priority areas, governance issues that cut across them are: capacity development; human rights-based approaches (HRBA); water integrity; and gender. Further, UNDP works in four strategic activity areas that focus on progressing governance to make positive impacts on water and ocean resources and services. These include: programme development and delivery; capacity development; knowledge management; global policy work.

## Selected Highlights of the Year

Important achievements of the WOGP during 2014 have been:

- [1st African Water Integrity Learning Summit](#) – Mobilized 97 participants and high-level policy makers from all over the African continent attended to shared experience and lessons-learned, and to build political momentum in the quest for greater water integrity. The Summit triggered the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW) to consider Water Integrity in its future activities.
- [Political endorsement to Water Integrity in the Middle East and North Africa](#) - The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) member countries endorsed the water integrity capacity programme with in the region. This endorsement reflects both an increased awareness of the importance of water integrity as well as willingness by governments in the region to tackle the issue.
- [OECD Principles on Water Governance](#) – The Water Governance Facility has contributed to the creation of the Principles, particularly with regard integrity and transparency.
- [Accountability for Sustainability](#) - To enhance the sustainability of water and sanitation services, WGF has initiated collaboration with UNICEF, aiming to include service delivery governance aspects like accountability into UNICEF’s country level programming.
- [Every Drop Matters Baikal Box](#) - The Every Drop Matters “Baikal Box” project collected the Russian Republic of Buryatia Prize for Education in early 2014.
- [Action Platform on Source to Sea Management](#) – A platform was established through the engagement of a wide range of global organizations with an interest in enhancing the linkages between land, river, coastal and marine management.
- [A virtual campus module development](#) - A pilot course of the virtual campus was completed with participation of 17 professionals. Innovative and educational programmes reached out to 15 countries.
- [World Water Day 2015](#) - WOGP led the planning and designing of 2015 World Water Day and the associated annual campaign, including being the lead partner for developing the 2015 World Water Development Report – all under the theme of Water and Sustainable Development.
- [Post-2015 Development Agenda](#) - UNDP led the UN-Water work in support of the post-2015 development agenda and SDG development which led to a joint Technical Advice paper on a global goal for water which in was picked up in full by the Open Working Group in their final report.
- [GoAL WaSH Kyrgyzstan](#) - A training center for Community of Drinking Water Users’ Union (CDWUU) that was established in Kyrgyzstan, with sustainable financing from the government budget, covering the needs of three provinces. As a result of the training provided, the CDWUU in Kara-Bak community in the Batken Province was able to increase the collection of fees for drinking water from 37% in 2013 to 90% in 2014.
- [GoAL-WaSH El Salvador](#) - A regional Surveillance Committee was established in the Torola River Basin. This committee is focusing of finding ways to include transparency and accountability when planning, designing and implementing water management polices at regional level.
- [Cap-Net Training of Trainers \(ToT\)](#) - A training of trainers’ programme on sustainable sanitation and water management (SSWM) conducted in Asia and Latin America in 2014 contributed significantly towards changing water and sanitation approaches, which stems from understanding the system towards planning of sustainable solutions

- [WIP](#) - WGF contributes greatly to the strengthening of democratic systems of governance by building the capacity of citizens to exercise their democratic rights and to demand accountability from governments as well as of government institutions to be responsive to those demands. The main contribution by WIP is through trainings conducted at the regional level in Sub-Saharan Africa, Middle East and North Africa, and more recently in Latin America.
- [WI-SSA](#) - The regional capacity building programme has contributed to training and strengthened capacity in 33 countries, by training an average of 17 key stakeholders per country (580 participants /33 countries) during the 2012-2014 period.
- [WGF-WIP Costa Rica](#) - 120 representatives from 35 Community Water Boards (ASADAS) trained on transparency and accountability, and all 35 have developed their own Transparency and Accountability Plan.
- [GoAL-WaSH Madagascar](#) - Water point inventories have been finalised in the final two regions in collaboration with the government, contributing to the update of strategic/planning documents, which will be carried out in 2015.
- [Cap-Net](#) - Cap-Net contributed by capacitating at different levels stakeholders through trainings and training materials for improved knowledge on and implementation of watershed and river basin management plans. In 2014, 933 individuals in 76 countries have gained knowledge through 29 different training and educational activities and 29 geographic and thematic networks are working in partnership to capacitate water managers and stakeholders towards sustainable managements of water resources.



## Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation

### Cap-Net

#### Background – Cap-Net [www.cap-net.org](http://www.cap-net.org)

Cap-Net UNDP is a global network to strengthen capacity development at the local level. As a global programme of UNDP, its objective is to support capacity development in a growing process of water sector reforms towards the sustainable management of water in the broad context of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The strength of Cap-Net UNDP lies in its extensive outreach to capacity development institutions and its client base. Currently, the programme is composed of 23 regional and country level capacity development networks. It has a membership base of approximately 1000 organisations, covering 120 countries. The programme delivers training and education to water professionals in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Partnering with more than 40 international organisations and global thematic networks ensures that the best available knowledge and state of the art capacity development delivery is joined in comprehensive packages consisting of training programmes and accessible training manuals. Further information regarding the programme's results may be found in its [annual reporting](#).

#### *Cap-Net results 2014*

##### ***Cap-Net training programmes – Climate resilient access to water supply and sanitation***

Training programmes on water, sanitation and agriculture have reached out to and trained 259 individuals during 2014, including the activities below.

- SaciWATERS - 230 people were trained on water, sanitation and agriculture by SCAN (SaciWATERS – Cap-Net Capacity Development Network) as a support programme for the Clean India Campaign.
- Africa Water Safety plans - A training event on water safety planning (WSP) which targeted water utilities in Africa was conducted in Accra, Ghana with participation of 9 countries.
- Training of trainers (ToT) for earth observation tools for water quality - 57 professionals and trainers gained knowledge through ToT programmes specifically on 'earth observation tools for water quality monitoring', and 'sustainable sanitation and water management'. Those trained should replicate the trainings and disseminate knowledge in their own countries and regions.
- WaSH training in Odisha, India – A training series was conducted over 30-31 October by the Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) in India. This programme trained 230 officials in the Kendrapara district. This training series motivated communities and 'Panchayati Raj' institutions promoting sustainable sanitation facilities through awareness and health education.
- Phytotechnologies for wastewater treatment and industrial farming training, Argentina - Training held on 19-21 November for 10 individuals. This was arranged by the ArgCapNet network with the Universidad de Buenos Aires, Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria and Universidad Nacional de Río Cuarto.

## GoAL WASH

### Background - GoAL WaSH [www.watergovernance.org/goalwash](http://www.watergovernance.org/goalwash)

**Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** – is a UNDP programme aiming to accelerate improvement in the water and sanitation sectors. This is achieved by strengthening governance, at appropriate levels, in countries with low coverage of the services. The programme focuses in particular on fragile and post conflict states. GoAL-WaSH started in 2008 and has since initiated and supported projects in 14 different countries on five continents.

The GoAL WaSH country activities are primarily funded by Sida, through the WOGP, presently at a level of SEK 6.84 million SEK per year (2014-2017). OFID and URA have also contributed to GoAL WaSH activities. OFID supported the El Salvador program with 100,000 USD (2013-2014) and URA has contributed 271,886 EUR to the current Liberia project.

The programme supports work in three consecutive areas; 1) Identifying the gaps, needs, constraints and opportunities in national water and sanitation plans, strategies and capacities; 2) supporting development and reform of action plans, policies, laws, coordinating mechanisms and regulatory functions and; 3) supporting the implementation with accountability and transparency.

Phase 2 of the programme was initiated in 2014, and the synthesise finding from phase 1 (2008-2013) can be found at <http://www.watergovernance.org/documents/WGF/Brochures/Goal-Wash-brochure-web-2014.pdf>

### ***GoAL-WaSH results 2014***

Noting that most of the countries had limited activities, since the first part of the year was dedicated to developing projects for the new phase, and also because the release of funding was in many cases too late to implement any of the approved plans. Still, main achievements of the GoAL WaSH country programme during 2014 are:

- **Bosnia & Herzegovina** - An assessment and action plan for implementation of a regulatory framework for water and sanitation tariff setting has been finalised.
- **El Salvador** – Work has focused on the implementation of training and an institutional strengthening plan for water management entities in the Torola River Basin. The capacity building plan includes training for water boards, environmental units and municipalities in general. A regional Surveillance Committee has been established, focusing on finding ways to include transparency and accountability when planning, designing and implementing water management policies at a regional level.
- **Kyrgyzstan** - A national coordination mechanism of drinking water, wastewater and sanitation issues have officially been established. Also, five small projects demonstrating modern drinking water supply and sanitation management tools have been implemented, improving the access of drinking water and sanitation for more than 5,000 people in four communities. A capacity building campaign have been implemented at national and community levels. The campaign focused on the principles of good governance, transparency, accountability and citizen participation in organizing water supply services. As a results 766 individuals (local leaders, WSS system operators and state medical and sanitation staff) have been trained.

- **Laos** - Stakeholder consultations have been carried out in five towns as a preparatory activity for rolling out the next phase of the project. The new phase will focus on improving decision-making and performance management in the water sector.
- **Liberia** - The project is supporting the establishment of a national Water Supply and Sanitation regulatory agency, the WSSC. Water Regulation Guidelines have been drafted and submitted to the responsible Ministry for review and validation. Mentorship has been provided to temporary WSSC staff. Many activities had to be postponed due to the Ebola outbreak.
- **Madagascar** - Water point inventories have been finalised in two regions, contributing to the update of strategic/planning documents, which will be carried out in 2015.
- **Tajikistan** - The project is supporting policy development and reform at the national level in the area of drinking water supply and sanitation management. A draft report has been developed on the organizational models for management and operation of drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in rural Tajikistan. An assessment has been carried out and agreed with partners, for selection of a target district for pilot interventions.

## Every Drop Matters

### **Background - Every Drop Matters (EDM) [www.everydropmatters.org](http://www.everydropmatters.org)**

The programme, which is mainly funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation, is targeted at finding community based solutions to: improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation; demonstrate community-based approaches to climate change adaptation; and raise awareness of water resource issues. Through the demonstration of community based approaches, and focusing on the communication of results, the programme intends to encourage the replication of results at regional, national and international levels. During its five years of operation, it has received USD 8,000,000, disbursed over four funding cycles, with each being worth USD 2,000,000.

In 2014, the programme was operational in 18 countries, with 43 active projects. The countries include: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bulgaria, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Nepal, Pakistan, Palestine, Romania, Russia, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. The active projects in 2014 ranged from the development of educational resources for teachers, to the demonstration of greywater treatment systems, and the provision of water access and sanitation facilities in cyclone shelters. The programme has demonstrated the use on several technologies, such as rainwater harvesting systems, in several climatic zones, and various scales (household through to community).

### ***EDM results 2014***

- **Armenia:** A village water management committee has been established in Ditak, Ararat. The committee is now developing a water safety plan, which will ensure the sustained operation and maintenance of the piped water network which is currently being installed.
- **Bangladesh:** The construction of water access points and sanitation facilities, in 12 schools of Chittagong City, has given 9700 students improved access to drinking water and sanitation. The facilities also benefit the 24,000 community members that use the schools as shelters during cyclones. Five of these schools are now being used as demonstration centres, communicating the

value of the project's interventions. The school management committees have been capacitated to manage the new facilities, and have all established maintenance funds.

- **Jordan:** The installation of a piped water network, water saving technologies, and greywater treatment systems in the Azraq basin has allowed for the demonstration of climate resilient household water and sanitation systems. The project has also focused on environment educational projects for children, with the intention to help them understand the link between human activities and the consequences for eco-systems, so that they become responsible water users.
- **Lebanon:** A national guideline for rainwater harvesting has been created as a result of the systems demonstrated by the EDM programme. This will improve the resilience of communities to acute water shortages.
- The demonstration of household water saving technologies is currently being conducted in Lebanon. In conjunction with the local water authorities, the project has installed devices in approximately 1,700 households, and will be using the results of the project to encourage the adoption of such devices nationally.
- **Nepal:** A guideline document for climate resilient water and sanitation systems in schools has been developed and has been well received by local and national governmental authorities, NGOs, and local community stakeholders. The guideline document was created, partially, on the experience of the EDM projects in Nepal.
- Currently active, and soon to be initiated, projects within Kavrepalanchok District are being used to demonstrate the use of technologically simple water lifting devices. Combined with the provision of sanitation facilities and hygiene training, these projects intend to demonstrate simple solutions to WASH issues in rural areas to national, regional, and community authorities.
- **Pakistan:** The creation of a water bottling plant, in Model district, Karachi, has demonstrated the viability of these systems as a social enterprise. The plant reduced the financial burden on households that rely on unregulated water vendors for drinking water needs.
- Tube wells, with solar powered pumps, have been installed in 25 villages of Thatta region. In each village where systems have been installed, community management committees have been created. These activities have greatly reduced the burden on women collecting water, and also empowered them by ensuring they are equally represented within the management committees.
- **Palestine:** The development of springs, through the provision of footpaths, handrails, seating, and shading, has reduced the burden on women collecting water in a village close to Ramallah. The spring sites have become locations for women to socialize while collecting drinking water.
- **Sri Lanka:** The Kelani River project in Sri Lanka has focused on identifying sources of contaminants entering the Kelani River, and finding ways to effectively engage with industries and communities within the basin. Active participation of the Ministry of Environment and the Central Environment Authority, as well as industry and several NGOs, has resulted in co-financed funds matching those from EDM initial seed funds. The project is being used as an example of how communities, industry, and government can be engaged together, to collectively solve water resource problems within basins. The concept of the project is now being transferred to other basins.
- **Uzbekistan:** The Every Drop Matters project in Uzbekistan has focused on building the capacity of community water user groups within Navoi and Samarkand regions. These activities are an extension of the earlier EDM projects in the region. As a result of these interventions, there has been a marked increase in personal and professional capabilities of the community water user groups.

## Accountability for Sustainability

### **Background - Accountability for Sustainability**

[www.watergovernance.org/Accountability-for-Sustainability](http://www.watergovernance.org/Accountability-for-Sustainability)

To enhance the sustainability of water and sanitation services, the Water Governance Facility has initiated collaboration with UNICEF, aiming to include service delivery governance aspects, such as accountability, into UNICEF's country level programming. Initial focus was on West and Central Africa, though the Ebola outbreak during the year has made the project focus more widely on Sub-Saharan Africa.

This collaborative initiative between the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI and UNICEF Headquarters in coordination with Regional Offices will advance the way that UNICEF approaches and deals with upstream governance issues as a way to improve the sustainability of its interventions. The partnership focuses on how strengthening accountability can help in removing bottlenecks to sustainability.

This first year of this collaboration lays the grounds for reinforcing the programming of accountability-related actions within UNICEF, with two main components:

- development of practical guidance materials for the use of country offices, and
- provision of technical support to countries upon demand.

This one-year initiative started in July, 2014, and is anticipated to be prolonged for another two years. The total budget for year 1 amounts to USD 300,000, two-thirds of which is financed by UNICEF, and a third provided in-kind by WGF.

### ***Accountability for Sustainability results 2014***

- Concept paper on governance, unpacking the triangular relationship of accountabilities between actors for improved sustainability in services has been produced.
- Draft Reference Guide to 'accountability tools' developed
- Support mission to Nigeria, and two more missions identified for 2015
- Water Governance Facility 'help-desk' initiated with three demands received.

## Responding to Demands from UNDP Offices and Partners

### ***Reponding to Demand results 2014***

- UNDP Costa Rica - WGF supported the training and technical assistance of 120 representatives from 35 Community Water Boards (ASADAS) on transparency and accountability. All 35 ASADAS developed their own Transparency and Accountability Plan. Findings of this work were presented at the regional Water Integrity training held in Guatemala.
- UNDP Madagascar - The WGF reviewed the draft UNDAF for Madagascar.
- Liberia - Technical support for development of a GEF proposal.
- WGF supported the data analysis needed to produce a summary of UNDP WASH related work in the last two years. This resulted in the publication of an "External Support Agency Sheet" for the GLAAS 2014 report, presented at the High Level Meeting of the Sanitation and Water for All alliance in Washington DC, and published in the UN WATER 2014 Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS). Hence, UNDP appears as an External Supporting Agent in the report for the first time.

# Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management

## Cap-Net

### *Cap-Net results 2014*

#### ***Training programmes by Cap-Net – Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management***

- In total, 241 water stakeholders were trained through 9 training programmes.
- Three training programmes on IWRM as an adaptation to climate change were conducted 14-17 April in Brazil, 1-4 May in Kenya, and 12-16 May in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- A training course on drought and desertification was conducted over 21-23 May in El Salvador with participants from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Mexico. It promoted the exchange of different points of views on climate change, desertification and water resources.
- A memorandum was signed, at a regional workshop during 17-24 March in Costa Rica, between Cap-Net and the Costa Rica Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE). The memorandum commits the signatories to exchange ideas, knowledge, resources, and to develop and implement a national water capacity development policy with special emphasis on IWRM for Costa Rica. The executing network of this agreement is REDICA, the partner network for Central America.
- Training workshops on information management for IWRM, and on urban water resources management were delivered in Kenya.
- Training on water law conducted in Colombia on 3-7 March with the aim of improving technical and institutional capacities of key organizations in the field of preparing and enforcing laws on water.
- A regional training on economics in water resources management was conducted in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 17-19 March. The discussions revealed that the use of economic instruments is on the rise among water managing institutions, but far from their full potential in the Central Asia region. Until now most governments have relied primarily on direct regulation in water resources management.
- A training workshop in Integrated Urban Water Resources was conducted on 31 March - 4 April, in Juja, Kenya helped the understanding and discussion of new knowledge on urban water resources management. Several case studies prepared and presented in this training include: Mendefera Case Study on rain water harvesting through roof catchment technique; case study of rehabilitation programme of Sosion river; case study on sustainable water supply in Mali; case study on water supply in Ol-kalou town-Olwascoand water resource issues in the Athi basin. This was a new initiative that the Watercap network implemented in Kenya.
- A training workshop on knowledge and information management in IWRM was delivered in Kenya on 19-21 May. Knowledge gained through this training helped in adopting new technologies such as earth observation tools and mobile applications to integrate multiple water resources data sets. These will be useful in supporting IWRM implementation in Kenya.

## Source to Sea

### Background - Source to Sea

[www.siwi.org/programmes/action-platform-for-source-to-sea-management/](http://www.siwi.org/programmes/action-platform-for-source-to-sea-management/)

Recognizing the persisting gaps between land, water, coastal and marine management, a platform to bring actors together to enhance action, innovation and learning in this complex area was initiated in 2013 by SIWI together with UNDP and a number of other key organizations in this field. In 2014, the Action Platform on Source to Sea Management has been formally established (launched at WWW 2014), a Steering Committee has been formed and a Chair has been elected to guide activities. The Secretariat of the Action Platform on Source to Sea Management is housed by SIWI, as part of the WGF.<sup>1</sup> The Platform has a growing membership base, and has since its establishment become engaged in global processes (notably the thematic process of World Water Forum) and contributed to the inclusion of the development of a “source-to-sea” focused GEF STAP paper in the GEF STAP work program for 2015.

Table 1 - Status of Membership of the Action Platform on Source to Sea Management, Dec 2014

Letters of endorsement received:	Committed (letters of endorsement in process)	Initial interest shown:
UNDP*	Delta Alliance International*	ICPDR
UNEP-GPA*	UNEP-DHI*	Ramsar Convention
SIWI*	GEF Secretariat**	IW:LEARN
GWP*	AGWA	PEMSEA
SEI*		WWF
IWRA*		MSC
Xiamen University*		IVL
Wetlands International		Swedish Government & Sida
IUCN		
Water Culture Institute		
Benguela Current Commission		

\* Steering Committee Members as of Dec 2014

\*\*GEF Sec, observer to Steering Committee

<sup>1</sup>Both SIWI and the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI contribute funding and staff resources to the Source to Sea Secretariat.



## EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group

### Background - EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group

[www.siwi.org/programmes/euwi-awg/](http://www.siwi.org/programmes/euwi-awg/)

The WOGP manages the support team to the EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group (EUWI-AWG). This activity is supported by the European Commission with approx. 300,000 EUR/year. The EUWI Africa Working Group is working to implement the Africa-EU Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation, which was launched in 2002 with the signing of the Johannesburg Declaration. The purpose of the partnership is to provide a platform for African and European countries to work together to make an effective, joint contribution to the achievement of water-related goals in sub-Saharan Africa. Members include EU Member States, the European Commission, the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) and civil society. The Africa Working Group is co-chaired by the Chair of the AMCOW Technical Advisory Committee and a representative from Europe.

### ***EU Water Initiative-Africa Working Group results 2014***

- Strengthening policy dialogue - Since the Rio+20, a large share of the activities during 2013 and 2014 has been related to the process towards a global post-2015 development agenda and new sustainable development goals (SDGs). The main activity of the support team to the AWG was to keep the EUWI AWG members up to date on this complex set of parallel activities undertaken by multiple actors through briefing notes, newsletters and meetings, and contribute technically and financially to the different parallel activities in order to have the development of the water sector as high as possible on the agenda.
- Together with the governments of Netherlands and Switzerland, with UNDP and GWP, the EUWI AWG cooperated in several national consultations on water in the post-2015 development agenda. At first, 22 countries were consulted. The EUWI AWG covered the costs for the consultations conducted in the 8 African countries.
- A second session of national consultations was organized between February and April 2014 to cover 29 countries, giving the opportunity to stakeholders to voice their comments on the proposals for a water goal and the five targets proposed in the UN-Water Technical Advice paper. The EUWI AWG contributed to the financing of the consultation in the 10 African countries.
- In early April, Brussels hosted the 4<sup>th</sup> Africa EU Summit that discussed the review of the Joint Africa EU Strategy. This involved important preparatory work for the AWG members. It was of high priority to the EUWI AWG to monitor this review process and to keep its members informed on how the members could be actively involved to ensure that the African water agenda would not become neglected in this important process, as this might also have implications for future financial support. The AWG support team facilitated contacts between the EUWI AWG co-chairs, representatives from EU member states, AMCOW Secretariat and the staff at the African Union Commission (AUC) involved in the JAES review process. The Summit produced 2 important documents: [the summit declaration and a roadmap](#).
- EUWI-AWG also promoted greater awareness around water governance through training: EUWI-AWG, ICA, AfDB and Cap-Net co-organized training workshops on national planning and sustainable financing strategies for African countries. The collaboration of the above mentioned partners together with GWP (the SITWA and WACDEP programmes) allowed the



organization of 1 Anglophone and 1 Francophone training on Sustainable financing of Water Resources Management for 59 stakeholders from African River Basin Organizations and Regional Economic Communities.

## Protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate

### UNDP/GEF Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers Portfolio

UNDP has been involved as a GEF Agency in a total of 24 **transboundary river** (12), **lake** (8) and **aquifer** (4) projects and has cumulatively programmed **\$216 million in GEF International Waters funding** towards river basin, lake and aquifer management programmes. In each of these shared water systems, UNDP has successfully applied GEF's Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis/Strategic Action Programme (TDA/SAP) methodology for issue prioritisation, causal chain analysis and multi-country agreement on governance reforms and investments. This approach has led to the ministerial level adoption of regional action programmes in a number of major shared water systems including the Danube, Okavango, Niger and Orange/Sengu Rivers, Lakes Tanganyika, Chad and Peipsi, and the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer. Many of these SAPs are now under implementation with UNDP/GEF supporting policy, regulatory and institutional reform at regional and national levels. To date, 1.5 billion people have been benefitting from Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) measures underway in over 20 transboundary water systems.

#### *UNDP/GEF results 2014*

**Orange-Senqu River Basin** - In October 2014 the four member states of the Orange-Senqu River Commission (ORASECOM), with the support of UNDP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), adopted the '[Strategic Action Programme](#)' (SAP) for the Orange-Senqu River Basin. The SAP provides background information on the basin and SAP development process, identifies priority water-related environmental concerns, outlines the action programme to address the concerns, and outlines implementation of the SAP. As key concerns, the SAP highlights the challenges of: increasing water demand; declining water resource quality; changing hydrological regimes; and increasing land degradation.

The Orange-Senqu River Basin is the largest river basin in southern Africa with a total catchment area of 100 million hectares. The Basin is home to a total population of 14,270,000 people, whose livelihoods is remarkably diverse, and the Basin is highly developed. The Vaal tributary of the Orange River, for example, supplies more than 80% of South Africa's electricity requirements—approximately 50% of all the electricity generated in Africa—and houses the area in which 50% of South Africa's GDP is generated. While the river system is one of the most developed and regulated in Africa, the Basin hosts globally significant terrestrial biodiversity, including four Ramsar sites.

The SAP develops objectives to address the challenges, namely: enhance basin-wide understanding of available resources and improve water-use efficiency; improve water resources quality; mitigate

adverse effects of the changed hydrological regime, through implementation of a basin-wide environmental flows regime and development of an integrated management plan for the Orange-Senqu River mouth Ramsar site; and reduce the adverse impacts of catchment degradation and improve land use sustainability. The Strategic Action Programme and the National Action Plans are being used to mobilize resources from the countries, as well as from external partners, to implement priority activities in the Basin for its sustainable development. At the local level, UNDP supported on-the-ground interventions to address transboundary priorities through community-led activities, including rangeland rehabilitation, dune stabilization, and water demand management.

**Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer** - As reflected in the emerging Sustainable Development Goals, the availability of freshwater is fundamental to a sustainable and equitable future, serving as the basis for many sectors of the economy—and for life. The Western Balkans is home to one of the world’s largest karst aquifer systems, the Dinaric Karst Transboundary Aquifer - which spans across the borders of several countries, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro. The groundwater contained in this subterranean system supports hydropower production, agriculture, industry, and tourism; is the main source of drinking water in most of the countries of the area; and is essential for the sustainability of rich freshwater ecosystems and coastal habitats. To ensure the viability of this important system, in 2014 UNDP completed efforts assisting the four countries to reach a common understanding on the major transboundary problems of the region, based on an extensive assessment of the karst aquifer system ([Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis](#) (TDA)). With that common understanding in place, work is now underway to develop a Strategic Action Programme, which is expected to be implemented in all relevant countries – thereby supporting the protection and sustainable use of this huge and vital aquifer system.

## Cap-Net

### *Cap-Net results 2014*

#### ***Training programmes by Cap-Net – Climate resilient integrated water resources and coastal management***

- 165 individuals trained on the protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwater through 5 training sessions. Countries reached through trainings on trans-boundary surface and groundwater are Costa Rica, Panama, Peru and Sri Lanka.
- In developing the capacity of river basin organizations (RBO), water managers from 3 RBOs were specifically trained on river basin and watershed management.
- Two training workshops on ‘Integrated management of land and water resources for improving watershed of upcountry Sri Lanka’ conducted in Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka. These workshops reached 65 stakeholders in the upper catchment of the Mahaweli river. The participants were from main institutions related to forest and catchment conservation from 10 districts namely Galle, Ratnapura, Hambantota, Kegalle, Matara, Moneragala, Matale, Nuwara-Eliya, Kandy and Badulla. The participants agreed to use the knowledge to promote public awareness, to motivate other organization, to help rehabilitate mountainous areas which are subjected to landslides and soil erosion, and to increase the efficiency of their day to day duties.

- A training programme on 'Management strategies, monitoring and management of aquifers' was held on 21-25 April in Liberia, Costa Rica. This training reached 28 individuals. As a result of the training course, participants agreed to further implement the concepts and tools presented in the course. Specifically, they will use this for the Nimboyores aquifer as a pilot case of the National Network for Groundwater Monitoring. It is intended that Nimboyores case will serve to capitalize experiences that are transferable to other aquifers and watersheds.
- Two trainings conducted on 'mapping of actors and stakeholders in watershed management and river basins' trained 72 representatives from different river basins in Panama and Peru. The trainings were organized by LA WETnet and its partners.

## Shared Waters Partnership

### Background - UNDP Shared Waters Partnership

[www.watergovernance.org/sharedwaters](http://www.watergovernance.org/sharedwaters)

The UNDP Shared Waters Partnership (SWP) promotes cooperative approaches to managing shared waters, which can advance and facilitate multi-country dialogue, governance reform, stakeholder participation, transparency, regional economic integration and coordinated investment. The SWP works to prevent conflict over shared waters by building trust and promoting a cooperative approach. One of the key objectives of the partnership is to establish a multi-stakeholder platform to increase political will and strengthen riparian country commitment to regional processes that advance cooperation in regions where water is, or may become, a source of conflict. The Partnership aims to foster cooperation in 'riskier' environments where other organizations are less likely and not willing to operate, and also to enhance opportunities to learn, codify and exchange lessons whilst using water as a framework for multi-country cooperation.

In order to achieve its objectives, SWP works to improve efforts to align diplomatic and development work and to build capacity to create robust, responsive institutions in cooperative shared water management. The SWP support intends to be flexible and suitable for responding swiftly when rapid responses are needed in political processes. SWP, through coordinated efforts among UNDP, SIWI, Sida, and the U.S. Department of State (DoS) has provided a long-term platform for sustained strategic support in a number of basins globally.

SWP has a total budget of 2,317,780 USD in financing from US Department of State for the period September 2011- February 2015 including UNDP in-kind financing of 300,000 USD. In addition SWP has received financial support from Sida through UNDP-WGF since 2012.

### *Shared Waters Partnership results 2014*

- The Shared Waters Partnership continued its support of cooperative processes involving transboundary water sources globally in 2014. Work has focused in three result areas: initiating, facilitating and supporting multi-stakeholder dialogues on transboundary water governance and its related issues; enhancing multi-stakeholder platforms on transboundary water cooperation; and providing flexible and rapid-response policy support to the existing and/or new mechanisms and institutions.

- In the Mekong Basin the SWP designed a number of interventions aimed at:
  - o Supporting transboundary cooperation to promote balanced approaches to food security by facilitating dialogue with non-state and state actors on inclusion of science-based decision making process in the Mekong water governance.
  - o Supporting the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Development Partner Group to better align in support of MRC's organizational reform and policy harmonization.
  - o Provided inputs at the Mekong Summit 2014 to promote transboundary cooperation and benefit sharing.
  - o Strengthening the linkages between regional integration and water cooperation by initiating a study on the ASEAN Integration and Water Cooperation.
- Dialogue with the Swedish Embassy in Bangkok and ASEAN CSR network on possible collaboration in strengthening the knowledge about transboundary waters in the private sector (food production mainly) has been initiated.
- In the Indus basin:
  - o Planning for support to the Indus basin commenced in early 2014. SWP has been liaising with LEAD, a Pakistani based NGO to address the need for civil society engagement and cooperation across the Indus basin.
  - o A scoping workshop with LEAD and key regional partners was planned to take place in September but, due to several reasons, it was delayed and will now take place first quarter 2015.
- In the Nile Basin, the SWP has continued its support along several tracks:
  - o Donor coordination activities, e.g. providing inputs to Swedish and Norwegian donors and MFA
  - o Strategic support/hydro-political analysis
  - o Follow-up with riparian's on the need for a similar training as the Ethiopian training provided by SWP (October 2013) on the joint management of infrastructure investments, e.g. updating the tripartite study tour to improve knowledge on benefit sharing
  - o Follow-up with Development Partners on a Nile political study

## Responding to Demands from UNDP Offices and Partners

### *Reponding to Demand results 2014*

- SWP Kuras Basin - SWP provided catalytic funding to the UNDP implemented project in the Kuras Basin. This funding was instrumental in allowing project staff to finalize a regional IWRM plan and ensure continuity between project phases. By finalizing the IWRM plans, the endorsed Strategic Action Plan (SAP) was reinforced, which established clear linkages between the countries' national priorities for water management and transboundary priorities captured within the SAP without losing key momentum.
- SWP Lake Chad Basin - SWP secured funding in support of UNDP led efforts in the Lake Chad Basin. The Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) has requested support in the drafting of amendments to the Commission's Charter. The LCBC is an important regional transboundary

institution and the UNDP support from SWP will significantly contribute to the strengthening of the institution's capacity to facilitate and maintain an efficient communication strategy between member states.

## Sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate

### Background WOGP UNDP/GEF

[web.undp.org/gef/do\\_iwaters.shtml](http://web.undp.org/gef/do_iwaters.shtml)

To promote integrated, ecosystem-based, climate resilient management of the world's major marine transboundary waters systems through improved ocean governance, the Water and Ocean Governance team works with partner countries, UN, regional and other organizations, NGOs and UNDP Country Offices to design and implement projects addressing two UNDP-GEF Signature Programmes: SP1 - Oceans: sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate; and SP3 - Ridge to reef: climate resilient integrated water resource and coastal management. Current work is underway supporting sustainable marine resources management in 10 of the world's most important Large Marine Ecosystems and promoting integrated land, water, biodiversity and coastal area management in all 33 of the world's Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean, Pacific and around the African continent. UNDP is also working with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the shipping industry on a series of initiatives aimed at 'greening' the global shipping industry including reducing risk from invasive aquatic species carried in ship ballast water, and efforts to reduce the climate footprint of shipping through improved energy efficiency. UNDP supports inter-agency coordination and coherence in oceans programming through its long-term membership on UN-Oceans, the UN system's coordination mechanism on oceans and coastal areas; UNDP chaired UN-Oceans from 2011 to 2013.

### *WOGP UNDP/GEF results 2014*

- Working with the Governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, UNDP/GEF is supporting efforts to improve the condition of fisheries in the **Sulu-Celebes Sea Large Marine Ecosystem** (SCS-LME) through integrated, collaborative and sustainable tri-national management. In the Philippines, by undertaking a scientific study on the local sardine fish stocks in a demonstration site, and leveraging the findings, the project successfully advocated for the seasonal closure of that fishery to allow for the recovery of sardine stocks, which was adopted by the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR) with overwhelming support from commercial fishing companies and other critical stakeholders. During the first two years of the enforcement of this policy, the fishing companies reported a massive 30% increase in the volume of their catch. The continued effective management of this economically and nutritionally important species will benefit the Philippines, particularly the local communities—with spillover effects in the two other countries—by improving food security through the increased supply of affordable protein; providing sustainable livelihoods among marginalized sectors; and conserving the coastal and marine ecosystems. Due to the success of the seasonal closure policy, other fishing fleets and local government units are encouraging the BFAR to adopt similar policies for other fishing grounds.

- With support from the UNDP/GEF ATSEA programme, the **Timor-Arafura Seas** Strategic Action Programme was ministerially endorsed by Indonesia, East Timor and Australia in 2014. The SAP commits the three countries to a series of priority actions to recover and sustain fisheries, restore degraded habitats, reduce land and marine-based pollution, protect key marine species, and promoted ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change. Implementation of the SAP will help deliver an estimated 15-20% reduction in Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing and application of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management across the ATS; enhance protection and management of 20% of the marine and coastal habitats; deliver a 20% decrease in direct and indirect harvesting of threatened and migratory species; and enhance climate resilience in 60% or more of at-risk coastal villages.
- With support from UNDP/GEF, the Governments of Peru and Chile are working together to improve the governance and sustainable use of the living marine resources and services of the **Humboldt Current Large Marine (HCLME)**, which are currently valued at upwards of US\$ 12 billion per year. Artisanal fisherfolk in San Juan de Marcona, Peru are applying ecosystem-based management principles to manage marine macroalgae beds to improve the health of the fisheries; these fisherfolk are protecting a 23 kilometer stretch of coastline where they collect beached macroalgae, the sale of which represents an important contribution to the sustainability of their livelihoods. Their coastal management efforts have been instrumental in protecting the algal beds where commercially important benthic species live. In 2014, with support from UNDP/GEF, the Chilean Government endorsed a proposal for a 1.2 million hectare multiple-use coastal marine protected area (MUMPA) around the Juan Fernandez Islands, which will be conserved through a nuanced management approach that combines restrictions (no-take zones) with sustainable use.
- In June 2014, UNDP and Discovery Channel Asia completed production of [Saving our Tuna](#), a new half-hour documentary that was broadcast across Asia in June for World Oceans Day 2014. Perhaps nowhere else on earth are fisheries more important to the food security and livelihoods of a region than in the Pacific Islands, which supplies just under half the world's tuna. For over 15 years, UNDP has been supporting efforts by the 14 Pacific Island countries to sustainably manage these resources vital to the social and economic development of the island communities. The film takes an inside look at tuna technology – how it is used to catch, and perhaps even help save the tuna industry and the livelihoods of tens of thousands of Pacific islanders. The movie reveals cutting edge air and sea monitoring operations to enforce fishing limit compliance. The film has also been screened at film festivals around the world – Hong Kong, Houston, Lisbon – and has received several awards. It was also screened at the 2014 SIDS Summit in Samoa.

## Cross-cutting Governance issues: Integrity, Human Rights and Gender

### Cap-Net training programmes on cross cutting themes

94 individuals have been trained through 4 training programmes on various cross cutting themes namely; water integrity, water footprint awareness raising, why gender matters, and gender and justice for water based livelihood.

Aiming to strengthen networks with skilled trainers, Cap-Net ToT programmes on cross cutting themes trained 72 professionals which enable further delivering of knowledge. Human right based approaches to IWRM, water integrity in Latin America and the monitoring and evaluation were the topics covered through these global and regional ToTs.

A regional training programme in water integrity held between 24-27 February by CK Net in Indonesia trained 14 individuals under the CDIET project. The course provided a basic understanding in the area of integrity, transparency, accountability and anti-corruption in water, its drivers and impacts on water as well as on poverty reduction and sustainable development. Furthermore, it presented an overview of tools and methodologies to promote improved integrity and accountability in the water sector and their applicability in various contexts, and examples of good practices.

A training course on water footprint awareness raising for GCC and Arab countries was held on 19 October in Muscat, Oman organized by AWARENET and partners. This trained 26 individuals represented Sudan, Oman, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, UAE, and Zimbabwe.

A course on 'why gender matters' in IWRM which held at the Gender, Water and Development Conference in 3-7 November in East London attended by 33 participants. The updated tutorial on why gender matters was launched and discussed during the training.

A training programme on inclusive gender & justice approaches in water based livelihoods was held between 23-27 April in Gujarat, India. In India, natural resources management programmes impact on women and marginalized communities who are often primarily the managers of water. This training aimed to empower these groups through providing knowledge to participate in all levels of water management and governance activities. The training programme was organized by Utthan trust NGO with the participation of 21 practitioners.



# Water Integrity

## Water Integrity Regional Projects

### *Sub-Saharan Africa*

#### **Background - Regional Capacity Building Programme promoting and developing Water Integrity for Sub-Saharan Africa**

[www.watergovernance.org/integrity/SSA](http://www.watergovernance.org/integrity/SSA)

The first phase of the Water Integrity capacity building programme was concluded in 2014. Since the Programme began in June 2011, we have empowered a growing community of skilled water integrity ambassadors and actors with methodologies and tools to identify and reduce integrity risks. During the 3 years of implementation, in 3 African regions (ECOWAS, EAC-LVBC and SADC) a total of 579 participants attended 20 training sessions and workshops. 19 people came from the regions to our 'Training for Trainers'.

The implementing partners WaterNet, Cap-Net UNDP, WIN, UNDP-WGF and SIWI have organized the training of trainers, training sessions targeted at specific professional groups, meetings, and coalition building workshops. We have trained people holding a range of responsibilities, up to the level of minister, and from the areas of regulation, control, planning, policy development and decision-making. We also trained stakeholders less directly involved in water management but with key roles in strengthening or demanding accountability e.g. media, water users associations and advocacy organizations.

Many expressions from sub-Saharan African political entities (ECOWAS, EAC-Lake Victoria Basin Commission and SADC) of capacity-building needs for strengthening Water Integrity, made the UNDP-Water Governance Facility respond together with its partners SIWI, Cap-Net, WaterNet and WIN with *Regional Capacity Building Programme promoting and developing Water Integrity*.

### **Water SSA results 2014**

- The regional water integrity programme in Sub-Saharan Africa contributed to improved capacities through training activities in 33 countries by training an average of 30 key stakeholders per country in the Eastern African region, and an average of ten key stakeholders per country in the Western and Southern African Regions. The total number of participants was 579 persons.
- The programme also developed an [online alumni website](#) to facilitate on-going discussions and learning between participants. This was the main post-training support planned, another is the 1st African Water Integrity Learning Summit of April 2014. The Summit provided an opportunity to share knowledge and provide strategic direction for the future among 97 water professionals from 22 African countries. It was also a high profile collaborative effort to build political momentum. The vast majority of participants (80%), felt that the Summit was relevant to their work and that the Programme had been successful.
- A set of [Case Studies](#) of integrity initiatives in Sub-Saharan Africa was published in a booklet (reprinted also for the 2014 World Water Week).



## ***Middle East and North Africa***

### **Background - Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in MENA** **[www.watergovernance.org/integrity/MENA](http://www.watergovernance.org/integrity/MENA)**

A regional Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for the Middle East and North Africa region is being implemented in collaboration with regional and local partners. The programme is funded by Sida through a grant of SEK 20 million for four years (2014 to 2017) and builds on extensive experience gained from similar capacity building programmes in other regions. The overall objective of the programme is to develop capacities of the different stakeholder groups in the MENA region to improve transparency and accountability practices in water resources management.

2014 was the first operational year of the Sida-funded four-year Capacity Building Programme on Water Integrity for Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The programme is implemented in cooperation with Integrity Action, Global Water Partnership - Mediterranean, International Union for Conservation of Nature – Regional Office of Western Asia, and with the support of the Arab Integrated Water Resources Management Network, AWARENET and national partners in each country.

The programme is initially being implemented in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia. In these countries five water stakeholder groups are specifically targeted:

- Regional level: high level decision-makers
- National level: water officials in regulation, controlling and planning, including private sector
- Operational level: mid-level water managers
- Local level: farmers' organizations, water user associations, media, women groups and other civil society actors

<http://www.watergovernance.org/integrity/MENA>

### ***Middle East and North Africa results 2014***

- Five national water integrity assessments were carried out to map the risks and identify the capacity building needs of the main stakeholders in water resources management in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia. Based on the findings, customized training material for the different programme target groups was developed. In December a five day ToT was organised in which 25 people were trained as authorized Water Integrity Trainers/Coaches for the programme.
- The programme has the political endorsement from the line Ministries dealing with water resources management in all five countries and was approved by the 43 member countries of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) for political labelling. This reflects both an increased awareness of the importance of water integrity as well as willingness by governments to tackle the issue in the region.

## ***Water Integrity Latin America***

### **Background - Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in Latin America** **[www.watergovernance.org/integrity/LA](http://www.watergovernance.org/integrity/LA)**

Since 2013, the UNDP Water Governance Facility in partnership with Cap-Net, LA WET net and local partners is implementing a regional Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme in Latin America. The objective of the programme is to strengthen integrity and transparency in the Latin American water sector through targeting capacity building activities.

- Building on the efforts to start up a Regional Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the WGF continued in 2014 in partnership with LA-WET net and UNDP Regional Centre in Panama with the development of a Regional Training module, *Water integrity in Latin America and the Caribbean*.
- A five day ToT on Water Integrity for LAC took place in April, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The training targeted 25 people who will assist in delivering future training courses in the region.
- Responding to interest from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development (AECID) to promote water integrity in LAC WGF organized a 2,5 day awareness raising training on water integrity targeting 29 water stakeholders from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panamá, y República Dominicana, November Guatemala. The training was co-funded by AECID and FCAS (Spanish Water and Sanitation Cooperation Fund).
- As a direct spin-off to the ToT on Water Integrity for Latin America, University of Valencia organised a two day Workshop on Integrity and Transparency in Water Management in Latin America, attracting around 20 students from three Master's program of the University, most of them doing work in sectors and areas related to water/environment as related to Latin America. Some of the students were from Ecuador, Bolivia, and Colombia.

## Water Integrity Global Processes

### OECD Water Governance Initiative

The Water Governance Facility co-leads the working group on Integrity and Transparency of the OECD Water Governance Initiative (OECD WGI), and is a member of its steering committee. The OECD-WGI was initiated at the 6th World Water Forum held in Marseille in 2012. It is a multi-stakeholder network of public, private and not-for-profit actors that gather twice a year in a Policy Forum to advance the global water governance agenda and foster continued cooperation on integrity and transparency in the time period between the World Water Fora. The main output of the Initiative is intended to be an OECD Recommendation on Water Governance, to be adopted by OECD countries in June 2015.

### *OECD Water Governance Initiative results 2014*

- Contribution on the topic of integrity and transparency to the OECD Inventory of water governance tools ([link](#)).
- Review of the draft OECD Principles of Water Governance from an integrity and transparency point of view.
- Involvement and outreach to a wider group of stakeholders, notably actors in non-OECD countries. Notably at the 3rd working group meeting held in Stockholm during the World Water Week, we took stock of the presence of people committed to the water integrity agenda from countries outside the OECD in order to validate the draft water integrity principles in their context and raise their awareness on this ongoing, global process.
- Development of tools for analysis and implementation of water integrity principles: a template code of conduct intended to assist actors who wish to define a common understanding of integrity and a mapping exercise of water integrity trainings and assessments.
- Water integrity workshop organized in Paris on 20 March 2014, as part of the [OECD Integrity Week](#),

### *Water Integrity Advocacy*

WGF has been involved in the [1<sup>st</sup> African Water Integrity Summit](#). The summit provided an opportunity to share knowledge and provide strategic direction for the future. It was also a high profile collaborative effort to build political momentum.

As a direct result of the Summit, with the AMCOW General Assembly, noting the Summit Statement, AMCOW called for the inclusion of water and sanitation integrity in AMCOW events, the 7th World Water Forum and the consultations on the post-2015 agenda.

Concluding the Summit, the executive secretary of AMCOW, Bai-Mass Taal, said *“I think we should explore all opportunities. In 2014 and 2015 there are a plethora of international forums such as the Africa Water Week, the World Water Week and the 7th World Water Forum, where we can continue the dialogue on water integrity and push it forward to a higher political level.”*

### ***Water Integrity Global Outlook***

The Water Integrity Global Outlook 2015 is a joint publication of Cap-Net, GWP, GIZ, Transparency International, UNESCO-IHE, IWMI, UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI, and the Water Integrity Network (WIN) who is leading the exercise. The Outlook report (previously referred to as the “Flagship report”) aims to be an authoritative survey of issues and best practices in water integrity supporting evidence-based advocacy, policy-making and collective action.

During 2014, WGF has taken the lead on a chapter on capacity development, jointly with Cap-Net, and acts as reviewer and overall adviser to the production of the report. The report is to be presented at the World Water Week in August, 2015.

## **Human Rights**

### ***The Human Rights-Based Approach to IWRM***

In November 2013 WGF partnered with Cap-Net, WaterLex and Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingeniería (REDICA) to develop a training manual with capacity-building materials on a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). The topic has not previously been elaborated on, but has innovative impacts on sustainable water management and governance and has also been demanded by several clients recently.

The manual drafting team met in June 2014, at Cap-Net in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for a writing workshop. The first ToT was organized in October by REDICA in San José, Costa Rica, to test a draft text, power point slides and facilitator’s guide on a group of participants selected from Cap-Net's network partners. Feedback was received at many levels and duly incorporated into a second draft, and the trainers prepared for utilizing the material within their respective circles. At the close of 2014 the final draft of the Manual was submitted for editing. It can later be adapted to regional needs and translated to relevant languages.

### ***Indicators for Monitoring the Human Right to Water and Sanitation***

Together with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, WGF was involved in a two-day workshop on monitoring the human right to water and sanitation organized by WaterLex in Geneva, Switzerland. The workshop partly served as a high-level platform for discussions around a proposed set of UN Office for the High Commissioner on Human Rights indicators for the realization of the right. Plans are underway for workshop proceedings to be compiled in an anthology, which is envisaged to serve countries and organizations to monitor and implement the HRWS.

The Facility will collaborate and provide some support to the field testing of indicators and the monitoring of the progressive realization of the human right to water and sanitation in 2015.

## Gender Mainstreaming

### ***Gender Practice in Water Governance Programmes***

[WGF Report No 4 – Gender Practice in Water Governance Programmes: From Design to Results](#) – was published early in the 2014. It focuses on how gender issues are tackled in water governance programmes, and highlights the importance of supporting women’s existing organizations and/or to help organize women in order to find a joint voice, and to engage in parallel work with men and men’s attitudes. The report builds on interviews and documentary reviews of all 11 programmes forming part of the MDG-F Knowledge Management initiative.



### ***Water, Integrity, and Gender***

Corruption is perceived differently by women and men, and the effects of the corruption also fall differently on women and men. The study on Water, Integrity and Gender has been initiated with a literature review and a survey among professionals working with water integrity related issues, undertaken with the help of a student intern at the Facility. Further, two undergraduate students are carrying out fieldwork to gather data for the study on women’s perceptions on water and corruption. Field work was carried out in Johannesburg, South Africa, in December, 2014, and another fieldwork in Colombia is scheduled for early 2015. In order to assure academic quality of the data, WGF is providing limited support for professional researchers to be involved in the facilitation of focus groups and the capturing of results. Other organizations that have taken an interest in this study are International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Forum Syd (Swedish development NGO), Women for Water partnership as well as the UNDP regional centre in Panama. The study will continue throughout 2015, with the gist of the results to be presented at the 2015 World Water Week.

### ***Advocacy and Dissemination***

The WGF participated in and supported the Gender, Water and Development conference in East London, South Africa, held in October, 2014. Beyond valuable networking, two presentations were delivered:

- Lessons learned from working with gender mainstreaming in water governance
- Gender issues in transboundary water management

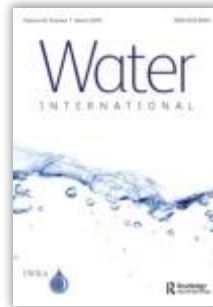
Further, WGF participated in the review and facilitated the co-publishing of a [toolkit on Gender-Based Violence in WASH](#), which had been produced by WaterAid and DIFD.



## Indigenous Peoples: Equity, Inclusion and Rights

Stemming from the research on “[Transcultural Transparency](#)” which was carried out in partnership with the Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F), several papers have been published, and spin-off studies have been pursued.

Publications from this research that have been published in 2014 are the following:



- [Working with Indigenous Peoples in Rural Water and Sanitation: Recommendations for an Intercultural Approach](#). This report was finalized in 2013, but the layout and editing delayed the formal publication. The report is available in English and Spanish
- [Water, sanitation and hygiene and indigenous peoples: a review of the literature](#). This article, published in Water International, contains the findings of the initial literature review that was undertaken for the Transcultural Transparency research project. Open access for this article was paid for by the Facility.
- [Water Co-operation between Cultures: Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services](#). This article summarizes the findings from the project, as presented at the World Water Week in 2013. It is published in "[At the Confluence - Selection from the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm](#)."

Moreover, the Transcultural Transparency study which focused primarily on socio-cultural barriers for indigenous peoples' access to WASH services, also led to further studies on the relation between indigenous peoples and water resources. Specifically, a mapping of water conflicts between indigenous peoples and industrial water users globally was carried out by a student intern supervised by the Facility. The mapping was presented at the 2014 World Water Week, and a draft article has been written for the At the Confluence selection from the Week.

The mapping of conflicts has also provided a framework for developing case studies on the more constructive relations between indigenous peoples and extractive industries. This is now the basis for collaborating with the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) who will be searching for cases through its network. IWGIA also co-convened an event at the World Water Week on “Competing Water Claims.”

## Further Knowledge Management and Contribution to Global Processes

### ***www.watergovernance.org and publications summary***

[www.watergovernance.org](http://www.watergovernance.org) is WGF's main instrument for outreach and reporting of its activities. During 2014, the site had 93,000 hits. The hits are fairly evenly spread throughout the year and the sub-pages, with the Integrity Summit generating significant interest, as well as the Integrity Training in MENA and the GoAL WaSH programme. The traffic from Google and links from other organization contains a fairly low share of hits.

Reports published through the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI during 2014 include:

- [Training module: Water integrity in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) (ENG), 2014
- [Módulo de Capacitación: Integridad del Agua en América Latina y el Caribe](#) (SPA), 2014
- [Transparencia y rendición de cuentas en las ASADAS](#) (SPA), 2014
- [Case Studies from the 1st African Water Integrity Summit](#) (ENG + FRA), 2014
- [Working with Indigenous Peoples in Rural Water and Sanitation: Recommendations for an Intercultural Approach](#) (ENG), 2014
- [Trabajando con pueblos indígenas en agua y saneamiento rural: Recomendaciones para un enfoque intercultural](#) (SPA), 2014
- [Water Co-operation between Cultures: Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples for Sustainable Water and Sanitation Services](#) (from "At the Confluence - Selection from the 2013 World Water Week in Stockholm"), 2014
- [Water, sanitation and hygiene and indigenous peoples: a review of the literature](#) (ENG), 2014
- [Gender Practice in Water Governance Programmes - From Design to Results](#) (WGF Report No.4), 2014

### ***World Water Development Reports and Assessment Programme***

During 2014, most endeavors went into framing and the writing selected parts of the 2015 World Water Development Report: Water for a Sustainable World.

The WOGP also contributed to the dissemination of findings of the 2014 World Water Development Report: Water and Energy for Sustainable Development. Sida provided a venue for a full presentation of the report at a "Development Talks" meeting. UNDP and WGF staff contributed to a panel and highlighted the poverty related aspects of services distribution.

The WOGP also contributes to the World Water Assessment Programme in other respects, primarily through supporting the development of gender sensitive indicators.

### ***World Water Week***

During World Water Week 2014, WOGP team members participated in the following workshops, seminars, side events and meetings:

- [Action, Innovation and Learning for Managing Land, Rivers, Coasts and Seas](#)
- [New Approaches to Wastewater, Water Quality and Water Resource Management Monitoring in the Post-2015 Era](#)
- [UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue: The Water, Energy and Food-Nexus and the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)
- [Access, Poverty and the Post-2015 Development Agenda](#)

- [Beyond Asset Management: Sector Analysis and Partnerships for Sustainable Service Delivery in WASH.](#)
- [World Water Day 2015: Water and Sustainable Development](#)
- Annual Council meeting of the World Bank's [Water and Sanitation Program](#) (WSP)
- [Working with indigenous peoples in rural water and sanitation: Recommendations for an intercultural approach](#)
- Launched of the new ["Training Module for Water Integrity in Latin America and the Caribbean"](#) document
- [MENA Nexus Seminar: Regional Cooperation for Sharing Solutions](#)
- [Competing water claims: Indigenous peoples, mining and hydraulic infrastructure development](#)
- Launch of the WGF's new publication ["Working with Indigenous Peoples in Rural Water and Sanitation: Recommendations for an Intercultural Approach](#)
- [Young Professionals Shaping the Post-2015 Agenda](#)
- [Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa](#)
- [Africa Working Group of the EU Water Initiative](#)
- [Multi-stakeholder Forum for the EU Water Initiative](#)
- [Building Capacities of Water Sectors in Transition: Lessons from Southern Africa](#)
- [Water-Energy Nexus Capacity Development: Assessing Needs and Exploring Innovative Approaches](#)
- [Earth Observations \(EO\) in Support of Sustainable Water Management](#)
- [Coordination meeting of the UN-Water International Zaragoza Conference](#)

## Budget realization

The contribution received from Sida to the WOGP for 2014 was 4,440,497 USD. A breakdown of how these resources were programmed is provided in Tables 1 to 3 below.

WOGP reporting Table 1: Breakdown per main WOGP delivery mechanism			
		<b>Expenditure 2014</b>	<b>Balance at end of year</b>
Contribution received	4,440,497.34		
GMS	328,925.73		
Programmable budget	4,111,571.61		
Cap-Net		1,628,704.94	183,804.39
Water Governance Facility		336,386.02	1,638,855.49
Goal Wash country programming		268,813.97	357,476.03
WOGP HQ (oceans, policy etc.)		207,710.56	(143,535.55)
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,441,615.49</b>	<b>2,036,600.36</b>



WOGP reporting Table 2: Breakdown per ATLAS categories	
	<b>Expenditure 2014</b>
Contribution recieved	4,440,497.34
GMS	328,925.73
Programmable budget	4,111,571.61
Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	60,778.43
Communic & Audio Visual Equip	32,264.44
Contractual Services-Companies	136,500.91
Equipment and Furniture	7,451.38
Facilities & Administration	161,979.12
Foreign Exchange Currency Loss	(486.77)
Information Technology Equipmt	5,239.61
International Consultants	72,675.81
Local Consultants	359,747.59
Miscellaneous Expenses	134,254.73
Premises Alternations	3,162.82
Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq	5,919.36
Rental & Maint of Other Equip	1,308.89
Rental & Maintenance-Premises	35,754.54
Staff Cost	449,964.98
Supplies	1,061.40
Training, Workshops and Confer	672,303.26
Travel	295,783.63
UN Volunteers	5,951.35
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>2,441,615.49</b>

WOGP reporting Table 3: Indicative breakdown of WOGP over Results Framework sub-themes	
	<b>Expenditure 2014</b>
Contribution received	4,440,497.34
GMS	328,925.73
Programmable budget	4,111,571.61
Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation	356,862.23
Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management	163,228.97
Protection of transboundary surface and ground waters in a changing climate	75,180.71
Sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate	62,313.17
Cross-cutting Governance issues: Integrity, Human Rights and Gender	144,939.94
Innovative Water Capacity Building	1,639,090.47
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>2,441,615.49</b>

## Annex 1 – Contribution to the WOGP Result Matrix (Key Indicators)

<b>Stage in governance progression</b>  <b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>
<b>1. Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation</b>	<p><i>Number of national or local water governance gap/barrier assessments leading to joint understanding and enhanced political will to take action on water supply and sanitation via governance reform and/or direct local action.</i></p> <p><b>Assessment finalised on the establishment of a regulatory framework on water and sanitation tariff settings in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including action plan for implementation of recommendations. (GoAL WASH)</b></p> <p><b>National Coordination Council of drinking water, wastewater and</b></p>	<p><i>Number of formal and informal institutional arrangements (effectively) addressing gender, water integrity and HRBA to water supply and sanitation.</i></p> <p><b>Four local development plans in Kyrgyzstan updated integrating gender and WASH. (GoAL WASH)</b></p> <p><b>One regional Surveillance Committee established in Torola River Basin, El Salvador. (GoAL WaSH)</b></p> <p><b>In Costa Rica, 35 Community Water Boards (ASADAS) developed Transparency and</b></p>	<p><i>Number of people with improved access to sustainable, climate-resilient safe water and sanitation services and improved hygiene.</i></p> <p><b>5000 people in four local communities in Kyrgyzstan have improved access to drinking water and sanitation, through the implementation of modern water supply and sanitation management tools in four local communities. (GoAL WASH)</b></p> <p><b>The development of WASH facilities in Panchakanya Secondary School has increased access to sanitation for 285 school students and teachers. These rainfed services are being used to demonstrate the value of climate resilient water and sanitation services in schools (EDM).</b></p>	<p><i>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened knowledge and capacity to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</i></p> <p><b>766 individuals in Kyrgyzstan trained in applying effectively the principles of good governance, transparency, accountability and citizen participation when organizing water supply services. The training also included topics such as tariff policy, billing system and anticorruption elements of Community of Drinking Water Users' Union. (GoAL WASH)</b></p> <p><b>In El Salvador 33 individuals, including municipality officers, mayors and civil society representatives from the Torola River Basin, received training on how to approach transparency and accountability when managing water at a local level. (GoAL WaSH)</b></p> <p><b>In Kyrgyzstan a special training centre for Community of Drinking Water Users' Union was established, covering</b></p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
	<p>sanitation officially established in Kyrgyzstan. (GoAL WaSH)</p> <p>Assessment developed on the situation of water management entities for three municipalities in Torola River Basin in El Salvador. (GoAL WaSH)</p>	<p>Accountability Plans (WGF-WIP).</p>	<p>In the region of Buryatia, Russia, 5015 people have gained improved access to drinking water through the rehabilitation of community drinking water sources (EDM).</p> <p>In Pakistan, the development of a community based bottled water supply system has improved access to drinking water for 3000 individuals (the system supplements water sources used of other household needs). The system is currently expanding its network, to reach out to additional households of Model and Saudabad in Karachi (EDM).</p> <p>In Uzbekistan, hand washing facilities and hygiene training have been provided in three pilot schools, of Samarkand and Navoi regios, covering 1500 students (EDM).</p> <p>In Bangladesh, the construction of drinking water and sanitation facilities in twelve schools has improved access to safe drinking</p>	<p>the needs of three provinces. (GoAL WaSH)</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan, 40 individuals from Batken Province, local self-governing bodies, and water user associations took part in training on the effective management of land and water resources, climate change, and adaptive measures. This was complemented by the creation of a 'Guide for development of Intergrated Local Development Plans' (EDM).</p> <p>29 water stakeholders from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panamá, y República Dominicana trained on Water Integrity, November (WI-LACco-funded by AECID and FCAS)</p> <p>In Costa Rica, 120 representatives from 35 Community Water Boards (ASADAS) were trained on Water Integrity during 6 training workshops (WGF-WIP).</p> <p><i>Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.</i></p>

<b>Stage in governance progression</b> <b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>
			<p>water and sanitation for 9,700 students in Chittagong City. As the schools act as shelters, the facilities also improve access to approximately 24,000 community members during cyclones (EDM).</p> <p>The construction of water lifting systems and the creation of sanitation facilities has resulted in 319 people gaining improved access to drinking water, and 703 gaining access to sanitation in Nepal (EDM).</p> <p>In Jordan, 55 community members have gained improved access to drinking water through the rehabilitation of a piped water network (EDM).</p> <p>In Pakistan, the installation of solar powered deep tube wells has improved access to safe drinking water for 6000 people in 25 villages of Thatta district (EDM).</p>	<p>The lessons learned from the school led WATSAN project in Nepal have been used as the basis for the development of the 'School led climate resilient WATSAN guidelines'. Through a national workshop, these guidelines has been strengthened the knowledge of 75 nation and local level authority staff (EDM).</p> <p>In Kara-Bak community in Batken Province, Kyrgyzstan the Community of Drinking Water Users' Union was able to increase the collection of fees for drinking water from 37% in 2013 to 90% in 2014. (GoAL WASH)</p> <p>In Kara-Kulja pilot community in Osh Province, Kyrgyzstan, a head of Community of Drinking Water Users' Union was for the first timeselected by the public voting of villagers (previously always appointed by the Government). (GoAL WASH)</p> <p>Under the Cap-Net capacity development delivery, 259 individuals trained on water and sanitation thematic area through</p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
				<p>training programmes conducted in India, Ghana and Argentina.</p> <p><b>In Africa, 19 individuals from Ghana, Kenya, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Uganda, Benin, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Republic of Congo trained on water safety planning in the training held on 3-5 June, Accra Ghana by the IWA water safety network in Africa</b></p> <p><b>In total 230 ground level officials trained in the training series on water and sanitation in Odisha, India conducted on 30-31 October by Institute for rural development and planning (IRDP)</b></p> <p><b>Training on 'phytotechnologies for wastewater treatment and industrial farming' held on 19-21 November trained 10 water stakeholders in Argentina</b></p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
<p>2. Climate-resilient <b>integrated water resources and coastal management</b></p>	<p><i>Number of national and/or local water and coastal governance assessments leading to joint understanding and political will to take action on water resources and/or coastal management.</i></p> <p><b>5 national water integrity assessments carried out to map the risks and identify the capacity building needs of the main stakeholders in water resources management in Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, and Tunisia. (WI MENA)</b></p>	<p><i>Number of agreements on improving water governance for better water resources and coastal management.</i></p> <p><b>Financing Mechanism for the water sector established in El Salvador, with a focus on environmental conservation. (GoAL WaSH)</b></p> <p><b>Strategy and action plan for the conservation and protection of water resources elaborated in three municipalities in the Torola River Basin, El Salvador. (GoAL WaSH)</b></p> <p><b>An Action Platform on Source to Sea Management established engaging a wide range of global organizations with an interest enhancing the linkages between land, river, coastal and marine management,</b></p>	<p><i>Number of countries implementing national, sub-national and local water governance reforms and plans to advance integrated water resources and coastal management.</i></p> <p><b>34 OECD countries are jointly with WGF and a large number of other countries and organization developing OECD Recommendations on Water Governance. (OECD WGI)</b></p> <p><i>In 2014, UNDP/GEF supported 14 Pacific Island nations in the implementation of national, sub-</i></p>	<p><i>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened capacity to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</i></p> <p><b>In Sri Lanka, 100 individual from local four authorities (Kaduwela, Seethawakapura, Biyagama and Kelaniya) within the Kelani Basin have been trained to identify key environmental issues within their districts (EDM).</b></p> <p><b>22 people participated in Training of Trainers, and will henceforth use the Manual on a HRBA to IWRM in their networks (WGF-&amp; Cap-Net).</b></p> <p><b>25 people from Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Tunisia and Morocco trained to become authorized Water Integrity Trainers and Coaches, December 2014 (WI-MENA)</b></p> <p><b>25 people trained as trainers for the Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, April 2014 (WI-LAC)</b></p> <p><b>159 participants attended 4 training sessions and workshops on Water Integrity in the context of IWRM (24 participants from the Eastern African region and 135 participants from the Western African region), and 97 participants attended the</b></p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
		<p><b>Contribution on integrity and transparency to the Draft OECD principles on Water Governance; to be finalized as an OECD Recommendation on Water Governance in June 2015. (OECD WGI)</b></p> <p><b>Support letters from the Governments of Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon and Tunisia for SIWI's Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for Middle East and North Africa (WI-MENA).</b></p> <p><b>SIWI's Water Integrity Capacity Building Programme for Middle East and North Africa approved by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) member countries for political labelling of.</b></p> <p><b>In 2014, UNDP/GEF supported the 6 SIDS surrounding the African continent (Mauritius,</b></p>	<p>national and local IWRM/ICM plans, complemented by national demonstrations in each country of effective IWRM and wastewater management. With project implementation completed in 2014, national Apex Water Committees are now functional in 12 countries, and IWRM policies have been endorsed in Nauru, Palau and Niue, Samoa, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Palau. Similar policies have been drafted in Tonga, Solomon Islands, Fiji and the Marshall Islands. A new phase of GEF-</p>	<p><b>1st African Water Integrity Learning Summit (WI-SSA)</b></p> <p><b>18 persons signed up as working group members for the OECD Water Governance Initiative Working Group on Integrity and Transparency.</b></p> <p><b>11+13+26+13 persons attended the 4 meetings of the working group on integrity and transparency of the OECD WGI.</b></p> <p><b>101 persons attended the Water Integrity Workshop on 20 March 2014, organized by OECD and chaired by Håkan Tropp, representing the WGF.</b></p> <p><b>59 staff from African Lake and River Basin Organisation as well as from Regional Economic Communities were trained on "Financing of sustainable water resources management and development: economics, financing opportunities and project preparation "(EUWI-AWG)</b></p>



Stage in governance progression	Outcome 1 Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.	Outcome 2 Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.	Outcome 3 Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.	Outcome 4 Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.
WOGP Sub-theme				

Seychelles, Cape Verde, Sao Tome & Principe, Maldives, Comoros) in the development of national IWRM policy, legislative and institutional reforms. Each country also received support to implementation of targeted demonstrations of IWRM and water use efficiency.

financed support to IWRM/ICM planning and implementation in the PICs will commence in late 2015 drawing upon the \$80 million GEF "Ridge to Reef" initiative, a partnership between GEF, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, SOPAC and the 14 PICs promoting ridge-to-reef approaches to integrated land, water, biodiversity and coastal area management.

*Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.*

**30 persons (all respondents of small survey) had shared the knowledge gained through the course (WI-SSA).**

**In survey for WIGO report:**

- 109 persons (77% of 142 respondents) had used knowledge from training to improve their own performance
- 107 persons (74% of 145 respondents) had shared the knowledge from the course with other people/institutions
- 81 persons (57% of 142 respondents) claimed that the course had contributed to their organizations becoming more transparent and accountable
- 75 persons (53% of 143 respondents) could identify concrete changes of improved integrity in their local area as a result of the course. (WI-SSA and other similar trainings)



Stage in governance progression	Outcome 1 Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.	Outcome 2 Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.	Outcome 3 Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.	Outcome 4 Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.
WOGP Sub-theme				

Under the Cap-Net capacity development delivery, 241 water managers and stakeholders (138 male, 103 female) trained through 9 trainings in Kenya, DR Congo, El Salvador, Colombia, Kazakhstan, and Costa Rica.

**Workshop series on IWRM as a tool for climate change adaptation in Sao Paulo, Brazil trained 16 individuals. The course was held on 14-17 April and organized by Cap-Net Brasil.**

**30 water stakeholders from Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia, Egypt, Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya trained in the training workshop on IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change in Nairobi, Kenya. The course was held on 30 April to 4 May and organized by Nile IWRM Net.**

**45 water managers and stakeholders trained in the regional training of trainers on IWRM approach to climate change impacts and adaptation measures. This was held on 12-16 May and organized by CB-HYDRONET**

<b>Stage in governance progression</b>	<b>Outcome 1 Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Outcome 2 Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Outcome 3 Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Outcome 4 Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>
<b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>				

20 water stakeholders from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama and Mexico trained through the training course on drought and desertification conducted on 21-23 May in El Salvador by REDICA

32 water stakeholders from Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, Dominican Republic, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Mexico, Costa Rica trained through the regional workshop for coastal zone management conducted on 17-24 March in Costa Rica. This was organized by REDICA.

Training workshops on information management for IWRM in Kenya trained 19 people in two sessions held from 19-21 May and 3-4 August. This was organized by Watercap.

29 water stakeholders from Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, Uruguay, Peru, Panama, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Peru, Argentina,

<b>Stage in governance progression</b>	<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Outcome 2</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b>
<b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>

**Guatemala trained in the capacity building programme on international water law in Latin America which was held on 3-7 March in Bogota, Colombia. This was organized by LA WETnet.**

**26 individuals from Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan trained in the regional training on economics in water resources management conducted in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 17-19 March. This was organized by CAR@WAN.**

**24 water stakeholders trained in the training workshop on integrated urban water resources conducted on 31 March -4 April, in Juja, Kenya. This was organized by Watercap.**

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
<p><b>3. Protection of transboundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate</b></p>	<p><i>Number of shared surface and groundwater bodies completing TDAs using latest GEF-International Waters methodology. =3</i>  <i>In 2014, UNDP/GEF Int'l Waters projects completed TDAs in three shared water systems: Orange/Sengu River basin, Dinaric Karst Aquifer, and Lake Baikal. Each TDA identified and characterized priority environmental concerns and their immediate and root causes and</i></p>	<p><i>Number of multi-country agreements on transboundary waters (SAPs) adopted to ensure sustainable and equitable water management in a changing climate. = 3</i></p> <p>In 2014, UNDP supported finalization and ministerial adoption of 3 regional river basin SAPs: Orange/Sengu River Basin, Kura River Basin, and the Dinaric Karst Aquifer system.</p>	<p><i>Number of major transboundary water bodies with agreed action programmes for sustainable management under implementation.= 1</i></p> <p>UNDP/GEF continues to support the four countries of Lake Tanganyika and the Lake Tanganyika Management Authority in the implementation of the ministerially adopted Lake Tanganyika SAP and the Lake Tanganyika Convention.</p>	<p><i>Number of individuals that have gained strengthened knowledge and capacity to implement transboundary processes.</i></p> <p><b>SWP outputs supported the decision making process of the MRD Donor Group consisted of 11 donors (AU, CH, DK, DE, EU, JP, FI, SE, NL, US and WB).</b></p> <p><b>SWP presented at the MRC Summit held in Ho Chi Minh City in April 2014 and MRC Basin Development Forum held in Siem Reap in November 2014 to promote benefit sharing and transboundary cooperation. Presentation reached 60+ staff representing international development partners, foreign policy makers and their implementing agencies.</b></p> <p><i>Number of people applying new knowledge to enhance their own performance, sharing benefits to their organization and sharing benefits to society.</i></p> <p><b>20+ individuals from Ethiopian Water Ministries attended SWP study tour of Lesotho Highlands to model potential benefit sharing scenarios for TB water bodies including the Nile and Omo rivers.</b></p> <p><b>Under the Cap-Net capacity development delivery, 165 individuals trained through 5 trainings in the theme of protection of surface and groundwater in a changing climate.</b></p> <p><b>65 stakeholders in upper catchment of Mahaweli river trained in the two training workshops on 'Integrated management of land and water resources for improving watershed of upcountry Sri</b></p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
	<p><i>served as the technical basis for subsequent negotiation of a regional Strategic Action Program between the respective groups of countries.</i></p>	<p>For example, in Southern Africa, UNDP/GEF is helping to create an enabling environment towards the sustainable management of the Orange/Sengu River basin, shared by Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Lesotho. UNDP supported the development of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that will ensure the long-term sustainability of the Orange/Sengu River basin's resources. Through the SAP</p>		<p><b>Lanka' held on 23-24 January and 27-28 October in Nuwara Eliya, Sri Lanka. This whole programme was organized by Cap-Net Lanka.</b></p> <p><b>28 individuals trained in the training course on 'management strategies, monitoring and management of aquifers' held on 21-25 April in Liberia, Costa Rica. The training was organized by LA WETnet.</b></p> <p><b>Two trainings conducted on 'mapping of actors and stakeholders in watershed management and river basins' trained 72 representatives from different river basins in Panama and Peru. The trainings were organized by the LA WETnet.</b></p>

Stage in governance progression	Outcome 1 Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.	Outcome 2 Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.	Outcome 3 Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.	Outcome 4 Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.
<b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<p>process, the countries agreed on five priority environmental concerns: increasing water demand, declining water quality, changes in the hydrological regime, and land degradation. The SAP defines technical and management interventions to address these priority concerns at the basin-wide level. In 2014, the SAP was endorsed by each country at the ministerial level, with high-level political support, and is</p>			

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p>
		<p>supplemented by four National Action Plans (NAP) which help to operationalize the SAP at national level.</p> <p><b>SWP support to the UNDP implemented Kura River Basin project in the development and adoption of a SAP involving 2 countries.</b></p>		

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
<p>4. Sustainable management of oceans in a changing climate</p>	<p><i>Number of LMEs completing TDAs. = 0 in 2014</i></p>	<p><i>Number of multi-country LMEs that adopt strategic action programmes (SAPs) of agreed governance reforms and priority investments. = 1</i></p> <p><i>In 2014 with support from UNDP/GEF, ministers from Timor-Leste, Indonesia and the Australian Ambassador to Indonesia endorsed a regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) that will promote the restoration, conservation and management of marine and coastal ecosystems for the Arafura and Timor Seas. The main issues addressed in the SAP include recovering and sustaining fisheries; restoring degraded habitats; reducing land-based and marine sources of pollution; protecting marine species and supporting adaptation to the impacts of climate change in relevant sectors. The SAP also commits the countries to establishing a regional coordination mechanism to sustain SAP</i></p>	<p><i>Number of multi-country LME SAPs under implementation. = 5</i></p> <p><i>In 2014, UNDP/GEF supported implementation of 4 ministerially endorsed SAPs in Africa, Latin America/Caribbean and Asia, including Benguela Current LME, Caribbean Sea LME, Yellow Sea LME, Pacific Warm Pool LME, as well as the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Seas of East Asia.</i></p>	<p><i>Number of developing countries with capacity to comply with provisions of global convention on ship ballast water IMO hull fouling guidelines.</i></p> <p><i>Projected reduction in shipping greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2018 via implementation of IMO ship energy efficiency and design standards.</i></p>



<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b></p> <p><b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b></p> <p><b>Agreement on priority water reforms and/or investment priorities.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b></p> <p><b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b></p> <p><b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b></p>
<p>5. Crosscutting themes related to sustainable water management</p>		<p><i>implementation and monitoring efforts.</i></p>		<p>Under the Cap-Net capacity development delivery, 94 individuals trained on water integrity, water footprints, and gender and IWRM.</p> <p><b>14 individuals from Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Indonesia trained through the regional training programme on water integrity held from 24-27 February. This was organized by CK Net in Indonesia .</b></p> <p><b>26 people from Sudan, Oman, Tunisia, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait, Saudia Arabia, Yemen, UAE, Zimbabwe, USA trained though the one day programme on water footprint awarness raising. Training course on 'why gender matters' in IWRM trained 33 individuals from Bangladesh, Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa,</b></p>

<p><b>Stage in governance progression</b></p> <p><b>WOGP Sub-theme</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Agreement on priority water governance reforms and/or investment priorities.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</p>	<p><b>Outcome 4</b> Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</p>
				<p>Tajikistan, Uganda, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe. This was organized by Waternet at the Gender and Development Conference, East London. Training on inclusive gender &amp; justice approaches in water based livelihoods trained 21 practitioners in India. This was held from 23-27 April by SCAN and partners.</p>
<p>6. Innovative water capacity development</p>				<p>28 teachers trained in the water and education workshop held on 30-31 October in Argentina</p> <p>17 professionals participated in the pilot training of the virtual campus on IWRM as a tool for adaptation to climate change.</p>
<p>7. Developing skilled trainers for effective capacity development delivery</p>				<p><b>In total, 129 people (69 male and 60 female) trained from 49 countries through 5 training of trainer (ToT) programmes</b></p>

<b>Stage in governance progression</b>  <b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>
				<p>40 professionals and water managers trained in the ToT on earth observation tools for water quality monitoring. This course held from 17-21 February in Kenya and organized by the TIGER and Watercap networks.</p> <p>29 professionals and water managers trained in the regional ToT course on promoting integrity and accountability in water resources management in Latin America. This was held from 7-11 April in Brazil and organized by the LA WETnet and Cap-Net Brasil.</p> <p>21 professionals trained in the ToT programme on monitoring, evaluation, and learning plans for network managers. This held from 23-25 April in Netherlands and organized by Cap-Net secretariat.</p>

<b>Stage in governance progression</b>  <b>WOGP Sub-theme</b>	<b>Outcome 1</b> <b>Common understanding among stakeholders at different levels on gaps and barriers.</b>	<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>Agreement on priority water reforms and/or investment priorities.</b>	<b>Outcome 3</b> <b>Implementation of agreed governance frameworks (policies, laws, institutions, strategies, etc.) and local action.</b>	<b>Outcome 4</b> <b>Institutional and human capacity and knowledge base strengthened to formulate and implement relevant policies, laws and strategies.</b>
				<p>22 water managers and professionals trained in the ToT on HRBA to IWRM which held from 6-10 October in Santa Ana, Costa Rica. This was organized by the Cap-net secretariat and REDICA network.</p> <p>17 professionals and water managers trained in the ToT on sustainable sanitation and water management, which held from 24-28 November in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This was organized by the Cap-Net secretariat with Cap-Net Brasil.</p>