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2019 Progress Update

(April-2020, submitted/finalized June-2020)

Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project Start Date: 1 January 2019

[Original *Global Water Governance Support Programme* project document signed 16 January 2019. Amended project document signed 13 September 2019, adding a new output and expanding overall focus. Project consequently renamed *Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme*.]

End Date: 31 December 2023

[Activities to transition into *Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change* during end 2020 and early 2021.]

Introduction

The Global Water and Ocean Governance Programme contributes to SDG 6 on sustainable water management and sanitation, SDG 14 on conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, and to poverty reduction (e.g. targets 1.4 on equal rights to resources/services, 1.5 on reducing vulnerability, and 2.3 on increased productivity and income to small-scale food producers).

Building on UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme's pursuits and theory of change, the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme assists partners in formulating, prioritizing, coordinating and implementing water/ocean governance reforms by providing policy advice and technical assistance, knowledge and capacity development.

The project has four mutually supportive project outputs/components:

- 1) Water/ocean governance thought leadership, thematic expertise, technical support and policy advocacy promoted and strengthened globally.
- 2) Freshwater and coastal resources management frameworks strengthened at local and national level.
- 3) Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management.
- 4) Innovative and scalable solutions to ocean challenges identified and supported.

The present project progress report captures results and expenditures for the year 2019.

Written in 2020, it includes some direction towards future aims, further concretized in separate 2020 Work Plan.

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Introduction

During 2019, the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme has consolidated a number of endeavours enabled by the long-standing support from Sweden to UNDP's [Water and Ocean Governance Programme](#) (WOGP). This report to the Project Board covers the first year of operation of the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme.¹

The consolidation of previous endeavours involved new delivery arrangements for water/ocean governance thought leadership and policy advocacy; support to national and local water and coastal management, and; knowledge and capacity development, by way of;

- A new agreement with the [Stockholm International Water Institute](#) (SIWI) for the [continued] implementation of the [UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility](#) (WGF), responsible for supporting knowledge management and back-stopping of country-level action.
- The launch of the new mechanism of 'GoAL-WaterS' (Governance, Accountability and Learning for Water Sustainability) for the Sustainable Use and Protection of Freshwater and Coastal Resources through Strengthened National and Local Governance.
- A new delivery mechanism for supporting the international network for capacity development in sustainable water management, [Cap-Net](#), which as of 1 April 2019 is administered by the secretariat of the [Global Water Partnership](#) (GWP), the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO).

¹ It will be complemented by a broader Donor Report in May 2020, reporting on the broader WOGP Support [Award 50169] from the Government of Sweden.

A major feat in 2019 was the launch of the [Ocean Innovation Challenge](#) (OIC).² The OIC constitutes a new mechanism to support innovative and creative approaches to ocean and coastal restoration.³

The present report first outlines the main activities and achievements relating to each of the four outputs. It thereafter accounts for expenditures and project management, followed by the results framework that quantifies and accounts for achievements in relation to set targets.

2019 Achievements and Project Activities under Implementation

Many activities of the Global Water and Ocean Governance Programme build on previous pursuits under other arrangements. Hence, considerable progress has been possible even under the project's initial year.

Project Output/Component 1: Water/Ocean Governance thought leadership, thematic expertise, technical support and policy advocacy promoted and strengthened globally

In support of the UN working together and delivering 'as one,' most knowledge management and thought leadership efforts are in relation to UN-Water endeavours [and increasingly/potentially also with UN-Oceans].

In line with UN Reform and the efforts towards 'delivering as one,' the international water policy development and thought leadership is channelled through the inter-agency mechanism of [UN-Water](#). UNDP is a regular contributor to UN-Water's annual flagship product, the [United Nations World Water Development Report](#) (WWDR). In the [2019 WWDR entitled *Leaving No One Behind*](#), UNDP led, with WGF support, the chapter on *Political, legal and institutional dimensions* and contributed to several other chapters. In the 2020 WWDR on *Water and Climate Change*, UNDP led, with WGF support, the chapter on *Water Governance for Resilience to Climate Change* and contributed to several other chapters.

The 2020 WWDR, launched [on-line] on World Water Day, puts forward that water availability will become even more unreliable and aggravate the plight in water-stressed regions. At the same time, water management can play a role in climate change mitigation, e.g. as water efficiency measures have a direct effect on energy use, which can lead to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The UNDP-led 'governance' chapter emphasises the importance of integration, and how participation in decision-making can help achieve that. It also suggests 'poverty alleviation' adaptation, since poverty alleviation reduces vulnerability to climate change effects as well as everyday risks like ill-health and unstable incomes. [As climate change amplifies water-related extremes, it critically points to the importance of good water governance](#). Indeed, good governance provides robustness and resilience in times of crisis.

Further on UN coordination of action, at the country level, UNDP and UNICEF are co-leading a UN-Water Task Force which has developed a joint UN-Water 'offer' to assist UN Country Teams in coherently supporting countries towards the achievement of SDG6 and the 2030 Agenda. (A pilot phase during the first half of 2020 will evaluate the demand from countries and the level of effort required to adequately respond.)

UNDP has also engaged with UNEP (with Cap-Net and WGF support) to support the next round of target 6.5.1 monitoring of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This involved work on the survey instrument and the way it captures gender dimensions and the

² Initially conceived and previously referred to as the Ocean Innovation *Facility* (OIF).

³ The OIC/OIF has been provided with targeted 'proof-of-concept' support from Sida, on additional reports are also provided separately.

inclusion of vulnerable groups. For the future, the joint endeavours are channelled through the [SDG6 IWRM Support Programme](#) led by GWP.

Further UN collaboration involves working with UNICEF on an overarching UNDP-UNICEF discussion and incipient collaboration on climate change. This topic is being picked up in the long-standing tripartite UNDP-UNICEF-SIWI partnership on [Accountability for Sustainability](#), where the present UNDP-supported activity is a study on the linkages between water resources management and the provisioning of water services. This study addresses e.g. the uncertainty surrounding country-scale impacts of climate change, looking at water resources management and water supply institutional inter-sectoral cooperation as a crucial “no regret” adaptation strategy beyond climate proofing of infrastructure.



WGF assists UNDP with knowledge management and in providing technical assistance, upon request, to Country Offices and partners. The major such support in 2019 has gone to the UNDP Country Office in the Comoros, accompanying the GoAL-WaterS activity to assist the Comoro Government to

update its Water Code (see below). Other technical support through UNDP Country Offices includes participating in preparations for the G20 Saudi presidency wishing to highlight water management issues. UNDP Country Office in Serbia requested support to analyse irrigation management and the regulatory and institutional framework in Serbia towards mainstreaming climate resilience as input into a proposal Green Climate Fund (GCF). The WGF also provided technical support to the NDC review process during late 2019 and early 2020, highlighting the importance of considering the water cycle into climate change adaptation and mitigation plans.

The most important annual meeting for the endeavours of this project is the [World Water Week](#) (WWW), where partners meet and discuss informally and in sessions. The present project's Technical Advisory Group held its annual face-to-face meeting at the WWW. Thematically, the 2019 WWW focused on inclusiveness under the rubric of [Water for society; including all](#). UNDP participated in and contributed to several social events⁴ and seminars. This included the co-sponsoring of the events organized by the S2S Action Platform ([Preventing plastics in our waters: more than banning straws](#), [Source-to-sea management: getting it on the ground](#) and [High-Level Panel on Bringing Together Oceans and Freshwater](#)). Substantive contributions were also made to an event organized by the Swedish Water House (SWH) on [Reducing emissions from Antibiotics Production: Supply and demand side collaboration](#). UNDP, WGF and Cap-Net also contributed significantly to the events on [Experiences from Indigenous people's networks in water management](#), and [Accelerating SDG IWRM Implementation](#).

Under the rubric [Ten years of water governance work](#), the contributions by the (now closed) [GoAL WaSH](#) were illustrated with examples from [Laos](#), [Cambodia](#) and Vietnam. At the same time, the continuation of the successful approach applied to the new thematic area of freshwater and coastal management through GoAL-WaterS was launched, presenting the already initiated example from [Jordan](#).

Further knowledge management and policy advice include WGF's production of a journal paper exploring access to groundwater from a human rights lens, published in 2020 by the

⁴ Social events included two cocktail/mingles at the UNDP exhibition booth; 1) on the Source-to-Sea focus day the S2S Action Platform launched publications entitled "[Implementing the source-to-sea approach: A guide for Practitioners](#)" and "[Source-to-Sea Framework for Marine Litter Prevention: Prevent Plastic Leakage from River Basins](#)" and a policy brief on "[Source-to-Sea Framework for Marine Litter Prevention](#)", and 2) the annual Water Governance Cocktail announcement of the new project arrangements, including the [strategic alliance with GWP on the implementation of Cap-Net](#).

Water Journal in a special issue on human rights.⁵ The UNDP Senior Water Advisor emphasised the connectedness of Agenda 2030 and the cross-cutting role of water in an [interview in Smart Water Magazine](#). Also, in a blog she highlighted that [climate change reveals underlying threats and shortcomings of urban water management](#).

Internally, the project provides water governance-related advice to UNDP senior management, regional bureaus and hubs, country offices and partners on a continuous basis. During 2019, over 40 such requests of varying nature were responded to (see further quantification/specification in Annex 1).

Project Output/Component 2: Freshwater and coastal resources management frameworks strengthened at local and national level

Project Output 2 helps national/local partners to implement improved frameworks for water and coastal resources management. It is delivered through UNDP Country Offices with technical assistance and strategic management support from WGF. During 2019, the national/local level support has been thematically reoriented towards freshwater resources, marine and coastal management. The new signature programme, entitled **GoAL-WaterS**, was launched at the World Water Week in August. GoAL-WaterS applies the 'source-to-sea' perspective in the application of the governance support approach developed by its predecessor programme of GoAL WaSH.⁶ The thematic scope and ambitions of the GoAL-WaterS programme is outlined in a programme [flyer](#).



Seven GoAL-WaterS activities have been approved under the new Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme. These include interventions related to drought management in Jordan, wastewater and tariff guidelines in Bosnia & Hercegovina, climate-proofing of water systems in Paraguay, the development of buffer zones to protect key water infrastructure in Tajikistan, vulnerability assessments in Laos, water ecosystems and water quality management in Kazakhstan and the review of the National Water Code in the Comoros. The first five GoAL-WaterS activities were initiated under GoAL WaSH but have since been thematically re-oriented.

Selected updates from ongoing activities in countries:

The Comoros: Review of Water Code

On the Comoros the Government is taking the next step towards including principles of integrated water resource management and the foundations for climate change adaptation into its updated National Water Code. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry, through the UNDP Country Office, requested a review of the draft Water Code awaiting parliamentary approval. The substantive commentary provided by the WGF pointed towards a number of areas where the Code needed strengthening. Backed by this review, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry initiated a round of consultation and substantive revision of the Code. With GoAL-WaterS support, three lawyers (two national and one international) were engaged and a 4-month consultation was launched, including workshops with stakeholders from the three islands.

The updated and redrafted Water Code was technically validated in September 2019, and once voted by the parliament, it will lay the foundations for more equitable use and protection of water resources, greater participation in water development, and decentralization of water

⁵ Issues related to *groundwater* are given increasing focus, as the focus of the UN-Water World Water Day in 2022.

⁶ In previous phases, support was thematically oriented towards water supply and sanitation under the UNDP [GoAL WaSH](#) whose achievements have been summarised in a brochure on [Supporting Water Governance at Country Level](#). Groundwater is also increasingly demanded in the capacity development activities by Cap-Net.

management decisions on the three Comorian islands. WGF assisted with the methodology for the consultations and redrafting, and with the integration of governance attributes like accountability, human rights, gender equity, representation and protection of minorities into the water code.

The 1994 water code currently in force focuses principally on water supply, sanitation and hygiene. The updated revision incorporates tools for climate change adaptation, resource protection and sustainable management, constituting a huge leap [towards integrated water resources management \(IWRM\) on the Comoros](#).

The further IWRM on the Comoros is now being supported through a \$42 million grant from the GCF - [Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands](#) – implemented by UNDP (drawing also on SIWI support and expertise in the implementation). The project is to adapt water management and service delivery to address the increasingly extreme climate risks; droughts, flooding and water quality impacts from pollution, landslides and erosion.

Comoros has a small national land area of only 2,612 km² consisting of steep volcanic terrain, with no part of the land mass being further than 7 km from the coast. Watersheds and aquifers are small and have little natural water storage capacity, so consequently are highly vulnerable to climate change magnified rainfall variability. The rural population relies on rainwater harvesting and the combination of drought, flood and salinization is making water increasingly scarce.

Considering the geography of Comoros and its multitude of small watersheds over 3 islands, an adapted IWRM governance scope per island, instead of per watershed has been proposed, agreed and included in the reviewed water code. This is a lesson/insight to be shared with other Small Island Developing States.

Jordan: Drought Management

In Jordan GoAL-WaterS is supporting drought management. Drought represents a serious challenge that undermines Jordan's growth and development and is directly related to the water shortages found in the country. In Jordan, seasonal drought occurs during early winter and spring seasons.

The overall objective of the drought management intervention is to build resilience of groundwater basins susceptible to drought impacts through promoting cost-effective approaches rooted in nature-based solutions and local autonomous measures. Exchange of scientific-traditional-based knowledge through multi-stakeholder dialogues will also be facilitated.

A national task force to oversee and guide the drought vulnerability assessment at four targeted groundwater basins were formed. Three national experts to carry out the drought vulnerability assessment, along with the valuation of drought socio-economic impacts, were recruited. Furthermore, dialogues at each groundwater basin were convened to agree on the assessment indicators and guidelines for drought vulnerability and mitigation priority list and a national consultation workshop was conducted to validate the assessment's indicators and guidelines.

The assessments were carried out in four major and important water basins; Yarmouk, Amman-Zarqa, Mujib and Azraq. Subsequently, dialogues were convened with all concerned stakeholders to prepare a drought mitigation and response priority list for each basin. The priority lists were defined based on the combination of science-based and traditional knowledge of stakeholders. For example, the drought vulnerability revealed that the Azraq water basin is highly vulnerable to drought. The Basin holds socio-ecologically significant ecosystems and provides the capital city of Amman with more than 18 Million Cubic Meters of water, let alone other users such as the wetland, farmers and people of Azraq Basin. The basin is currently subjected to several threats and challenges due to overexploitation of the underground water, where pumping exceeds the annual safe yield of natural recharge.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation prioritized the measures that enhance the natural recharge in the basin to sustain the freshwater resources. The concept of enhancing the natural recharge is reviving traditional water harvesting techniques to use it for socio-economic purposes like farming activities, recreation etc. and to enhance the infiltration of surface water into the underground.

The ongoing work on drought management in Jordan was presented at the panel of UN-Water's Side Event on Water and Climate at the COP25 in Madrid. This was followed by a [video interview](#) where Eng. Adel Alobeiaat, Head of Strategies Division of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, explains the importance of having an elaborate strategy in place in order to be able to act in times of drought.

Kazakhstan: Transboundary Water Cooperation

In **Kazakhstan**, the transboundary water cooperation around three river basins (shared with Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan) being supported focuses on the protection of water ecosystems and water quality management. In December 2019, a Central Asian conference, hosted by the Ministry of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources, was held on "innovative practices to address problems of the Aral Sea Basin in the face of Climate Change." The event gathered some 275 scientists, policymakers and practitioners from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. It also featured lessons learned from other regions, e.g. the Nile.

A set of ecosystem-friendly sustainable land management measures have been identified to be implemented within the mandate of UNDP projects and the International Fund for Saving of Aral Sea. A closed online group was created on the organization's web portal to help the participants continue discussions, information exchange and peer-assistance across national and sectoral borders within an appropriate space. It was recommended that the countries formulate new or expand existing national priorities regarding rehabilitation of the Aral Sea.

Continued GoAL-WaterS support to transboundary cooperation processes to protect water quality and ecosystem, also channelled through the office in Kyrgyzstan, is planned for 2020.

Tajikistan: Protection zones of hydro-energy facilities

Proposed GoAL-WaterS activities by the UNDP Country Office relate to the protection of hydropower facilities and surrounding areas within the framework of Tajikistan's review of its water code during 2020. The activities are primarily concerned with developing technical regulations for establishing protection zones around present and future hydro-energy facilities, building on regional and global best practices as well as strong local stakeholder engagement.

Supporting the establishment of hydropower buffer zones may also support water quality and ecosystem protection transboundary collaboration in the region by way of addressing issues that would impede the efficient operations of facilities, such as sediment derived from riparian degradation, as well as opportunities for reconnecting biodiversity flows.

As previous GoAL WaSH activities in Tajikistan have evolved into GoAL-WaterS, the originally envisaged collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Tajikistan foresaw the development of a Sanitation Development Plan. A work plan for this was developed with the Ministry but – given other urgent priorities of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection – this work is on hold as GoAL-WaterS focuses on the regulatory development around lands and ecosystems surrounding hydropower reservoirs. Discussions are to be maintained regarding how to contribute to improved access to sanitation and hygiene in the light of the COVID-19 crisis.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: Tariff Methodologies to include Management Costs

In Bosnia and Herzegovina GoAL-WaterS supports the implementation of the tariff methodology previously developed with support through GoAL WaSH, as a way to mobilize financial resources by the water utilities and invest in wastewater treatment, and as such help

the protection of water quality. A common problem for water utilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the lack of operational and financial sustainability. Several wastewater treatment plants constructed in the country during the last few years are still not fully functioning, since the required level of operational costs were not properly addressed initially.

During the last quarter, 16 out of 18 participating Local Self-Governances, participating in the Municipal Environmental and Economic Governance (*MEG*) project, have signed Public Service Agreement (PSA) with their respective water utilities, having defined methodology for tariff setting as its integral part; about half of them already adjusted tariffs using the methodology or are in final preparation phase to do that (prepared detailed calculations). At the same time all 18 participating water utilities have implemented the accounting prerequisite for methodology application of recording costs by introduced cost centers, most of them aligning their Business Plans with the methodology requests.

GoAL-WaterS is also supporting the drafting of a Decree on Tariff Methodology, which has been requested by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry. This decree would present a first step to serious regulation in the sector for water supply and wastewater treatment.

Paraguay: Climate-Proofing of Water Systems

Climate resilient water supply systems are being supported in two communities in the Chaco region in Paraguay. This region suffers from reoccurring droughts and flooding and has the highest level of unserved people in the country. GoAL-WaterS helps to set up local management arrangement to address the water resources variability by way of providing training on governance tools. The local experience of using the adapted governance tools are to be shared with other Chaco municipalities and communities, and beyond.

Further Support to Local/National/Regional Water and Coastal Management Processes

For 2020, GoAL-WaterS prioritizes completion/consolidation of ongoing activities along with punctual additional support to

- Including water in NDC enhancement processes, in cooperation with UNDP's NDC Support program and partners;
- Enhancing [SDG 6.5.1 IWRM] monitoring processes to include action planning and climate considerations, in cooperation with the GWP-led SDG6-support programme.

The main activities for supporting water in the NDCs relate to knowledge management work resulting in training and workshopping materials for national-level climate planners or NDC focal points. The use of these materials (e.g. a 'checklist' of water/climate intersectoral considerations and a working paper with the World Resources Institute) will support local/national/regional water governance through a series of workshops (mostly reoriented to virtual/online meetings) with Cap-Net, GWP and others.

The most developed country level support – assisted through the NDC Support Programme – include a mission (by the WGF) to **Nigeria** to support the water related considerations of the NDC enhancement process both in terms of the revision of the present NDC as well as activities designed to support the implementation of the enhanced NDC. Close cooperation with the NDC Support Programme/UNDP Climate Promise Task Force (as well as the broader NDC Partnerships) is maintained, and resources pooled as necessary.

Joining hands with the Indicator 6.5.1 IWRM monitoring and reporting exercise, led by UN Environment, and the related SDG 6 Support Programme, led by the Global Water Partnership has materialised in **Armenia** where (starting early 2020) GoAL-WaterS supports an intervention for 'localizing SDG6' at national, local and basin levels, including Lake Sevan. The activity includes identification of national and subnational governance weaknesses and gaps, the development of a National Strategy; stakeholder engagement, and the development and implementation of action plan that will help incorporate IWRM at all levels.

For **India**, GoAL-WaterS assisted the UNDP Country Office to respond to the government water priorities and develop a portfolio of water activities to be implemented in 2020. UNDP will facilitate a stakeholder dialogue on #Water Matters and strengthen Women Leadership for Water Governance and Advocacy.

There are also discussions with Country Offices in Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Somalia, Togo, Chad, Kyrgyzstan and the Ukraine. The regional UN-Habitat office in **Laos** is working on a methodology for assessing climate vulnerability which, pending some further review, may be taking up in Laos and potentially other countries in the region. The **Viet Nam** Country Office proposal is centred on improving local community contributions to the integrated master plan for the Mekong Delta that supports IWRM activities.

Further support to freshwater and coastal management, after having seen the UNDP Climate Promise and relevant NDC enhancement through, will be pursued principally in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Liberia which are pilot countries of the new Sida-UNDP Collaborative Framework on Climate Change and the Environment.

**Project Output / Component 3:
Enhanced individual and
institutional knowledge and
capacities for sustainable water
management**



The enhanced individual and institutional capacity for sustainable water management is delivered through Cap-Net UNDP. [Cap-Net](#) has 23 affiliated capacity development networks delivering training to water professionals in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. As of April 2019, Cap-Net is implemented through GWPO, as a way to harness the synergies and complementarities between the objectives and the networks of Cap-Net and the [Global Water Partnership](#).

In 2019 the affiliated networks (9 national, 13 regional and 1 thematic) worked with 40 international organizations to deliver 44 trainings; including seven online and 37 face-to-face courses. Globally, over 2,675 water managers, professionals and practitioners participated in the training events. The participants predominantly came from government/state institutions; non-government / community-based and independent organizations, and; academic institutions.

In preparation of future trainings, the training package on "[Climate Change Adaptation in IWRM](#)" was updated and re-launched in 2019. Further revision of packages on *Drought Risk Reduction in IWRM* has been completed and *Pollution Management in IWRM* is in progress. In order to ensure sufficient delivery capacity, increased emphasis has been given to the [Virtual Campus](#). Technologies in the field of online learning have evolved rapidly, with new and more efficient options available, resulting in an increased outreach capacity (more courses, higher number of participants), through a more efficient course management (decreased staff time). [The revamped website/campus platform was launched at the end of March 2020.]

To foster cohesiveness of networks and enhancing interaction with GWP, the Annual Partners and Network Managers meeting was for the first time held in Stockholm, on the sidelines of World Water Week in August 2019. This allowed for capitalizing on ongoing activities and networking opportunities for the programme as a whole and the affiliated networks.

Based on systematic follow-up from training occasions through the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP), a number of changes on the ground have been identified in relation to previous training activities. As highlighted in the 2019 MELP reporting, these include:

Integrated flood management in Malaysia's National Environment Friendly Urban Drainage Guideline (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: DGIS, WMO and CKNet, Indonesia): A course on Integrated flood management inspired members from the Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) from the Government of Malaysia to apply the new flood management concept to their national regulations and guideline on urban drainage and flood management.

Stakeholder forum formed to develop a national catchment framework on flood risks and disaster management in the Democratic Republic of Congo: (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: CB-HYDRONET, Democratic Republic of Congo): A training on 'Catchment based approach to flood disaster risks and management' targeted government offices, community-based organizations, river basin organizations, REGIDESO (the national water utility), academia, NGOs and media. After the training, a consultative stakeholder forum was formed at the national level to discuss a framework for catchment protection, made of experts from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulic Resources, REGIDESO, the Association des Usagers du Bassin de la Rivière Lukaya (AUBRL – River Basin Organization), the University of Kinshasa and the NGO Water Dream. The members of the forum took the Lukaya river basin in Kasangulu as an experimental catchment and focused on the design and implementation of a water resources management plan. It was agreed that each member would carry out an accurate analysis of the current basin situation, its prevention against possible risks, its preservation against degradation, as well as the maintenance of its sustainable production functions.

Developing a flood marking system in Nigeria. (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: WA-Net, NWRI, Nigeria): People living along the flood plains in Nigeria have experienced the loss of life, property and sources of livelihood for several years. Through WANET's trainings on climate resilience which have been carried out since 2015, awareness has been raised among key water sector stakeholders such as the Department of Dams and Reservoir Operations, the Upper Benue River Basin Development Authority of Yola, the Kaduna State Water Corporation, the National Water Resources Institute and the Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution of Abuja. The training has led to the installation of flood marks as an adaptive measure for flood management, and the approach has been included in the Federal Government of Nigeria national annual budget. The pilot phase of the project has kicked off in Kaduna state and is to be replicated in all 36 states of the country and in the federal capital. The approach was adopted to have a scientific means of quantifying the flood level over a given period of time. The collected data will help predict the likelihood of flood occurrence in the future, find out causes of upstream flooding and identify the vulnerability of an area to high level of flooding.

Raising awareness on river pollution in Malaysia (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: MyCDNet, ASPEC, Malaysia). The training developed capacity on how to safeguard the sustainability of the public outreach programme, which under the Ministry of Federal Territories, monitor and prevent river pollution through effective stakeholder engagement. The local authorities became more aware of the water pollution sources at the sites that were visited during the training, and subsequently organized a workshop resulted which was attended by river-related government agencies and the local community to come up with solutions to solve the pollution problems of the Batu river. After the workshop, monthly river clean-ups took place, together with a recycling corner in the community centre and monthly recycling drives. Communities are since more aware of river pollution and its prevention, and the importance of separating, recycling and reducing waste. Batu river clean-up activities continue to see increased numbers of participants and apartment complexes are reaching out to the consultants to carry out recycling drives at the premises. Some are even starting to organize recycling drives independently. Furthermore, lecturers from the International Islamic University of Malaysia who attended the training also applied the knowledge gained by organizing together with the local community a clean-up and river water quality monitoring activities at the Gombak river basin.

Environmental studies and regulation in Bolivia. (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: LA-WET Net (Argentina): As technical staff of the Municipal Government of Tarija, Bolivia, had participated in 'Water Funds: Key elements for design and sustainability' training, she was able to participate proactively in the formulation of the environmental study of the external buffer zone around the biological reserve of the Cordillera de Sama. The training highlighted that one of the most important threats to environmental functions can be urbanization. Hence, the environmental study of the Sama biological reserve helped determine the need for the

Municipal Governments of Cercado-Tarija, Uriondo, San Lorenzo and Padcaya to regulate urbanization within the external buffer zone of the biological reserve. Provisions have been developed at multiple levels to protect water sources of the Central Valley of Tarija.

Intensified Swachh Bharat Campaign, with women's groups claiming WASH rights (Type of Impact: Changes in policies, plans and strategies. Partners: IRDP and SCaN, India): The Institute for Rural Development and Planning (IRDP) with the support from SCaN conducted a capacity development training at the gram panchayat (village) level to develop roles and responsibilities of ward members on WASH. After the IRDP-SCaN training, the village council decided to build toilets and make Gualsingh open defecation free through the Panchayati Raj Institution and the Village Water and Sanitation Committee which were made responsible for the construction, supply, demand generation and proper use of individual household latrines. The village council also supported training participant Srabani and her community members to access subsidies for the purchase of toilets from the government scheme. The process was further strengthened by Gram Sabha's (rural village deliberative assembly) decision to intensify the Swachh Bharat Campaign by fostering women's mass participation.

Responsible handling of mercury-containing waste at KazTransOil, Kazakhstan. (Type of Impact: Change in practices/program's implementation; Partners: CAR@WAN, UNDP (Kazakhstan)). With support from the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNDP, the Cooperation for Sustainable Development Center organized a training, 'The role of Central Asian women in IWRM and preventing the effects of mercury pollution on the health of women and children'. After the training, an engineer ecologist at KazTransOil, included the topic in an environmental training course delivered to her staff, whom are now aware of the dangers of mercury and handle mercury-containing waste more responsibly. Further, KazTransOil decided to replace all mercury-containing light bulbs in their company. It was reported that seeing that the organization was taking a more responsible approach towards collecting, packing and handling over mercury-containing waste and lamps for disposal contributed to employees increasing their personal level of responsibility when using and disposing mercury-containing raw materials. KazTransOil is the largest oil pipeline company in the country, providing oil transportation services to the domestic and international markets, and as such, its actions are significantly raising awareness of other enterprises globally.

Project Output/Component 4: Innovative and scalable solutions to ocean challenges identified and supported

The [Ocean Innovation Challenge](#) (OIC) was officially launched in December 2019. It aims to spur action by identifying and financing a suite of pilot initiatives that demonstrate innovative approaches to ocean sustainability, cutting across SDG14 targets and associated sustainability challenges.



By providing seed financing, advice and guidance, technical, knowledge and networking support, the Challenge will help to remove barriers and demonstrate approaches that can deliver transformational changes in ocean-relevant resource management. The OIC's resources and support are targeted to the private sector, NGOs, local communities, national and sub-national government agencies, UN system organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and others positioned to pilot replicable and scalable innovations for ocean transformation.

The first Challenge focused on reducing marine pollution, i.e. SDG target 14.1: "By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution".

609 proposals (concept notes) were received [at the time of closing of the call on 5 March 2020]. These are currently under review and the most promising proposals/concepts will be

invited to submit a more detailed proposal for peer review and evaluation by a team of selected experts.

This first launch initially had a tight timeline in order to announce the winning awards at the 2020 [Ocean Conference](#). As the Conference has been postponed, the review process timeline has been updated to give some additional time for full proposal development and expert review.

In preparation for the first Challenge, the following preparatory actions were completed:

- Establishment of the Ocean Innovation Challenge Online Platform: Dedicated online platform developed (www.OceanInnovationChallenge.org) with key functionalities and a user-friendly and attractive design, which seamlessly allows submission of online applications by interested innovators from different sectors.
- OIC Media Kit: To attract the best innovations from a diverse range of actors, across developing countries and regions, and promote the OIC more widely at international and local levels, a media/press kit was developed with flyer, social media banners, social media short video (45 sec), and an OIC video trailer (90sec). The media/press kit will be continuously developed and will become available in English, Spanish and French.
- The OIC online platform is fully integrated with the well-established Ocean Action Hub (www.oceanactionhub.org), launched by UNDP and the Government of Sweden at the 2017 UN Ocean Conference, to facilitate dissemination to broad networks of experts and practitioners.
- An Excel data base containing all 609 proposals submitted by 5 March. Further, an internal team of four reviewers have been set up to make the short-list of innovators to be invited to submit full proposals.
- Detailed guidelines for the submission of full proposals have been drafted. (ongoing)
- CVs and bios have been collected to provide a pool of experts among which to select peer reviewers. (ongoing)

The second Challenge is to focus on sustainable and equitable fisheries - SDG 14.4 and 14.B, which will also contribute significantly to increasing benefits to Small Island Developing States. This second Challenge was envisaged to be launch also in conjunction with the June Ocean Conference, but given the postponement of the conference it will be announced later.

Concerted efforts are under way to attract complementary funding. The ambition is to mobilize the necessary resources for the OIC to award more of the present applicants with larger funds, and to be able to continue with two challenge calls per year. Further attention will also be given to develop visibility and communications guidelines to ensure efficiency and consistency in external outreach in order to continue to attract high-quality applications from a diverse range of sectors.

Inputs and Project Management

The Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme presently has two streams of support from the Government of Sweden, availed through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The two streams of funding are:⁷

- 1) Support to the Water & Ocean Governance Contribution to the Realization of the UNDP Strategic Plan,⁸ catering for activities carried out under project components 1-3, and
- 2) Support to the Ocean Innovation Challenge⁹ 'proof of concept' support which covers activities of project component 4.

Subsequently, as these funding streams are depleted and complete their activity periods, programmatic activities will be funded through the new [UNDP-Sweden Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change](#). This Strategic Collaboration Framework will support countries across several linked thematic areas: biodiversity mainstreaming and finance including a focus on food and commodity systems; strengthened water and marine resources management and governance; scaling up and accelerating climate change action; and shifting to cleaner and renewable energy sources. Activities of the present project will transition into the new framework during the third quarter of 2020 and beginning 2021.

Yet, the expanded focus of the project requires additional resources to keep its momentum. Hence, additional resources need to be mobilised in order to continue at the present level of ambition. Resource mobilization remains a priority during 2020, principally targeting bilateral sources. Areas for potential collaboration around water have also been suggested to the Islamic Development Bank.

The remainder of this section outlines the use of financial resources during 2019, the first year or project implementation. This is followed by an estimate of leverage/co-funding achieved, a description of the project team set-up, and an account of project management activities relating to monitoring and reporting.

Summary of 2019 Expenditures, Co-funding and Leverage

The Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme was amended and expanded during 2019 to broaden its focus and to include the fourth output to support Ocean/SDG14 Innovation. This greatly increased the total project budget but since the awarding of the ocean innovation grants were scheduled for 2020, the 2019 project budget remained more or less at the same level as in the original document.

This section details the 2019 expenditures. Table 1 provides a summary by project delivery mechanism. The 2019 budget figures are those indicated in the amended project document. The expenditures are those recorded in UNDP-Atlas. Further details, with a break-down of the types of expenditures, are captured in the Table in Annex 2.

The overall delivery rate of the project in its first year is 69% of the envisaged budget. The main difference relates to delay in some activities; principally the reorientation and initiation of

⁷ In addition, support has been provided to the project by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC) for a training on Water Footprints [Evaluación de la Huella del Agua – ISO 14.046], in collaboration with the Swiss Embassy in Colombia, amounting to USD 5,000.

⁸ The Sida [ref. 61050034] support to the Water and Ocean Governance Programme contribution to realizing the UNDP Strategic Plan (Cost-Sharing Agreement, signed 1-July-2014) was extended through 2019 with an addition of 30 MSEK [USD 3,149,606.30 received 21-May-2019]. The final activity period of this support – in response to COVID-19 crisis – has been extended until 1 May 2021.

⁹ The Sida [ref. 61050352] support to the Ocean Innovation Facility (Cost-Sharing Agreement, signed 2 January-2019) contained a contribution of 20 MSEK [2,206,044.56, received in December 2018]. The Agreement has been extended to allow for the utilization of the proof-of-concept funding until 31 December 2020.

country-level activities through the new GoAL-WaterS mechanism (component 2). Also, the recruitment of additional human resources for the management of the ocean innovation and advisory part took longer than expected (component 4). Some expenditures, notably the last quarter of WGF activities, only get recorded in the following year (component 1 – activity 2).

Table 1: Summary of 2019 Budget, Expenditures and Co-Funding

Project Component, Atlas Output & Activity /Delivery Mechanism	2019 budget (Amended ProDoc) (a)	2019 expenses (b)	Delivery (b/a)	Com ment /Note
	USD	USD	%	
Component 1 – Water/Ocean Governance Thought Leadership Output 113069 - Atlas Activity 1 (UNDP-BPPS-HQ)	424,602	422,357	99%	1,
Component 1 – Water/Ocean Thematic Expertise & Policy Advice. Output 113069 - Atlas Activity 2 (WGF-SIWI)	705,606	479,342	68%	2,
Component 2 – Local/National-level Water & Coastal Mgmt. Support - GoAL-WaterS: Output 113069 - Atlas Activity 11, 12... (UNDP country offices)	777,399	277,445	36%	3,
Component 3 – Knowledge & Capacity Development: Output 113069 - Atlas Activity 3 (GWPO - Cap-Net)	1,247,000	1,043,895	84%	4,
Component 4 – Ocean Innovation: Output 117778 - Atlas Activity 4 (UNDP-BPPS-HQ)	176,055	73,755	42%	5,
Total Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme	3,330,662	2,296,794	69%	6.

Comments / Notes:

Note 1: Delivery (99%) consists principally of predictable staff costs of HQ/GPN.

Note 2: Delivery (68%) somewhat underestimated since October-December-2019 expenditures accounted in Atlas system as 2020.

Note 3: Delivery (36% against budget) reflects the time it takes to start new activities, including delays in expenditures from Country Offices.

Note 4: Delivery (84%) reflects expenditures against the originally conceived annual budget during three-quarters of a year. (Cap-net transferred to GWPO in April-2019, using accumulated balances at UNOPS for first quarter of 2019.) The Cap-Net amount also includes the USD 5,000 provided by SDC/Colombia.

Note 5: Delivery (42%) reflects the delay in the recruitment of the Ocean Advisor. The main expenditure of the Ocean Innovation Challenge relates to the eventual awarding of grants to selected innovators planned to start in 2020.

Note 6: Overall project delivery (69%) represents generally lower utilization than estimated. This relates mostly to delays in implementing activities at the country level, and to a minor extent to differences in reporting.

Note to funders: The table above on the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme expenses represent an important part of the 2019 utilization of the WOGP support from Sida. Other utilization of this support includes expenditures by previous/independent projects which are now under closure/finalization. Full details of all WOGP support resource use will be provided in ‘donor report.’ [This report delayed until 31 July 2020, as agreed over skype 12 June 2020.]

Regarding Sida-OIF funding, the present report accounts for the full utilization of that funding stream, noting again that the first challenge award will take place during 2020.

Sources: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme, Amended Project Document, signed 13 Sept 2019; UNDP 2019 expenditure reports (extracted from Atlas 23 and 27 March 2020)

The co-financing or leverage is not always calculated since the conditions and agreements around joint initiatives vary significantly. The Headquarter/GPN co-funding was constituted by a staff secondment from France (Non-Reimbursable Loan Agreement valued as P3 as an in-kind contribution of USD 220,000 per year). The 2019 contribution amounts to USD 110,000, as the two-year secondment ended in June-2019.

WGF co-funding/leverage consists of joint endeavours like Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management whose secretariat (hosted by SIWI) is jointly/intermittently funded with Swedish Ministry of Environment, and marine litter study/framework mostly funded by GIZ. Also through the WGF, this project funds discrete activities implemented by the presently multi-donor initiative Shared Waters Partnership (originally initiated by UNDP and US Dep of State). Further, the WGF/SIWI-implemented Accountability-for-Sustainability represents joint pursuits with UNICEF, including a study on water resources & WASH linkages. The resources streams to these pursuits are indicated in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Joint pursuits and Co-Funded Initiatives through the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility (WGF) hosted by the Stockholm International Water Institute

Joint initiative / Co-funded pursuits	GWOGSP 2019 contribution (SEK)	Partner contributions (SEK) TOTAL (several years)
Source-to-Sea Platform (including report on Marine Litter)	S2S platform: SEK 319 375 Marine Litter: SEK 157 437	Ministry of Environment, Sweden: SEK 1,571,155 Various: SEK 1,500,000 GIZ: SEK 263,936 (Marine Litter Framework Report)
Shared Waters Partnership (SWP)	SEK 133 038	Sida, Sweden: SEK 450,000 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway: SEK 900,000 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands: SEK 1,500,000 US State Department, US: SEK 2,500,000
Accountability-for-Sustainability (UNICEF-UNDP-SIWI), including regional Middle East & North Africa	SEK 166 353 (global) SEK 30 700 (MENA)	UNICEF: SEK 2,332,538 & SIWI: SEK 226,803 (global) UNICEF: SEK 414,773 & SIWI: SEK 17,725 (global)

Source: WGF Work Plan (Feb-2019), Email Jaraiseh 21 April 2020 and 15 June 2020

GoAL-WaterS co-funding/leverage is yet to be assessed for 2019. However, as a 'gap-filling' mechanism by design, aiming to increase coherence and strengthen government leadership/coordination at the local level, it typically contributes to the success endeavours initiated or led by others. For example, the policy development supported on the Comoros contributes to the groundwork for a \$42 million grant from GCF on [Ensuring climate resilient water supplies in the Comoros Islands](#).

Cap-Net co-funding/leverage has been calculated on funds spent on training activities (but not on secretariat/management or network support). Some networks secured funding from partners to cover more than 80% of the total cost of activities, but on average Cap-Net contributes about one third of the training costs. This results in a leverage/co-funding ratio of USD 2.63 per dollar invested in training in 2019, as shown in relation to the different thematic areas presented in Table 3:

Table 3: Leverage/Co-Funding Ratio of Cap-Net Training Courses, by Theme

Type of activity	Cap-Net expenditure	Collaborator co-funding	Total direct & in-kind contribution	Leverage ratio
	(a)	(b)	(a+b)	(b/a)
	USD	USD	USD	
TRAINING: Climate-resilient integrated water resource and coastal management	77,987	165,027	243,014	2.12
TRAINING: Climate-resilient access to water supply and sanitation	22,130	44,026	66,156	1.99
TRAINING: Protection of trans-boundary surface and groundwaters in a changing climate (incl ocean/marine)	26,248	133,369	159,617	5.08
TRAINING: Cross-cutting areas	42,593	141,575	184,168	3.32
All TRAINING combined	168,958	443,997	612,955	2.63
Source: Cap-Net 2019 Annual Report (Annex 4)				

For the Ocean Innovation Challenge, co-funding has been solicited from several sources and is most concretely being discussed with one bilateral in addition to Sida.

For the project as a whole, co-funding is continuously being sought, most successfully through joint pursuits where actors sharing similar objectives pool resources (in-kind) to joint activities. Contributions are also sought directly to the project budget [to be paid to UNDP centrally]. Yet, most collaboration has been effected through contracts directly with the host agencies of the delivery mechanisms, i.e. the 'responsible parties' SIWI and GWPO.

At another level, the brunt of the present project constitutes co-funding to GEF IW:Learn and other pursuits funded by GEF and GCF.

Finally, a most important way of leveraging good governance across the water/coastal/marine management pursuits globally is by influencing the way that policies are conceived, resources prioritised and how resources management is implemented. This way, capacity development aims to improve development policy, priorities and implementation across 127 countries (benefitting from Cap-Net training courses), and the contribution to water governance and thought leadership globally e.g. through UN-Water.

Human Resources

The Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme draws on leadership and support from several staff resources across UNDP and the contracted responsible parties to the project. Those directly funded by the project include the project manager (Senior Water Advisor, 100%, positioned in Stockholm), one operations specialist (10%, New York), and two administrative associates (50% and 30%, New York).

The project also provides for a full time Ocean Advisor, whose recruitment has been delayed, due to the realignment of the structure of the Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), implicating on the location of the post. The Ocean Advisor position will be based at the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul. The position has been advertised (March 2020) and candidates interviewed (June 2020). The Ocean Advisor will lead the implementation of the

OIC and contribute to the ocean and water thought leadership and technical assistance to country level on ocean and water governance matters.

During the year, the OIC work has been led by the GPN Policy Advisory on Inclusive Growth aided by two consultants working part-time for the project to manage the OIC website, data base and the broader information management and communication of the project.

For the provision of policy advocacy and support, and technical assistance to country offices and partners, the project draws greatly on the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility (WGF). Through the WGF mechanism, relevant expertise can be drawn from the whole of SIWI's staff or, as necessary, contracted externally for specific tasks. During 2019 UNDP utilized nearly 5400 work hours from among 20+ SIWI experts; time equivalent to over three full-time positions.

During 2019, the global secretariat of Cap-Net has been transferred from the previous executing agency of the discrete Cap-Net project, UNOPS, to the new 'responsible party,' the Global Water Partnership Organization (GWPO), being the secretariat of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). The GWPO manages the Cap-Net UNDP mechanism, i.e. the *enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities* (component 3 of the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme), and employs Cap-Net's global Secretariat. The Secretariat personnel are based in Pretoria, Istanbul, Colombo, Buenos Aires, Lisbon and Stockholm.¹⁰ Through the secretariat, GWP supports the affiliated capacity development networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America. More direct collaboration and cooperation is increasingly taking place with the broader set of GWP staff, regional and country partnerships.

Monitoring, Reporting, Communications and Risk Management

The project has an elaborate set of Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation plans contained in its revised project document. This plan will be followed until subsequent plans, as related to the new Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change, may take over. Apart from the quarterly monitoring of finances, results, and risks, the next report of the project will be the donor reporting to Sida.¹¹ (The donor report goes well beyond the present project by reviewing the status of the full 'WOGP' award and related projects.)

The project reports annually to its board [i.e. the present report] and provides an annual update to its Technical Advisory Group (TAG). During the past year, brief project progress updates were given to the board (in July-2019) and to the TAG (in August-2019). For the Ocean Innovation Challenge (component 4), a special progress update was provided (as per OIF support contract) by the end of November-2019.

The main communications tools of the project are the websites of the different delivery mechanisms belonging to specific components of or partners to the project. The overall water and ocean governance challenge is introduced on www.undp.org/water which provides onward links to related projects and delivery mechanisms. Documents and financial information about the Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme is also available through the [UNDP Transparency Portal](http://undp.org/transparency).¹²

Project websites and platforms have been developed and updated during 2019, with www.oceaninnovationchallenge.org launched at the end of the year. Cap-Net's new look, site

¹⁰ Positions in Stockholm are shared 50-50 between Cap-Net and GWP and work with communications, and more recently also IT.

¹¹ Project reporting has been delayed due to Covid-19 direct effects. The donor reporting, usually due by 30 June, has been agreed to be deferred until 31 July 2020. The subsequent annual reporting on the Sida-WOGP Support is due 30 May 2021, reporting on the final activity period extended until 1 May 2021. The final report, covering the full programme period is due 31 December 2021.

¹² <https://open.undp.org/projects/00115482>

and virtual campus, on <http://www.cap-net.org> was launched at the end of March-2020. The work and related discussions regarding the update/revision of www.watergovernance.org are under way. The Cap-Net website, maintained in English and Spanish, had nearly 45,000 unique page views by nearly 20,000 visitors in 2019. Most of them from Asia. The most downloaded materials were the manuals on Climate Change Adaptation and Integrated Water Resources Management, Indigenous Peoples & Integrated Water Resources Management; Drought Risk Management; Economics in Sustainable Water Management; Groundwater Management, and; Conflict Resolutions and Negotiation Skills. The WGF website has been kept up to date during 2019. One newsletter was distributed. The WGF twitter account @WaterGovFacility has 937 followers.

The risks faced by the project are continuously followed, managed and dealt with as they arise. The most numerate (though minor) risks relate to the difficulties of reporting, as outlined in relation to the results matrix (Annex 1, right-most column). Overall, the Social and Environmental Risks level of the present endeavour has been characterized as low. The operational/financial capacity of responsible parties to the project have also been assessed as low risk through HACT Micro-Assessments. A summary of the programmatic/substantive and operational/generic risks to the projects are summarised in the Project Document's Risk Analysis / Log (Annex 3). These are revisited with responsible (implementing) parties on a quarterly bases, and notes about issue or actions are made in most quarterly reports. An updated Risk Analysis matrix is annexed to the 2020 Work Plan.

Annex 1: Results Framework

<p>Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme:</p> <p>Atlas Output Numbers: 00113069 for project outputs/components 1-3, and 00117778 for project output/component 4.</p>	<p>Atlas Project Number: 00115482</p>
<p>Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resource Framework: Outcome 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions</p>	
<p>Outcome indicators as stated in the UNDP Strategic Plan Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: 1.9 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</p>	
<p>Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: ^{13, 14}</p> <p>SP Output: 1.2.1 Capacities at national and sub-national levels strengthened to promote inclusive local economic development and deliver basic services including HIV and related services - related indicator: 1.2.1.1) Number of countries where national and sub-national governments have improved capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor basic services¹⁵</p> <p>SP Output: 1.4.1 Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains - related indicator: 1.4.1.2) Natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (c) Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under cooperative management</p> <p>SP Output: 2.4.1 Gender-responsive legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions strengthened, and solutions adopted, to address conservation, sustainable use and equitable benefit sharing of natural resources¹⁶, in line with international conventions and national legislation - related indicator: 2.4.1.1) Number of countries with gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems a) Policy frameworks; b) Legal and regulatory frameworks; c) Institutional frameworks; and d) Financing frameworks</p> <p>SP Output: 3.4.1 Innovative nature-based and gender-responsive solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery - related indicator: 3.4.1.1) Number of countries in special situations implementing innovative solutions at scale for sustainable recovery: a) Nature-based; b) Gender-responsive</p>	

¹³ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

¹⁴ Donor reporting (to Sida) may use less detailed output indicators but will instead relate to agreed thematic priority areas and previously determined outcome indicators relating to the joint achievement of the initiatives under the WOGP.

¹⁵ Basic services include social services (e.g. health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, social housing, vocational training), economic services (including finance), environmental and energy services (e.g. renewables, clean fuels and technology, use of natural resources), and other services (e.g. rule of law and justice). It should be noted that UNDP focuses primarily on policies and capacities that improve the enabling environment for provision of basic services.

¹⁶ Includes oceans and marine and freshwater ecosystems, forests, biodiversity and ecosystems, land rights, and management of chemicals and waste.

Project Progress 2019 - Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸	
Output 1: Water/ Ocean Governance thought leadership, thematic expertise, technical support and policy advocacy promoted and strengthened globally	1.1 Water governance-related publications made available globally—including thru/with UN-Water and syntheses of lessons from the field. (A share of which addressing gender equality and issues of importance to marginalized groups)	Report / publication Report contents	Total number of substantive reports/ /policy documents / papers/ contributions published by or with substantive contributions by the Project (Share of which address gender equality [GEN], and share addressing inclusion/ equality more broadly [LNOB])	9 GEN: 30% LNOB: 65%	4 Water-gov-rel-publications: 1 contr to WWDR (GEN&LNOB) 1 contr to MARINE LITTER FW (GEN&LNOB) 1 lessons learned from GoAL WaSH (GEN&LNOB) 1 flyer/presentation of GoAL-WaterS (GEN&LNOB) GEN 50% LNOB 75%	5 GEN: 50% LNOB : 100%	5 GEN: 50% LNOB: 100%	5 GEN: 50% LNOB: 100%	5 GEN: 50% LNOB: 100%	5 GEN: 50% LNOB: 100%		Recording publication reference and websites. Additional monitoring of downloads and/or citation as appropriate. Risk: Reports/ contributions published but not accessed, read or understood.
	1.2 Global/international and/or UN-interagency water-related meetings and conferences contributed to and/or organized (with adequate gender representation) ¹⁹	Conference proceedings and project log (summary in progress report)	Number of events with active engagement of node / facility (% females on among speakers / panels organized - GEN)	11 (GEN: 40%)	10+ meetings/ conference events, incl: >10 events at World Water Week (6 'gold std') 3 World Water Day/ WWDR pres., incl. indigenous perspective 1 SDG pres. @ Dev Bank, 1 TBW pres. @ Aral Sea Conf., 1 panelist [Govt. Jordan] on UN-Water @ COP25 + outreach to students	10 (GEN: 50%)	10 (GEN: 50%)	10 (GEN: 50%)	10 (GEN: 50%)	10 (GEN: 50%)		Log to count number of organized events and contributions to relevant events (including gender balance of panels and/or project-sponsored participants) Monitoring Risk: Systematic determination of what events qualify, effectively recording panel composition and/or sponsored participants and reflecting equal participation (not only representation) in related processes

¹⁷ Project outputs are operationalised into Atlas ACTIVITY areas, as reflected in the Multi-Year Work Plan / Budget.

¹⁸ Relevant outputs and targets for future years will be carried over into Sida-UNDP Strategic Collaboration Framework on Environment and Climate Change

¹⁹ A related goal relates to insuring that conference participation or panel organization also represent geographies (especially the 'global South'), a varied set of ages, and particular groups, e.g. slum dwellers, landless, smallholders, indigenous peoples. This will be noted from a qualitative perspective in progress reporting. Only gender representation is monitored in quantitative terms.

Project Progress 2019 - Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸	
					GEN 75%							
	1.3 Responses to internal (UNDP) and external requests/needs for technical advice, document reviews, briefs / talking points on water governance related matters	Log summary in Progress Reports	Total number of internal / external requests/needs (% responded to in time)	45+ (6 techn. advice to COs; 40+ reviews / talk. pts, etc) 100%	<p>40+ requests responded to, incl:</p> <p><i>From/thru UNDP Country Offices / Regional Hubs (incl. Comoros Water Code; GCF proposal Serbia; Glacio-nival GEF prop. Central Asia; NDC review Nigeria; water& agriculture refs, India; water [/climate] action for G-20 presidency), etc listed in WGF prog-rep.</i></p> <p><i>Reviews of UN reports & monitoring FWs (incl SDG6.5.1 methodology, WWDR, GLAAS, and UNICEF reports.)</i></p> <p><i>Internal briefs & TPs (incl. water/climate messaging for COP25; ROAR & IPOA reporting; Anti-micr-Res proposal; consultant CVs review [water crisis, Sudan]; briefs for AS meetings with Netherlands, Bureau meetings with UNICEF, EU,</i></p> <p>(95% timely)</p>	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	30 (100%)	30 (100%)		<p><i>Log of requests to be kept by Sr Wat Adv and WGF, including record of requesting office and timeliness of response.</i></p> <p><i>Operational Risk: Project overwhelmed by requests or by requests not related to water governance. Or get too few requests.</i></p> <p><i>Monitoring Risk: Difficulties in determining what constitutes a request, its relevance, and meaning of timely. Noting the great variation of the time input to respond (ranging from a few hours up to weeks).</i></p> <p><i>Further, if recording to log is too cumbersome, risk missing requests/ responses or taking time from substance work.</i></p>
	1.4 Number of active projects adequately backstopped with	ATLAS and progress reporting	Number of active projects backstopped	14 (100%)	<p>11+ "projects"</p> <p>8+ country level (GoAL-WaterS/GoAL WaSH)</p> <p>activity proposals handled;</p>	17 (100%)	14 (100%)	13 (100%)	13 (100%)	13 (100%)		

Project Progress 2019 - Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS							
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸		
	technical assistance and quality assurance		(% having regular meetings/ reporting)		3+ platforms (S2S, AfS, SWP) supported. (xx% meet/report regularly)								
	1.5 Number of web-sites well-resourced with water/ocean governance knowledge materials	www	# of websites / landing spaces fed with accessible water/ocean governance knowledge products	3	3 websites maintained by project (and 1 organizational/landing page) : www.undp.org/water www.watergovernance.org http://www.cap-net.org www.oceaninnovationchallenge.org	4	5	Tbd	Tbd	Tbd			Web-site statistics Risk: comparability of site statistics may vary. Difficulty in determining number of sites and quality/accessibility of knowledge products displayed.
Output 2: Freshwater and coastal resources management frameworks strengthened at local and national level	2.1 Countries with gender-responsive measures in place for conservation, sustainable use, and equitable access to and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems a) Policy frameworks; b) Legal and regulatory frameworks; c) Institutional frameworks; and d) Financing frameworks (SP output indicator 2.4.1.1)	Summarised in Progress Report	Number of countries with gender-responsive measures in a) Policy frameworks; b) Legal and regulatory frameworks; c) Institutional frameworks; and d) Financing frameworks	a) 0 b) 0 c) 0 d) 0	Gender/equity responsive measures included in: a) 0 b) 1 legal/regulatory framework on Comoros – with multi-stakeholder consultation c) 1 institutional framework in Chaco/Paraguay – management arrangements drawing on inter-cultural approach d) 0.	a) 1 b) 1 c) 1 d) 1	a) 2 b) 1 c) 2 d) 1	a) 2 b) 1 c) 2 d) 1	a) 2 b) 1 c) 2 d) 1	a) 2 b) 1 c) 2 d) 1			Quarterly discussions / progress reports from the UNDP COs to the WGF, including information on country-level outcomes and the extent to which gender responsiveness has been instituted. (Analysing gender contents of results reported under 2.1-2.3) Monitoring risk: putting gender responsive measures can be instituted/decided many times over. + Difficult to consistently distinguish between a, b, c, and d. Operational risk: Potentially ineffective if substantial policy – implementation gap

Project Progress 2019 - Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸	
	2.2 Number of national and/or local water and coastal governance assessments undertaken with view to promoting joint understanding and political will for water /coastal/marine governance reform	Summarised in Progress Report	Number of assessments (% specifically addressing needs of marginalised groups)	3 (LNOB : 30%)	1 Drought vulnerability assessment in four water basins in Jordan, including dialogues with all concerned stakeholders (LNOB: 100%)	4 (LNOB: 50%)	5 (LNOB: 60%)	5 (LNOB: 60%)	5 (LNOB: 60%)	5 (LNOB: 80%)		Quarterly discussions / progress reports from the UNDP COs to the WGF, including information on country-level activities and outcomes and the extent to which they meaningfully address Risk: Difficult to consistently qualify what constitutes joint understanding and meaningfully addressing gender
	2.3 Number of commitments on improving water/coastal /marine governance frameworks	Summarised in Progress Report	Number of commitments (% specifically addressing needs of marginalised groups)	4 (LNOB : 25%)	3, including: Jordan: task force to oversee vulnerability assessments formed; Bosnia & Hercegovina: Draft decree on Tariff Methodology; Comoros: development of by-laws and review of National Water Code (LNOB: 33%)	3 (LNOB: 30%)	3 (LNOB: 67%)	4 (LNOB: 75%)	5 (LNOB: 80%)	5 (LNOB: 80%)		Quarterly discussions / progress reports from the UNDP COs to the WGF, including information on country-level activities and outcomes and the extent to which they meaningfully address Risk: Difficult to consistently qualify what constitutes a commitment and meaningfully addressing gender
	2.4 Number of countries supported in implementing national, sub-national and local water/coastal/marine governance reforms	Summarised in Progress Report	Number of countries with policy implementation action recorded (%specifically addressing needs of marginalised groups)	10 LNOB: 50%	2, including: Paraguay, implementing climate resilient water supply systems in the Chaco region; Jordan building resilience of the groundwater basins susceptible to drought (LNOB: 50%)	5 LNOB : 50%)	2 LNOB: 50%)	2 LNOB: 50%)	4 LNOB: 50%)	5 LNOB: 60%)		Quarterly discussions / progress reports from the UNDP COs to the WGF, including information on country-level activities and outcomes and the extent to which they meaningfully address Risk: Difficult to consistently qualify what constitutes policy implementation and meaningfully addressing gender

Project Progress 2019 - Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme

Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸	
Output 3: Enhanced individual and institutional knowledge and capacities for sustainable water management	3.1 Number of countries where national and sub-national governments have improved capacities to plan, budget, manage and monitor status/ management of freshwater/coastal / marine resources (draws on of SP output indicator: 1.2.1.1)	Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)	Number of countries from where benefitting participants report relevant "institutional change" in MELP originate from, disaggregated by type of institution – national and sub-national gov vs other institutions (total no of institutions where participants claim [relevant] institutional change)	tbd (tbd)	6 countries with institutional change reported in 2019²⁰: <i>Cases from Kazakhstan, Malaysia, India reporting changes in practice/program implementation (3)</i> <i>Cases from Nigeria, Malaysia, Argentina and Bangladesh reporting changes policies, plans and strategies (4)²¹.</i> (50 institutions involved in actions/changes resulting from knowledge transfer)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)	10 (40)		MELP questionnaires applied certain time after each major training. Risk: Incorrect data or inconsistent capture in progress reporting and event completion report, low response rate or insufficient application of MELP of the networks
	3.2 Number of individuals (by gender) applying knowledge and skills in the knowledge and formulation and implementation of relevant policies, laws and strategies.	Cap-Net Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP)	Number of persons reporting knowledge having been shared or applied through MELP survey (GEN: % female)	600 GEN: 30%	540 report having shared knowledge (based on survey of 31 out of 44 activities with response rate of 47%) (GEN: 45%)	1000 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 40%	1200 GEN: 50%	1200 GEN: 60%	1200 GEN: 60%		MELP questionnaires applied certain time after each major training. Risk: low response rate or insufficient application of MELP of the networks
	3.3 Number of institutions supported / accompanied towards improved capacity to	Progress report supported by individual network	Number of institutions having been accompanied by cap dev programs targeting own needs, or	0	50 institutions supported (noting target aims to more in-depth institutional companionship)	4	8	8	8	8		Progress reporting and event completion reports. Monitoring Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data capture in progress reporting and event completion report.

²⁰ Noting that 'stories' of institutional change relate to impact from 2018 or earlier.

²¹ Total countries sum 6 as Malaysia appears with two cases of institutional change reported.

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Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS							
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸		
	manage water sustainably	annual reports	participate in institutional twinning arrangements										<i>Inconsistent classification of support arrangements</i>
	3.4 Number of networks and partnerships promoting learning and knowledge exchange (and share specifically promoted learning on gender equality and women's empowerment)	Progress report supported by individual network annual reports	Number of affiliated networks (a) and international partners (b) promoting learning and knowledge exchange (% gender-specific)	(a). 23 (GEN: tbd) (b). 40 (GEN: tbd)	(a). 23 (GEN: 45%) (b). 40 (GEN: 60%)	(a). 24 (GEN: 40%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 25 (GEN: 50%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 25 (GEN: 60%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)	(a). 26 (GEN: 60%) (b). 40 (GEN: 50%)				<i>Progress report supported by individual network annual reports</i> <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent recording in progress reporting and individual network annual reports.</i>
	3.5 Number of individuals (by gender) participated in training.	Progress report summaries and event completion reports	Number of persons completing (% female)	1500 (GEN: 35%)	2600 (GEN: 45%)	2000 (GEN: 40%)	2000 (GEN: 45%)	2000 (GEN: 50%)	2000 (GEN: 55%)	2000 (GEN: 60%)			<i>Progress reporting and event completion reports.</i> <i>Risk: Incorrect or inconsistent data capture, errors in aggregating in progress reporting and event completion reports.</i>
	3.6 Number of new training packages (manuals, tools) developed or revised/ updated (and proportion mainstreaming or containing specific module on gender)	Progress report summaries. Training packages	Number of packages completed and distributed during year (% including gender module and/or streamlining throughout)	4 (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 50%) 1 package - Climate Change Adaptation and IWRM (revised, launched in January 2019); 2 packages - Pollution Management and IWRM & Drought Risk Reduction and IWRM (drafted, to be launched in 2020); 1 training package adapted to local context in South East Asia.	4 (GEN: 50%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)	4 (GEN: 75%)			<i>Progress reporting and event completion reports.</i> <i>Operational Risk: Delays in production – including quality assurance</i> <i>Monitoring Risk: Qualifying sufficient update and/or gender mainstreaming / specific module.</i>

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Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme					Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)	FINAL ¹⁸	
Output 4: Innovative and scalable solutions to ocean challenges identified and supported	4.1 Ocean Innovation Challenge/calls launched and disseminated / downloaded	OIC Website	Number of Challenges launched (# of downloads in the registration form;)	0	1 challenge launched at end of 2019, opening for submissions until 5 March 2020. (# downloads t.b.d.)	1 (1500 downloads)	1 (2000 downloads)	1 (2000 downloads)	1 (2000 downloads)	1 (2000 downloads)		
	4.2 Development of a database of scalable innovative projects, hosted in the OIC website and Ocean Action Hub (OAH)	OIC and OAH Website	# database	0	1 data base under way. (capturing 609 'pre-proposals' submitted to-date.)	1	1 built	1 maintained	1 maintained	1 maintained		
	4.3 Establishment of the OIC Secretariat Unit	OIC quarterly reports		0	1 'secretariat' formed to manage first challenge. (Ocean Advisor recruitment announced in 2020.)	1	1 maintained	1 maintained	1 maintained	1 maintained		
	4.4 Number and dollar value of ocean solutions / proposals accessing catalytic funding, based on the core criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact ▪ Innovation ▪ Replicability ▪ Scalability ▪ Sustainability ▪ Gender equality 	OIC data base & UNDP, OIC & OAH websites	Number and dollar value of ocean proposals accessing catalytic funding, complying with core criteria	0	0. (tbd when awarding first challenge call)	0	7-15 (USD 1 million)	7-15 (USD 1 million)	7-15 (USD 1 million)	7-15 (USD 1 million)		Note: financial targets build on successful resources mobilization

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Project title: Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme				Atlas Project Number: 00115482 (Outputs #00113069 / #00117778)							DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS	
EXPECTED OUTPUTS ¹⁷	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		REPORT (Actual)	TARGETS						
			Value	Year 0 (2018)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 1 (2019)	Year 2 (2020)	Year 3 (2021)	Year 4 (2022)	Year 5 (2023)		FINAL ¹⁸
	4.5 M&E mechanism established to follow up initiatives financed by the OIC	OIC quarterly reports, OIC & OAH websites			0 <i>(to be established when awarding first challenge call)</i>	<i>Under way</i>	<i>Being established</i>	1 built	1 maintained	1 maintained		
	4.6 Development of a website and a communications strategy for the OIC	OIC Website online			www.oceaninnovationchallenge.org launched in December 2019	<i>Under way</i>	1 built	1 maintained	1 maintained	1 maintained		See output indicator 1.5 above.

Annex 2: 2019 Detailed Budget and Expenditures

Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme 2019 Budget and Expenditures, by Budget Account and Delivery Mechanism

Component/output/activity Budget Account & Type of Expenditure / Country Activity	2019 budget (Amended ProDoc) (a)	2019 expenditures (Atlas) (b)	2019 Delivery (b/a) by component / activity
Project [Output] Component 1 - Atlas Output 113069, Activity #1 (UNDP-BPPS-HQ) - Water/Ocean Governance Thought Leadership			
61200 Salaries Costs - GS Staff	109,425	35,796	
61300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	250,725	236,291	
64300 Staff Management Cost – IP staff		97,605	
71200 International Consultants	5,000	-	
74100 Professional services		5,000	
71600 Travel	15,000	13,276	
73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	12,000	-	
74500 Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	2,804	
75700 Training, Workshops and Confer		2,072	
DIRECT COSTS ACTIVITY #1 only	393,150	392,844	
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	31,452	29,513	
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 Act#1 only	424,602	422,357	99%
Project [Output] Component 1 - Atlas Output 113069, Activity #2 (WGF-SIWI) Water/Ocean Thematic Expertise & Policy Advice.			
71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partn (staff)	481,633	203,857	
77300 Salary and related cost - IP/TA		165,407	
71200 International Consultants / 71300 Local Consultants	71,916	29,057	
71600 Travel	56,693	23,729	
75700 Training, Workshops and Conferences	26,772	3,086	
73100 Rental & Maintenance - Premises	11,076	10,849	
74500 Miscellaneous expenses	630	6,973	
72400 Communication and Audio Visual Eq.	420	740	
74200 Audio Visual and Print Production	4,199	-	
DIRECT COSTS ACTIVITY #2 only	653,339	443,700	
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	52,267	35,642	
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 Act#2 only	705,606	479,342	68%
DIRECT COSTS COMPONENT 1: ACTIVITY #1 & 2			
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	83,719	65,156	
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 Act#1 & #2	1,130,208	901,699	80%

Component/output/activity Budget Account & Type of Expenditure / Country Activity	2019 budget (Amended ProDoc) (a)	2019 expenditures (Atlas) (b)	2019 Delivery (b/a) by component / activity
Project [Output] Component 2 - Atlas Output 113069, Activity 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16... (UNDP country offices) Local/National-level Water & Coastal Mgmt. Support - GoAL-WaterS:			
UNDP PRY (Atlas 11) CO Paraguay	55,556	50,474	
UNDP JOR (Atlas 12) CO Jordan	100,000	106,833	
UNDP TJK (Atlas 13) CO Tajikistan	50,000	6,150	
UNDP BIH (Atlas 14) CO Bosnia & Hercegovina	37,037	19,467	
UNDP COM (Atlas 15) CO Comoros	75,000	38,940	
UNDP KAZ (Atlas 16) CO Kazakhstan		55,581	
UNDP YYY (Atlas 1y) CO to be determined	402,221		
DIRECT COSTS COMPONENT 2: ACTIVITY #11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	719,814	277,445	
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	57,585	Included in direct costs above (GMS accrues to Country Offices)	
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 Act#11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	777,399	277,445	36%
Project [Output] Component 3 - Atlas Output 113069, Activity #3 (Cap-Net - GWPO) Enhanced Knowledge & Capacity			
71600 Travel	40,000	22,030	
71800 Contractual Services-Companies	150,000	165,400	
72500 Supplies	10,000	7,193	
72800 Information Technology Equipmt	20,000	14,568	
73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	15,000	11,720	
73300 Rental & Maint of Info Tech Eq	105,000	49,829	
74100 Professional Services	100,570	76,090	
74200 Audio Visual & Print Production Cost		108	
74500 Miscellaneous	4,430	1,467	
75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	370,000	278,057	
71200 [International Consultants] / 71800 Contractual Services-Imp Partn	335,000	6,698	
77200 Salaries and related cost - TA/GS		89,659	
77300 Salaries and related cost - TA/IP ²²		243,749	
DIRECT COSTS COMPONENT 3: ACTIVITY #3	1,154,630	966,569	
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	92,370	77,326	
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 Act#3	1,247,000	1,043,895	

²² Salary expenditures includes USD 4,629.63 (USD 5000 less GMS) for Huella del Agua training funded by SDC in collaboration with Swiss Embassy in Colombia.

Component/output/activity Budget Account & Type of Expenditure / Country Activity	2019 budget (Amended ProDoc) (a)	2019 expenditures (Atlas) (b)	2019 Delivery (b/a) by component / activity
Project [Output] Component 4 - Atlas Output 117778 - Activity #4 (UNDP-BPPS-HQ)			
Ocean Innovation Challenge			
61200 Salaries Costs - GS Staff	22,797	-	
61300 Salary & Post Adj Cst-IP Staff	20,967	-	
73100 Rental & Maintenance-Premises	8,000	-	
71200 International Consultants	50,000	27,000.00	
71600 Travel	10,000	-	
72100 Contractual Services - Companies		36,250.00	
72600 Grants	-	-	
74200 Dissemination and Outreach	41,250	5,041.95	
75700 Training, Workshops and Confer	10,000	-	
DIRECT COSTS COMPONENT 4: ACTIVITY #4	163,014	68,292	
75105 Facilities & Administration (GMS)	13,041.11	5,463	
Total - ATLAS output 117778 Act#4	176,055	73,755	
Total by Atlas Output			
Total - ATLAS output 00113069 (Sida-WOGP) Activities 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	3,154,606	2,223,039	70%
Total Atlas Output 117778 (Sida-OIF) Activity 4	176,055	73,755	42%
Total Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme			
Project 00115482 (Outputs 00113069 & Output 00117778)	3,330,661	2,296,794	69%

Sources:

- Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme, Amended Project Document, signed 13 Sept 2019
- UNDP 2019 expenditure reports (extracted from Atlas 23 and 27 March 2020)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BPPS	UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Cap-Net	International Network for Capacity Building in Sustainable Water Management (UNDP programme)	OAI	Office of Audit and Investigations
CO	Country Offices	OAH	Ocean Action Hub (www.oceanactionhub.org/)
GEF	Global Environment Facility	OIC	Ocean Innovation Challenge
GEF:IW	Global Environment Facility: International Waters	OIF	Ocean Innovation Facility (proposed UNDP project / delivery mechanism, renamed to OIC)
GEN	Gender (marker/indicator)	RP	Responsible Party
GCF	Green Climate Fund	RTA	Regional Technical Advisor
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
GWP	Global Water Partnership	SEK	Swedish Crowns
GWPO	Global Water Partnership Organization	SGP	(UNDP-GEF) Small Grants Programme
GWOGSP	Global Water and Ocean Governance Support Programme	Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
GoAL WaSH	Governance, Advocacy and Leadership in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (UNDP programme, closed)	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
GoAL-WaterS	Governance, Accountability and Learning for Water Sustainability (UNDP programme / delivery mechanism)	SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
GPN	UNDP Global Policy Network	SP	(UNDP) Strategic Plan
HACT	(UN) Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers	SRC	Stockholm Resilience Centre
HRBA	The Human Rights-Based Approach	TAG	Technical Advisory Group
IT	Information Technology	tbd	To be determined
IW:LEARN	GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network	TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
kUSD	Thousand United States Dollars	UN	United Nations
LDC	Least Developed Country	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LME	Large Marine Ecosystem	UNDS	United Nations Development System
LNOB	Leave No One Behind (UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
MELP	Cap-Net's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan	UN-Water	Inter-agency mechanism that coordinates the efforts of UN entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	USD	United States Dollars
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding	VAT	Value Added Tax
MPA	Marine Protected Area	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
MSEK	Million Swedish Crowns	WWDR	United Nations World Water Development Report
MSP	Marine Spatial Planning	WGF	UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility (UNDP programme)
MUSD	Million United States Dollars	WOGP	UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme