

# Workplan & Budget 2025

## Summary

## Implementing the Strategy

December 2024

VOLUME 1



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## Introduction

The 2025 GWP Annual Workplan was developed through a consultative process involving the 13 Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and GWPO.

This workplan is based on the results framework underlying the GWP Strategy 2020-2025. It covers the last year of the Strategy (2025).

The scope of work outlined in the 2025 Workplan describes the activities and the expected results to be delivered by the various entities in the GWP Network, carried out through routine support activities and functions, as well as specific projects and programmes. The required human and financial resources are also defined.

The 2025 Workplan is presented in 3 volumes:

- Volume 1: Summary (this document) which is supported by two companion documents:
- Volume 2: GWPO Workplan and budget 2025 (detailed workplan for the GWPO Secretariat and related budgets)
- Volume 3: GWP RWPs Workplan 2025 (13 summaries)

An *Annual Progress Review for 2024* has been prepared and issued as a separate document, providing the background context and is available alongside this workplan.

This document contains Volume 1 of the 2025 Workplan. It is structured as follows:

- Part 1 is an **overview** of the 2025 Workplan. It provides pointers on the different agendas to be addressed in 2025 including examples of anticipated high-level results.
- Part 2 summarises the planned activities under the **three anchor areas** as outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-25, and a **network strengthening** component.
- Part 3 presents a detailed description of the 2025 Workplan **budget**.
- Part 4 outlines the **quantified targets for 2025** set by the organisation as a whole measured against the indicators in the GWP logframe.

## 1. Overview

The 2020-2025 GWP Strategy and the corresponding regional three-year work programmes (2023-2025) provide the reference framework upon which the 2025 Workplan has been designed. The workplan addresses GWP's aspirations for delivering results in 2025, responding to the organisation's global and regional agendas. It includes activities within the agreed anchor and cross-cutting areas (thematic areas), front-line knowledge management, and the strengthening and support of the network as a whole.

### 1.1. Snapshot of 2024

- **GWP governance reform:** Implementation of the governance reform action plan was initiated in 2024. The plan was formulated in 2023 as a result of an external review that analysed GWP's structure in the context of the evolving water-related challenges and needs. The action plan contains a mix of adjustments, some of which are already being implemented, such as specific recommendations regarding the design of the Network Meeting. Other measures require longer-term processes, including statutory revisions, which will continue to be addressed in the coming years.
- **Formulation of the 2026-2030 Strategy:** The 2026-2030 global strategy development process was launched in mid-2024. GWP Partners, Chairs of Regional Water Partnerships and staff around the world were given the opportunity to provide input on GWP's priorities for the future. Informed by the inputs received, a Framework document was produced which presents a general structure for the strategy document, and some indications regarding the strategy's likely content.
- **Dealing with an ill-informed media campaign against GWP:** Between 15 and 25 October 2024, a Swedish newspaper published a series of articles presenting a one-sided and highly erroneous picture of GWP's Secretariat (GWPO), which were then amplified and spread globally by an anonymous email campaign. These articles were refuted in detail by GWPO (see GWP website).
- **GWPO Host Country Agreement:** In October 2024, the Government of Sweden announced its intention to withdraw from GWPO as a Sponsoring Partner and to end the Host Country Agreement with GWPO, the Intergovernmental Organisation that services as the GWP network. The process of withdrawal – which requires the approval of Sweden's Parliament followed by a 12-month notice period – is expected to take a minimum of 1.5 years. The Swedish government's intention to withdraw is driven by a strong political shift in Sweden's development aid policies and priorities. The media articles mentioned above also played a role in the political backdrop for Sweden's decision.
- **Continued delivery:** Despite the challenges described above, and significant financial constraints, the GWP Network managed to continue delivering its services, supporting and influencing a large number of water governance improvements around the world, which are documented in the Progress Review 2024.

## 1.2. Key pointers for 2025

2025 will mark the final year of the current six-year GWP Strategy and the transition to the next strategy period. This section outlines the key pointers for the 2025 workplan:

- **Designing the transition of the GWPO Secretariat from Sweden to another host country:** Following Sweden's likely decision to end the Headquarters agreement with GWPO, options for relocating the GWPO headquarter to another country will need to be identified and explored during 2025. A clear scenario should be in place by the end of 2025.
- **Strategy development and work programming:** The preparation of the 2026-2030 Strategy will be finalised, building on the consultation process and the strategy framework document developed in 2024. The new Strategy will be endorsed by the GWP Steering Committee in mid-2025. This process will be accompanied by the development of the GWP work programme, 13 regional work programmes and one for the global agenda, all structured around our corporate results framework and detailing the anticipated financial dimensions and implementation mechanisms. The work programmes are scheduled to be completed by September 2025 and will form the basis for the 2026 annual GWP workplans.
- **Programmatic priorities - focus on climate resilience and investment support:** In 2025, there will be a strong commitment to enabling investment in climate-resilient water management through upstream project development and investment support. For this, we will build on the progress achieved between 2020 and 2023, with the support provided to 45 countries, to secure approximately 165 million EUR in climate-resilient water investments (data from 2024 is being verified). GWP's engagement with the 2030 development agenda, and particularly the SDG target on IWRM (6.5), and its support to transboundary cooperation will also remain high on our agenda, with an increased focus on integrating climate resilient approaches into IWRM planning and transboundary water management.
- **Knowledge and learning:** GWP's knowledge and learning portfolio for 2025 is intrinsically linked to programmatic delivery, ensuring that the knowledge created during implementation is curated for effective learning and sharing, particularly in the context of Communities of Practice (CoPs), as illustrated through examples across this workplan. GWP will continue to invest in the IWRM Action Hub, supporting and connecting water-related professionals and policy makers in taking more informed decisions towards IWRM action. In 2025, the primary focus will be on developing and maintaining CoPs, with a strong emphasis on climate-resilient water management practices, including integrated flood and drought management.

The **GWP Technical Committee** (TEC) will continue accompanying and spearheading the knowledge management efforts. The TEC will support the development of the GWP Strategy 2026-2030 by identifying opportunities, formulating potential actions for GWP, and engaging the network on key topics through the TEC Online Dialogues and other mechanisms. The development of the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Lab, led by the GWP TEC, will also continue, including matchmaking GWP Regions and Countries with AI practitioners and supporting AI-driven problem solving. Further, the TEC will provide on-demand support to GWP Regions and Country programmes.

**Cap-Net** will continue to be administratively managed by GWPO. In 2025, Cap-Net's programme will include implementing capacity building for the World Bank's Ground Water for Resilience in Somalia and Somaliland, as well as delivering training for the Water Integrity Network's courses for the water and sanitation sector in Latin America, with support from the Inter-American Development Bank. Cap-Net and GWP will collaborate closely on project implementation in Africa, as part of the GEF-funded initiative supporting Blue Economy Transformation in African Small Island Developing States and the African Union Multi-country GCF Readiness support (see Section 2.1). Fundraising and financial sustainability will be a priority for Cap-Net in 2025.

- **Connection to global processes:** GWP will continue to promote and support the adoption of IWRM to generate integrated progress towards multiple development targets, including those set under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Water Action Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, and the two Global Conventions which foster transboundary water cooperation (the 1992 Water Convention and the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention). The work of the Global Commission on the Economics of Water will also be considered in aligning priorities in countries and regions with the global water agenda.

GWP will support countries' efforts to implement the framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation adopted during COP28, for which there is agreement on a sectoral target on water, although the details will be developed further until COP30. Through hosting and facilitating the Secretariat for the Water and Climate Coalition, GWP will contribute to the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action, which was launched at COP29 and aims to enhance COP-to-COP continuity and coherence at the water and climate interface. Through its role coordinating the UN-Water Innovation Task Force, GWP will also aim to support UN Member States in implementing the first UN System-Wide Strategy on Water and Sanitation.

### ***Challenges and risks***

- The GWPO Secretariat will need to identify a new host country, while simultaneously having to mobilise resources to ensure the functioning of the Network. This creates a particularly challenging situation and associated risks in terms of institutional stability, financing and staffing. However, it should also be noted that this situation could present opportunities and lead to positive outcomes for the organization if managed effectively.

### ***Budget for the 2025 Workplan***

A detailed budget statement is provided further below. The total budget of the GWP system includes the GWPO Programme budget, activities of the GWPO managed projects and the Locally Raised Funds which are managed via Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and Country Water Partnerships (CWPs). The total budget of the GWP system for 2025 is estimated at 23.9MEuros.

### 1.3. Expected high-level results in 2025

The implementation of our activities and outputs are targeted at specific stakeholders within and beyond the water sector who are in a position to influence the development of governance improvements, such as national policies, new legislation, development strategies, investment plans, institutional reform, management instruments etc. These high-level results (outcomes) will contribute to tangible progress towards achieving water security (impact).

A number of key water governance outcomes, to which GWP's work has contributed, are expected to materialise in 2025. These include the following (illustrations only - see chapters below for more):

At the regional and transboundary level:

- Climate Investment Programme for the Volta Basin
- Environmental Monitoring Framework for the Limpopo Watercourse Commission

At the national level:

- Water Resources Bill in Nepal
- Water Investment Programmes in 14 countries in Africa<sup>1</sup>

At the sub-national level:

- Municipal Water and Sanitation Code in Guatemala
- Rules and regulations at village level for groundwater abstraction in the Sambhaji Nagar District in India.

Many GWP activities are of course embedded in mid to long term processes and a substantial part of the workplan content contributes to initiatives whose outcomes and impact will materialise beyond 2025.

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<sup>1</sup> Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Morocco, Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia

## 2. GWP Workplan 2025 – Activities and outputs

The 2025 GWP Workplan is structured around the **three anchor areas** outlined in the GWP Strategy 2020-25 (*Water solutions for the SDGs, Climate resilience through water, and Transboundary water cooperation*). A fourth anchoring area has been added, designed as a set of activities for Strengthening Regional Operations and Network Growth (StRONG). Note that much of the generic work on knowledge and learning falls under this area.

The activities defined in the 2025 Workplan have been planned within the context of the 3-year Work Programmes for 2023-2025 developed by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO, summarised in the GWP Business Plan 2023-2025.

This section provides a summary of the main groups of activities and initiatives budgeted for by the 13 GWP regions and GWPO in the 2025 Workplan, organised under these broad headings. More details on the GWPO 2025 Workplan can be found in *Volume 2* and a summary of all regional workplans is compiled in *Volume 3*.

### 2.1. Climate resilience through water

Each workstream in the Water and Climate portfolio has a detailed and ambitious programme of activities planned for 2025, as briefly outlined below.

#### ***Integrated planning and investments for climate resilience and development***

GWP's extensive climate portfolio for 2025 focuses on climate resilience, including adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk management and reduction as outlined under the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. GWP adopts a country-owned approach, responding to requests for support in implementing or raising ambition in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), as well as formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and National Action Plans to Combat Drought and Water Scarcity. On the climate adaptation front, GWP continues to serve as an active link between global climate change policy processes and country-level adaptation planning and investment implementation, also considering the water footprint of countries' mitigation actions and evaluating their impacts on overall water security, as well as adaptability and transformability to more resilient states.

**Box 1: Global Goal on Adaptation:** The UNFCCC COP28 marked a major milestone for adaptation - including through water - with the adoption of the framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), which includes water as the first of its seven sectoral targets for 2030: "*Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all.*"

The COP28 decision set out further work on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) for climate change adaptation through the two-year UAE–Belém work programme - currently ongoing until COP30 in 2025 - aimed at developing indicators for the GGA targets. The work programme is carried out jointly by the UNFCCC's Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), with countries and partner organizations such as GWP coming together.

**Box 2: Nationally Determined Contributions:** NDCs 3.0 are due in 2025, marking the second revision since the 2015 Paris Agreement. These updates will require increased ambition in both mitigation and adaptation. As emphasized by the UNFCCC Secretariat, the NDCs 3.0 need to be more progressive and ambitious than the current ones, as this may be the last opportunity to put the world on track and align global emission trajectory with the Paris Agreement’s 1.5°C ambition.

Water is necessary for many key climate mitigation measures, including for the clean energy transition and the natural and artificial removal of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. The water sector is therefore a key stakeholder in assessing, prioritizing, and designing climate mitigation options to ensure they clearly consider water availability and constraints, thus avoiding inadvertent mal-adaptive consequences of well-intentioned mitigation efforts.

Such increasing complexity in water-related trade-offs demands, more than ever, the need for dedicated efforts in inclusive, multi-stakeholder processes at the intersection of climate change adaptation, mitigation, and water security, so that decisions are informed by data-driven, evidence-based analyses and owned by the stakeholders who must implement them and be subject to the results of such decisions.

Highlights of GWP’s 2025 support for linking global climate change policy processes with country-level adaptation planning and investment implementation include:

- **Water and Climate Coalition Secretariat** (see Box 3): In 2025, through its hosting and facilitation of the Water and Climate Coalition Secretariat, GWP will contribute to the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action, launched by the COP29 Presidency, which aims to enhance COP-to-COP continuity and coherence at the water and climate interface. This will primarily involve mobilizing the High-level Water and Climate Leaders to champion efforts to improve the investment outlook for climate resilience and water security globally, building on and adopting the multi-dimensional approach of the African Union’s Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP).
- **NAP Water Supplement** (see Boxes 1 and 4): As the indicator and reporting framework for the GGA becomes clearer in 2025, GWP will look to update its NAP Water Supplement and the GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework, ensuring that countries continue to have consolidated guidance for programming on water security, WASH, and adaptation.
- **Climate-resilient water investment programmes** (see Box 5 and section 2.1): In 2025, GWP plans to support over 24 countries in Africa, Asia, Central America, and the Mediterranean in preparing national climate-resilient water investment programmes. GWP will enable countries to take a balanced approach in looking at the water-value chain to prioritize climate change mitigation options that align with national water security and climate adaptation ambitions, rather than contradicting them. This new area of emphasis strengthens GWP’s longstanding approach to supporting countries in adopting an integrated approach to water management, climate adaptation, and national development.

**Box 3: GWP hosting of the Water and Climate Coalition:** In 2024, the Secretariat for the Water and Climate Coalition – previously hosted by WMO Headquarters in Geneva – relocated to GWP at GWP Southern Africa’s offices in Pretoria. The Coalition had been focusing on transitioning the Water and Climate Leaders’ advocacy for an integrated water and climate agenda into practical actions, linking it with integrated water and climate investments on the ground. Additionally, it also aims to expand engagement of the Coalition’s partners in sustaining and operationalising the Coalition’s Secretariat. GWP Southern Africa serves as the Secretariat of the Africa Union’s Continental Africa Water Investment Programme, a programme that water stakeholders from other continents are requesting to be scaled up globally, and is also a founding member of the Water and Climate Coalition. The relocation of the Coalition’s Secretariat was therefore considered to align fully with both the Coalition’s vision and objectives, as well as the opportunity to scale up efforts in national climate-resilient water investment planning beyond Africa.

**Box 4. GWP-developed Water Supplement to the UNFCCC’s NAP Technical Guidelines:** The GWP-developed Water Supplement to the UNFCCC’s NAP Technical Guidelines (or NAP Water Supplement) provides guidance to countries on how to integrate water in NAP development, implementation, and revision processes in ways that are tailored to country contexts. The Supplement serves as a reference framework for the expert group working on developing indicators for the GGA, influencing alignment with existing NAP processes already underway in developing countries. This approach aims to enable global aggregation and tracking of progress on adaptation outcomes and financing for adaptation, while avoiding significant additional burden on existing communication and reporting obligations.

**GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework:** Another important resource for developing the GGA water target indicator development is the GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework, which provides guidance on designing and operating WASH infrastructure services so that water supply and sanitation are ensured under a changing climate, in ways that ensure resilience of populations and economies.

The GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework has heavily informed the Green Climate Fund’s Water Project Design Guidelines – Annex III – Practical Guidelines for Designing Climate-Resilient Sanitation Projects, developed in 2024 and launched at COP29. This complements Annex II of the GCF Water Project Design Guidelines for Climate Resilient Projects in IWRM, CR-WASH, and Drought and Flood Management. These guidelines explicitly reference and build upon the GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework, which was made available in 2023. With UNICEF being approved as an Accredited Entity to the GCF in 2024, it can be expected that the implementation of the GWP-UNICEF WASH Climate Resilience Framework at the country level will only be scaled up with the increased availability of concessional climate finance, informed by lessons learned on the Framework’s application in over 80 countries so far by UNICEF.

In Africa, our work is structured under the African Union’s Continental Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) for which GWP Southern Africa serves as the Secretariat. The AIP aims to transform and improve the investment outlook for climate-resilient water security and sustainable sanitation across the African continent. The AIP approach includes:

- A High-level Panel at the Heads of States level to strengthen political commitment and leadership;
- An International Blended Investment Facility to leverage public-private partnership finance and investments;
- The promotion of gender equality, climate resilience and the empowerment of women and girls in water investments;
- The implementation of a Water Investment Scorecard<sup>2</sup> to enhance mutual accountability, transparency, efficiency and track progress in mobilisation of water investments;
- The development of capacity to formulate and implement regional, transboundary, and national water investment programmes to close the water investment gap;
- The establishment of an improved enabling environment for water governance and the capacity to access finance, enhance efficiency and sustainability of investments in water, sanitation and environmental protection.

The AU Africa Water Investment Summit will be organised in 2025. The Summit, aligned with South Africa's G20 Presidency, will focus on mobilising investments for climate-resilient, gender-transformative water projects. Announced during “Water Day” at the UN General Assembly, the Summit will support the AIP’s goal of raising USD 30 billion annually for water investments. It will also contribute to Africa's input for the UN 2026 Water Conference, co-hosted by Senegal and the UAE.

In 2025, as an implementing partner to the African Union, GWP will support the rollout of the Water Investment Scorecard in all 55 AU Member States, having piloted the Scorecard in 10 countries in 2023. The Scorecard will track indicators related to priority climate-resilient water-related investments and their enabling environment. The reporting to the Africa Union Commission, which will be presented at the periodic AU Heads of States Summits, is expected to assist senior leaders to improve accountability, monitoring, and addressing barriers to climate-resilience and water investment gaps.

### ***Access to climate finance, primarily via the Green Climate Fund***

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the largest financing mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). GWP has therefore strategically focused its support to countries to increase water-related climate investments through the GCF. GWP is a GCF Delivery Partner for countries to access the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, meaning

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<sup>2</sup> <https://aipwater.org/implementation/aip-water-investment-scorecard/>

that the network can formally support countries' GCF National Designated Authorities (NDAs) to develop and implement Readiness projects funded through the GCF.

This year, the GCF began implementing its Readiness Programme's 2024-2027 Strategy, which introduces new operational modalities, including the re-accreditation of Delivery Partners. This will establish a pool of preferred Readiness service providers that can be swiftly deployed based on their match with country needs for Readiness. Countries are now expected to articulate these needs through a multi-year programmatic view, replacing the previous modality of planning for incremental Readiness strengthening on an annual basis. GWP has submitted its application for re-accreditation, which is being reviewed by the GCF.

Stepping into 2025, with a current GCF Readiness project portfolio of over 7 million USD being implemented in 17 countries, and a 1.5 million USD GCF Project Preparation Facility grant being implemented in the SADC region, GWP will continue to support countries accessing funds from the GCF – to build the technical and institutional capabilities needed, and to strengthen the platforms for multi-stakeholder engagement for building climate resilience via water management and development.

The African Union Multi-Country Programme to Accelerate Water and Climate Resilience Investments through the Africa Water Investment Programme (AU-AIP Multi-country GCF Readiness Project) was approved by the GCF in 2024 and implementation will continue in 2025. For a catalytic USD 6.2M, the project covers 15 countries<sup>3</sup> and mainly focuses on the development of national Climate-Resilient Water Investment Programmes. In addition, support is directed to advancing country pipelines through developing concept notes and building a continental platform for knowledge management as part of the AIP international blended investment facility.

The knowledge platform and AIP blended investment facility will serve as a "core investment platform" for countries in developing GCF project pipelines. It will enable capacity building for climate finance programming across the entire value chain of project preparation from concept to implementation. High-level political commitment and support of the AIP's International High-Level Panel of Heads of States and the AU will ensure sustainability of the platform.

The approach taken in the mobilisation of the AU-AIP Multicountry GCF Readiness Project was considered highly successful by countries in the region. In response, the African Union issued a call to countries to express their interest in joining a second phase of the support. Twenty countries<sup>4</sup> formally submitted expressions of interest to join, and a new Readiness concept note is being developed to be submitted in December 2024. If approved, the support will focus on strengthening the enabling environment and building capacity to advance project pipeline development and implementation of the Climate-Resilient Water Investment Programmes, matching projects with financiers through the AIP blended investment facility.

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<sup>3</sup> Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Eswatini, Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Morocco, Congo, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tunisia and Zambia

<sup>4</sup> Angola, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Two other GCF Readiness proposals were prepared with GWP's support for which approval is targeted in 2025:

- **Zambia:** GWP has responded to the Government of Zambia's request to develop a proposal for developing a water sector NAP. The proposal focuses on capacity building in mobilising and tracking climate adaptation finance in water, as well as on private sector engagement in water and adaptation efforts. This proposal follows the successful completion of the Zambia NAP Readiness project with GWP as Delivery Partner, where Zambia developed a cross-sectoral NAP accompanied by an implementation strategy and a financing strategy – which was commended by the GCF as a model for country-owned NAP.
- **El Salvador:** The Ministry of Environment requested GWP's support for developing a water-focused GCF Readiness proposal to strengthen institutional coherence within the country for efficient and effective pipeline and project development for water and climate investments. This includes support for articulating water and adaptation goals and priority actions in El Salvador's NDC 3.0, and developing a feasibility study and GCF concept note for a national programme on climate-resilient water harvesting and integrated flood and drought management. These efforts are critical, as climate change losses account for 2.5% of El Salvador's GDP annually, with exacerbated flood and droughts affecting both rural and urban areas.

Examples of highlights related to GCF Readiness project implementation planned for in 2025 include:

- **Montenegro:** Development and implementation of a gender-responsive screening methodology and tool to help identify viable climate finance projects, particularly for the GCF, suitable for investment for the Adriatic watershed. The tool will be used to prepare a climate-resilient water investment plan for Montenegro.
- **Central African Republic:** GWP supported development of a climate finance tracker to enable the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to track climate finance flows, formally adopted by the Ministry. In 2025, GWP will continue to support capacity strengthening around the operationalization and use of the tracker, essential for institutionalising the tool, thereby ensuring its sustainability and impact. The use of the tracker will enhance the capacity of the country to monitor and report on indicators linking climate finance to mitigation and adaptation objectives, including gender-related indicators.
- **Burundi:** GWP will support the development of key methods, frameworks, and information systems to improve climate finance programming. This includes creating sector-specific strategic frameworks and action plans for integrating climate resilience, aligning climate efforts with national development priorities and improve access to climate finance.

**Box 5. GWP's approach to address climate-resilient water investment needs:** GWP's approach is to address specific readiness needs prioritized by countries in the framework of preparing climate-resilient water investment programmes. This builds the capacity of in-country stakeholders for implementing the investment programmes, supported by adequate technical skills and resources, the enabling policy environment, and supporting knowledge, data, and decision-support systems.

This approach enables countries to utilise the secured Readiness grant funds in a catalytic manner, enabling the design of transformative water investment programmes and projects. By strategically using concessional climate finance, countries can enhance the bankability of water-related investments that might otherwise be fiscally viable. By equipping in-country stakeholders with the knowledge and skills needed to access concessional climate finance from the GCF, GWP is supporting countries to address one of their main barriers to realizing the water-related adaptation and mitigation actions prioritised in their NDCs, NAPs and disaster risk reduction (DRR) action plans – which is the lack of bankable climate resilient water investment projects.

Access to GCF finance continues to be a struggle, especially for the least developed countries (LDCs), which face institutional, human resource, and capacity barriers. GWP supports LDCs to access GCF finance for adaptation and mitigation, often those in fragile, post-conflict, and vulnerable contexts such as Somalia and Central African Republic. Both countries were highly satisfied with the first round of Readiness support implemented by GWP as their Delivery Partner. At their request, GCF approved a second round of Readiness support with GWP as Delivery Partner, now under implementation.

In addition to GCF Readiness, GWP works with GCF Accredited Entities – particularly Direct Access Entities – to support countries directly accessing funding for GCF investment projects, and strengthening in-country capacity for project management and delivery. In 2023, the GCF endorsed a Project Preparation Facility grant for the development of a full GCF investment finance proposal for a gender-transformative Regional Climate Resilient Water Investment Programme covering the 13 SADC countries.

In 2025, the investment project proposal is expected to be submitted for a programme that aims to leverage at least \$117 million and is expected to benefit 140 million people across the SADC region. The programme focuses on closing the water investment gap and promoting climate-resilient development through access to reliable climate information, hydrological services, impact-based multi-hazard early warning systems and science-based gender sensitive investments water security. The Development Bank of Southern Africa is the proposed GCF Accredited Entity, with SADC and GWP as the lead executing entities, with technical guidance by WMO and other partners.

This initiative is being replicated in West Africa and North Africa. In West Africa, the submission of a proposal is planned in 2025 for a Regional Climate Resilient Water Investment Programme. The Concept Note is being developed with GWP's technical support, under the political leadership of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). In North Africa, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) requested GWP's support to prepare a Climate Resilient Water Investment Programme for North-African countries. At early discussion stage, this support is being provided in close consultation with the GCF and will continue in 2025.

### ***Climate adaptation and development planning, enabled by wider international climate finance***

The overall goal of the proposals described above is to further develop and implement national climate resilience commitments such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The NDC Partnership is another noteworthy avenue through which GWP is providing practical support to countries in enhancing their NDCs and fast-tracking their implementation. Since 2020, GWP has implemented NDC projects in 9 countries (Sudan, Somalia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Chile, Ecuador, Nepal, Peru and Paraguay) with funding from the NDC Partnership. GWP's climate adaptation and development planning support to countries also extends to financing entities under the UNFCCC, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and other bilateral funding.

Highlights related to climate adaptation and planning targeted in 2025 include:

- **Panama:** The Adaptation Plan for the Coastal-Marine Sector will be finalised in 2025. The Plan is being developed under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, with support from GWP, funded by the NDC Partnership. It incorporates strategic axes to increase the sector's adaptive capacity and presents proposed Nature-Based Solutions actions. An estimation of adaptation investment needs to reduce vulnerability in the short, medium, and long terms will also be finalised to enable resources mobilisation for implementation.
- **El Salvador:** During 2025, GWP will provide capacity building support to the National Water Agency and the Ministry of Governance on the use of tools for updating water balances and for reducing vulnerability at urban level, respectively. An important aspect of this NDC Partnership-funded project will be identifying opportunities to implement economic instruments at the basin level.
- **Tunisia:** The project 'Adapting to Climate Change Impacts through Smart Irrigation in Ghar El Melh Wetland Area' in Tunisia will be completed. This initiative enables farmers to increase water efficiency through smart irrigation and strengthen wetland ecosystem protection while advancing and accompanying policy dialogue at the national level. Financial support and engagement is provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malta.
- **Turkmenistan:** The development of the NAP for the water sector will be finalised in 2025. During the development process, GWP supported the organisation of multi-stakeholder workshops and contributed to the analysis of gender-related climate risks.

### ***Floods and drought***

In tandem with the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is guiding GWP's work on droughts and floods. At the global level, GWP plays an important role in incorporating the topic of water management into the DRR debate. For example, through its strong partnership with UNCCD, GWP is promoting IWRM and advocating for the establishment of a Water Protocol under the UNCCD to guide water policy matters. In 2025, support to countries will continue through the WMO-GWP joint programmes, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP).

The IDMP organised the Drought Resilience +10 Conference in 2024, which brought together nearly 1,000 experts, policymakers, and practitioners from 123 countries to assess the progress made in

drought management over the past decade and discuss the way forward. Marking the 11th anniversary of the launch of the IDMP by GWP and WMO, it served as a critical milestone in the global conversation on drought and water scarcity. As part of this global effort, GWP led discussions on social inclusion and public-private partnerships, emphasising the necessity of gender equality and proactive community involvement in the journey toward drought resilience. As a result of the conference, participating countries and partners issued a series of recommendations aimed at shaping global drought policy and action over the next decade.

GWP is committed to supporting the implementation of the [conclusions of the conference](#). As part of these, the IDMP was encouraged to take the necessary steps to transition into a global interagency coordination mechanism on drought, to promote multilevel and multi-stakeholder collaboration. This underscores the vital role that GWP and WMO, through the IDMP, are playing in advancing integrated drought management implementation.

Supporting access to climate finance at country, regional and basin levels for integrated flood and drought management is a priority for both the APFM and the IDMP. The primary financing mechanism targeted by both programmes is the Adaptation Fund. In 2024 the formulation of 7 project proposals continued, contributing to a total pipeline of 79 million EUR.

Examples of proposals that will be advanced in 2025 targeting the Adaptation Fund include:

- **Central Asia:** a proposal is being prepared in collaboration with CAREC, UNCCD, FAO and the National Hydrometeorological Services of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. The proposed project has a budget of 12.9 million USD and focuses on establishing regional and national drought policies and strengthening institutional arrangements and capacity for integrated water and drought management, with a strong focus on the most vulnerable communities.
- **North Macedonia, Montenegro:** support is being provided to the National Meteorological Services of the two countries to strengthen their capacities to assess drought risk and impacts. The project aims to identify and implement drought response measures and test Nature-Based Solutions at community level with a budget of 13.7 million USD.
- **Zambezi Basin:** the proposed project, with a total value of 14 million USD, aims to enhance early warning systems floods and droughts at national and regional levels. This proposal is being developed with UNCCD and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Other flood and drought management highlights planned for 2025 across the GWP Network include:

- **Lao PDR, Cambodia:** Development of Drought Management Plans and IWRM Action Plans. Under the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative, GWP is working with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Lao P.D.R. and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology of Cambodia to strengthen drought and IWRM planning. This includes establishing coordination mechanisms for drought management and IWRM.
- **China:** GWP will continue supporting the revision of the national Flood Control Law, including the integration of the concept of IWRM into its relevant provisions.

- **Greece:** Finalisation of the ‘Resilient Thessaly’ project in Trikala city, in partnership with local authorities, funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation and 3E bottler. The project focuses on flood water management, urban risk reduction and water efficiency.

In 2025, knowledge exchange and development will be an important area of work for the IDMP. A major undertaking is the expansion of the IDMP and APFM Helpdesks, transforming them into a comprehensive service desk that will also inform and cover aspects of IWRM, leveraging the resources of the IWRM Action Hub.

In collaboration with key partners, the IDMP will publish new guidance to support practitioners apply the principles of integrated drought management. This includes a toolkit on drought legislation and a repository of drought laws, developed in collaboration with the World Bank and Deltares, as well as a joint publication with FAO on gender inclusion in drought management. The IDMP will also publish a baseline on drought impact monitoring, along with associated guidelines outlining a 6-step process that can be readily applied by drought management practitioners.

The 19<sup>th</sup> WMO Congress adopted the Plan of Action for Hydrology 2022-2030, which includes the establishment of three Communities of Practice (CoP) on Flood Forecasting, Water Resources Assessment and Integrated Drought Management. These will be developed with GWP’s support. In addition to these three, the WMO secretariat will work with GWP to establish a CoP for Agrometeorology as well as for the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP). Initiated in 2024, this workstream will continue in 2025.

In collaboration with and funded by UNCCD, GWP developed a dedicated space for Communities of Learning and Practice (CLP) on drought management. In addition to the global CLP, five regional CLPs on drought management were launched, bringing together professionals working on drought, including UNCCD country focal points, academia, NGO practitioners, and other officials. In 2025, training modules will be developed to increase the capacity and boost activities of the members within the CLPs.

## 2.2. Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals

Water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Programmes are supporting countries to accelerate the implementation of IWRM as a necessary means of achieving their water-related SDG targets and goals. The cross-sectoral nature of water lies at the heart of IWRM and is captured in SDG target 6.5<sup>5</sup>. This makes SDG 6.5 a key entry point for advancing not only SDG 6, but also other water-related goals and targets, as well as the broader 2030 Agenda.

The SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme (SDG 6 SP), coordinated by GWP in partnership with UNDP Cap-Net, UNEP-DHI and UNEP, as the custodian agency for SDG indicator 6.5.1, is structuring a range of direct SDG support initiatives. These initiatives are currently being implemented and planned across the GWP Network. The Support Programme assists governments in designing and

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<sup>5</sup> Target 6.5 – Water resources management: “By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate”.

implementing country-led responses to SDG indicator 6.5.1, which measures the degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This serves as an entry point to accelerate progress towards achieving water-related SDGs and other development goals, aligned with national priorities.

The initiatives are predominantly led by the GWP Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) with support from the associated Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs). The work conducted under the SDG 6 SP is broadly structured across three stages, namely:

- i. **Stage 1: Identifying challenges** through SDG 6.5.1 monitoring<sup>6</sup> and related assessments
- ii. **Stage 2: Formulating responses** in the form of action plans, project documents or similar
- iii. **Stage 3: Accessing implementation support** for solutions that improve IWRM as a contribution to other water-related SDGs

The latest status global report on IWRM published in 2024 by UN-Water and UNEP, with contributions from GWP, states that at the current rate of progress on SDG 6.5.1, the world would only reach 91% progress by 2049, which would have a knock-on effect on their ability to meet many other goals and targets. This reaffirms the need for GWP to continue supporting countries' efforts to implement IWRM. The report also highlighted that incorporating IWRM into climate change adaptation provides a valuable opportunity to build resilience to climate change impacts. The activities planned in 2025 as part of the SDG 6-SP, are therefore designed to specifically integrate climate change adaptation in IWRM action planning.

Tangible examples of planned activities under SDG-SP Stage 2 include:

- **Armenia:** Review and update the 2022-2026 Water sector National Adaptation Plan and the development of an Integrated Drought Management Plan under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment.
- **Chile:** Based on the latest SDG 6.5.1 monitoring results, GWP will support the Ministry of Public Works and the General Water Directorate to prepare a roadmap to accelerate IWRM implementation in the country.
- **El Salvador:** Preparation of an IWRM Action Plan in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Water Authority. The plan will focus on management tools, such as water availability monitoring, pollution control, ecosystem management, drought and flood risks, watershed and aquifer management, and on the strengthening of the country's Water Information System. The execution of the plan is intended to align with the implementation of the targeted GCF Readiness support (see in Section 2.1).
- **Georgia:** Formulation of a River Basin Management Plan for the Alazani-Iori River Basin, supporting the efforts of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture. This

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<sup>6</sup> Monitoring of indicator 6.5.1 takes place every three years. 2026 is the next year that countries are due to report progress against the indicator.

process will involve ministries from several sectors, as well as municipalities and water users within the basin.

A minimum of 6 additional countries are expected to be supported under Stage 2 in 2025. These countries are currently being identified.

Further collaboration between UNEP and GWP is also planned in 2025 to support countries in accelerating progress towards SDG target 6.6, which focuses on freshwater ecosystem health. The planned initiative aims to consolidate existing country commitments on this topic, including but not limited to the Freshwater Challenge, the CEO Water Mandate's Water Resilience Coalition, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and the various modalities under the UNFCCC NAPs and NDCs. The project will assist each of the three pilot countries to define a single country document that will support the achievement of their existing commitments through an IWRM approach. This initiative will benefit from pro bono legal support from the renowned UK-based law firm, Herbert Smith Freehills.

In the Pan-Asian context, a significant line of work, with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), will analyse the relationship between IWRM (through SDG 6.5.1) and water security. The aim is to reveal opportunities to support countries in achieving integrated progress towards water security through an IWRM approach. This approach will be groundtruthed in five countries through the preparation of Country Assessments, and will have a stand-alone chapter in the ADB's flagship 2025 Asian Water Development Outlook (AWDO).

### ***Water, food, energy and ecosystems, a nexus perspective***

GWP's work on the *water-energy-food-environment nexus* is grounded on the organisation's track record of working with agricultural, environmental, and energy partners through cross-sectoral projects and initiatives. In addition to projects designed to address the nexus agenda, GWP is also implementing a range of activities centred on agriculture or ecosystems. While these may not always be presented explicitly using the nexus language, they inherently involve cross-sectoral engagement that touches upon the equivalent links.

Specific highlights for 2025 include:

- **Cuvelai and Kunene basins:** An economic valuation of the ecosystem goods and services provided by the Angolan Highlands ecosystem will be prepared. The valuation will be informed by water resources models for each basin. The Kunene Commission will be formed and strengthened with enhanced technical, financial and inter-sectoral coordination capacity.
- **Mediterranean:** GWP will provide technical assistance, and through a multi-stakeholder dialogue process, facilitate the elaboration of the WEFE Nexus Strategy in the Mediterranean Source-to-Sea Continuum, aiming for its approval at Ministerial level by the Union for the Mediterranean and the Barcelona Convention.
- **Vietnam:** A small irrigation system will be piloted in mountainous areas to support the implementation of the 2023 Water Resources Law by practitioners.
- **West Africa:** As part of the GEF-funded *Regional Initiative for Water and Environment in the transboundary basin of the Mono River*, GWP will support the development and updating of

Community Biodiversity Conservation Areas and Local Water Committee action plans in Togo and Benin.

### ***Water solutions for urban resilience and WASH***

GWP's urbanisation work tends to materialise in the context of other thematic programmes – particularly climate change and disaster risk reduction – where the local level often provides the most appropriate and effective entry point. Many of our urban/WASH related activities planned for 2025 will be implemented through a mix of projects and programmes, and under a range of thematic development frameworks.

Examples of highlights for 2025 include:

- **Nepal:** In 2024, the Government endorsed a Response Strategy to enhance integration between IWRM, WASH and climate resilience. The Strategy was developed under the leadership of the Energy Commission Secretariat, in the context of the Global Water Leadership programme implemented jointly by GWP and UNICEF funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom. In 2025, GWP will follow up on this process by organising multi-stakeholder policy dialogues on climate-resilient IWRM and WASH services, involving parliamentarians, to promote the implementation of the Strategy.
- **Honduras:** GWP is a member of the Technical Committee that will support the Ministry of Environment in the process of updating the water levy.
- **Indonesia:** To accelerate the implementation of the national Sanitation Programme, GWP will support the Ministry of Public Work Development and Planning Agency and the Ministry of Health in developing a multi-stakeholder Action Plan.
- **Greece:** in partnership with local authorities of Viota, the Coca-Cola Foundation and 3E bottler, GWP's work will focus on increasing water efficiency and utilising replenished water for municipal water uses.
- **South Asia:** GWP will support the development and implementation of a Water Storage Community of Practice for the region to be hosted on the IWRM Action Hub. This CoP is part of the 'Built water storage in South Asia' project, implemented by IWMI, in collaboration with GWP and funded by the U.S. State Department.
- **Global:** A Community of Practice on Valuing Water will be created on the IWRM Action Hub, serving as a repository of all the materials developed throughout the Valuing Water Initiative, where GWP has been an active partner. In addition, the CoP will also offer the opportunity for continued discussions on the topics explored within the initiative and explore possibilities for further developments or spin off initiatives.

## 2.3. Transboundary water cooperation

GWP works at the transboundary level to enhance cooperation and reduce conflict over transboundary water. GWP's approach includes engaging stakeholders towards greater consensus among riparians on the actions needed to address management issues. According to the 2024 UN report on the *Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation*, only 43 countries have operational arrangements that cover 90 per cent or more of their shared water basins. Significant efforts are required to ensure that all transboundary watercourses are covered by operational agreements by 2030.

To this end, GWP cooperates with other international organisations and UN agencies to support countries in establishing legal and institutional cooperation arrangements among riparian states. The 1992 Water Convention and the 1997 UN Watercourses Convention provide the legal framework for this area of work. Working in close partnership with UNECE, GWP supports countries in the process of accession to the 1992 Water Convention. This collaboration resulted in explicit references of GWP's contribution in the Water Convention 2025-2027 Work Programme.

At the global level, GWP is one of the establishing members of the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition established in 2023. This Coalition brings together more than 40 governments, international organisations, international financing institutions, NGOs, academia and research centres. Having contributed to the development of its Terms of Reference and Rules of Procedure in 2024, GWP will continue supporting the operationalization of the Coalition in 2025.

Working with countries and regional organisations to mobilise finance for transboundary cooperation is a priority for GWP. The main funding mechanisms targeted under this workstream are the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF). The design of transboundary cooperation projects is increasingly embedding climate change issues, allowing for the strengthening of climate adaptation at the basin level.

Specific examples of GWP's work in the area of transboundary cooperation in 2025 includes:

- **Motagua basin:** GWP will support the preparation of the rules of procedure for the High-Level Table and Technical Committee responsible for managing the transboundary basin shared between Guatemala and Honduras.
- **Cameroon:** After supporting the country's process of adhesion to the 1992 Helsinki Water Convention, GWP will continue working with the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy to prepare an implementation plan for the Convention.
- **Drin basin:** GWP will facilitate the consultation on the draft text for an International Agreement for the management of the Drin Basin. This activity is part of the GEF-funded project for the implementation of the Drin basin Strategic Action Programme.
- **Limpopo basin:** in 2025, GWP will continue supporting the strengthening of the Limpopo Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (FFEWS), and further align the Limpopo FFEWS with the regional FFEWS effort through the Regional Flood Monitoring Centre in Maputo.
- **Global:** GWP is one of the partners implementing the GEF Clean and Healthy Oceans Integrated Programme under the coordination of FAO, aiming to address nutrient pollution and marine hypoxia. In 2025, GWP will continue supporting the development of Source-to-Sea governance assessments in the Bay of Bengal and the Caribbean, as well as the

establishment of Communities of Practice on Nature-based Solutions for wastewater treatment, Source-to-Sea, and Nutrient Management in Agrifood Systems.

## 2.4. Cross-cutting areas

### Gender

Across its Network, GWP's work focuses on incorporating gender equality as part of the water governance processes being influenced, and in the design and implementation of its programmes. In the last few years, many of these efforts have been carried out in the context of the *Water, Climate, Gender and Development Programme* (AIP-WACDEP-G), or with the knowledge and tools emerging from the AIP WACDEP-G, through GWP's closely associated GCF Readiness programme and other climate-related processes.

The AIP-WACDEP-G was launched in 2020 as GWP's flagship programme to deliver on its goal of promoting gender equality beyond statements of intent. The second phase of the programme is intended to be continued in 2025. The programme's country projects are closely linked to the portfolio of GCF Readiness projects supported by GWP. This ensures that the mobilisation of knowledge and expertise on the integration of gender transformative approaches into water and climate planning and investment, fostered through WACDEP-G, is contributing to a broader range of governance processes and initiatives, and vice-versa.

Gender transformation requires a change process that takes a long period of time, involving shifts at structural, relational and agency levels. This necessitates long-term investment, monitoring and continuous learning, as well as the updating of intervention design.

Examples of 2025 gender-related interventions in the context of GCF Readiness projects include:

- **Pan-Africa:** the AU-AIP Multi-country GCF Readiness Programme (see Section 2.1) aims to accelerate and enhance the investment into gender-responsive climate resilience in Africa. Gender responsive action is planned throughout all activities undertaken both in countries and at the continental level. A gender action plan will be developed to guide the incorporation of gender transformation activities.
- **Montenegro:** As part of the ongoing GCF Readiness project, a gender-responsive screening methodology and tool will be developed to help identify viable climate finance projects in the preparation of a national climate resilient water investment plan.
- **Central African Republic:** The Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Designated Authority to the GCF will be supported in the preparation of 3 gender-responsive and socially inclusive GCF Concept Notes for climate resilient water adaptation projects.

Other highlights of gender-related work in 2025 include:

- **Honduras:** The draft Climate Change Law includes gender considerations. GWP has supported the Ministry of Environment with the preparation of the Law through technical advice and stakeholder engagement. The Law is expected to be adopted in 2025.

- **Incomati and Maputo basins:** A Gender Policy and Strategy for the Incomati and Maputo Watercourse Commission is included in the project proposal for the integrated transboundary water resources management of the two basins, submitted to the GEF with UNDP as implementing agency and GWP as the executing agency.
- **Small Islands States, Southern and West Africa:** Conservation-based livelihood and business opportunities that ensure gender equality and social inclusion will be explored in conjunction with Transfrontier Conservation Areas<sup>7</sup> and implemented in pilot sites.
- **Central Africa:** GWP will develop and implement a framework to increase the participation of women and girls in its activities in the region.

### **Private sector**

The 2020-2025 global GWP Strategy sets the objective for the GWP Network to mobilise private sector engagement. The private sector is an important water user, and an agent of change with the ability to mobilise significant partnerships that contribute positively to the SDGs, the Paris Agreement and transboundary water management.

At the global level, GWP will continue the private sector water dialogue platform, building on the successful convenings held in 2024, focusing on water information and data needs to drive collective action for greater resilience. The aim in 2025 will be to give greater weight to this platform as a means of bridging the public-private divide around water management. The platform currently brings together multinational companies and entities that work with the private sector.

Targeted for implementation in 2025, GWP designed a project for Microsoft Corporation to contribute to the achievement of the company's water replenishment targets. The project proposes a technical intervention to reduce the groundwater withdrawal from deep aquifers, currently performed by the Olympic Athletic Center of Athens, Greece, while replacing it with water from the ancient Hadrian's Aqueduct that is currently being discharged to the sea. This project is perceived as an important milestone for GWP to support large companies' sustainability efforts. Other project sites are under discussion with Microsoft and other corporate partners across multiple GWP regions.

In the last few years, GWP's governance results related to the private sector have increasingly been related to climate-related processes, and especially to GCF Readiness implementation. For example, a Private Sector Engagement Roadmap and a Private Sector Engagement Action Plan were adopted in eSwatini and in the Central African Republic, respectively.

Engagement with the private sector is also planned in 2025 as part of the AU-AIP-GCF Multi-country Readiness implementation. For example, in Tunisia, a strategy will be prepared for GCF Direct Access Entities' engagement with the private sector on climate action.

Other highlights from the GWP Network for 2025 include:

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<sup>7</sup> "A Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) is defined in the SADC Protocol on Wildlife Conservation and Law Enforcement (1999) as a component of a large ecological region that straddles the boundaries of two or more countries encompassing one or more protected areas as well as multiple resource use areas." SADC. Transfrontier Conservation Areas. <https://www.sadc.int/pillars/transfrontier-conservation-areas>

- **Peru and South America:** GWP will work with Aquafondo to deliver an annual prize to environmentally sustainable companies. In addition, an exchange of experiences will be organised on existing policies related to efficient water use by the private sector in the region, and on lessons learned from implementation between Uruguay and Peru.
- **Sri Lanka:** Engagement with the private sector as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility for water-related local interventions such as rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge in schools and communities in the Central Province, in collaboration with the Provincial Education Department, health authorities and community-based organisations.

### ***Water solutions for youth engagement***

Recognising the vital role and immense potential of young people as both beneficiaries and active partners towards a water secure world, GWP works to enable young people to actively engage in water governance decision-making. Our commitment to youth involvement as agents of change serves a dual purpose: firstly, they are crucial in driving progress towards SDG 6, the climate agenda and transboundary water cooperation, and secondly, their active participation enhances stronger and more sustainable regional partnerships, fosters cross-collaboration, builds organisational capacities, and attracts funding opportunities.

Specific highlights of youth engagement for 2025 include:

- **Guatemala:** GWP will engage youth and indigenous groups in the formulation of the National Water Law, led by the Ministry of Environment.
- **Caribbean:** Hosted every two years, the Water Academy for Youth (WAY) will be organised to raise awareness, create champions and advocates for increased IWRM and integrated wastewater management in the region.
- **Central and Eastern Europe:** As part of the DanuRELY project, in 2025 a State of Play Report will be prepared, analysing the challenges of youth involvement in water governance in the Danube region. A new project concept will then be developed through consultative processes to address the challenges identified.
- **India:** In partnership with Wetlands International South Asia, GWP will continue fostering youth engagement for wetlands conservation and management in Delhi National Capital Territory. This activity will focus on increasing the knowledge on wetlands for 300 school students, and raise their awareness on the importance of wetland ecology conservation.

## **2.5. Strengthening Regional Operations and Network Growth**

The GWP *Strengthening Regional Operations and Network Growth (StRONG)* activities have been developed with the overarching aim of enhancing the capacity of GWP regions and countries to deliver the targets set out by the Strategy 2020-2025. In terms of the continued network strengthening, three specific areas have been identified with the GWP regions as requiring attention: sustainability of RWP operations, regional hosting arrangements, and CWP strengthening.

2025 will be an important year for strengthening regional operations, especially with the anticipated transition of GWPO to new arrangements or location. GWP standards ensure sound financial and administrative management, including HR and IT, across the entire network portfolio.

These services will deserve particular attention in 2025 to guarantee that the GWP entities across the Network can operate smoothly during the transition period at headquarters. Financial capacity assessments (FINCAPs) of CWPs will be delivered, and targeted support to financial management at regional level will continue to be provided. As part of the fundraising efforts planned at all levels of the organisation, a strong focus will be placed on capacity building for cost-recovery project budgeting.

The communications function within the organisation, across the GWP Network, will play a crucial role in keeping partners and stakeholders well-informed about GWP's new directions and developments, while continuing to promote and highlight GWP's programmatic achievements. As a strategic function, communication will also be key in driving change and facilitating engagement with GWP's audiences and goals.

The health of Regional Water Partnerships will continue to be monitored through Annual Regional Assessment Grids, which look at the programmatic delivery, quality of financial management, and governance of RWPs and CWPs. Through its comprehensive M&E system, GWP will continue documenting and communicating its impact and influence on governance change results.

The decentralised nature of GWP's structure will be a key strength in continuing to influence water governance improvements and support water investments around the world, while designing a new future for GWPO.

The 2025 Workplan includes examples of activities under the StRONG programme, such as:

- **Central America:** Operationalisation of the legal entity as NGO to gradually become self-hosted.
- **Central Africa:** The implementation of AIP GCF Multi-country Readiness programme will be strategically used to increase the institutional and technical capacity of the CWPs in Chad, Central African Republic and Congo.
- **Eastern Africa:** Development of a sustainability plan that outlines strategies for diversifying funding sources and reducing dependency on a few donors to enhance the RWP's ability to adapt to changing funding landscapes.
- **West Africa:** Capacity-building training on project writing for CWPs to raise funds from donors for implementing their activities.

## 3. GWP 2025 Budget

### 3.1. Overview

Overview of the different components of the 2025 GWP budget:

1. “GWPO Programme” budget: **4.4MEuros**

2. Projects activities managed via GWPO for an amount of **2.6MEuros** ; signed and initiated via GWPO (WACDEP\_G, UN environment DHI, GCF, NDC, UNCCD) or signed via GWPO but initiated by RWPs (e.g. Malta project in MED).

3. Projects signed and initiated directly via RWPs, i.e. Locally Raised Funds, for an amount estimated at **16.9MEuros** in 2025 (See regional 3-Year Work Programmes for more information).

#### **Total 2025 GWP Budget**

The above gives a total of **23.9MEuros** for the overall GWP budget in 2025 (**4.4MEuros** “GWPO Programme” budget and **19.5MEuros** for Projects, -both globally and regionally raised)<sup>8</sup>. Out of these **23.9MEuros**, **7.0MEuros** are managed via GWPO.

#### *Remark:*

GWPO is also Administrating the CAPNET Programme. The overall budget of CAPNET is not included in the summary figures above.

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<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that part of the projects funds are implemented by GWP entities (GWO, RWPs, CWPs) and part by third parties receiving the funds via GWP. The proportion varies from project to project.

## 3.2. GWPO Programme Budget

| BUDGET (EUROS)                                | GWPO Programme |                                                          |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>ANCHOR AREAS</b>                           |                |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Water Solutions for SDGs</b>               |                |                                                          |                  |
| Contributing to Global processes              | 32,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Overall SDG6 Support Programme, incl. UNEP    | 98,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Project: WEFE Nexus                           | 21,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Engaging the Private Sector                   | 34,000         |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Total Water Solutions for SDGs</b>         | <b>185,000</b> |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Climate Resilience through Water</b>       |                |                                                          |                  |
| WMO, IDMP and APFM                            | 102,000        |                                                          |                  |
| Project: UNCCD                                | 26,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Project: WMO CoP                              | 15,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Project: DRESS EA                             | 72,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Projects: GCF-NDC                             | 79,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Overall Water & Climate, incl. WACDEP         | 45,000         |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Total Climate Resilience through Water</b> | <b>339,000</b> |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Transboundary Water Cooperation</b>        |                |                                                          |                  |
| Transboundary, incl. Source to sea            | 18,000         |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Total Transboundary</b>                    | <b>18,000</b>  |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Total ANCHOR AREAS</b>                     | <b>542,000</b> |                                                          |                  |
| <b>STRONG NETWORK</b>                         |                |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Facilitating Network Services</b>          |                |                                                          |                  |
| Communications                                | 127,000        |                                                          |                  |
| Resources mobilization                        | 94,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Knowledge, Capacity Building                  | 60,000         |                                                          |                  |
| Network Strengthening & Staffing              | 234,000        |                                                          |                  |
| Contributing to Gender Equality               | 4,000          |                                                          |                  |
| Mobilizing Youth for Water Resources Mgt.     | 4,000          |                                                          |                  |
| <b>Total Facilitating Network Services</b>    | <b>523,000</b> |                                                          |                  |
|                                               |                | <b>Essential Network Services</b>                        |                  |
|                                               |                | Finance and Administrative support                       | 373,000          |
|                                               |                | Audit                                                    | 45,000           |
|                                               |                | Financial costs/revenues                                 | 20,000           |
|                                               |                | IT                                                       | 245,000          |
|                                               |                | HR & Training                                            | 23,000           |
|                                               |                | <b>Total Essential Network Services</b>                  | <b>706,000</b>   |
|                                               |                | <b>Governance Network Services</b>                       |                  |
|                                               |                | Steering Committee                                       | 45,000           |
|                                               |                | Network, SP & FPG meetings                               | -                |
|                                               |                | Overall Governance & Management support, incl. ES Office | 76,000           |
|                                               |                | Legal                                                    | 128,000          |
|                                               |                | <b>Total Governance Network Services</b>                 | <b>249,000</b>   |
|                                               |                | <b>Planning and M&amp;E</b>                              |                  |
|                                               |                | Planning and M&E                                         | 77,000           |
|                                               |                | <b>Total Planning and M&amp;E</b>                        | <b>77,000</b>    |
|                                               |                | <b>Total STRONG NETWORK</b>                              | <b>1,555,000</b> |
|                                               |                | <b>RWPs PROGRAMME FUNDING</b>                            | <b>1,685,000</b> |
|                                               |                | (implemented via Essential Network Services)             |                  |
|                                               |                | <b>TECHNICAL COMMITTEE</b>                               | <b>32,000</b>    |
|                                               |                | <b>DESIGNATED FUNDING (Office Rent &amp; Taxes)</b>      | <b>441,000</b>   |
|                                               |                | (Reimbursed by MFA Sweden)                               |                  |
|                                               |                | <b>TOTAL</b>                                             | <b>4,255,000</b> |
|                                               |                | <b>OVERHEAD</b>                                          | <b>175,000</b>   |
|                                               |                | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                                       | <b>4,430,000</b> |

**Note:** The Overhead (175k) is used to finance additional costs of the budget line "Overall governance & management support, incl. ES office"

### 3.3. GWP Revenue Tables

#### *Financing the GWPO programme budget*

| REVENUES (including MFA)                          | 2025             |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| SIDA/Sweden <sup>9</sup>                          | 2,175,000        |
| DGIS/Netherlands <sup>10</sup>                    | 1,000,000        |
| Expected projects funding <sup>11</sup>           | 300,000          |
| Management Fees (2025 projects)                   | 223,000          |
| Staff cost recovery (2025 projects) <sup>12</sup> | 388,000          |
| Carry-over deficit 2024                           | -100,000         |
| SUB-TOTAL                                         | 3,986,000        |
| MFA Reimbursements <sup>13</sup>                  | 441,000          |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                      | <b>4,427,000</b> |

#### *Projects managed via GWPO (list evolving as new projects are signed)*

| PROJECTS        | Total            | Management Fee | GWPO Staff costs | Activities       |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| UNCCD 1         | 130,000          | 12,000         | 26,000           | 92,000           |
| SAF             | 160,000          | 0              | 160,000          | 0                |
| WEF4MED         | 70,000           | 14,000         | 21,000           | 35,000           |
| CAPNET          |                  |                |                  |                  |
| DRESS-EA        | 853,000          | 78,000         | 72,000           | 703,000          |
| GCF Sri Lanka   | 13,000           | 0              | 13,000           | 0                |
| GCF Montenegro  | 350,000          | 27,000         | 61,000           | 262,000          |
| NDC Chile       | 8,000            | 0              | 0                | 8,000            |
| NDC El Salvador | 81,000           | 4,000          | 5,000            | 72,000           |
| NDC Panama      | 53,000           | 3,000          | 0                | 50,000           |
| UNEP DHI        | 206,000          | 0              | 7,000            | 199,000          |
| WACDEPG         | 1,200,000        | 84,000         | 8,000            | 1,108,000        |
| WMO CoP         | 24,000           | 0              | 15,000           | 9,000            |
| MALTEMED        | 28,000           | 1,000          | 0                | 27,000           |
| <b>TOTAL</b>    | <b>3,176,000</b> | <b>223,000</b> | <b>388,000</b>   | <b>2,565,000</b> |

<sup>9</sup> Earmarked, funding specific budget lines and activities. Pending confirmation by SIDA (10/12/24)

<sup>10</sup> Unrestricted

<sup>11</sup> Estimation, based on projects pipeline. Meant to finance GWPO staff costs and management fees.

<sup>12</sup> GWPO managed projects and a contribution of GWPO staff to GWP SAF projects

<sup>13</sup> Office rent and taxes (taxes are estimates)

**Regional Projects (list evolving as new projects are signed)**

| Region          | LRF Projects                                                                                                                                | 2025 Budget       |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Southern Africa | GCF DBSA SADC AIP                                                                                                                           | 616,000           |
|                 | GCF AUC Multicountry Readiness                                                                                                              | 2,627,000         |
|                 | GEF UNDP AIO SIDS                                                                                                                           | 2,655,000         |
|                 | GEF UNDP LIMCOM                                                                                                                             | 1,422,000         |
|                 | GEF UNDP INMACOM                                                                                                                            | 818,000           |
|                 | GEF UNDP CUVKUN                                                                                                                             | 3,404,000         |
|                 | Total                                                                                                                                       | <b>11,542,000</b> |
| Mediterranean   | GEF UNEP Med Programme Nexus Project in MENA and SEE, 2020-2025 CP. 2.2                                                                     | 820,000           |
|                 | GEF UNDP Drin II                                                                                                                            | 715,000           |
|                 | Microsoft - Cephisus Water Replenishment Project                                                                                            | 650,000           |
|                 | Coca-Cola Zero Drop Mornos (Schimatari II)                                                                                                  | 534,000           |
|                 | GEF UNEP Med Programme Source-to-Sea Project in MENA and SEE, 2020-2025 CP. 2.1                                                             | 230,000           |
|                 | Crown Spain or Tunisia WRP                                                                                                                  | 200,000           |
|                 | Coca-Cola & EWA Alter Aqua Recap 2025-2027                                                                                                  | 150,000           |
|                 | Horizon Europe - Spongeworks Co-creating and Upscaling Sponge Landscapes by Working with Natural Water Retention and Sustainable Management | 120,000           |
|                 | PRIMA ACQUAOUNT - ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY QUANTIFYING OPTIMAL ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTERLINKAGES                | 117,000           |
|                 | Coca-Cola Resilient Thessaly                                                                                                                | 95,000            |
|                 | PRIMA WEFE4MED - Towards a Mediterranean WEFE Nexus Community of Practice                                                                   | 80,000            |
|                 | Reckitt Benckiser "Water is in our Hands"                                                                                                   | 50,000            |
|                 | World Bank - Field Level Leadership                                                                                                         | 15,000            |
|                 | GCF Project signed by Southern Africa                                                                                                       | 0                 |
|                 | Total                                                                                                                                       | <b>3,776,000</b>  |
| Central Africa  | GCF Projects signed by Southern Africa                                                                                                      | <b>0</b>          |
| Eastern Africa  | GCF Projects signed by Southern Africa                                                                                                      | <b>0</b>          |
| West Africa     | GCF Projects signed by Southern Africa                                                                                                      | 0                 |
|                 | Reward                                                                                                                                      | 700,000           |
|                 | RIWE                                                                                                                                        | 250,000           |
|                 | AFCIA UNEP-CTCN Mali EWS Project                                                                                                            | 120,000           |
|                 | Total                                                                                                                                       | <b>1,070,000</b>  |
| Central America | SERNA/CCBIT                                                                                                                                 | 11,000            |
|                 | UNESCO                                                                                                                                      | 8,000             |

|  |             |               |
|--|-------------|---------------|
|  | CCAD I fase | 5,000         |
|  | FAO         | 5,000         |
|  | Total       | <b>29,000</b> |

|                            |                                |                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Central and Eastern Europe | OPTAIN (travel + external)     | 56,000         |
|                            | HuT (travel + external)        | 24,000         |
|                            | Danube4All (travel + external) | 71,000         |
|                            | INNOSED                        | 58,000         |
|                            | DANURELY                       | 37,000         |
|                            | Total                          | <b>246,000</b> |

|               |             |              |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| South America | Giz Bolivia | <b>4,000</b> |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|

|       |                          |                |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|
| China | UNDP & CIETEC - SDG6.5.1 | <b>130,000</b> |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------|

|                         |  |          |
|-------------------------|--|----------|
| Caribbean <sup>14</sup> |  | <b>0</b> |
|-------------------------|--|----------|

|            |  |          |
|------------|--|----------|
| South Asia |  | <b>0</b> |
|------------|--|----------|

|                 |                  |               |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| South East Asia | WMO CREWS projec | <b>53,000</b> |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|

|                                  |  |          |
|----------------------------------|--|----------|
| C. Asia & Causasus <sup>15</sup> |  | <b>0</b> |
|----------------------------------|--|----------|

|                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Regional LRF for 2025 | <b>16,850,000</b> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|

<sup>14</sup> Figure pending (10/12/24)

<sup>15</sup> Figure pending (10/12/24)

## 4. Logframe targets 2025

| Indicator                                                                                                                                                                      | Targets 2025 | Illustrative examples of targets                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Impact level: Water secure, sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development</b>                                                                                           |              |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| I1: Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from improved water resources governance and management                                                                                 | TBD          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Panama: Implementation of the Adaptation Plan for Coastal-Marine Sector</li> </ul>                                                                |
| I2: Total <b>value of water-related investments</b> from government and private sources influenced                                                                             | 78.58 M      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Chad: investment secured for the development of Early Warning Systems</li> </ul>                                                             |
| <b>Outcome level: Effective and inclusive water governance and management systems and investments</b>                                                                          |              |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| O1: No. of formally adopted <b>national level policies, plans, strategies, and laws</b> influenced which integrate water security                                              | 19           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lebanon: Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus Action Plan</li> </ul>                                                                                |
| O2: No. of formally adopted <b>policies, plans, strategies, and laws</b> influenced which integrate water security at <b>other levels</b>                                      | 8            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volta basin: Climate Investment Programme</li> </ul>                                                                                              |
| O3: No. of <b>arrangements / commitments / agreements</b> on enhanced water security influenced at transboundary / regional level                                              | 12           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cameroon: National Strategy to implement the Water Convention.</li> </ul>                                                                         |
| O4: No. of <b>capacity building and knowledge development initiatives</b> that can be directly associated with tangible governance change                                      | 31           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuvelai and Kunene basins: capacity building of CuvKun Member States on Joint Basin Surveys</li> </ul>                                            |
| O5: No. of <b>processes / frameworks / institutions</b> established or strengthened to improve <b>cross-sectoral / transboundary</b> coordination                              | 16           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>El Salvador: establishment of a coordination group for the monitoring of SDG target 6.4</li> </ul>                                                |
| O6: No. of formal <b>multi-stakeholder participation processes</b> facilitated on behalf of a mandated institution                                                             | 59           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nepal: Multi-stakeholder workshop with the Parliamentary Committee of the House of Representatives to discuss the Water Resources Bill</li> </ul> |
| O7: No. of policies, plans, strategies, and laws influenced that integrate <b>gender inclusion</b>                                                                             | 13           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congo: water investment plan</li> </ul>                                                                                                           |
| O8: No. of <b>management instruments</b> formally being used by water managers and decision-makers                                                                             | 15           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chile: IWRM Action Plan</li> </ul>                                                                                                                |
| O9: No. of formal <b>data sharing arrangements</b> established                                                                                                                 | 3            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limpopo basin: Guidelines and Procedures for Data Sharing</li> </ul>                                                                              |
| O10: No. of <b>approved investment plans and budget commitments</b> associated with policies, plans and strategies that integrate water security                               | 18           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zambia: National Adaptation Plan for the water sector</li> </ul>                                                                                  |
| O11: No. of <b>funding agreements</b> influenced to implement water-informed <b>National Adaptation Plan and integrated flood and drought</b> management policies and measures | 12           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Costa Rica: Funding for adaptation of national and regional water resources management to climate extremes</li> </ul>                             |
| O12: No. of processes in place to <b>raise local revenues</b> from dedicated levies on water users at basin, aquifer, or sub-national levels                                   | 3            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honduras: Updating of the water levy</li> </ul>                                                                                                   |
| O13: No. of <b>budget commitments</b> from riparian countries to support agreed <b>transboundary</b> cooperation arrangements                                                  | 4            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incomati and Maputo basins: Watercourse Commission: Co-financing commitments by eSwatini, Mozambique and South Africa</li> </ul>                  |
| O14: No. of <b>water-related infrastructure</b> interventions founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems influenced                                  | 2            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cuvelai and Kunene: Construction of small water harvesting infrastructure</li> </ul>                                                              |
| <b>Output level: Services and products delivered by the GWP network which foster sustainable governance improvements of the water systems (via influenced mandated actors)</b> |              |                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| OT1.1: No. of mandated institutions supported in developing and implementing arrangements for <b>transboundary</b> water management                                            | 40           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honduras, Guatemala: Ministries of Environment for the management of the Motagua River basin.</li> </ul>                                          |
| OT1.2: No. of mandated <b>national</b> institutions supported in developing and implementing <b>policies, legal frameworks and/or plans</b> based on IWRM                      | 72           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cambodia: Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology for the development of a Drought Management Action Plan</li> </ul>                          |
| OT1.3: No. of mandated <b>sub-national</b> institutions supported in developing and implementing <b>policies, by-laws and/or plans</b> based on IWRM                           | 27           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Angola: Sub-national authorities for ecosystems-based planning to protect water towers</li> </ul>                                                 |
| OT1.4: No. of mandated institutions supported in integrating <b>gender</b> inclusive water components into development planning and decision-making processes                  | 17           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uzbekistan: Ministry of Water Resources for the Water NAP</li> </ul>                                                                              |
| OT1.5: No. of mandated national institutions supported in developing <b>national investment plans or strategies</b>                                                            | 16           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morocco: Ministry responsible for Water to develop a Climate Resilient Water Investment Plan</li> </ul>                                           |

| Indicator                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Targets 2025 | Illustrative examples of targets                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OT1.6: No. of mandated institutions supported in the development of <b>capacity and projects to access finance</b>                                                                                                               | 67           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central Asia: National Hydrometeorological Services Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan to access climate finance for drought management</li> </ul> |
| OT1.7: No. of mandated national institutions supported in <b>monitoring SDG 6</b>                                                                                                                                                | 1            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malaysia: SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point to initiate preparation of 2026 monitoring</li> </ul>                                                                                        |
| OT1.8: No. of <b>demonstration projects</b> undertaken for which <b>innovation</b> has been demonstrated                                                                                                                         | 34           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vietnam: small irrigation system in a mountainous area demonstration project</li> </ul>                                                                                      |
| OT1.9: No. of initiatives / <b>demonstration projects</b> specifically targeting <b>gender</b> issues                                                                                                                            | 24           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Angola, Namibia: demonstration projects with a focus of integrating gender and inclusivity</li> </ul>                                                                        |
| OT1.10: No. of documents produced outlining the <b>lessons</b> from <b>GWP demonstration projects</b> and a plan for <b>replicating</b> solutions                                                                                | 12           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India: case study on women small holder groups and water quality testing in the Warangal district</li> </ul>                                                                 |
| OT1.11: <b>No. of beneficiaries</b> supported in <b>demonstration projects</b> on water security and climate resilience undertaken                                                                                               | Approx. 1M   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bangladesh: Community leaders in river restoration</li> </ul>                                                                                                                |
| OT2.1: No. of mandated institutions at national, basin and regional levels with <b>demonstrably enhanced capacity</b> to design and implement policies, legal frameworks and/or plans based on shared learning on IWRM processes | 114          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>El Salvador: Ministry of Governance on the use of tools for vulnerability reduction at urban level.</li> </ul>                                                               |
| OT2.2: No. of capacity building and professional development workshops/initiatives with a significant <b>focus on women, youth, and/or other marginalized groups</b> initiated and implemented                                   | 31           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Middle East and North Africa: Women and Water Diplomacy</li> </ul>                                                                                                           |
| OT2.3: No. of <b>publications, knowledge products</b> (including strategic messages) and <b>tools</b> for water security and climate resilience developed and disseminated                                                       | 28           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sri Lanka: Update the user manual and operational manual of National Climate Change Data Sharing Network (NCCDSN)</li> </ul>                                                 |
| OT2.4: No. of <b>publications and knowledge products</b> that have a prominent <b>gender</b> perspective incorporated                                                                                                            | 7            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global: gender inclusion in drought management</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |
| OT2.5: <b>User satisfaction</b> across knowledge products and services produced, managed, and disseminated                                                                                                                       | 80%          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limpopo basin: Data Sharing Protocol finalisation evaluation survey with 80% satisfaction</li> </ul>                                                                         |
| OT2.6: No. of <b>knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning</b> initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up                                                                                                          | 41           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Danube basin: Community of Practice on sediment balance restoration</li> </ul>                                                                                               |
| OT3.1: <b>RWP health check score</b> (composite indicator measuring financial, governance and programmatic reporting parameters recorded in the ARAG)                                                                            | 13           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 RWPs score high</li> <li>7 RWPs score medium</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |
| OT3.2: No. of initiatives that <b>mobilise underrepresented groups</b> (incl. gender and youth) to engage with water management and governance processes and to participate in <b>decision making</b>                            | 14           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Guatemala: youth and indigenous groups convened in the National Water Law formulation process.</li> </ul>                                                                    |
| OT3.3: No. of initiatives with <b>private sector actors</b> to mobilise investment, reduce impacts on water by key industries, and promote innovation and entrepreneurship                                                       | 14           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Central African Republic: implementation of the Private Sector Engagement Action Plan with the Green Climate Fund</li> </ul>                                                 |