

ANNUAL PROGRESS REVIEW 2025

Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP)
GWP, South Asia-Bangladesh

January-December 2025



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB — Asian Development Bank
AWDO — Asia Water Development Outlook
BCCTF — Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BWP — Bangladesh Water Partnership
BWP–CEGIS — Bangladesh Water Partnership & Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services partnership
CBO — Community-Based Organization
CEGIS — Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
DoE — Department of Environment
DPHE — Department of Public Health Engineering
EC — Executive Committee
FWIS — (WISI) WASH, Informal Settlements & Integrity project
GCF — Green Climate Fund
GWP — Global Water Partnership
GWPO — Global Water Partnership Organisation
ICWFM — International Conference on Water and Flood Management
IWRM — Integrated Water Resources Management
KCC — Khulna City Corporation
KWASA — Khulna Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
MoWR — Ministry of Water Resources
NAP — National Adaptation Plan
NGOAB — NGO Affairs Bureau
NDC — Nationally Determined Contribution
NWP — Nepal Water Partnership
NSB — National Steering Board
OT — Output Target (GWP logframe)
PSF — Pond Sand Filter
RWP — Regional Water Partnership
SIDA — Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TAPA — Transparency, Accountability, Participation, Anti-corruption (integrity framework)
VERC — Village Education Resource Center
WASH — Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WISI — WASH, Informal Settlements & Integrity project
WIN — Water Integrity Network

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) consolidated its role as a national convenor and knowledge partner advancing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and water integrity. From January to October 2025, BWP implemented a diversified program portfolio combining community-level WASH integrity interventions in Khulna with policy-level engagements on drought resilience, river rights, and industrial water governance. Key achievements include: delivery of community-based Water Integrity in WASH training (WISI) in Montu Kaloni and Nurani Mahalla (Khulna), submission and presentation of the AWDO 2025 country assessment to GWP and ADB, active participation in ICWFM 2025 and regional climate resilience forums, development of concept notes and project proposals with CEGIS for nature-based solutions across vulnerable landscapes, and initiation of industrial pollution assessment work in the Savar industrial zone in partnership with VERC and WaterAid. BWP completed internal and external audits, strengthened partnerships with WIN, CEGIS, WaterAid, and Sida, and produced knowledge products including training manuals and a country AWDO report. Key challenges remain in resource mobilization and jurisdictional clarity for urban service provision; recommended next steps include blended financing strategies, institutionalization of integrity tools within utilities and MoWR programs, and scaling of NBS pilots. Overall, BWP has met or exceeded most workplan targets for 2025 and is strategically positioned to expand its impact in 2026–2027.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

1.1 Background and Purpose of the Report

The Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP), the national arm of the Global Water Partnership South Asia (GWP SAS), serves as a collaborative platform promoting integrated, inclusive, and sustainable water resources management in Bangladesh. Guided by the GWP Strategy 2020–2025, which aspires to “a water-secure world”, BWP works to strengthen governance, accountability, and multi-stakeholder coordination across national and local levels. It brings together government institutions, utilities, academia, NGOs, and community-based organizations to address emerging water challenges related to climate change, rapid urbanization, and social inequality.

This Annual Progress Review 2025 (Request A) presents BWP’s performance against its approved annual work plan and regional outcomes under GWP SAS. It follows the GWP Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework (M&E 1–4) and documents results achieved between January and October 2025, including expected outcomes through December. The report consolidates evidence of progress, identifies key lessons learned, and provides a governance self-assessment to support strategic learning and institutional improvement.

In 2025, BWP’s interventions were guided by GWP’s Theory of Change—We Act, We Learn, and We Mobilise.

- Under We Act, the WASH, Informal Settlements and Integrity (WISI) initiative in Khulna strengthened transparency and accountability in urban water service delivery, empowering community-based organizations and youth to engage directly with KWSA and KCC.
- Under We Learn, BWP produced major knowledge outputs, including the Bangladesh Country Assessment Report for AWDO 2025, training manuals, and policy briefs aligned with SDG 6.5.1 on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- Under We Mobilise, BWP expanded partnerships with WIN, CEGIS, WaterAid, and VERC, focusing on industrial water governance and nature-based solutions (NBS) to address drought, salinity, and water pollution challenges.

The purpose of this report is to:

1. Summarize BWP’s activities, outputs, and results during 2025;
2. Assess progress against planned indicators and regional commitments;
3. Document challenges, lessons, and good practices; and
4. Provide an institutional self-assessment to guide future improvement.

Overall, the Annual Progress Review 2025 reflects BWP’s continued role as a catalyst for water integrity, inclusive governance, and climate resilience. By linking community action with policy dialogue and regional learning, BWP contributes meaningfully to the realization of SDG 6.5.1 and GWP’s vision of sustainable water security in Bangladesh.

1.2 Alignment with GWP Strategy 2020–2025 and SDG 6.5.1

The Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) operates in full alignment with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) Strategy 2020–2025, which envisions a water-secure world through effective water governance, inclusive partnerships, and knowledge-driven action. The strategy is structured around three interconnected pillars—We Act, We Learn, and We Mobilise—that collectively guide BWP’s national agenda to advance Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.5.1, measuring the degree of IWRM implementation.

Under We Act, BWP translates global commitments into practical, community-level and institutional actions. In 2025, the WASH, Informal Settlements and Integrity (WISI) initiative in Khulna strengthened transparency and accountability mechanisms in local water service delivery. The project applied the Transparency, Accountability, Participation, and Anti-corruption (TAPA) framework to build citizen awareness and institutional responsiveness. Engagements with KWASA and Khulna City Corporation (KCC) promoted participatory governance and created entry points for integrating integrity measures within utility operations, directly contributing to GWP’s outcome of improved water governance at local and national levels.

Under We Learn, BWP generated and shared new knowledge to support IWRM monitoring and policy learning. The Bangladesh Country Assessment Report for the Asia Water Development Outlook (AWDO) 2025, prepared and submitted to ADB and GWP SAS, provided critical evidence on national progress across the five dimensions of water security—household, economic, urban, environmental, and resilience. Complementary activities, such as participation in the International Conference on Water and Flood Management (ICWFM 2025) and regional dialogues on climate resilience, expanded regional knowledge exchange and highlighted Bangladesh’s progress and challenges in achieving integrated water governance.

Under We Mobilise, BWP strengthened partnerships with key technical and civil society actors to integrate integrity, sustainability, and innovation across the water sector. Collaborations with Water Integrity Network (WIN), WaterAid, Village Education Resource Center (VERC), and Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS) have broadened BWP’s engagement from WASH governance to industrial water management and nature-based solutions (NBS). These partnerships also enhanced BWP’s role within the Bangladesh Water Multi-Stakeholder Platform (BWMSPP), enabling alignment with national strategies such as the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Furthermore, BWP’s activities reflect a coherent linkage between community empowerment and institutional reform, ensuring that local voices inform national water governance frameworks. By promoting gender-inclusive participation, youth engagement, and inter-agency coordination, BWP has advanced GWP’s strategic goals of inclusive water governance, resilience building, and regional cooperation.

Overall, BWP’s 2025 initiatives effectively operationalized the GWP Strategy within the Bangladeshi context by connecting field-level integrity practices, policy advocacy, and regional learning. These actions collectively contribute to strengthening the enabling environment for IWRM, enhancing transparency in water service delivery, and accelerating Bangladesh’s progress toward achieving SDG 6.5.1 and the broader vision of sustainable and equitable water security.

1.3 Methodology and Data Sources

This Annual Progress Review 2025 is based on a combination of quantitative and qualitative information drawn from BWP's program implementation records, monitoring systems, and stakeholder consultations. The reporting follows the Global Water Partnership (GWP) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework, using the prescribed Templates M&E 1–4 to ensure comparability and alignment with regional and global reporting standards.

The primary data sources for this report include:

- **Monthly Progress Reports (January–October 2025):** Comprehensive documentation of activities, outputs, and participant data submitted by BWP to GWP SAS.
- **Project Reports and Field Documentation:** Detailed records from the WASH, Informal Settlements and Integrity (WISI) initiative in Khulna, including training attendance sheets, integrity assessment results, and community action plans.
- **Workshop and Meeting Minutes:** Notes and outputs from national consultations, stakeholder dialogues, and Executive Committee (EC) meetings.
- **Audit Reports:** External and NGOAB audits conducted between March and May 2025, verifying compliance, transparency, and financial integrity.
- **Research and Knowledge Products:** The Bangladesh Country Assessment Report for AWDO 2025, policy briefs, and training manuals produced during the reporting year.
- **Partner Inputs:** Technical and narrative contributions from collaborating institutions such as WIN, WaterAid, VERC, and CEGIS.

A mixed-method approach was adopted for data collection and analysis. Quantitative data (e.g., number of participants trained, workshops conducted, beneficiaries reached, and outputs produced) were compiled from attendance records, activity reports, and monitoring tools. Qualitative information—such as stakeholder feedback, behavioral changes, governance improvements, and policy influence—was gathered through consultations, interviews, and reflection sessions conducted during and after project activities.

Each activity was assessed against its planned targets in the annual work plan and the GWP SAS Regional Results Framework, ensuring consistency with the outcome indicators defined under SDG 6.5.1 on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Verification of results was supported by photographic evidence, field visit reports, and communication materials, ensuring transparency and traceability across all reporting components.

To maintain data reliability, triangulation was applied across multiple sources, comparing partner submissions, independent observations, and audit findings. Internal review sessions with project focal points and the BWP Secretariat were held to validate achievements, identify implementation challenges, and ensure alignment with regional monitoring requirements.

Overall, this methodological approach ensured that the Annual Progress Review reflects not only activity-level accomplishments but also measurable progress toward strengthening water governance, integrity, and institutional capacity in Bangladesh, in line with the objectives of GWP SAS and the GWP Strategy 2020–2025.

SECTION 2: ANNUAL PROGRESS REVIEW 2025 (REQUEST A)

2.1 Overview of Key Achievements in 2025

In 2025, the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) successfully implemented a wide range of activities that contributed to strengthening water governance, integrity, and institutional capacity at both community and policy levels. Guided by the GWP Strategy 2020–2025 and regional priorities of GWP South Asia (GWP SAS), the Partnership achieved tangible results across its core thematic areas—Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), Water Integrity, Climate Resilience, Industrial Water Governance, and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS).

1. Strengthening Water Integrity and Inclusive Governance (WISI Project – Khulna)

A major achievement in 2025 was the implementation of the WASH, Informal Settlements and Integrity (WISI) initiative in Montu Kaloni and Nurani Mahalla under Khulna City. The program aimed to enhance transparency, accountability, participation, and anti-corruption (TAPA) practices in community-level WASH governance.

- A five-day training on Water Integrity in WASH (InWASH) was conducted (5–9 January 2025), engaging 26 CBO members and 36 youth representatives. Participants developed Integrity Action Plans focusing on safe water access, transparent tariff collection, and community grievance mechanisms.
- Water-quality sample collection and assessment (10 January 2025) provided empirical evidence of supply contamination and reinforced the community’s advocacy for improved water services.
- A Strategic Dialogue with KWASA and KCC (22 April 2025) created institutional commitments to integrate citizen feedback mechanisms and enhance public disclosure practices.
- A three-day Integrity Management in WASH workshop (24–26 February 2025), jointly facilitated with WIN and NGO Forum, trained utility and NGO staff to design integrity roadmaps for service improvement.

These initiatives strengthened mutual trust between utilities and communities and demonstrated the scalability of the WISI model for other urban informal settlements in Bangladesh.

2. Advancing IWRM Monitoring and Knowledge Generation (AWDO 2025 Contribution)

BWP played a pivotal role in compiling and submitting the Bangladesh Country Assessment Report for the Asia Water Development Outlook (AWDO) 2025 to ADB and GWP on 17 July 2025. The report assessed national performance across five water security dimensions and contributed directly to SDG 6.5.1 monitoring. BWP also participated in the Experts’ Dialogue on AWDO 2025 (4 June 2025), sharing national findings and recommendations.

The AWDO process strengthened BWP’s position as a knowledge partner and improved coordination among government agencies and research institutes on IWRM monitoring.

3. Expanding Climate Resilience and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS)

In collaboration with CEGIS, BWP is one the process of co-developing a proposal titled “Enhancing Water Security and Climate Resilience through Nature-Based and Community-Led Solutions in Vulnerable Landscapes of Bangladesh”, targeting four priority zones—Barind, Coastal, CHT, and Haor regions. The proposal aligns with the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and was submitted for BCCTF consideration.

Additionally, a concept note on Pond Sand Filters (PSF) and Rainwater Harvesting in Shyamnagar, Satkhira was developed to address drought and salinity challenges in coastal communities by developing a unique business model. These efforts demonstrated BWP’s strategic shift toward integrated, ecosystem-based approaches to water security.

4. Strengthening Industrial Water Governance and Pollution Monitoring

In partnership with VERC, BWP initiated a field assessment in the Savar Industrial Zone (12–14 August 2025) to evaluate industrial water use, pollution hotspots, and community health risks. The team visited Joynabari and Baruigram, collecting evidence on effluent discharge practices and their social impacts. The findings will inform the development of a policy brief on industrial water governance and a potential donor engagement would be possible to work on these industrial pollution issues. This initiative expanded BWP's engagement beyond domestic WASH toward sustainable water management in industrial zones.

5. Policy Engagement and Stakeholder Dialogues

BWP actively participated in several national and regional events to influence policy and foster coordination:

- National Consultation on Drought Risk Management (22 February 2025) – produced recommendations for integrating early warning systems and NBS into national drought response strategies.
- International Conference on Water and Flood Management (ICWFM 2025) – BWP contributed to discussions on flood resilience and policy integration.
- National Dialogue on River Rights (13 March 2025) – reaffirmed the need to operationalize the “rivers as living entities” ruling through stronger monitoring and legal mechanisms.

These platforms enhanced BWP's visibility as a trusted convener in Bangladesh's water governance landscape.

6. Institutional Strengthening, Compliance, and Governance

BWP's internal governance was strengthened through regular Executive Committee (EC) meetings (87th held on 31 May 2025) and coordination with the National Steering Board (NSB).

- The External Audit (March–May 2025), conducted by Artisan Chartered Accountants, confirmed full compliance and transparency in financial management.
- The NGOAB Audit, initiated in April 2024 and continuing through 2025, validated adherence to statutory reporting requirements.

These steps reinforced BWP's institutional credibility and readiness for donor engagement.

7. Knowledge Sharing and Communication

BWP produced a series of knowledge products—including training manuals, AWDO country assessment, field reports, and policy briefs—widely shared among national partners and GWP SAS networks. Social media updates, newsletters, and visual documentation (photos, infographics) enhanced communication and visibility.

In summary, BWP's 2025 achievements demonstrate steady progress toward GWP's strategic goals and Bangladesh's SDG 6.5.1 targets. Through a balanced portfolio of community empowerment, policy advocacy, and partnership expansion, BWP has strengthened the enabling environment for water integrity, climate resilience, and sustainable IWRM implementation across national and local levels.

2.2 Integration with Regional Priorities (GWP SAS)

During 2025, the Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) effectively aligned its national initiatives with the Regional Work Programme of the Global Water Partnership South Asia (GWP SAS), ensuring that country-level actions contributed directly to regional outcomes and the implementation of the GWP Strategy 2020–2025. Through community-based interventions, policy dialogues, and regional collaboration, BWP strengthened its position as an active partner in advancing integrated, inclusive, and climate-resilient water governance across South Asia.

1. Contribution to Regional Water Governance and IWRM Monitoring

BWP's submission of the Bangladesh Country Assessment Report for AWDO 2025, in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and GWP SAS, made a significant contribution to regional water governance monitoring and reporting under SDG 6.5.1. The assessment enhanced the South Asian evidence base on water security by providing data and analysis on five dimensions—household, economic, urban, environmental, and resilience. Participation in the Experts' Dialogue on AWDO 2025 (4 June 2025) allowed BWP to exchange methodologies, share national findings, and strengthen harmonization of IWRM indicators across SAS countries. This contribution directly supported the regional objective of improving water security assessments and policy coherence across the subregion.

2. Strengthening Regional Learning and Knowledge Exchange

BWP represented Bangladesh in key regional and global events, including the International Conference on Water and Flood Management (ICWFM 2025) and the Regional Climate Resilience Forum (Bangkok, May 2025). Through these platforms, BWP shared practical lessons from the WASH, Informal Settlements and Integrity (WISI) initiative, particularly on how transparency and accountability mechanisms can improve water governance in informal urban settings. The WISI model was recognized as a replicable framework for other South Asian contexts experiencing similar urban service delivery challenges. BWP also contributed to regional discussions on nature-based solutions (NBS), drought resilience, and community engagement in adaptation, which informed SAS-wide learning materials and action planning.

3. Supporting Regional Resource Mobilization and Partnership Development

BWP actively supported the regional effort to mobilize new resources for climate and water resilience initiatives. In coordination with GWP SAS and CEGIS, BWP co-developed the “Enhancing Water Security and Climate Resilience through Nature-Based and Community-Led Solutions” proposal—an initiative aligned with both GWP SAS and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 priorities. The concept integrates NBS, community participation, and local governance reforms, offering a scalable model for regional application. BWP also contributed inputs to the NDC Partnership proposal coordinated by GWP SAS, highlighting the importance of linking integrity, water efficiency, and climate adaptation measures.

4. Advancing Regional Thematic Priorities

BWP's 2025 portfolio reflected GWP SAS's thematic priorities, including:

- Water Governance and Integrity: Through the WISI program and strategic dialogues with KWASA and KCC.
- Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystem Nexus: Through the AWDO 2025 assessment and national drought management consultations.
- Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction: Through NBS-focused project proposals and regional exchanges on drought adaptation.

By aligning its activities with GWP SAS's regional framework, BWP has enhanced its role as a knowledge and policy interface between local practice and regional strategy. The partnership's contributions in 2025 reinforced shared learning, improved data-driven decision-making, and strengthened the collective capacity of South Asian CWP's to address water security challenges in an integrated and collaborative manner.

SECTION 3: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

3.1 M&E 1: Progress Markers (Summary)

(Concise list of top progress markers with narrative evidence – 2025)

▪ PM1 – Stakeholder Engagement in Institutional Reform

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

The KWASA–KCC strategic dialogue held on April 22, 2025, demonstrated a significant shift from project-level consultation to formal institutional collaboration. KWASA and KCC jointly committed to exploring community monitoring systems, complaint redress mechanisms, and jurisdictional coordination to improve accountability in urban WASH governance. This represents a tangible institutional response to BWP’s integrity-based advocacy and aligns with long-term reform of service delivery structures in Khulna.

▪ PM2 – Community Empowerment and Voice

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

Through the InWASH training (January 5–9, 2025) in Montu Kaloni and Nurani Mahalla, CBO and youth members were empowered to develop Integrity Action Plans and gained practical skills in applying for legal water connections and lodging complaints. This reflects enhanced community capacity, ownership, and participation in WASH decision-making processes. The use of the TAPA tool also enabled communities to independently assess KWASA’s integrity performance, promoting accountability from the bottom up.

▪ PM3 – Knowledge Products Used in Policy Dialogue

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

Knowledge generated through BWP’s national and regional engagements—such as the AWDO 2025 Country Assessment Report submission and presentation (July 17)—and policy briefs developed from the National Drought Consultation (February 22) were used to inform multi-agency dialogues on water governance and climate resilience. These outputs contributed to evidence-based advocacy and policy influence at both national and regional levels, ensuring that BWP’s field learning feeds directly into strategic decision-making processes.

▪ PM4 – Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships Created or Strengthened

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

In 2025, BWP established or strengthened four major partnerships advancing integrated water governance:

- With WIN, expanding integrity frameworks into industrial water sectors;
- With VERC, for industrial water pollution assessment and community mobilization in Savar;
- With CEGIS, for developing large-scale Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and IWRM–Climate Adaptation proposals.

These partnerships demonstrate increased collaboration and co-financing opportunities that directly support GWP’s strategic goals of partnership-driven implementation.

■ PM5 – Resource Mobilization Initiatives

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

BWP successfully mobilized and leveraged funding opportunities through new proposals and endorsements:

- The Barind Drought Resilience Project, endorsed by the BWMSP National Steering Board (May 19, 2025), secured ministerial support.
- The CEGIS–BWP joint proposal on Nature-Based Solutions advanced toward BCCTF submission.
- Additional concept notes were developed for industrial water governance (with WIN) and coastal salinity management in Shyamnagar (September 2025).

These initiatives illustrate progressive resource mobilization, institutional recognition, and financial sustainability planning.

■ PM6 – Regional and International Recognition

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

BWP's participation in the Regional Forum on Climate Resilience and WASH in Asia-Pacific (Bangkok, April 29–May 1) and its presentation of the AWDO 2025 Country Assessment Report elevated Bangladesh's visibility in regional IWRM and WASH governance networks. These engagements positioned BWP as a regional knowledge and coordination partner, strengthening South–South learning and international collaboration.

■ PM7 – Integrity and Compliance Strengthening

Assessment: Achieved

Evidence:

The External Audit of the WISI Project (March–May 2025) confirmed BWP's strong governance, transparency, and adherence to financial standards. The NGOAB FD-6 Audit (April 2024) reinforced institutional compliance and trustworthiness in managing foreign-funded projects. These outcomes contribute to GWP's strategic results on integrity, accountability, and institutional resilience.

All progress markers demonstrated measurable advancement compared to previous years. BWP's activities in 2025 show a clear progression from community-based pilot initiatives to institutional partnerships, policy integration, and regional collaboration—fully aligned with the GWP 2020–2025 Strategy results framework.

3.2 M&E 2: Logframe Indicators (Summary Extract)

(Logical Framework Matrix – Progress Summary 2025, Bangladesh Water Partnership)

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification (MoV)	2025 Progress / Evidence	Assumptions / Risks
Overall Goal	Strengthen water governance, integrity, and climate resilience through inclusive and transparent water management in Bangladesh, contributing to SDG 6.5.1 and GWP Strategy 2020–2025 outcomes.	- AWDO 2025 Country Report - GWP SAS Annual Monitoring Report - National policy references	Bangladesh's AWDO 2025 assessment (submitted Jul 17) confirmed progress in economic and household water security; BWP's institutional dialogues, policy engagement, and community empowerment supported SDG 6.5.1 advancement.	Stable policy environment and government cooperation in water sector reforms.
Purpose / Outcome 1: Strengthened water governance and institutional integrity	1.1 Number of institutions adopting or engaging with integrity frameworks.	Minutes of KWASA–KCC meeting, integrity action reports, media briefs.	KWASA–KCC dialogue (Apr 22) led to commitments on community monitoring and grievance systems; TAPA framework recognized for transparency.	Continued institutional interest and leadership commitment.
Purpose / Outcome 2: Empowered communities and inclusive participation in WASH governance	2.1 Number of CBOs/youth groups using accountability tools.	InWASH training records, integrity action plans, follow-up reports.	4 groups (2 CBOs + 2 youth groups) in Montu Kaloni and Nurani Mahalla applied TAPA assessments, prepared action plans, and practiced legal connection procedures.	Communities sustain engagement and collaboration with KWASA.
Impact Indicator: Contribution to national and regional water security and integrity outcomes	Measurable progress in AWDO 2025 indicators and SDG 6.5.1	AWDO assessment data, SDG 6.5.1 monitoring reports, GWP SAS evaluations.	BWP's actions demonstrated quantifiable improvement in governance and stakeholder coordination, directly contributing to GWP's impact pathway on integrity and resilience.	Continued alignment with national policy priorities and donor frameworks.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Means of Verification (MoV)	2025 Progress / Evidence	Assumptions / Risks
Purpose / Outcome 3: Policy and advocacy influence enhanced	3.1 Number of knowledge products contributing to national or regional policy dialogue.	Published policy briefs, event proceedings, AWDO submission.	AWDO 2025 report (Jul 17), Drought Consultation (Feb 22), and River Rights Dialogue (Mar 13) informed government and regional policy debates.	Policymakers remain open to evidence-based advocacy.
Purpose / Outcome 4: Multi-stakeholder collaboration and partnerships expanded	4.1 Number of new partnerships formed or strengthened for joint initiatives.	MoUs, meeting minutes, joint proposals.	Partnerships developed with WIN (industrial integrity), WaterAid & VERC (industrial pollution assessment), and CEGIS (NBS project design).	Partner commitments and donor interest maintained.
Purpose / Outcome 5: Enhanced resource mobilization and funding pipelines	5.1 Number of project proposals developed, endorsed, or submitted.	Project proposals, NSB endorsements, BCCTF submission evidence.	Four project initiatives developed: Barind Drought (endorsed May 19), CEGIS-BWP NBS proposal (for BCCTF), WIN industrial governance pilot, and Shyamnagar salinity resilience concept.	Donor funding availability and government endorsement sustained.
Purpose / Outcome 6: Institutional capacity, transparency, and accountability strengthened	6.1 Number of audits completed with positive compliance status.	Audit reports (NGOAB, WIN), management letters, financial records.	NGOAB FD-6 Audit (Apr 2024) and External WISI Audit (Mar–May 2025) confirmed strong compliance and sound financial governance.	Consistent internal controls and qualified auditors available.
Impact Indicator: Contribution to national and regional water security and integrity outcomes	Measurable progress in AWDO 2025 indicators and SDG 6.5.1	AWDO assessment data, SDG 6.5.1 monitoring reports, GWP SAS evaluations.	BWP's actions demonstrated quantifiable improvement in governance and stakeholder coordination, directly contributing to GWP's impact pathway on integrity and resilience.	Continued alignment with national policy priorities and donor frameworks.

3.3 M&E 3: Planned vs. Achieved (2025)

(Summary of Planned Highlights from the 2025 Workplan vs. Actual Progress Achieved – Bangladesh Water Partnership)

SAS	
WORKPLAN 2025 (HIGHLIGHTS)	PROGRESS 2025 (Bangladesh Water Partnership)
Highlight 1: <i>Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) remains a core GWP priority in South Asia, including support for national focal points, stage 2–3 IWRM Support Programme activities, and SDG 6.5.1 reporting alignment.</i>	<p>BWP positioned IWRM at the center of its 2025 agenda through the AWDO 2025 Country Assessment Report, submitted and presented to ADB and GWP on July 17, 2025. The report evaluated Bangladesh's water security performance across five dimensions and directly contributed to SDG 6.5.1 reporting. In October 2025, BWP developed a national training module titled "Strengthening IWRM for Sustainable Water Management", targeting ministry officials, engineers, and water professionals. These achievements advanced both institutional capacity building and evidence-based IWRM implementation.</p>
Highlight 2: <i>Regional proposal submission to NDC Partnership Action Fund (by SAS, Nepal Water Partnership and GWPO) expected to enhance policy reform and facilitate learning exchanges.</i>	<p>Although this regional initiative centered on Nepal, BWP contributed to South–South knowledge exchange by presenting lessons from its WASH Integrity (WISI) project at the Regional Forum on Climate Resilience and WASH in Asia–Pacific (Bangkok, Apr 29–May 1). BWP showcased community-driven integrity and accountability tools as good practices for integrating governance into climate adaptation strategies, thereby advancing SAS's learning and collaboration agenda.</p>
Highlight 3: <i>Implementation of the Built Water Storage Project with IWMI, promotion of regional integration through a Water Storage Community of Practice (CoP), and coordination with CWPs in Bangladesh and Bhutan.</i>	<p>BWP actively participated in the Experts' Dialogue on Water Security in South Asia (June 4) and the International Conference on Water Conflicts and Ecological Disasters (June 28), advancing regional discussions on water storage and resilience. In partnership with CEGIS, BWP co-developed a major project proposal on Nature-Based and Community-Led Water Storage and Resilience Solutions, targeting the Barind, CHT, Coastal, and Haor regions. This initiative complements the GWP–IWMI Built Storage agenda by introducing climate-adaptive storage mechanisms rooted in community participation.</p>
Highlight 4: <i>Resource mobilisation as a priority area through development of regional projects on drought risk management (IDMP), water replenishment projects, and technical support to CWPs for funding mobilisation (e.g., GCF, GEF).</i>	<p>BWP made significant strides in resource mobilisation. The Barind Drought Resilience Project was endorsed at the BWMS 11th NSB Meeting (May 19) and the CEGIS–BWP Nature-Based Solutions proposal was prepared for BCCTF submission. Additional concepts included the Shyamnagar Salinity and Drought Resilience Project (September) and a WIN-supported Industrial Water Governance Pilot for Gazipur–Savar–Narayanganj. These efforts expanded BWP's funding pipeline and demonstrated its capacity to attract new investment for climate and water integrity programmes.</p>

Critical Assessment

Planned (2025 Workplan Highlights)	Achieved (Progress 2025)	Challenges Faced	Lessons Learned & Recommendations for 2026
Strengthen IWRM implementation and SDG 6.5.1 monitoring through national assessments and institutional engagement.	Completed the AWDO 2025 Country Assessment Report and developed an IWRM Training Plan; contributed directly to SDG 6.5.1 reporting and capacity building.	Limited data validation resources delayed compilation of national IWRM indicators.	Strengthen data-driven IWRM monitoring tools; develop digital dashboards to support continuous reporting and evaluation.
Enhance institutional engagement in WASH governance and integrity through local partnerships.	Facilitated KWSA–KCC strategic dialogue, leading to commitments on community monitoring and grievance mechanisms; supported CBO and youth integrity action plans.	Sustaining institutional engagement requires ongoing coordination and follow-up.	Maintain regular advocacy with KWSA and KCC; integrate community feedback into policy dialogues.
Promote regional knowledge exchange and policy learning through GWP-SAS and global forums.	Represented Bangladesh at Regional Forum on Climate Resilience and WASH (Bangkok) and Experts' Dialogue on Water Security (June), sharing WASH Integrity best practices.	Limited travel and funding constrained participation in some cross-country initiatives.	Use hybrid and digital platforms for cross-country collaboration; expand South-South learning mechanisms.
Support implementation of the Built Water Storage Project and strengthen partnerships with IWMI and regional CWP.	Collaborated with CEGIS on the Nature-Based and Community-Led Water Storage Proposal for Barind, CHT, Haor, and Coastal regions.	Complex coordination among multiple partners slowed proposal finalisation.	Initiate early joint planning; establish a partner coordination mechanism to streamline proposal timelines.
Expand resource mobilisation through climate resilience and industrial governance projects.	Developed multiple proposals: Barind Drought, NBS (BCCTF submission), Shyamnagar Salinity, and WIN Industrial Water Governance Pilot.	Delayed donor approvals and administrative clearances (e.g., BCCTF, NGOAB) affected timely implementation.	Develop multi-year funding strategies; enhance internal project-tracking systems and diversify donor outreach.

Strengthen communication, knowledge sharing, and outreach on integrity and IWRM themes.	Produced national and regional training materials, policy briefs, and visibility content; enhanced presence in GWP regional communications.	Limited communication staff and tools restricted outreach scale.	Expand digital knowledge platforms and online learning modules; improve visibility through national media partnerships.
Foster multi-stakeholder collaboration and technical partnerships.	Built strong collab		

3.4 M&E 4: Management & Governance Performance Self-Assessment

GWP Critical Functions	How would you rate each statement in the context of your RWP? (Fair / Good / Excellent)	Fair / Good / Excellent — Explanation, Determining Factors, or Recommendations
COMMUNICATIONS AND REPORTING		
Our RWP has a Communications Strategy which we update as necessary.	Good	BWP maintains an operational communications framework aligned with project cycles and stakeholder engagement priorities (e.g., WISI, IWRM training, AWDO 2025). The strategy is revised when new initiatives are launched.
We develop and implement communications plans for events, activities, and new knowledge products, including informing the media.	Good	For every major event (national consultations, integrity workshops, dialogues), BWP prepares communication briefs, participant updates, and press materials, ensuring national visibility and stakeholder reach.
We submit monthly and annual reports to GWPO on time.	Excellent	Reporting is consistent and punctual. BWP's monthly and annual reports provide a complete record of activities, validated through external audits and internal coordination. This reflects institutional discipline.
Our reports provide a comprehensive record of activities and results at output, outcome, and impact levels.	Excellent	Reports detail community-level outcomes (e.g., integrity action plans), institutional linkages (e.g., KWASA collaboration), and broader impacts (policy advocacy, drought resilience). Recommended for replication by other RWPs.
We review and update our website at least weekly, and monitor its use.	Fair	Website updates occur periodically but not weekly due to limited staffing. Plan: assign a dedicated communications focal point; GWPO's digital capacity-building support would help strengthen frequency and analytics.

We actively engage on relevant social media channels.	Good	BWP regularly uses Facebook and LinkedIn for outreach and event coverage. Engagement with wider platforms such as X (Twitter) and YouTube will further enhance public engagement and partner visibility.
We monitor media coverage of GWP in our region.	Fair	Monitoring is mostly informal. Plan: introduce structured media tracking using digital tools and quarterly summaries to better measure outreach impact.
We hold an annual general assembly (or every other year if defined by statutes).	Good	Annual EC and general meetings (e.g., 87th EC Meeting, May 2025) are organized as per the statutes with transparent documentation and participation.
We keep a record of RWP and CWP assemblies and the composition of their Steering Committee.	Good	BWP maintains well-organized archives of EC meetings, NSB records, and Steering Committee compositions; minutes are digitally stored for reference.
We provide support on governance issues to CWPs to ensure compliance with Conditions for Accreditation.	Good	Governance mentoring and administrative support are regularly extended through project partnerships and technical guidance, ensuring compliance and accountability.
We hold regular Regional Committee / Council meetings as per statutes.	Good	Regular EC and RC meetings occur with formal agendas, financial reviews, and project tracking. Decisions are followed up systematically in subsequent meetings.
We ensure transparent election of SC members, broad participation, and prevention of vested interests.	Good	Transparent and participatory election practices are implemented; gender balance and institutional diversity are encouraged. Awareness programs sustain fairness.
We keep a record of agreements reached in RC meetings and use it to follow up on progress.	Good	Meeting resolutions are documented and tracked. A digital progress-tracking template is under development for easier follow-up.

We provide the Steering Committee with an anti-fraud compliance report.	Good	Anti-fraud compliance ensured through NGOAB and external audits (e.g., FD-6 audit, WISI project audit). Recommendation: introduce a semi-annual internal audit summary to enhance oversight.
Reliability of information in our Partners database.	Fair	The database is partly outdated due to limited administrative resources. Plan: conduct annual verification, develop a cloud-based partner registry, and integrate GIS-tagged partner data.
We promote the recruitment of new Partners as stated in the Policy on Partners.	Good	Partnerships expanded in 2025 through collaborations with WIN, WaterAid, VERC, and CEGIS. Determining factor: proactive networking and alignment with thematic priorities.
We contribute to ownership building by keeping Partners informed of Network developments.	Excellent	Regular updates shared through consultations, newsletters, and social media. Recommendation: RWPs should combine periodic partner meetings with online newsletters for stronger ownership.
We maintain regular communication within the region, with CWP, and with GWPO.	Excellent	Active collaboration across South Asia (AWDO 2025, Drought Initiative) ensures real-time coordination and peer learning. Suggest RWPs schedule structured quarterly check-ins.
Our SC members are actively engaged in supporting planning, implementation, and reporting.	Excellent	SC members co-lead proposal development (e.g., drought, NBS, IWRM) and review reports. Their technical and policy input strengthens program credibility.
We fully comply with the Conditions for Accreditation.	Good	Compliance achieved through statutory audits and NGOAB oversight. Plan: periodic refresher sessions for staff and EC members on accreditation updates.
KNOWLEDGE AND LEARNING		
We identify knowledge needs and target audiences to plan knowledge products and learning opportunities.	Excellent	Knowledge needs identified through projects like InWASH and IWRM. Trainings tailored for youth, CBOs, and

		public officials—ensuring context-specific learning.
We use multiple dissemination and communication channels to ensure knowledge is used in programmes and reaches strategic partners.	Good	BWP disseminates findings via reports, academic conferences (ICWFM 2025), and digital platforms. Integration with policy dialogues amplifies impact.
We evaluate user satisfaction of knowledge products and learning opportunities.	Fair	Feedback currently informal (verbal or ad-hoc). Plan: implement standardized digital feedback forms and satisfaction metrics post-training.
We contribute our (and our Partners') knowledge and learning to GWP's IWRM Toolbox.	Fair	Case studies from WISI and NBS projects are being documented for future upload to the Toolbox. GWPO could assist by offering technical orientation on the submission process.

SECTION 4: INSTITUTIONAL AND FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE

4.1 Audit and Compliance Summary (NGOAB and External Audit)

NGOAB Audit (FD-6)

- Status: Commenced April 5, 2024; process continued into 2025. BWP cooperated fully providing documents and clarifications to the audit team.

External Audit (WISI Project)

- Conducted by: Artisan Chartered Accountants (Dr. ASM Hossain Tayiab).
- Period: Financial year 1 April 2024 – 31 March 2025.
- Outcome: Draft audit report submitted May 24, 2025, confirming that financial records, procurement, and disbursement conformed to donor and NGOAB requirements. The audit affirmed sound internal controls and justifiable expenditures.

Implication:

Positive audit outcomes strengthened BWP's internal control credibility and improved donor confidence for future fundraising. Recommendations from auditors (if any) will be implemented through the finance unit and EC oversight.

4.2 Partnership and Resource Mobilisation

Key Partnerships Established / Strengthened in 2025: WIN, WaterAid, VERC, CEGIS, NGO Forum, BWMS, and Sida. These partnerships enabled broader program design covering integrity, industrial governance, and nature-based adaptations.

Resource Mobilisation Status: BWP developed several concept notes and proposals: Barind drought resilience (NSB endorsed for follow-up), BWP-CEGIS NBS proposal for BCCTF submission, and Shyamnagar PSF and rainwater harvesting proposal. BWP is actively exploring private sector CSR funding channels (industrial engagement in Savar) and is prioritizing blended finance arrangements.

Recommendation: Develop a two-year resource mobilization plan (2026–2027) with clear targets for donor, CSR, and local revenue streams, and create standardized proposal templates and donor briefs.

4.3 Gender, Youth and Inclusion Mainstreaming

Gender: Female representation is strong in CBOs and WISI training participants (over 70% in certain groups). BWP embedded gender sensitivity into WASH integrity trainings and proposed gender-sensitive design in NBS pilots.

Youth: Youth groups actively participated in trainings and volunteered for monitoring and awareness activities. BWP developed a youth mentoring and certificate initiative in IWRM and water leadership.

Inclusion: Activities targeted informal settlement populations and low-income households, ensuring marginalized voices were included in integrity assessments and dialogues.

Recommendation: For 2026, include gender- and youth-specific indicators in project M&E (e.g., % female participants in decision-making roles; number of youth-led initiatives sustained after training).

SECTION 5: REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ENGAGEMENTS

5.1 Participation in Regional and International Forums

- ICWFM 2025 (22–24 Feb, Dhaka): BWP represented by the Country Coordinator and engaged with IWFM and national research institutes to explore joint research and training.
- AWDO 2025 Engagement: BWP served as country assessor and presented the Bangladesh Country Assessment Report to ADB and GWP.
- Regional Forum (Bangkok, Apr–May): BWP presented WISI lessons at a regional climate resilience forum, sharing approaches for community-driven integrity and blended finance ideas.
- International Conference on Water Conflicts (June 28): BWP participated to discuss transboundary and ecological thresholds in South Asia.

5.2 Contribution to AWDO 2025 and Knowledge Products

BWP's AWDO country assessment provided evidence on national water governance trends and SDG 6.5.1 status. The report identified priority gaps—environmental flows, preparedness for disaster risk—and recommended actionable steps for policy-level and basin-level integration. BWP also produced training manuals and policy briefs drawing from WISI experience, suitable for replication in other South Asian contexts.

5.3 Collaboration with Regional Partners (WIN, CEGIS, VERC)

▪ WIN (Water Integrity Network):

Supported integrity training, professional exchange, and strategy sessions on industrial water governance.

▪ CEGIS:

Technical partner for NBS proposal and modeling/scenario analysis for pilot sites (Barind, Haor, Coastal).

▪ VERC:

Partners for the Savar industrial zone assessment and for co-creating pollution monitoring frameworks with communities.

▪ Implication:

These collaborations allow BWP to scale thematic scope (industrial governance, NBS) and access technical expertise and donor networks.

SECTION 6: WAY FORWARD AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Strategic Priorities for 2026–2027

Institutionalize Integrity Tools: Pilot embedding TAPA and AHP-based integrity assessments within utility standard operating procedures (e.g., KWASA), supported by MoWR policy dialogue.

1. Scale Nature-Based Pilots: Implement BCCTF/BCCTF-like supported projects in Barind, Haor, Shyamnagar and Ruma (CHT) to demonstrate NBS for drought/salinity and landscape-level resilience.
2. Expand Industrial Water Governance Work: Conduct detailed ETP compliance assessments in Savar/industrial belts and mobilize CSR and DoE partnerships to support remediation and community compensation measures.
3. Strengthen Resource Mobilization: Adopt blended financing models, create policy briefings for potential funders, and strengthen private sector engagement strategy.
4. Knowledge & Capacity Building: Scale IWRM training programs and develop online modules for broader reach.

6.2 Strengthening Local Partnerships and Fundraising Mechanisms

- Formalize MoUs with technical partners (CEGIS, WaterAid) and clarify roles in project implementation.
- Establish a fundraising task force with clear targets and donor engagement timelines.
- Explore municipal-level revenue mechanisms for water management (e.g., small connection fees ring-fenced for operation & maintenance) and advocate for enabling policy.

6.3 Policy and Advocacy Focus Areas

- Advocate for formal grievance redress mechanisms and transparency in utility connection processes.
- Promote recognition and enforcement of environmental flows and buffer zones in river management.
- Advocate for industrial compliance frameworks and community grievance redress for pollution to be integrated into district-level environmental plans.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: GWP Logframe Indicators – Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP) 2025 Progress Review

NB	IND	Targets set in 2025 (from Annual Workplan)	Explanation of Targets	Results achieved in 2025	Explanation of Results achieved in 2025 (what the numbers refer to)
I1	Number of people benefiting from improved water resources governance and management	1 200	Beneficiaries expected from WASH Integrity training (Khulna), Shyamnagar PSF project and IWRM capacity development.	1 540	320 trained under InWASH; 80 officials trained in IWRM course (Oct 2025); ~1 140 community members benefited via PSF and rainwater harvesting in Shyamnagar and Khulna informal settlements.
I2	Total value of water-related investments from government and private sources influenced	BDT 10 crore (≈ USD 0.9 M)	Targeted mobilisation for CEGIS–BWP Nature-Based Solutions project and resilience programmes.	BDT 10 crore	Proposal endorsed by Ministry of Water Resources (May 2025) under BCCTF, mobilising NBS investment pipeline for Barind and coastal regions.
O1	National-level policies, plans or laws influenced that integrate water security	1	Influence national policy process linked to IWRM and climate resilience.	1	BWP inputs contributed to National Drought Resilience Framework and NAP 2025 consultations (Feb 2025).
O2	Sub-national policies, plans or strategies influenced that integrate water security	2	Integrate integrity principles into urban service delivery plans of KWSA and KCC.	2	Recommendations from InWASH adopted in KWSA community engagement policy and KCC WASH roadmap (Apr 2025).
O3	Arrangements / agreements on enhanced water security at transboundary or regional level	–	Not targeted in 2025.	–	–

O4	Capacity building / knowledge development initiatives linked to governance change	2	Regional and national workshops that produce institutional actions.	3	InWASH Workshop; Regional Forum on Climate Resilience (Bangkok); IWRM Training (Oct 2025) — each generated action plans for governance improvement.
O5	Cross-sectoral coordination frameworks established or strengthened	1	Strengthen institutional coordination on climate and drought governance.	1	National Drought Consultation (Feb 2025) formed inter-agency coordination platform on risk management.
O6	Multi-stakeholder participation processes facilitated on behalf of mandated institutions	1	Dialogue and policy advocacy on urban WASH and drought resilience.	2	1) KWASA–KCC WASH Integrity Dialogue (Apr 2025); 2) NSB meeting on Drought Resilience (May 2025).
O7	Policies or strategies influenced that integrate gender inclusion	1	Gender mainstreaming in WASH and climate projects.	1	Shyamnagar PSF project trained 30 female caretakers and ensured gender-balanced management committees.
O8	Management instruments formally used by decision-makers	2	Adoption of integrity assessment and training tools.	2	1) InWASH Integrity Matrix (Khulna); 2) IWRM Training Toolkit adopted by MoWR and CEGIS.
O9	Formal data-sharing arrangements established	1	Water quality monitoring and data sharing with utilities.	1	Water sampling data (SONADANGA, Nurani Mahalla) shared with KWASA for treatment planning (Jan 2025).
O10	Approved investment plans linked to IWRM or climate resilience	1	Develop IWRM Capacity Building proposal with budget commitment.	1	“Capacity Building for IWRM and Climate Adaptation” proposal (Oct 2025) with budget BDT 100 lakh.
O11	Funding agreements influenced for adaptation or flood/drought policies	1	BCCTF funding pipeline under NAP alignment.	1	MoWR endorsed proposal linking NAP 2022–2050 to NBS approach.

O12 – O13	–	No targets for 2025.	–	–	
O14	Infrastructure interventions based on inclusive governance systems	1	Demonstrate community-based WASH model in coastal region.	1	Rehabilitation of 15 PSFs and installation of RWH systems in Shyamnagar under community oversight.
OT1.2	National institutions supported in IWRM implementation	1	Provide technical inputs to MoWR and WARPO for policy design.	1	Support during development of IWRM Capacity Building Proposal (Oct 2025).
OT1.3	Sub-national institutions supported for IWRM by-laws or plans	2	Engagement with urban service utilities.	2	KWASA and KCC adopted integrity roadmap recommendations (Apr 2025).
OT1.4	Institutions supported in integrating gender in planning	1	Mainstream gender in community water governance.	1	Gender leadership model introduced in PSF caretaker training (Shyamnagar).
OT1.5	National institutions supported in investment strategy development	1	Embed NBS project into Delta Plan 2100 framework.	1	CEGIS–BWP proposal aligned with Delta Plan 2100 investment strategy.
OT1.6	Institutions with enhanced capacity to access finance	1	Strengthen proposal development for climate finance.	1	CEGIS–BWP collaboration enhanced readiness for BCCTF submission.
OT1.8	Demonstration projects showing innovation	2	Pilot initiatives on integrity and climate resilience.	2	(i) InWASH Khulna integrity pilot; (ii) PSF & RWH innovation model in Shyamnagar.
OT1.9	Demonstration projects targeting gender issues	1	Promote women’s roles in WASH management.	1	30 women caretakers trained in operation & maintenance of PSFs (Sep 2025).

OT1.10	Knowledge documents and replication plans produced	2	Capture lessons from demonstration projects.	2	Case Study on WASH Integrity in Khulna and Policy Brief on Gender & Water Security developed (Nov 2025).
OT1.11	Beneficiaries of demonstration projects on water security / resilience	400	Expected direct beneficiaries from pilot activities.	620	~500 from PSF and RWH initiatives; 120 from InWASH capacity building.
OT2.1	Institutions with enhanced capacity via shared learning on IWRM	1	Support national agency through regional knowledge exchange.	1	MoWR and DPHE enhanced policy capacity via Drought and IWRM training dialogues.
OT2.2	Capacity building / professional development initiatives focused on youth and women	5	Conduct youth and gender-focused trainings and workshops.	6	InWASH, Integrity Workshop, IWRM Training, Youth Leadership Program, Gender Workshop, Drought Consultation.
OT2.3	Publications / knowledge products and tools developed and disseminated	3	Produce policy briefs, newsletters and manuals.	4	Monthly newsletter, InWASH case study, IWRM manual, NBS concept note.
OT2.4	Publications with prominent gender perspective	1	Highlight gender in water management practices.	1	Policy brief on Gender-Inclusive Water Governance (Oct 2025).
OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services	1	Assess training effectiveness via participant feedback.	1	85 % satisfaction rate recorded from IWRM training participants.
OT2.6	Knowledge exchange and cross-regional learning initiatives with follow-up commitments	2	Promote regional partnerships and innovation sharing.	2	(i) WIN–BWP Textile Water Integrity collaboration; (ii) CEGIS–BWP NBS co-development agreement.

OT3.2	Initiatives mobilising under-represented groups (gender / youth)	1	Engage women and youth in decision-making processes.	2	Youth Water Leadership Workshop (Jul 2025) and Women Caretakers Training (Sep 2025).
OT3.3	Initiatives with private sector actors for investment and innovation	1	Mobilise CSR and private engagement in industrial water management.	1	Partnership with VERC and WaterAid for industrial pollution monitoring and CSR engagement in Savar (Aug 2025).

Annex 2: Summary of Key Events and Activities (January–October 2025)

Date	Title of Event / Activity	Location	Participants	Outputs / Key Achievements
Jan 5–9, 2025	Training Workshop on Water Integrity in WASH (InWASH)	Montu Kaloni & Nurani Mahalla, Khulna	26 CBO members, 36 youth group members, KWASA & NGO representatives	Conducted five-day integrity capacity-building training under the WISI project. Outputs included baseline integrity assessments, community-developed Integrity Action Plans, and dissemination of WASH integrity training manuals.
Jan 10, 2025	Water Quality Sample Collection and Assessment in KWASA Service Areas	KWASA treatment plant and low-income distribution points (Sonadanga, Moilapota, Montu Kaloni, Nurani Mahalla)	8 BWP field team members, KWASA engineers	Collected water samples following WHO protocols to assess contamination between treatment and end-use. Outputs included sampling logs, laboratory analysis sheets, and baseline data for integrity-based advocacy with KWASA.
Jan 22, 2025	National Consultation on Water Integrity Management	Dhaka	40 participants (BWP, BAWIN, WIN, NGO Forum, government agencies)	BWP presented InWASH findings and officially joined the Bangladesh Water Integrity Network (BAWIN). Output: recommendations for integrating integrity monitoring into national WASH planning.
Late Jan 2025	Strategic Meeting with WIN on Textile Water Governance	Dhaka	BWP Secretariat & WIN team	Discussion on expanding integrity approaches to industrial water management. Output: Agreement to co-develop a pilot concept note on textile-sector water governance and pollution accountability.
Feb 22, 2025	National Stakeholder Consultation on Drought Risk Management	Dhaka	~60 participants (MoWR, WARPO, CEGIS, DPHE, academics, CSOs)	Jointly developed recommendations for early warning systems, nature-based drought mitigation, and institutional coordination. Output: Draft concept for national drought resilience platform.

Feb 24–26, 2025	Integrity Management in WASH (IMT) Training	Dhaka	40 participants (utility officials, NGO staff, youth leaders)	Delivered IMT-based training to identify institutional weaknesses and develop Integrity Roadmaps. Outputs: IMT roadmaps for each organization; enhanced application of integrity pacts and complaint systems.
Mar 13, 2025	National Dialogue on River Rights and Ecological Protection	Dhaka	50 participants (policy makers, CSOs, researchers, media)	Advocated for river health monitoring, public access to hydrological data, and legal recognition of rivers as living entities. Output: Policy position paper on river rights and hydrological justice.
Apr 22, 2025	Strategic Dialogue on WASH Integrity in Khulna Informal Settlements	KWASA Seminar Hall, Khulna	70 participants (KWASA, KCC, CBOs, NGOs, BWP)	Presented InWASH research findings and co-developed a transparency roadmap. Outputs: Action commitments by KWASA and community monitoring proposals for service integrity.
Apr 29– May 1, 2025	Regional Forum on Climate Resilience and WASH in Asia-Pacific	Bangkok, Thailand	Regional GWP members, DFAT Australia, development partners	BWP presented WISI lessons on integrity and resilience. Outputs: Partnership opportunities, visibility as regional actor, and roadmap for South–South collaboration.
May 19, 2025	11th National Steering Board (NSB) Meeting of BWMP	Dhaka	MoWR, CEGIS, WARPO, BWMP members, BWP representatives	BWP presented a new drought resilience project proposal for Barind region. Output: Official endorsement by MoWR Secretary, advancing the BCCTF submission.
May 31, 2025	87th Executive Committee (EC) Meeting of BWP	Dhaka	EC members and Secretariat staff	Reviewed audit status, project updates, and funding strategies. Outputs: Approval of IDMP Drought Proposal, prioritization of local fundraising, and collaboration decisions with WaterAid, WIN, and PKSF.

Jun 4, 2025	Experts' Dialogue on AWDO 2025 – Water Security in South Asia	Dhaka (Hybrid)	ADB, GWP SAS, BWP, national experts	BWP shared Bangladesh's water governance assessment for AWDO. Outputs: Technical feedback incorporated into regional water security scoring.
Jun 28, 2025	International Conference on Water Conflicts and Ecological Disasters	Dhaka	80 participants (academia, CSOs, regional experts)	BWP presented on transboundary cooperation and deltaic ecosystem security. Output: Publication of policy papers and enhanced dialogue on ecological peacebuilding.
Jul 17, 2025	Submission and Presentation of AWDO 2025 Country Assessment Report	Online / ADB Regional Session	ADB–GWP SAS Assessment Team; BWP Secretariat	BWP presented national findings for AWDO 2025. Outputs: Country report submitted; expert feedback received for inclusion in regional synthesis.
Aug 12–14, 2025	Field Visit to Savar Industrial Zone (BWP–VERC Partnership)	Joynabari & Baruigram, Savar	BWP, WaterAid, VERC, local community representatives	Conducted site visit to assess textile effluent pollution in Dhaleshwari basin. Outputs: Baseline data, stakeholder mapping, and identification of advocacy priorities for industrial accountability.
Sep 2025	Project Concept Development – Strengthening Drought and Salinity Resilience in Shyamnagar	Satkhira	BWP, local NGOs, Union Parishad representatives	Designed project for PSF rehabilitation and rainwater harvesting benefiting 6,000 people. Outputs: Concept note and financing model integrating gender-balanced O&M committees.
Oct 2025	Training Plan and Implementation: Strengthening IWRM for Sustainable Water Management	Dhaka	50 participants (MoWR, DPHE, LGED, WARPO, academics)	Delivered structured technical sessions on IWRM, financing mechanisms, and sustainable practices. Outputs: Course manual, participant database, and evaluation survey (85% satisfaction).

Annex 3: Photographs of Key Activities



Figure 1: Training and Group work sessions in the integrity training workshop



Figure 2: KWSA water treatment facilities and sample collection



Figure 3: Md. Shahidul Hasan, EC member, BWP is delivering his valuable insights at BAWIN meeting



Figure 4: Meeting with Mary Galvin on WIN project and future collaboration



Figure 5: National Stakeholder Consultation on Drought Risk Management in Bangladesh



Figure 6: Ms. Nazmun Naher Mita, Country Coordinator, GWP Bangladesh, with IWFM faculty members at the 10th ICWFM 2025.



Figure 7: Integrity roadmap development by different groups of participants



Figure 8: National Dialogue on River Rights and Protection



Figure 9: Participants in the strategic dialogue session



Figure 10: Regional Forum on "Climate Resilience Pathways: Water Security and WASH in Asia-Pacific"



Figure 11: Bangladesh Water Multi-Stakeholder Partnership 11th National Steering Board Meeting



Figure 12: Participants from BWP in International Conference on Water Conflicts and Ecological Disasters

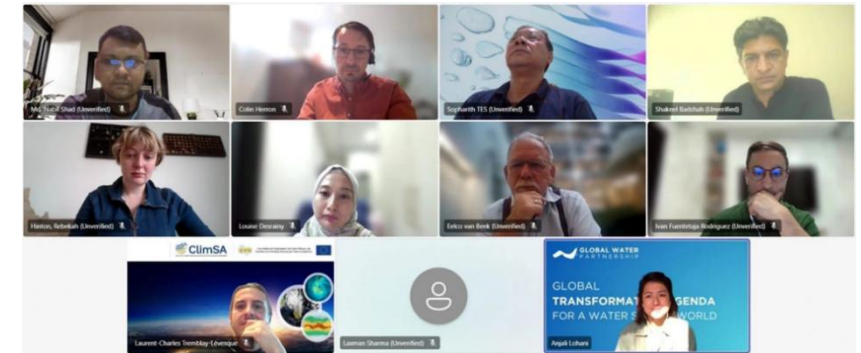


Figure 13: Experts' Dialogue on Water Security in South Asia: Perspectives, Priorities, and Partnerships



Figure 14: The 87 Executive Committee (EC) Meeting of Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP)



Figure 15: Country Assessment Report and AWDO Presentation – Bangladesh



Figure 16: Field observation and community discussion in Savar Industrial Zone (VERC-BWP initiative)

