

1. Context Analysis and Swiss Foreign Policy Objectives

Water cooperation works. Over the past 15 years, 2.6 billion people have gained access to an improved source of drinking water and 2.1 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation. Water connects marginalised people to the mainstream economy and there is growing recognition that access to water and sanitation are of key importance to end poverty, empower women and build prosperous and sustainable societies.

Water is a global issue. The water cycle is part of the global commons and water is a public good, but it is unevenly distributed between countries. Water is vital to life and to sustainable development. It is essential to fostering rural livelihoods, growing food, producing energy, supporting economic growth and ensuring the integrity of ecosystems. For all these reasons, the world has set itself an ambitious water goal for 2030, calling for a collective effort to shape the early 21st-century sustainable development world order. It is with this positive vision that Switzerland has long been committed to the cause of water.

Pressure on water is rising. All over the world, the water sector faces rapidly growing challenges: population growth, migration, urbanisation, industrialisation, climate change and agricultural expansion are placing further pressure on water resources. Increased competition among different users results in overuse and pollution of surface water and over-abstraction of groundwater, which in turn creates public health risks. By 2030, over 40% of the world's population, will be living in severely water-stressed river basins. Applying the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation principles, 3.4 billion people lack access to safe water already today. Water scarcity has become a systemic global risk with complex effects on people's health and well-being, the economy, environment and society at large. In many countries, water scarcity can pose a significant threat to national security and spur conflict in already instable and fragile regions.

When the global water goal was adopted in 2015 as a central element of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, leadership at the highest political level was strong and coordinated. Now continued global leadership and adequate prioritisation are necessary to accelerate the implementation of the global goal and the UN Human Rights Resolutions. The same goes for breaking down the barriers to and tapping into more sustainable financing for water and sanitation. Good water governance at global, regional, national and subnational levels can only be enhanced if countries prioritise water on their national agenda and display effective leadership. It relies on strong policy, legal and institutional frameworks; effective implementing organisations; adherence to the principles of water integrity; inclusive, meaningful civil society participation; and the availability of standardised data that enables evidence-based decision-making, informed choices and investment planning. Progress in the water sector will require new types of partnerships. Governments, the private sector, academia, civil society and media must build bridges between the worlds of government-led development and business from local and global levels and encourage multi-sectoral approaches. The water sector still faces large gender inequalities. Changing age structures in many countries and the tremendous human resource gap in the water sector need to be addressed.

The Federal Council's current strategic priorities in Switzerland's international cooperation aim to reduce poverty and global risks, alleviate suffering and promote peace and respect for human rights. The Dispatch on International Cooperation 2017 – 2020 highlights the importance of sustainable management of and access to natural resources, including water, as a means to reduce inequalities, improve living conditions and create better prospects for populations in developing countries.

The Global Programme Water (GPW) is a catalyst promoting policy changes and the implementation of innovative solutions. It is a bridge builder, positioning water and sanitation on the international agenda, harnessing Swiss expertise to ensure sustainable access becomes universal. As the “water tower” of Europe, Switzerland has gained solid experience in the area of water management and is aware of its responsibility to share it. It is committed to bringing water and sanitation under the attention at the highest political level, prioritising it on international, regional and national agendas and advancing sustainable solutions in partnership with others.

2. Results, Lessons Learnt and Implications for New Strategy

The 2017 – 2020 strategy builds on the success of the GPW's 2013 – 2017 strategy. It aims to fulfil the **vision of a water-secure world**. Selected achievements and lessons:

Advocacy for a global water goal: Switzerland, and more specifically the GPW, has been instrumental in advocating a water goal. The strong global impetus to address the water crisis and achieve the water goal is a unique opportunity for the sector. Switzerland's role in positioning a water goal that includes the entire hydrological cycle at the centre of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a key example of its advocacy and policy influencing. To maintain this influence, it is crucial to ensure effective coordination and consistent messaging across the Swiss government, as well as efficient networking at bilateral and UN levels.

Implementing Human Rights Resolutions: The GPW maintained its policy-level support for the implementation of the Human Rights Resolutions on Water and Sanitation, while at the same time exploring innovative approaches at project level.

Promoting Water Diplomacy: Standards of governance have clearly improved in some regions, despite backsliding here and there. Global universal conventions on transboundary waters and transboundary water platforms and frameworks have been adopted and are delivering in many basins thanks to strengthened river-basin commissions, authorities or committees.

The security agenda that links water to armed conflict, peace and forced migration has gained prominence over the years and has been addressed through the launch of specific regional and global “Blue Peace” initiatives that focus on water, peace and security interlinkages.

Global monitoring, analysis and advocacy: endeavours have become increasingly tangible and contributed to evidence-based decision-making and informed dialogue. However, the need for better and more standardised water-quantity and -quality data remains. The global integrated monitoring initiative for SDG 6 and the current data revolution that provides access to more real-time information need to be harnessed to improve decision-making around sustainable water use.

Innovative service delivery models and private sector involvement: decentralised, low-cost and people-centred models are working and becoming common practice in several African countries. They often include the participation of social entrepreneurs who can help decentralise governance to balance water supply and demand and improve water services. The adoption of tools and concepts for valuing water is increasingly widespread, as are public-private-civil-society platforms for water resources management that actively participate in decision-making. The GPW’s work has proven effective in this rapidly evolving environment where new concepts, innovations and actors are constantly being introduced. This includes the concepts of water stewardship and business diplomacy, which encourage businesses to engage in collective river-basin-level water governance and recent efforts to analyse and address the barriers to more sustainable financing in the water sector.

Water-use efficiency: measures are being adopted widely, though they have not yet been mainstreamed into national policy and investment plans. Following a review of the GPW, it was decided that water for agriculture will be addressed in a different form.

Involvement of women: is a key challenge to increasing access to water and sanitation and improving water governance. Through enhanced capacity building and training, women can be drawn into the decision-making process and policy influence acting as agents of change.

Involvement of young people: maintaining a strong water sector also means that the tremendous human resource gap must be addressed. Changing age structures in many countries must also be taken into consideration. Building capacity among the new generation of young water professionals will therefore be key. Efforts to strengthen their skills and capacities and keep them in the sector will ensure that they become part of transgenerational decision-making processes and act as future agents of change.

Keeping Switzerland’s role as a recognised international player in the water sector: In recent years and with the support of all Swiss and other actors, it has gained credibility by not only contributing, but also shaping and influencing the international water debate through its knowledge, innovations and actions. Thematic expertise and a dynamic water network within SDC since 2009 (RésEau) have further contributed to this, for example by annual global face-to-face meetings and regional activities.

Implications for the strategy 2017 - 2020:

1. Concentrating resources on selected thematic niches: During the period 2017 – 2020, the GPW will concentrate on where it can make the most effective contributions. This includes its continuous advocacy for accelerating the implementation of the Human Rights Resolutions on water and sanitation and progress towards achieving the global water goal (SDG 6), which is to be supported by a coherent global water-governance system. The GPW will also continue its work on water diplomacy. Building on past achievements and taking into consideration emerging trends, the GPW aims to contribute to new concepts and models of more sustainable financing, to focus on water quality and pollution, the role of the private sector (water stewardship, business diplomacy, social entrepreneurship), innovative technological solutions for the production of more and better data, and a special focus on women and young people. The needs and rights of the most vulnerable, e.g. those who do not have or have limited access to safe water and sanitation or are jeopardized of not having sufficient access to safe water in the future, will receive particular attention.
2. Water in Agriculture: the water in agriculture cluster that was part of the 2013 – 2017 strategy will be integrated into other relevant programmes (e.g. nature-based solutions for water, water quality, water stewardship) and international initiatives and water trust funds that the GPW will be partnering with. The Global Programme Food Security is one of the several global programmes that the GPW will seek enhanced collaboration with.
3. Ensuring sustainable access to water resources in a comprehensive approach: this depends not just on the water and sanitation sector, but requires integrating and partnering with associated fields such as health, education, gender equality, energy, industry, trade, security, agriculture, nutrition, social development, environment, climate change and finance. Aspects of good water governance and integrity are to be further mainstreamed into SDC’s initiatives and this must be advocated among partners. Interventions in fragile contexts, conflict sensitivity and the prevention of violence must be further integrated into the water programmes and partnerships.
4. Expertise and powerful coalitions: together with all Swiss and other partners the GPW will prioritise water and sanitation on the international agenda and ensure that the water voice optimally influences the international dialogue, and mobilise innovative Swiss entrepreneurship and research. This will also boost the activities of the SDC water network (RésEau).

3. Priorities, Objectives and Impact Hypothesis

GPW Vision: A **water-secure world** where people have the capacity to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable-quality water; have access to adequate and equitable sanitation in order to sustain livelihoods, human well-being and socio-economic development; ensure protection against waterborne disease and water-related disasters; and preserve ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.

GPW Overall Mission: Contribute to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (GPW Mission, aligned with SDG 6) requires good water governance at global, regional and national levels (**component 1**) and solutions ensuring accelerated action in terms of more sustainable financing, innovative technologies, and service delivery and water management models (**component 2**). In a fragmented institutional water landscape a strong and unified “water voice” prioritizing availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation is instrumental. Swiss expertise and actors are mobilized to position Switzerland as influential player in the international dialogue prioritizing water and sanitation (**component 3**). Women have been identified as a specific target group not having access to and not being involved in sustainable management of water and sanitation and therefore need strategic support. Young people, including young water professionals, will be supported and empowered to address the tremendous human resource gap in the water sector affecting availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation (**component 4**).

Component 1: Water Governance

GPW Mission Statement: *The GPW contributes to strengthening good water governance and its defining components on the global, regional and national levels, both in the public and private sectors. It ensures equitable and sustainable water management, while prioritising access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.*

Good water governance based on transparency, accountability, inclusive participation and evidence-based decision-making on all levels is a precondition for enabling a society to implement effective water arrangements. Influencing and steering global policy dialogue and the global water governance system towards good water governance at all levels will stimulate cooperation to foster global commitments, accelerated action and targeted responses. It will contribute significantly to the achievement of the water goal and related targets of the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure access to water and sanitation for the poor in a climate of peace and stability (Impact Hypothesis).

More than ever before, good water governance is critical: it affects the success and sustainability of investments in the water sector and their impact on population, society and the environment. The GPW helps governments, citizens and the private sector to use and manage water resources adequately to achieve the best outcomes for society, securing the rights of people, ensuring meaningful participation in decision-making and creating and overseeing lasting adaptive changes. The GPW will:

- Continue its advocacy efforts to achieve a coherent, inclusive **global water governance system**, including a UN platform for water and sanitation supported by the design of an efficient, transparent and accountable global monitoring framework and a strengthened UN coordination mechanism (UN-Water).
- Oversee the acceleration of the implementation of the **Human Rights Resolutions for Water and Sanitation** by fostering synergies with other related rights: right to adequate food, right to health (including environment health) and right to education (access to healthy, good-quality learning environments).
- Foster new types of evidenced-based dialogue, building trust and promoting sound decision-making in a context where water is increasingly important in international affairs and foreign policy, particularly when it comes to relations within transboundary basins (**water diplomacy**); promote international water law and institutional frameworks at global, regional and basin level, e.g. through river-basin organizations, as a conflict-prevention measure addressing surface and groundwater.
- Identify **innovative tools** and approaches to stimulate the creation of **public and private data-generation** and information systems around surface and groundwater.

Component 2: Water Solutions

GPW Mission Statement: *The GPW supports the acceleration of the implementation of SDG 6 by developing innovative solutions for the valuing of water, sustainable financing, technologies, sustainable service delivery and water management models.*

The development and testing of innovative solutions for the valuation of water, sustainable financing, technologies, service delivery and water management models is a precondition for their uptake on a larger scale. Innovation can contribute to meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable people (Impact Hypothesis).

The solutions combine strong collaboration with local partners and a cross-fertilisation between global advocacy and tangible implementation on the ground. To achieve the global water goal by 2030, implementation needs to be accelerated. The GPW will support two types of solutions to the water crisis:

Solutions through innovative approaches, .e.g. testing new approaches: tools and concepts for valuing water and partnership models that foster research, technology, knowledge transfer, service delivery, water management and more sustainable financing models.

Solutions by upscaling: large-scale approaches and leveraging, including via water trust funds, in partnership with other actors to accelerate the provision of water and sanitation for all.

The GPW will:

- Contribute to the debate **sustainable financing** and **water valuation** by promoting analysis and piloting new models and tools. **Sustainable Financing:** These include emerging concepts such as blended finance, sustainable funding schemes and new models for financing risk assessment mechanisms. GPW will pilot and test sustainable financial mechanism of small scale on clearly defined topics with a potential for up-scaling. **Water valuation:** GPW will contribute to the debate on water valuation, including nature-based solutions for water, such as green infrastructure.
- **Sustainable finance for transboundary water infrastructure:** there is currently a growing momentum towards the shaping of a sustainable financial system to be structured around Environmental, Sustainable and Governance key factors, universally known as ESG principles (as developed by various partners at national and international levels). Its modalities could take different shape and forms: first by supporting the international financial institutions and agencies in investing in a series of new products within their existing modalities and portfolios; second by aiming at blended finance (integrating pre-feasibility studies linked to agreements of political nature, the development of new forms of public driven financial incentives, and direct participation of the sustainable finance community) in developing and implementing few pilots of transboundary investments agreements. Third by conferring a mandate to a new and dedicated fund that would coordinate and offer direct investments to projects, as it is today the case for several vertical funds.
- Develop a **water-quality programme focusing on pollution** that not only strengthens water-quality regulation, but also introduces measures to prevent and control pollution; encourages the design of new pricing systems under the polluter-pays principle; focuses on models for safe wastewater reuse; promotes better sanitation governance; and ensures better public health.
- Place greater emphasis on **knowledge generation and data sharing**, by further advancing the development of new technologies, e.g. people-centred approaches, development of mobile solutions, that empower users and encourage them to contribute to policy advances at national and global level.
- Accelerate sustainable access to safe water and sanitation by involving the **private sector, at global level and along the value chain, but also locally** by developing new types of decentralised business models and promoting **social entrepreneurship** in close collaboration with local authorities. Models that shift the paradigm of pro-poor pricing and subsidies will be promoted so that services are available to all.
- **Scale up** innovative service-delivery and water management models and technical innovations **by leveraging** institutional partnerships, including via water and sanitation trust funds and the private sector, while tapping into new financial mechanisms and human resources.

Component 3: Water Voice

GPW Mission Statement Component 3: *The GPW enables Switzerland and SDC to position themselves as influential players in the international dialogue on water and sanitation. It ensures that availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation are prioritised on international agendas.*

Through powerful coalitions with public, private, academic and civil-society partners and engagement with strategic networks and organisations, Switzerland can introduce the expertise of SDC and the knowledge and skills of Swiss actors in local and global debates to contribute to the successful implementation of SDG 6 and water-related targets, while taking into account the needs and rights of the most vulnerable (Impact Hypothesis).

Over the coming years, it will be crucial to bring water and sanitation to the attention of decision-makers at the highest political level, ensure they are prioritised on international, regional and national agendas and advance sustainable solutions in partnership with others.

The GPW will:

- Strengthen Switzerland and SDC's thematic expertise and network in water with a view to making coherent and relevant contributions to the international debate.
- Contribute to prioritising water and sanitation on the international agendas and positioning Switzerland in the international water dialogue as a player who promotes sustainable solutions while taking the needs and rights of the most vulnerable into consideration.
- Mobilise Swiss knowledge, skills and presence, including through Geneva International, to that end.
- Promote the emergence of a new political framework for business (**business diplomacy**) by encouraging leading global companies and corporate networks to support the institutionalisation of water governance at transboundary, basin and other levels within a regulated environment, taking into account affected communities. The development of new models, partnerships, programmes and business strategies, taking into account affected communities, will create incentives for the private sector to improve water governance.

Component 4: Young People and Gender Equality

GPW Mission Statement Component 4: *The GPW empowers women and young people as agents of change who exert influence on the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation and benefit from it.*

By establishing new and supporting existing networks of young water professionals and enhancing their skills, the GPW attracts young talent to the water sector and contributes to building a stimulating environment in which they can flourish, kept in the sector and become future agents of change. Through powerful coalitions with partners and engagement with strategic networks and specialised organisations, the GPW encourages greater gender equality in SDC's water interventions and the global water debate (Impact Hypothesis).

Outcome 1 Young People

The contribution of young people to the sector is a major societal issue. Young people are important future agents of change. Failure to develop their **disruptive**, creative and innovative potential (e.g. new technologies and social media) will create transgenerational challenges. Young people, including young water professionals, will be trained and empowered to address the tremendous human resource gap in the water sector affecting availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.

The GPW will:

- Help develop an influential network and enhance the capacity and skills of young and future-leaders by establishing and supporting a community of practice for young professionals.
- Support youth-led initiatives and continued education on water issues worldwide, incl. young/female social entrepreneurs and young people in schools.

Outcome 2 Gender Equality

Gender inequalities place constraints on women and limit their ability to participate in decision-making around water. They are often isolated from markets and lack access to technologies and training that could boost their incomes. Through capacity building and training, women will be better equipped to use available instruments and institutions and act as agents of change. It is imperative that women be empowered to take part in water-related decisions on all levels. This will increase their access to and productive use of the resource and thus help tackle the root causes of poverty and gender inequality.

The GPW will:

- Systematically include gender inequalities as part of analysis, implementation and monitoring of all SDC water & sanitation programmes and projects.
- Support specialised institutions and strategic networks that strengthen women's voices in civil society and encourage their empowerment.
- Advocate gender equality globally by linking the implementation of SDGs 5 and 6.

4. Management of Strategy Implementation

The programmes, projects and contributions of the GPW meet key global challenges and contribute to the reduction of global risks by focusing on inequity and poverty. In line with the modus operandi of SDC's global programmes, the GPW will maintain its three-pronged approach of **policy influencing** (paired with institution building and strategic operations in Switzerland and globally), **innovation** (promotion of innovative approaches, concepts, processes and technologies in strategies and operations) and **knowledge management** (action-oriented knowledge exchange and generation, within and beyond Switzerland). In addition, the GPW aims to **leverage partnerships** (activation of leverage effects for large scaling-up through additional funding, influence and coverage).

Partners and Collaborations: To maximise its relevance, influence and effect, the GPW engages with a wide range of partners in Switzerland and beyond (see Annex 5 Partners Landscape and Annex 6 GPW Scope and Geographic Orientation). Typically, these are:

SDC units (South Cooperation, Cooperation with Eastern Europe and Humanitarian Aid): As SDC water network focal point, the GPW bears the SDC-wide thematic responsibility for water. The GPW takes stock of regional cooperation projects in the field to enrich its global policy dialogue and exert influence, while conducting its own global programmes, where possible with the Swiss representations/cooperation offices abroad. In the future, the GPW will continue and strengthen its partnerships with the South and Eastern Europe Cooperation units on strategically important regional programmes, based on jointly defined priorities. Hence, the GPW complements SDC's other operational units involved in water by focusing on the global dimension and global responses to major sectoral challenges and by applying the subsidiarity principle. Where the Humanitarian Aid has a strong field presence it nurtures the GPW with on the ground reality of fragile contexts; where it is active in the same region, a coordinated response along the continuum approach is applied.

Enhanced cooperation, synergies and coherence in the domain of SDC Global Cooperation: The GPW will work closely with the other Global Programmes: on efficient, sustainable use and management of water for agriculture (GPFS); on adaptation to climate change that directly impacts the water cycle, including glaciers, but also water pollution (GPCC&E); on cross-cutting issues related to multilateral institutions and processes (GI); on prevention of waterborne diseases, taking into consideration the intersection of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (GPH); on issues of access to water for displaced people (GPMD). Work with the Global Programmes will be conducted through SDC networks, with joint initiatives at global and/or regional level and through the various hubs of the SDC Global Cooperation.

Swiss Federal Administration: The GPW assumes the Swiss interdepartmental thematic responsibility for water and sustainable development through its leadership role of the Interdepartmental Committee of Sustainable Development on Water (IDANE-Water) as well as the Blue Peace DFAE Group that ensures continuity between the different “Blue Peace” initiatives and between “Blue Peace” initiatives and other major water-security advocacies of the GPW and Swiss political divisions. The GPW works with the FDFA (political directorate, e.g. the International Organisations and Human Security Division and the Swiss representations) and with SECO, FOEN, FOPH and FOAG. The GPW supports Swiss representations, Missions to the UN and IFIs around the world to foster harmonised policy intervention.

Swiss organisations and professionals that complement SDC’s expertise. These include the AGUASAN group, a well-established community of practice for water-sector specialists, and the Swiss Water Partnership, an interdisciplinary platform that brings together over 70 academic, civil society, public- and private-sector organisations. They allow for Swiss knowledge and expertise to be produced, verified, compiled and introduced into the sectoral debate or translated into innovative solutions to global water challenges.

International and global institutions that are highly relevant to the GPW’s objectives and have a major influence on the global water sector. It commits time (as a member of the governance bodies) and funds (through core or earmarked contributions) to specialised agencies, strategic alliances, thematic fora, operational programmes and global networks across the United Nations, International Finance Institutions, regional and international organisations, the bilateral donor community and the community of water practitioners.

Other development actors and alliances, mobilised across all pillars of society: public sector (from national to local governments, public-service providers), civil society (international and national NGOs, associations), research (academies, universities), private sector (domestic and international) and financiers (large hedge funds, major trusts, foundations, philanthropy, social impact and microfinance investors).

Scope and geographic orientation: The GPW promotes innovative approaches and actions which can feed into global, regional and national policy processes, while at the same time encouraging the implementation and monitoring of policies and norms at global and regional level, with a clear outreach to national levels. It engages in rural and peri-urban areas and small towns. In addition to the global level, the GPW will target actions to selected geographic areas that face severe water scarcity (selected aquifers and river basins). See Annex 6.

GPW communication aims to maintain awareness of growing global water challenges and the relevance of the GPW, to improve awareness of GPW activities and results achieved, and to illustrate the functioning of the Global Programmes it works with (innovative projects, shared experience and policy dialogue). Communication activities target various groups (SDC staff, RésEAU network, sector professionals as well as Swiss media, general public and politics) through specific means, such as SDC publications and website, RésEAU shareweb, social media, press relations, interviews, events and newsletters.

Financial Resources: The indicative annual budget of the GPW amounts to a total of CHF 30 million for the strategic period. The projected financial resources are distributed as follows between the four components: 40% for Water Governance and Water Solutions, 5% for Water Voice and Young People & Gender Equality. 5% additional resources are disbursed through small project, network and general support. Ultimately, the goal is to increase the budget for the component Young People & Gender at 10-15% in 2020.

5. Strategic Steering

The GPW is responsible for the continuous monitoring of the portfolio with respect to its adherence to the strategic framework and progress towards expected results. This is done through annual programme and project monitoring and reporting, but also through periodic thematic impact evaluations on water. A peer-review mechanism ensures the relevance, insight, coherence and influencing power of the GPW portfolio in view of an efficient and effective implementation of its strategic framework. This includes:

- A panel of high-level thematic experts who guide initiatives in order to increase their relevance, quality and effectiveness, and achieve expected results;
- Cartographic support: a forum for exchange, services and expertise for the production of maps and tools that translate key thematic messages;
- Coordinated activities that strengthen the coherence and relevance of the GPW interventions and increase awareness of shared water benefits among all partners.

The components of the mechanism converge twice a year at the peer-review meetings in Bern in the presence of all project managers and implementers. The high-quality assurance and peer-review mechanism has been successfully applied since 2011.

The GPW portfolio entails a series of noticeable risks. Non-adoption by national policy makers and other stakeholders is the most important risk for policy and norm setting at the international or regional level. Lobbying and coordination with SDC's partners in priority countries at the national level can increase effectiveness. Result and impact measurement will be challenging as attribution and causality are difficult to prove. Cost inefficiency is occasionally an issue when working with large international institutions. Economic and financial analysis, negotiations, tough cost controls and strict requirements regarding achieved results limit these risks. Fiduciary risks exist with smaller institutional partners that lack the sophisticated internal control mechanism that large international and multilateral partners usually have in place. Careful selection and specific audits limit such risks. Reputational risks to the GPW are limited, as Swiss citizens have a positive perception of the water sector.

Annex 1: List of Acronyms

AGUASAN	Swiss Community of Practice for Water Supply and Sanitation in developing countries
CoP	Community of Practice
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FDFA	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
FOAG	Federal Office of Agriculture
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
FOPH	Federal Office of Public Health
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GPCC&E	Global Programme Climate Change and Environment
GPFS	Global Programme Food Security
GPW	Global Programme Water
GPH	Global Programme Health
GPMD	Global program Migration and Development
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HRTWS	Human Rights to Water and Sanitation
ISW	International Secretariat of Water
IDANE	Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme (WHO / UNICEF)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RésEAU	SDC's Thematic Network for Water
RWSN	Rural Water Supply Network
SABA	Integral Water and Sanitation Model Peru
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SECO	State Secretariat for Economic Affairs
SHA	Swiss Humanitarian Aid
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
Solidarit'eau	Swiss Municipal Solidarity for Drinking Water in Developing Countries
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
SWP	Swiss Water Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary-General Advisory Board Water and Sanitation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEF	World Economic Forum
WFP	Water Footprint
WfWP	Women for Water Partnership
WHO	World Health Organization
WIN	Water Integrity Network
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program
WWC	World Water Council

Annex 2: Result Framework

Vision: A water-secure world where people have the capacity to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable-quality water; have access to adequate and equitable sanitation in order to sustain livelihoods, human well-being and socio-economic development; ensure protection against waterborne disease and water-related disasters; and preserve ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability..

Overall mission: GPW contributes to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Major targeted SDGs: SDG 6 and water-related targets.

Component 1: Water Governance

Component mission: The GPW contributes to strengthening good water governance and its defining components on the global, regional and national levels, both in the public and private sectors. It ensures equitable and sustainable water management, while prioritising access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Impact hypothesis: Good water governance based on transparency, accountability, inclusive participation and evidence-based decision-making on all levels is a precondition for enabling a society to implement effective water arrangements. Influencing and steering global policy dialogue and the global water governance system towards good water governance at all levels will stimulate cooperation to foster global commitments, accelerated action and targeted responses. It will contribute significantly to the achievement of the water goal and related targets of the 2030 Agenda in order to ensure access to water and sanitation for the poor in a climate of peace and stability

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. SDC Aggregated Reference Indicators ARI)
Outcome 1	Global governance instruments and institutions are inclusive and promoting availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation	Evidence of progress in the development and strengthening of transparent and inclusive instruments and institutions for global water&sanitation governance which translates into global and national policies to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation	Number of international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of water (ARI W1). Quality and inclusiveness of global governance instruments and institutions (as measured by geographical balance, stakeholder involvement and contribution to global and national policies)
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coherent and inclusive global water governance system (architecture) is supported by the GPW and its institutionalization is fostered. 	Evidence that a coherent and inclusive global water governance system (architecture) gains rising political interest and commitment (e.g. number of governments supporting).	<p>Emergence of a coherent (reducing fragmentation) and inclusive (geographical balance and multiple stakeholders) global water architecture to implement and monitor water & sanitation related SDGs.</p> <p>A UN platform on water and sanitation to foster a coherent water dialogue and coherent implementation at national level has gained rising political interest and commitment and the UN coordination mechanism strengthened (UN-Water). A standardized global monitoring system developed, tested and implemented by at least 60 countries. .</p>

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. SDC Aggregated Reference Indicators ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The human right to water and sanitation is maintained prominently on the international agenda, and its implementation further promoted. 	Evidence that the human rights to water and sanitation are mainstreamed into the work of international organisations and into national policies (Assessment by partner organizations and networks).	Number of organizations and number of countries that adopt specific policies on a human rights based approach to water and sanitation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of key global water conventions is promoted 	Evidence of new accessions and of development and use of tools developed by the 2 key global water conventions	Number of countries that newly accede to key global water conventions or that are implementing/using tools of key conventions.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global solutions on the challenge of water and peace, including through the 2017 recommendations of the global panel on water and peace, are harnessed by political leaders, the public and the media along with the water stakeholders (global blue peace). 	Evidence that recommendations of the global panel on water and peace are widely publicised and are taken up by international bodies on water governance, river basin organisations and national governments.	Number of global, regional or national policies, international bodies, river basin organizations and national governments that take up recommendations by the global panel on water and peace and quantitative analysis of media coverage on it.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water integrity in service delivery and water resources management is promoted at the regional and global level. 	Evidence of the regional and global promotion of water integrity and inclusion of its principles in service delivery and water resources management (reporting on integrity and specific reporting on tools and concepts implemented at the global, regional and national level).	Number of tools and concepts developed and implemented at the global, regional and national level on how to mainstream water integrity in service delivery and water resources management.
Outcome 2	Water Diplomacy contributes to institutionalized forms of water cooperation and sustainable basin management.	Evidence of effective Water Diplomacy interventions, leading to institutionalized forms of water cooperation and sustainable basin management, including the private sector	Effectiveness of institutionalized forms of water cooperation contributing to sustainable basin management as measured by SDG 6.5 indicators.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and institutional frameworks and master plans for transboundary water cooperation aimed at transforming potential conflict into cooperation are available and their implementation is promoted by joint management entities/basin organizations. 	Evidence of GPW supported development and implementation of legal and institutional frameworks for transboundary water cooperation by individual countries and river/lake basin organizations.	Number of legal and institutional frameworks and master plans reflecting key aspects of SDG 6 developed, politically validated and implemented on transboundary level. Number and quality of basin organisations or joint management entities supported by GPW ARI W2.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable models for balancing the needs for agriculture, industry, households and ecosystems are available and integrated into international policy dialogue. 	Evidence of improved coordination between sectors in Integrated Water Resources Management with enhanced benefits for all user groups in GPW supported projects/platforms/initiatives.	Number of sustainable water management models, balancing the needs of multiple sectors, developed on different levels and number of policy platforms inspired by it.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. SDC Aggregated Reference Indicators ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts and platforms for new vehicles for policy negotiation and coordination for key basins (e.g. rivers, lakes, and aquifers/groundwater) are available. ▪ Corporates are sensitized to align their growth models with sustainable basin management principles and develop and implement water stewardship models jointly with governments and civil society, and affected people/communities. 	<p>Evidence of formation of new policy negotiation platforms, linked with established processes and policy priorities, in key GPW priority basins (assessment of their influence and pertinence).</p> <p>Evidence of GPW influence on corporate sector to develop and implement water stewardship models in multi-stakeholder processes, taking into consideration affected people/communities.</p>	<p>Number of newly created policy negotiation platforms/concepts linked with established processes and policy priorities, taken up by the key basins.</p> <p>Number of corporate water stewards models, taking into consideration affected people/communities, developed and implemented</p>
Outcome 3	The evidence-base for water governance and decision-making is strengthened through monitoring and reporting systems.	<p>Evidence of improved access to water monitoring and reporting systems and use of the data for improved decision making (e.g. first Global Synthesis Monitoring Report on SDG 6 in 2018; synthesized reporting by the private sector; assessments at basin level) .</p>	<p>Documentation of use cases of information products generated by the various water monitoring and reporting systems for evidence based management decisions.</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing monitoring and analysis systems (JMP/GLAAS) is aligned with the integrated global monitoring system (GEMI) , geared towards the support for the implementation of the water related SDGs. ▪ Corporate reporting standards are aligned, as appropriate, and support the global SDG 6 monitoring system. ▪ Global Hydrometry Partnership (GHP) for improved hydrometeorological services at global level and in key regions and basins is operational, includes innovative, people centred water data generation systems, and provides an efficient, innovative and sustainable framework to develop a reliable base of hydrological data. 	<p>Evidence of pertinent and data based sector influencing/steering through aligned standardized global monitoring system, geared towards the support for the implementation of the water related SDGs (qualitative assessment how integrated global monitoring informs and strengthens national implementation strategies).</p> <p>Evidence of GPW influence on emergence and alignment, as appropriate, of corporate reporting standards with global SDG 6 reporting system, harmonized with key global corporate reporting frameworks.</p> <p>Evidence of delivery of weather and hydrological services at different levels, induced by the GPW supported Global Hydromet Partnership.</p> <p>Evidence of availability and use of innovative, people centred water monitoring system, incubated through GHP supported projects.</p>	<p>Aligned standardized global monitoring and analysis system geared towards the support for the implementation of the water related SDGs developed with methodology implemented by at least 60 countries.</p> <p>Number of corporates that align their reporting standards, as appropriate, according to global integrated SDG 6 monitoring system, harmonized with key global corporate reporting frameworks, .</p> <p>Number of new World Hydrological Cycle Observing System (WHYCOS) projects and global and regional hydromet data portals launched or existing projects and portals strengthened.</p> <p>Number of innovative water monitoring systems developed and field tested.</p>

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. SDC Aggregated Reference Indicators ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall information base in selected basins (e.g. rivers, lakes, aquifers /groundwater) is strengthened, including through innovative public and private data and information systems. 	Evidence of availability and use of publicly accessible hydrological information platforms that inform decision making processes in GPW supported projects (qualitative assessment how they inform improved water management).	Number of publicly accessible water information systems developed and implemented in key basins).

Component 2: Water Solutions

Component Mission: The GPW supports the acceleration of the implementation of SDG 6 by developing innovative solutions for the valuing of water, sustainable financing, technologies, sustainable service delivery and water management models.

Impact hypothesis: The development and testing of innovative solutions for the valuation of water, sustainable financing, technologies, service delivery and water management models is a precondition for their uptake on a larger scale. Innovation can contribute to meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable people.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
Outcome 1	Concepts and tools for sustainable financing and for the valuing of water and related ecosystems contribute to the implementation of SDG 6	Evidence of concepts and tools for sustainable financing and the valuing of water and related ecosystems to contribute to the implementation of SDG 6.	Financial means generated by sustainable funding models and their contribution to SDC 6 indicators. Effectiveness of implementation of nature-based water management solutions in terms of watershed protection (protected areas) and livelihood improvement (income diversification)
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable financing models and tools for water including transboundary water infrastructure are developed and applied Concepts and tools for the valuation of water, including nature-based solutions for water and ecosystems (e.g. green infrastructure) are developed and applied, taking into account the most vulnerable people 	Evidence of sustainable financing models and tools for water that have been developed and applied. Evidence of concepts and tools for the valuation of water, including nature-based solutions for water and ecosystems (incl. green infrastructure) are created and distributed, taking into account the most vulnerable people.	Number of sustainable financing models and tools for water that are developed and applied and ability to leverage additional sustainable financing demonstrated. Country-based examples where concepts and tools for the valuation of water, including nature-based solutions for water and ecosystems (incl. green infrastructure) have been applied, taking into account the most vulnerable people. A community of practice at the global and regional level is in place.
Outcome 2	Water quality is enhanced and environmental water pollution is reduced, taking into account the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	Evidence of improved water quality and approaches how environmental water pollution has been addressed, including how the most vulnerable are affected.	Trend analysis in water quality monitoring in project implementation areas, including evidence on how the needs and rights of the most vulnerable are affected.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative concepts and models to enhance water quality are developed by adopting a systemic approach, including promoting enhanced knowledge and information, prevention and pollution control. 	Evidence of innovative concepts and models to enhance water quality, including data and analytical products, prevention and pollution control measures (robust, effective pollution prevention and control measures and service delivery models have been documented and implemented).	Number of innovative concepts and models to enhance water quality, including data and analytical products, prevention and pollution control measures, that are validated and implemented, including evidence on how the most vulnerable are affected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative management models/technologies for faecal sludge and safe wastewater treatment and reuse are developed and their implementation is promoted through the development of viable business models. 	Evidence of development of innovative reuse models in the water and sanitation sector and their implementation by the public or private sector through viable business models.	<p>Number of management models for faecal sludge and wastewater reuse developed and tested to be proven effective.</p> <p>Number of business models developed for the implementation of the management models and tested to be proven effective.</p>
Outcome 3	Innovative approaches for water and sanitation service delivery and resources management are developed and taken to scale for accelerated implementation of SDG 6	Evidence of innovative service delivery and water resource management approaches developed and taken to scale for accelerated implementation of SDG 6.	Inventory of water and sanitation service delivery models and water resources management models and qualification of their sustainability
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative and affordable models for WASH services focusing on the base of the pyramid, including with private and social enterprises, but also in institutions (e.g. schools), and with a particular focus on women and girls are promoted and implemented 	Evidence of emergence and implementation of WASH service delivery models, including with private and social enterprises that focus specifically on the hard to reach and vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on women and girls, also in institutions (e.g. schools)	<p>Number of WASH service delivery models promoted and implemented, including with private and social enterprises that focus specifically on the hard to reach and vulnerable populations, with a particular focus on women and girls, also in institutions (e.g. schools)</p> <p>ARI W3 and W4.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proven and newly tested service delivery and water resources management models are implemented at a large scale, including leveraging via water and sanitation trust funds and other partnerships. 	Evidence of scaling-up of proven and newly tested service delivery and water resources management models, including via international/multilateral institutions, water and sanitation trust funds, and other partnerships.	<p>Ability to leverage service delivery and water resources management models via international/multilateral institutions, water and sanitation trust funds, and other partnerships.</p> <p>ARI W3 and W4.</p>

Component 3: Water Voice

Component Mission: The GPW enables Switzerland and SDC to position themselves as influential players in the international dialogue on water and sanitation. It ensures that availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation are prioritised on international agendas.

Impact hypothesis: Through powerful coalitions with public, private, academic and civil-society partners and engagement with strategic networks and organisations, Switzerland can introduce the expertise of SDC and the knowledge and skills of Swiss actors in local and global debates to contribute to the successful implementation of SDG 6 and water-related targets, while taking into account the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
Outcome 1	Thanks to its thematic expertise and dynamic network in water SDC makes coherent contributions to advance solutions for the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation.	Evidence that the GPW manages a state-of-the-art portfolio and that the RésEAU performs. Assessment of portfolio pertinence by annual reports and portfolio monitoring, including peer reviews	Qualitative analysis and feedback on GPW portfolio by peer reviewers, as compared to strategy Coherence and pertinence of SDC Water portfolio contributions to SDG 6.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> new approaches, methods and ideas for influencing and developing a coherent sector, and promote selected multi-sectoral innovative work are developed by GPW acting as a creative think tank 	Evidence that the GPW team and their outputs are recognized for their innovative and coherent contributions to the global water sector, including selected multi-sectoral innovative work (Individual end of phase/project reports and evaluations as part of project management cycle; assessment by partner institutions and global networks)	At least 4 new approaches, methods and ideas for influencing and developing a coherent sector and selected multi-sectoral innovative work, taking into account the rights and needs of the most vulnerable, are developed and implemented.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The knowledge exchange and learning among the members of RésEAU and regular, coherent and innovative communication on water across the SDC's water sector are assured. 	Evidence that the RésEAU convenes regularly at global and sub-regional level, that it promotes regular, coherent and innovative communication, and thereby contributes to the pertinence, steering, monitoring and assessment of SDC's water sector portfolio	At least 2 face to face events and sub-regional meetings per year. At least 5 best practices/lessons learnt shared through the RésEAU per year. Number of water communication products, in particular using new means of communications, and addressed to a variety of target groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mutual influence and coherence/support with other global programs, the global institution division, cooperation with South / Eastern Europe and Humanitarian Aid and thematic networks of SDC is in place 	Evidence that thematic and operational interlinkages with the other units are exploited and multi-sectoral approaches and interventions effectively implemented	Number of projects that are planned or developed jointly or in close consultation with other divisions of SDC, and strategies benefitting from input from GPW.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The operationalization of the communication and the monitoring and steering of the implementation of the 2017-2020 Dispatch and Agenda 2030 related to water and sanitation, by the ResEAU is assured. 	Evidence of coherent strategies, positions and approaches throughout SDC's divisions working in the water sector towards the implementation of the 2017 Dispatch and Agenda 2030 and of their targeted communication (Monitoring report by RésEAU focal point on contribution of water related intervention to 2017-2020 Dispatch and Agenda 2030, periodic RésEau Newsletters).	<p>Strategies, positions and approaches throughout SDC's divisions working in the water sector are coherent.</p> <p>At least 4 periodic RésEau Newsletters per year.</p>
Outcome 2	Water and Sanitation is positioned in the international water dialogue by Switzerland and influence is leveraged	Evidence of elaboration of Swiss positions and their uptake in the international water dialogue (case-based monitoring of Swiss influence in multilateral water dialogue and policy making).	At least two policy proposals by Switzerland have effectively influenced the international water dialogue, taking into account the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Exchange and promotion of common positions of Swiss government sector stakeholders and SDC leadership role is effective within IDANE-water. Powerful coalitions with bilateral partner countries based on a community of interest (on key issues) are in place. Engagement with strategic networks and organizations according to shared interests is effective. 	<p>Evidence of a regular exchange through the IDANE group and the elaboration of joint positions relevant for the water sector.</p> <p>Evidence of opportunity and issues driven elaboration of joint positions with bilateral partner countries based on alignment and mutual interest.</p> <p>Evidence of strategic alliances with networks and organizations and case-specific joint lobbying.</p>	<p>Number of IDANE meetings and number of joint positions/statements coordinated through the IDANE group.</p> <p>Number of coalitions and joint/aligned positions developed with like-minded partner countries.</p> <p>Number of coalitions and joint/aligned positions developed with like-minded strategic networks and organisations.</p>
Outcome 3	Swiss knowledge, skills and presence is mobilized to be influent and instrumental in water sector developments.	Evidence that Swiss expertise and solutions are nurtured, synergized and reaching out to the global water sector (case-based monitoring of Swiss influence in water sector developments).	Quality of innovative Swiss contributions in the water sector, as assessed by major global water organisations.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practitioners are kept abreast and engaged with the latest sector developments, whilst equipping them with innovative practices in SDG6 implementation by the AGUASAN group 	Evidence that AGUASAN convenes regularly and generates/validates topical knowledge and develops strategies, concepts and tools of practical use in international water cooperation (AGUASAN meeting minutes, Report of annual AGUASAN thematic workshop).	At least 4 annual AGUASAN meetings generating topical knowledge. Number of strategies, concepts and tools of practical use in international water cooperation validated per year.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Swiss Water Partnership (SWP) is a dynamic platform providing innovative solutions and expertise for the global water challenges. 	Evidence that the SWP members share, complement and invent best and upright solutions for progressing in the realisation of the SDG6 (SWP plan of action and newsletter and SWP presence and contributions in Stockholm Water Weeks and World Water Forum).	Number of best and upright solutions provided by the SWP platform for progressing in the realization of SDG 6.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The innovative capacity of Swiss entrepreneurs (Start-ups and SME) is mobilized and reaching out to low income customers and Swiss research is at the forefront in the development of innovative approaches and technologies to tackle global water challenges. 	<p>Evidence that Swiss Start-ups and SMEs promote innovative water and sanitation businesses and act as social entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Evidence that Swiss researchers conduct global research and capacity development with high impact on practice.</p>	Number of Swiss Start-ups and SME's active in innovative water and sanitation businesses in developing countries and number of persons reached by their activities. / Number of innovations that have been developed by Swiss researchers and their partners and scale of their application in developing countries.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geneva Water Hub is functioning as a Swiss Water Think Tank and laboratory for hydro-diplomacy 	Evidence of pertinent and innovative thematic contributions of the Geneva Water Hub to hydro-diplomacy and its uptake in global strategic discussions (reports, evaluations and assessments of its contributions to advance hydrodiplomacy).	Number of thematic papers and number of workshops/roundtables/discussion fora coordinated by the Geneva Water Hub and hydro-diplomacy concepts, tools or models taken up in the international strategic discussions and dialogues.

Component 4: Young People and Gender Equality

Component Mission: The GPW empowers women and young people as agents of change who exert influence on the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation and benefit from it.

Impact hypothesis: By establishing new and supporting existing networks of young water professionals and enhancing their skills, the GPW attracts young talent to the water sector and contributes to building a stimulating environment in which they can flourish, kept in the sector and become future agents of change. Through powerful coalitions with partners and engagement with strategic networks and specialised organisations, the GPW encourages greater gender equality in SDC's water interventions and the global water debate.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
Outcome 1	An influential network to enhance capacity of young people, a new generation of water professionals, to be future agents of change for water and sanitation is established and performing	Evidence that young people, a new generation of water professionals, have enhanced capacity and are becoming leaders shaping the water and sanitation sector through specific action (assessments, annual reporting, project reports)	Number of young water professionals and networks to organize them and effectiveness of their contributions to shape the water sector in policy and practice.

Results	Description	Measurement	Indicators (incl. ARI)
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Swiss community of practice for young water professionals is established and is operational, engaging with the World/European Youth Parliament for Water and similar movements worldwide. 	Evidence that Swiss young water professionals exchange on their practices and nourish the World/European Youth Parliament for Water with Swiss inputs with the aim of contributing to official political and worldwide processes (qualitative assessment of their contribution).	<p>Number of Swiss participants in the World/European Youth Parliament.</p> <p>Number of initiatives nourishing the World/European Youth Parliament with Swiss inputs with the aim of contributing to official political and worldwide processes</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people-led initiatives, ideas and projects and continuous formation on water worldwide (incl. young and female social entrepreneurs and young people in schools) are supported and resourced. 	Evidence that young people-led initiatives, ideas and projects and continuous formation on water (incl. young and female social entrepreneurs and young people in schools) are delivering and succeeding.	Number of young people-led initiatives, ideas and projects and continuous formation (incl. young and female social entrepreneurs and young people in schools) that are launched and receive support.
Outcome 2	SDC's water&sanitation interventions contribute to women's increased water related decision-making power and gender equality is fostered and advocated globally	Evidence that gender aspects are adequately addressed in the SDC water PCM and receive increased global attention and commitment (including through sex-disaggregated data)	Ratio of GPW credit proposals with gender marker and quality of gender activities as reported during PCM and uptake of SDG 5 and 6 linkages by global platforms.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender is mainstreamed and an integral part of the analysis, implementation and monitoring/evaluation of all SDC water&sanitation programs and projects 	Evidence that SDC credit proposals, project documents, annual reports, mid-term reviews and evaluations analyse and track gender (qualitative assessment)	Number of water related SDC credit proposals, project documents, annual reports, mid-term reviews and evaluations with gender marker.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialised institutions and strategic networks fostering a strong women's civil society voice, women empowerment, and innovative multi-sectoral approaches are supported 	Evidence that the specialized/strategic partners supported deliver in strengthening the women's voice and empowerment and innovative multi-sectoral approaches (qualitative assessment of the role the supported partners play)	At least 5 of GWP supported specialised institutions and strategic networks that specifically focus or have a major component on women empowerment.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality is advocated for globally by linking the implementation of SDG 5 and 6 in particular, and generally within the drive of the accelerated implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation 	Evidence that water and gender global goals are increasingly monitored and reported concomitantly and that the realisation of the human rights to water and sanitation addresses effectively the non-discrimination and equality principle (analysis of sex-disaggregated data in monitoring SDG 5 and 6 and the reports of special rapporteur on the human right to water and sanitation),	<p>Uptake of SDG 5 and 6 linkages by global platforms.</p> <p>Increased number of woman that have gained access to improved water and sanitation (ARI W3 and W4)</p>

Annex 3: GPW strategy 2017 – 2020: Indicative Budget in Swiss Francs¹


1. Financial Planning - Bilateral Resources		2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Component 1	Committed	13'302'300	10'970'800	5'200'500	2'262'600	31'736'200
	To be committed	1'200'000	3'840'900	6'970'000	8'071'500	20'082'400
Component 2	Committed	15'377'700	3'093'800	468'500	0	18'940'000
	To be committed	2'000'000	9'000'000	11'800'000	10'200'000	33'000'000
Component 3	Committed	1'437'300	1'360'100	610'100	8'500	3'416'000
	To be committed	170'000	318'000	475'000	475'000	1'438'000
Component 4	Committed	398'200	405'000	60'000	0	863'200
	To be committed	0	700'000	1'950'000	1'950'000	4'600'000
General	Small projects, network, general support	1'176'800	729'900	397'500	0	2'304'200
	To be committed	380'000	815'000	800'000	1'200'000	3'195'000
Total		35'442'300	31'233'500	28'731'600	24'167'600	119'575'000
<hr/>						
2. Annual Budgets 2017 – 2020						
Total		31'000'000	30'000'000	30'000'000	30'000'000	121'000'000

¹ Indicative. All projections are based on budget allocations provided by the Global Cooperation Domain in October 2016.

Annex 4: Infographic of the strategy

VISION

A **water-secure world** where people have the capacity to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable-quality water; have access to adequate and equitable sanitation in order to sustain livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development; ensure protection against waterborne diseases and water-related disasters; and preserve ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.

 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

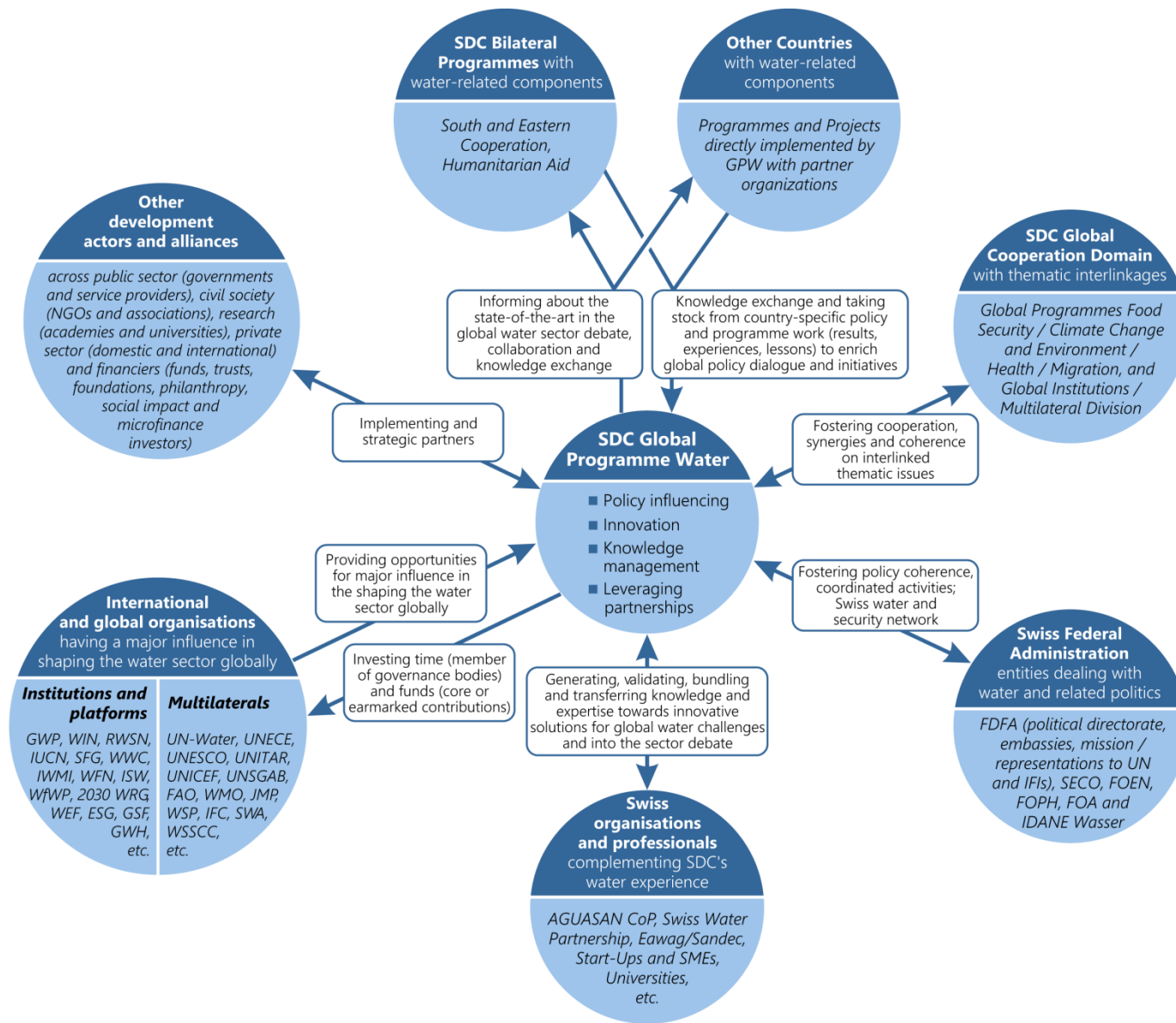
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
Corporate Domain Global Cooperation

MISSION

To contribute to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.



Annex 5: Partners Landscape



Annex 6: GPW Scope and Geographic Orientation

SDC Global Programme Water (GPW)

Transboundary basins/aquifers

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Coatlán basin | 9 IGAD-Region |
| 2 Goascorán basin | 10 Lake Malawi/Niassa/Nyasa |
| 3 Ocoatepeque-Citalá aquifer | 11 Pungwe, Save and Buzi basins |
| 4 Sixaola basin | 12 Kalahari-Karoo (Stampriet) aquifer |
| 5 Zarumilla basin, Catamayo-Chira basin | 13 Yarmouk basin |
| 6 Lake Titicaca | 14 Tigris basin |
| 7 Mano basin | 15 Pretashkent aquifer |
| 8 Lake Chad | 16 Sesan, Sre Pok and Sekong basins |

GPW Objectives

- Water Governance
- Water Solutions
- Water Voice
- Young People & Gender Equality

Low income countries

- Least developed countries
- Other low income countries
- Lower middle income countries
- Upper middle income countries
- Fragile countries

 Transboundary basins/aquifers

Projects [number of intervention countries]

* Project also intervenes on a global scale

- Blue Peace Global [1]*
- ⋯ Blue Peace Central Asia [5]
- ⋯ Blue Peace Middle East [7]
- ⋯ Bridge (Building River Dialogue and Governance) IUCN [30]*
- ⋯ Governance of Groundwater Resources in Transboundary Aquifers (UNESCO-IHP) [8]*
- ▲ Water and Land Resource Centres CDE [2]
- ◆ Innovative Monitoring and Modelling (iMoMo) [6]
- ◆ Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme [4]
- ▲ Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) [16]
- ▼ Swiss Water and Sanitation NGO Consortium [10]
- ◆ SABA PLUS [2]
- SuizAgua Andina [2]
- SuizAgua Colombia [1]

- Handwashing in Africa [1]
- ▶ Information management system on geogenic contaminants [3]*
- ▲ Coffee production with less water [1]
- ▼ Payments and investments in Watershed services [2]*
- ◆ Safe resource recovery and reuse (RR&R) [2]*
- ▲ Agricultural Water Efficiency and Productivity [3]
- ▼ Scaling-up productive water (small irrigation) [5]*
- ◆ Scaling-up safe water [5]
- ▲ Solidarité'eau Suisse [1]
- ▼ Swiss Bluetec Bridge [3]
- ◆ Swiss Water Partnership [1]
- AGUASAN Workshops & Community of Practice [1]

Global projects

The interventions of the GPW at the global scale (not represented in the map):

- Support to UN-Water towards 2030
- Core Contribution to the Earth Security Group
- Unified framework for coherent water sector monitoring (GEMI, JMP, GLAAS)
- Water Integrity Network
- Global Water Partnership (GWP)
- Support to UNECE Water Convention activities
- Global Hydrometry Support Facility & Innovation Hub
- Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
- World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)
- Water and Sustainable Sanitation (WASSA)
- Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)
- Contribution to WaterLex
- Water Resources Platforms: 2030 WRG and the WEF
- Women for Water Partnership (WWP)
- International Secretariat for Water (ISW)

Source: OECD, DAC List of ODA Recipients (→ www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.htm); OECD, States of Fragility 2015 (→ www.oecd.org/dac/governance-peace)
 Map produced by ZOI Environment Network, January 2016 / revised by SDC in January 2017