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Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC

# Portfolio 2017

## Global Programme Water



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# About the Global Programme Water

## VISION

A **water-secure world** where people have the capacity to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of and acceptable quality water and adequate and equitable sanitation for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and diseases and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability.

## MISSION

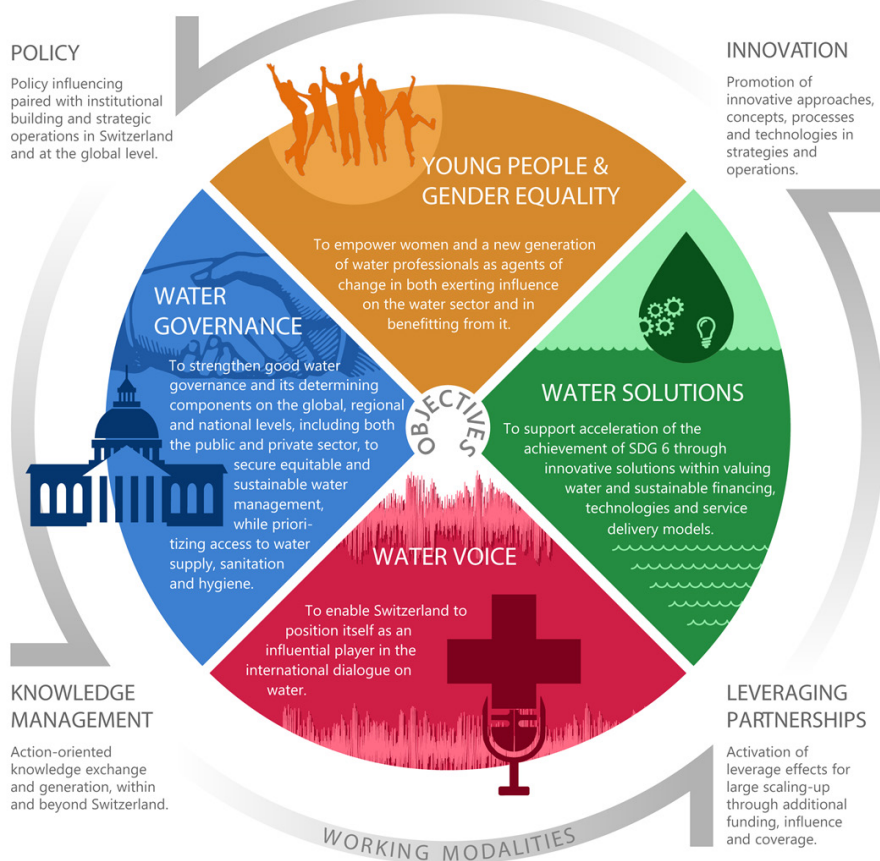
To contribute to ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Water is at the core of sustainable development and the looming water crisis is of global concern. The endeavours of the Global Programme Water meet key global challenges related to the management of water resources, including access to drinking water and the productive use of water in agriculture, industry and households. By focusing on inequity and poverty, they contribute to the reduction of global risks and the realization of a water-secure world.

The Global Programme Water runs 38 operational programmes, projects and initiatives at bilateral and multi-bilateral levels. The operations are based on the working principles of policy influencing, leveraging partnerships, innovation and knowledge management. The Programme with its 13 specialists acts as a centre of competence and maintains partnerships with academia, the public and private sector, civil society organizations and a thematic network (Réseau) with 260 members.

## Priorities in 2017

- **2030 Agenda:** The GPW will keep on being influential on the advance of the global monitoring system and the new architecture in the water sector. One key endeavour will be to trigger sufficient political support to achieve the creation of a new intergovernmental body on water through a UN resolution.
- **Global High Level Panel on Water & Peace:** The Panel will deliver its recommendations and present them to the UN community around the 72nd UN General Assembly. The recommendations will then be advocated at the highest level, including through the possibility to have a resolution at the UN level.
- **Geneva Water Hub:** The Hub will prepare roundtables providing inputs to the Panel above and continue to be instrumental in the convergence of the Secretariat of the Global High Level Panel on Water & Peace and the UN High level Panel on Water.
- **FDFA Lines of Action on Water and Security:** The report on the implementation of the Lines of Action will serve as strong basis for continuous action and strategic guidance of the Department in this field.
- **Blue Peace Central Asia:** The Basel II Conference on IWRM in Central Asia will be held during Expo 2017 in Astana, taking advantage of its topic on "renewable/green energy". The water-energy nexus and transboundary water management will be central in the exhibition of the Swiss pavilion.
- **Private sector and financing:** Private sector involvement at local, national, regional and global level will be promoted with the aim to positioning water security at the frontline of the agenda, fostering strong global water cooperation through innovative approaches valuing water and orienting sector investments towards improved equitable access and a more efficient use of water.
- **Multi-sectoral approaches:** As the implementation of the SDG 6 will not only rely on the water sector itself but also on other sectors associated such health, education, gender equality, social development, environment and finances in a comprehensive approach, the GPW together with other GPs will continue to promote multi-





sectoral.

- **WASH:** The Sanitation and Water for All Ministerial and High Level Meetings 2017 in Washington will be a key moment to collect commitments in improving drinking water access and quality and in sanitation by high level policy makers, based on the GLAAS report 2017. The HLM will also be used to support the dialogue on the global water architecture and on the JMP/GLAAS monitoring activities to become coherent with the overall integrated monitoring (GEMI).
- **Water integrity** is mainstreamed in global policy processes and in SDC water programmes and projects, whereas Swiss-based organisations mainstream water integrity into their strategies.
- **Synergies:** Links to SDC Global Programme Health (sanitation/hygiene) and Food Security (nutrition, irrigation) are nurtured and regular exchanges held, whereas links with the SDC Education Network are identified (blue schools, menstrual hygiene).

## Key partners

### Multilateral organisations:

UN-Water, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), Food and Agriculture Organization

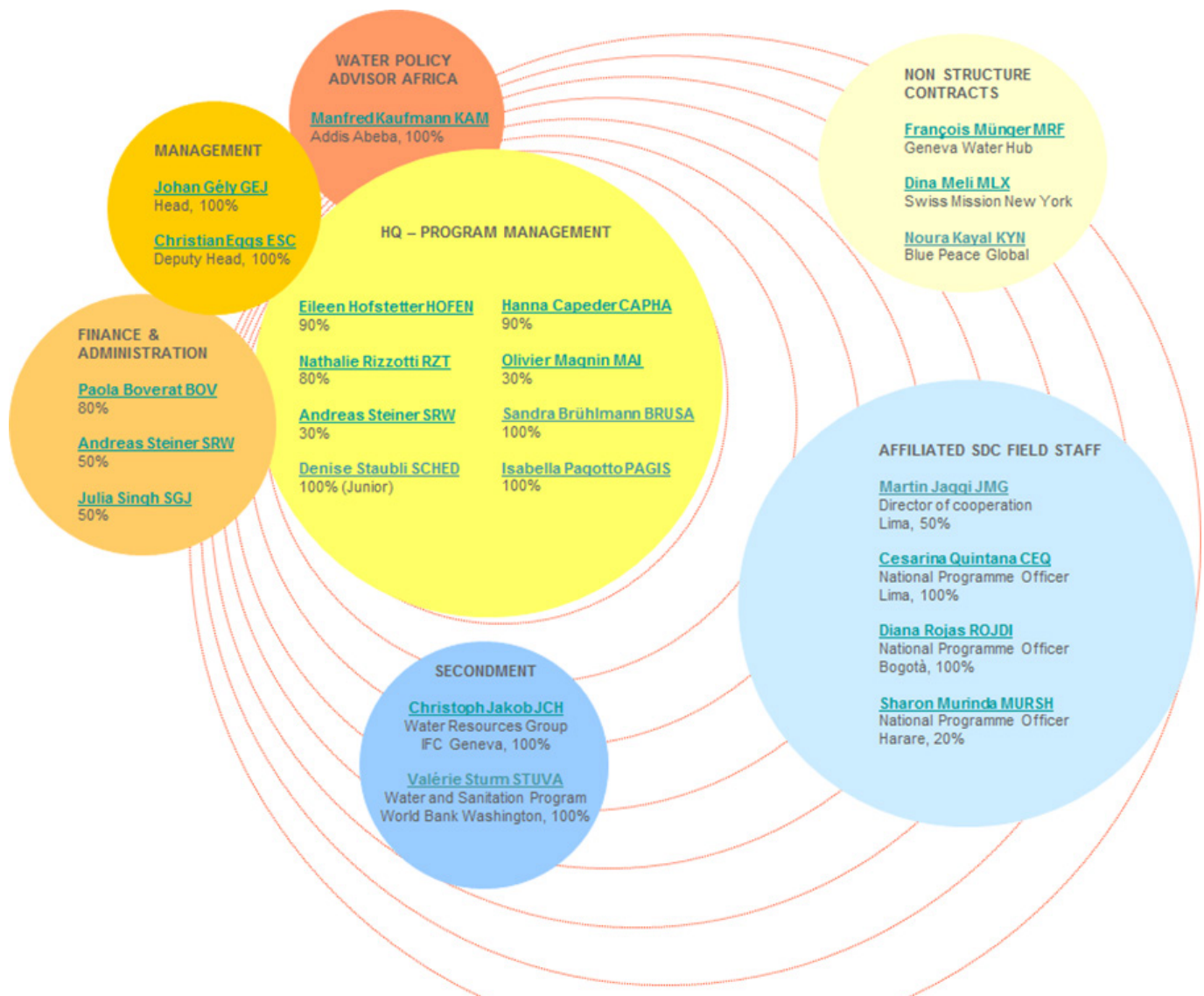
of the United Nations (FAO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Joint Monitoring Programme WHO-UNICEF (JMP), Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)

### International institutions and platforms:

Global Water Partnership (GWP), Water Integrity Network (WIN), Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Strategic Foresight Group India (SFG), World Water Council (WWC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Water Footprint Network (WFN), International Secretariat for Water (ISW), Women for Water Partnership (WfWP), 2030 Water Resources Group (WRG), World Economic Forum (WEF), Earth Security Group (ESG), Global Sanitation Fund (GSF)

### Switzerland:

IDANE Wasser, Swiss Water Partnership (SWP), AGUASAN Community of Practice, Solidarit'Eau Suisse (SES), Geneva Water Hub (GWH), WaterLex, International Centre for Water Management Services (cewas), Eawag/Sandec, Swiss Water and Sanitation NGOs Consortium, Swiss start-ups and SMEs, Swiss universities and universities of applied sciences: ETHZ, EPFL, Universities of Basel, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Neuchâtel, St. Gallen, Yverdon and Zurich



# Component 1: Water Governance

**GPW contributes to strengthening good water governance and its determining components on the global, regional and national levels, including both the public and the private sector, to secure equitable and sustainable water management, while prioritizing access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene.**



## **Strategic Networks**

- Initiative for a UN Intergovernmental Body on Water
- Support to UN-Water towards 2030
- Core Contribution to the Earth Security Group
- Unified framework for coherent water sector monitoring – Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative (GEMI), Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS)
- Water Integrity Network (WIN) and Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme
- Global Water Partnership (GWP)

## **Projects**

- Blue Peace Global
  - The Global High Level Panel on Water and Peace
  - Developing the Geneva Water Hub
- Blue Peace in the Middle East
  - Cooperation and Confidence Building
  - Hydropolitical Baseline Study of the Yarmouk Basin
  - Water Start-Up Programme & Innovation Training for Humanitarian WASH in the Middle East
  - Safeguarding Applied Management of Water Resources in Kurdistan (SAMoWaR)
- Water Diplomacy & Governance in Key Transboundary Hot Spots
  - Building River Dialogue and Governance (BRIDGE)
  - Water and Land Resource Centres (WLRC)
  - Support to the UNECE Water Convention activities
  - Groundwater Resources Governance in Transboundary Aquifers (GGRETA)
- Global Hydrometry Support Facility (HydroHub) & Innovative Monitoring and Modelling (iMoMo)
- Contribution to WaterLex



# Initiative for a UN Intergovernmental Body on Water



## BACKGROUND

The **ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, adopted in New York in September 2015, will guide our efforts to achieve sustainable development and eradicate poverty over the next 15 years. Its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets demonstrate the scale and ambition of this new universal Agenda.

**The agenda must now be translated** into a strong commitment by all stakeholders to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve its Goals and targets.

Sustainable management of freshwater and sanitation (hereafter water) are vital elements of the 2030 Agenda. It contains a dedicated Goal of sustainable management of water and sanitation, SDG 6, and a multitude of SDGs with targets that are directly related to water and sanitation. Their successful implementation will be crucial for realising the whole 2030 Agenda.

The **2030 Agenda** recognises the need for country-led 'robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review' in order to support national implementation and

accelerate progress. It envisages that the global review frameworks is centred on the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) and that thematic follow-up and review at the global level, while being open and inclusive, will essentially build on the work of UN intergovernmental bodies, such as the ECOSOC functional commissions.

## ANALYSIS

The **final report of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation** (UNSGAB, 2004-2015), highlights that there is currently a mismatch between the holistic and ambitious 2030 Agenda vision of water and sanitation management and the international political structures available to effectively contribute to its implementation. UNSGAB's key recommendations to remedy this deficiency are:

- The creation of a UN Intergovernmental Committee on Water and Sanitation for the thematic follow-up and review at the global level,
- The strengthening of UN-Water; as the coordinating structure of UN actions on water and sanitation, UN-Water serves as the Secretariat and support entity for the UN Intergovernmental Committee on Water and Sanitation,
- The setting up of a comprehensive global water and sanitation monitoring framework to support follow-up and review with high-quality data.

Based on UNSGAB's fundamental analysis, the current setup of the global water institutional architecture will not allow effective and coordinated support for Member States in implementing the 2030 Agenda. It also does not allow for a comprehensive and integrated follow-up and review of progress towards implementing the new global water agenda.

This is due to the following reasons:

- The **global water governance structure is highly fragmented**. While a multitude of forums, including UN agencies, deal with water, they treat it as a sub-topic and/or look at it from single-issue perspectives. There is disconnection between the water-specific processes that form the current international water policy on the one hand and the inter-

national political level on the other hand.

- Unlike for other themes, such as gender or food security, there is **no dedicated UN intergovernmental body** for water endorsed by UN Member States. Such a body is needed in order to deal with water in a comprehensive and integrated manner at the political level within the UN.

## **A 'FIT-FOR-PURPOSE' UN INSTITUTIONAL WATER ARCHITECTURE FOR THE 2030 AGENDA**

### **Provide a dedicated intergovernmental body for comprehensive and integrated follow-up and review to show progress**

- To enable regular dialogue among governments and major groups at the global level, providing guidance and recommendations for implementation of the SDG's targets related to water, feeding into the HLPF.
- To offer a forum for knowledge exchange and mutual learning, and for building partnerships for implementation and cooperation.

### **Such a body should have the following key characteristics:**

- It should be endorsed by the UN Member States as part of the UN system. It should build on and engage with water-relevant thematic networks and multi-stakeholder partnerships, integrating their inputs into global thematic follow-up and review.
- It should foster integrated reviews by linking with other related goals and targets and relevant thematic intergovernmental platforms.

### **Strengthen UN-Water and maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence.**

- To streamline and coordinate the water-related activities of the UN system.
- To serve as secretariat and support entity for the UN Intergovernmental Body on Water.
- To coordinate the global monitoring and evaluation of all water-related targets, including means of implementation, and regularly provides the HLPF and other UN intergovernmental bodies and forums reviewing SDGs with water-related targets with an integrated, comprehensive assessment of progress in implementation.

This vision, with the foreseen new intergovernmental body at its core, is in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Report of the Secretary-General, which underlines the central role of the UN intergovernmental process and bodies, and their corresponding supporting entities, for the follow-up and review process – a role currently not

filled in the global water sector.

It also follows the logic of the Report that no intergovernmental body can claim exclusive ownership of any Goal and that the SDG-review should be organised in such a way that it promotes 'a cross-cutting understanding of the significant interlinkages across the goals and targets.'

## **THE PROPOSED WAY FORWARD**

Following up on UNSGAB's recommendations and in line with the 2030 Agenda and the Report of the UN Secretary-General, there is a need to reform the international institutional architecture for water, i.e. to make global water governance more efficient, inclusive, and politically viable in line with the functions described above.

### **At the core of this effort stands the establishment of a UN intergovernmental Body on Water.**

This body, supported by a secretariat and potentially linked to ECOSOC, would be tasked with the follow-up and review of the implementation of all SDG targets related to water. It would achieve this by providing the key thematic input to the HLPF regarding SDG 6 and water related targets, incorporating inputs from supporting working structures/entities and other relevant UN intergovernmental bodies, and by supporting reviews of closely related SDGs.

Such a body would safeguard a comprehensive and integrated water perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, while reflecting interlinkages with other themes thereby allowing the HLPF to carry out its mandate fully. It should also prepare UNGA sessions dedicated to water. Through the inclusion of existing thematic networks and partnerships and the participation of major groups, it should promote coherence between the activities of the government and other stakeholders, resulting in more effective and efficient use of 'resources'.

The new body should be as lean as possible, with minimal implications on the UN budget. The expenses should be compensated by a more effective, integrated and coordinated approach to support the implementation of the Agenda 2030 with regards to water and sanitation and to review progress.

An adequate UN architecture for the realisation of the 2030 water agenda, including the establishment of a UN Intergovernmental Body on Water should be endorsed by a UN resolution.

This initiative is supported by a group of countries (Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and Switzerland). All interested UN Member States are welcome to join and support the development and further work on a coherent concept for a global institutional water architecture that is 'fit for purpose'.



# PROVISIONAL DIAGRAM OF ENVISAGED GLOBAL INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR WATER



version from 23.3.16

# SDC Contribution to UN-Water



## Region

Global

## Partners

31 UN Agencies as members and 38 partners outside the UN

## Background information

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda the water community needs to come firmly together to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030.

## Project objectives

Strengthen the global water architecture to ensure the implementation and monitoring of the water related targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Beneficiaries

31 UN Members and 38 global Partners (Aqua-fed, IUCN, GWP, WWF, WWC, IWMI, etc.)

## Costs

CHF 2,500,000

## Duration

2016 - 2020

The support of SDC to UN-Water core coordination budget is strategic to bring a more effective, integrated and coordinated approach to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with regards to water and sanitation.

UN-Water is the entity that coordinates the work of the United Nations on water and sanitation. It was formally established in 2003, building on a long history of collaboration within the United Nations. UN-Water is comprised of 31 United Nations bodies that have a focus on, or interest in, water-related issues as Members and other 38 international organizations as Partners.

UN-Water fosters greater co-operation and information-sharing among its Members and Partners, focusing on all aspects of freshwater and sanitation, including surface and groundwater resources, the interface between freshwater and seawater and water-related disasters.

The coming years will be critical for Member States as well as the international community to start implement the many ambitious commitments that were made in 2015, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris agreement on climate change. Given the level of ambition of these commitments, the need for coordination and collaboration across sectors and regions is now greater than ever.

The previous years were particularly successful for UN-Water, where UN-Water Members and Partners rose to the challenge to 'deliver as one' as never before, to place water and sanitation high up on the international agenda. This momentum will be continued to help United Nations Member States implement their ambitious commitments, and to further ensure that it is fit for purpose, UN-Water has also gone through a major review of its internal structure and work modalities.



Currently, UN-Water's overarching focus is to, through its Members and Partners, support Member States as they start implementing the 2030 Agenda. UN-Water will do so through its three main lines of work, identified as areas where it best complements and adds value to the activities of its Members and Partners, by facilitating synergies and joint efforts:

1. Informing policy processes and addressing emerging issues (e.g. input to intergovernmental processes such as the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators, producing policy and analytical briefs, supporting the International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028)
1. Supporting monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation (e.g. providing the integrated monitoring of SDG 6 on water and sanitation, producing the World Water Development Reports, producing the SDG 6 Synthesis Reports)
1. Building knowledge and inspiring people to take action (e.g. organizing the global campaigns for World Water Day 22 March and for World Toilet Day 19 November)

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Additional information:  
[www.unwater.org](http://www.unwater.org)

## Core Contribution to the Earth Security Group

# A global framework to manage sustainability risks



### Region

Global

### Partner

Earth Security Group

### Background information

As pressures on water, food, energy and climate change become more inter-connected, cutting through the complexity with clear messages and strategic direction will be key for leaders in government and the private sector to work together on shared priorities.

### Project objectives

To develop and apply the Earth Security Index, a global risk dashboard that brings simplicity to the growing complexity of resource pressures; promoting an analysis of development challenges and solutions at national, regional and global levels.

### Beneficiaries

High-level decision-makers in the private sector, government and civil society; network of global stakeholders

### Costs

CHF 800,000

### Duration

05.2014 – 03.2018

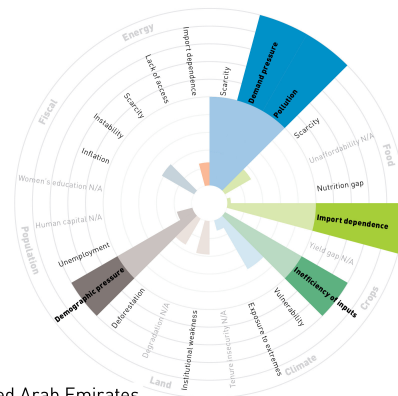
The Earth Security Group is helping global business and governments to engage and work together on the sustainability challenges of the 21st century. Their strategic tool, the Earth Security Index, aims to increase the understanding of leaders in business, government and civil society of the global dependence that the private sector has on the sustainable development of developing countries, showing the practical opportunities to align business strategy with long-term development goals.

Greater pressures over resources like water, food and energy are taking place at the same time as countries and companies are becoming more inter-dependent on each other for their supplies. This greater inter-connection across borders, through trade and production supply chains, makes it easier for resource shortages in one country to spread to others, creating global systemic vulnerabilities. Greater external pressures on finite localized resources like water or land, in the absence of strong resource management systems also increases inequalities of access by disadvantage communities.

The growing complexity of trade-offs faced by policy-makers between resources, demographic pressures and fiscal constraints, competes with the incentives to create short-term economic growth. In developing countries, where policy frameworks are weaker and the ability of policy-makers to grapple with complexity is constrained, managing growth in a sustainable way will be increasingly difficult.

### The Earth Security Group's agenda of global inter-dependence

The Earth Security Group offers a platform to develop and advocate resource governance from an inter-dependence perspective, to provide new ways of seeing the security implications of resource scarcity, and to develop new tools and strategies that will allow government policy-makers, the private sector and civil society to work together on improving sustainable resource governance across silos. Specifically, the Earth Security Group:



United Arab Emirates

- develops and establishes the Earth Security Index as an innovative global framework that helps policy-makers to consider resource governance priorities and interdependencies;
- advocates for a global inter-dependence agenda by engaging decision-makers in global institutions, governments, private sector and civil society to use and apply the Earth Security Group's framework and its agenda propositions/ recommendations.

SDC supports the Earth Security Group for strategic purposes. On the one hand SDC global Programmes will contribute to the further development of the Earth Security Index. On the other hand, the initiatives of the Earth Security Group will help to improve the analytical and influential capacities of SDC regional and global cooperation

### The Earth Security Index: A strategic approach to global risks

The Earth Security Index provides a visually compelling framework, which complements the research routinely carried out by governments, industry and financial institutions on sustainability, economic and political risk, with an integrated and visual assessment of a country's vulnerabilities, policy enablers and sustainable investment opportunities. The tool is used to engage senior decision-makers across government, business and civil society, to increase awareness and advocacy of converging resource pressures, to create a more strategic understanding of priorities in the midst of complexity, and to encourage better mutual understanding and collaboration between these sectors to think creatively about the operational solutions that are possible.

Additional information:

<http://earthsecuritygroup.com>

# Development of a global framework for water and sanitation monitoring in the 2030 Agenda



**Region**  
Global

**Partner**  
WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, UN-Habitat, FAO, UNESCO and WMO, operating under the umbrella of UN-Water

## Background information

With the 2030 agenda the water sector has the opportunity to build a coherent monitoring framework that is covering the whole water cycle. This will contribute to an improved integrated water resources management.

## Project objectives

- Establish and manage, by 2030, a coherent and unified monitoring framework for water and sanitation
- Contribute to country progress through well informed decision-making, based on harmonized, comprehensive, timely and accurate information
- Report on global progress towards all targets of SDG 6

## Beneficiaries

Policy- and decision-makers and the general public

## Costs

CHF 7,811,000

## Duration

07.2015 - 06.2018

To fulfil the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda and its dedicated goal on water and sanitation, an integrated monitoring framework composed of two existing – JMP and GLAAS – and one new monitoring programmes – GEMI – is being developed. They integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on water, sanitation, hygiene, wastewater, water quality and water-related ecosystems to ensure coherent monitoring of the entire water cycle. All three initiatives operate under the UN-Water umbrella and involve various specialized UN-Agencies.

Entering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a dedicated goal on water and sanitation, the sector at large requires a coherent monitoring framework, with improved data acquisition and analysis, to track progress and provide a platform for action. Credible data will underpin sector advocacy, stimulate political commitment, inform decision making at all levels and trigger well-placed investment towards optimum health, environment and economic gains.

Created in the MDG area, the WHO/UNICEF **Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)** is monitoring progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, while the **UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS)** implemented by WHO provides policy makers at all levels with a reliable, easily accessible, comprehensive and global analysis of the evidence to make informed decisions for investments in sanitation and drinking-water. To create a coherent framework for a global monitoring mechanism to track progress on all water related SDG targets, **GEMI – Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets** – is being developed, integrating and expanding existing monitoring efforts on wastewater treatment and water quality, water scarcity and water use-efficiency, integrated water resources management and water-related ecosystems.

GEMI is an inter-agency initiative composed of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations International



Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), operating under the umbrella of UN-Water.

The long term goal of the SDC support to these three initiatives is to (i) establish and manage, by 2030, a coherent and unified monitoring framework for water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda, and (ii) contribute to country progress through well-informed decision-making on water, based on harmonized, comprehensive, timely and accurate information.

Up to mid-2018 all three initiatives need to adapt or develop their monitoring methodologies to make them fit for monitoring the SDG targets 6.1 to 6.6 as well as 6.a and 6.b. For the national level monitoring guides will be developed that combine traditional and innovative data collection. Regular reports will be published.

Additional information:

JMP: [www.wssinfo.org](http://www.wssinfo.org)

GLAAS: [www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/glaas](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas)

GEMI: [www.unwater.org/gemi](http://www.unwater.org/gemi)



## Water Integrity Network (WIN)

# Promoting integrity and fighting corruption in the water sector



### Region

Global / Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal

### Partners

Water Integrity Network, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Caritas Switzerland, cewas

### Background information

Water integrity and the fight against corruption allow for effective governance in the water sector. It is a prerequisite for the achievement of safe water and adequate sanitation for all.

### Project objectives

- Water integrity is on the agenda of the global water sector
- Right holders are empowered
- Water integrity is a common principle and practice for Swiss-based organizations (and their partners)

### Beneficiaries

Local communities and civil society, governments, partners of WIN (especially the Swiss-based)

### Costs

CHF 2,983,000

### Duration

08.2015 - 12.2019

The Water Integrity Network (WIN) combines global advocacy, regional networks and local action in order to promote increased transparency and integrity in the water sector. WIN's goal is for water integrity to become a common principle and practice in the water sector. WIN's work aims to empower right holders to claim better water management and equitable and sustained access to water and sanitation, and to hold duties bearers accountable. SDC supports WIN to actively advocate for better water governance and fight against corruption, and for the implementation of its global strategy, the Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme (MCWIP) and the development of a Learning & Leverage platform.

In the water and sanitation sector, corruption can be found at every point along the water delivery chain; from policy design and budget allocations to operations and billing systems. In developing countries, corruption is estimated to raise the price for connecting a household to a water network by as much as 30%. The lack of water and sanitation services for poor men and women is very much related to a lack of good governance and integrity.

WIN promotes integrity to fight corruption in the water sector. With SDC support, WIN raises awareness on integrity issues, develops stakeholder capacities, and supports practical action against malpractice. It promotes the use of tools to diagnose corruption and to improve governance in the water sector

### The new WIN strategy 2017-2022 "Engaging with Partners for Change"

Under its new strategy, WIN will have impact by collaborating with and supporting organizations who can trigger measurable change within countries. By 2022, WIN aims to work with 10 strategic international partners who will actively strengthen water integrity through their programmes globally. WIN and its country partners will also execute in-country water integrity programmes to achieve measurable and significant improvements of water integrity.

### Water Integrity Global Outlook 2016

On World Water Day 2016, WIN released the Water Integrity Global Outlook. The publication is a high-level, internationally recognized report on the state

of corruption in the water sector. It outlines good practices and includes examples of tools that make improvements achievable. Its key messages and recommendations are the basis of WIN's advocacy work (download at [www.waterintegritynetwork.net/wigo](http://www.waterintegritynetwork.net/wigo)).

### Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme (MCWIP)

SDC supports the MCWIP since mid-2012 in Nepal, Mozambique, Kenya and Guatemala. In Nepal, WIN and Helvetas have already been successful in advocating for the inclusion of integrity in the Nepal Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector Development Plan, a major milestone and proof that policy developments favouring integrity are possible and within reach. In Mozambique, transparency and accountability were enhanced in the allocation and spending of budgets for the water sector. In Kenya, the Integrity Management Toolbox supports water sector organizations in making integrity a part of their strategic plans and business models. In Guatemala, local authorities, water and sanitation commissions, and water users have been trained on current regulation.

### New project phase (2015-2019)

SDC continues to support WIN in phase 3 through 2019. This phase is focused on:

- **WIN global strategy implementation:** Together with its partners and international, regional and national multi-sector actors, WIN aims to put water integrity on the agenda of the global water sector.
- **Continuation of water integrity initiatives in Guatemala, Kenya, Mozambique and Nepal:** WIN aims to strengthen capacities of governments to oversee and manage quality water services with integrity. It will also help communities and civil society advocate to improve WASH policies and demand better services.
- **Learning & Leverage:** WIN will support Swiss-based organizations and partners to mainstream water integrity in their approaches, with the required knowledge and capacities. It expects to do so in partnership with SDC and MCWIP implementing partners.

Additional information:

[www.waterintegritynetwork.net](http://www.waterintegritynetwork.net)

# Towards effective Global Water Governance and implementing coherent action



## Region

Global

## Partners

Over 3,000 partner organisations in 183 countries

## Background information

Stress on global water resources is an important issue in terms of long term sustainability. There is a growing demand for sustainable development and management of water resources support.

## Project objectives

GWP's vision is for a water secure world. Its mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development.

## Beneficiaries

Water Users, Water Basin Organisations, Governments, Civil Society, Academic Sector etc.

## Budget

CHF 3,000,000

## Duration

2014 – 2016  
(new phase CHF 1,200,000 for 2017 – 2020 currently under preparation)

The demand for enhancing global water governance is to increase in the coming decades in a world where more than half of the global population will suffer from water shortage. The Global Water Partnership (GWP) as an organizational network is playing an increasingly important role in global water governance. Through its country level presence the GWP is a key actor to translate the post-2015 agenda on water into action while providing knowledge and promoting key concepts at the global level.

GWP's global strategy *Towards 2020* stresses the need for innovative and multi-sectoral approaches to adequately address the manifold threats and opportunities relating to sustainable water resource management in the context of climate change, rapid urbanization, and growing inequalities.

The strategy takes a thematic approach to water security and supports programme implementation in six key areas of development: climate change, transboundary cooperation, food, urbanisation, energy, and ecosystems.

## GWP adheres to fostering IWRM

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) remains the prevalent conceptual framework to address these challenges. With its mandate to promote IWRM, GWP has ensured that the concept is nowadays widely accepted. GWP has not only shaped significantly the concept but contributed largely to its understanding and uptake on many different levels (local and community, basins, transboundary, national and international) through the delivery of several services and products by their network.

GWP is a global network, that supports the sustainable development and integrated management of water resources at all levels towards a water-secure world. The global network engages at different levels: national, regional and global. It is recognised as an important ingredient of the global water governance structure.

## The network

GWP's comparative advantage lies also in its extensive network that has been established at global, regional and country levels and counts today over 3,000 partners in 183 countries. In some cases, GWP water partnerships have been established at basin level within countries. The added value of GWP is further manifested in its multi-stakeholder approach and the establishment of the water partnerships that build knowledge and facilitate stakeholder participation, especially during consultation processes and for building collective ownership of processes.

## Agenda 2030

GWP's ambition is to make water central in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. SDG 6 provides a high level political commitment to an integrated approach to water security with Target 6.5 – “By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate” – and SDG 17 affirms the role of multi-stakeholder partnerships. In 2015, GWP launched the SDG Preparedness Facility to help countries ensure that water governance is the foundation to achieving food and energy security, poverty alleviation, social stability, disaster risk reduction, and peace. In 2016, 16 Country Water Partnerships were identified to map out how each one will engage their multi-stakeholder networks to help national governments implement the water-related SDGs over the next three years.

## Focus areas of SDC contribution

In addition to its core contribution to GWP, SDC supports GWP's thematic programme “Transboundary Water Management and Security” that aims at promoting and updating knowledge on transboundary water management (TWM) issues on national, regional and global level. Further, SDC subscribed to support to the implementation of the new GWP gender strategy with focus on gender mainstreaming in IWRM policies, planning and implementation.

Additional information:  
[www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org)  
[www.gwptoolbox.org](http://www.gwptoolbox.org)

# The Global High Level Panel for Water and Peace



**Region**  
Global

## Partners

Co-convening countries from all the world's regions; Geneva Water Hub; Strategic Foresight Group (India); other partners

## Background information

The Swiss Government and the SFG have held consultations with more than 150 political leaders, diplomats and water experts that have shown the need for a high-level political debate on how to prevent water conflicts.

## Project target

Develop a set of proposals aiming to strengthen the global architecture to prevent and resolve water-related conflicts.

## Beneficiaries

Political, UN, academic, civil society and private sector actors that can influence the water, security and peace theme.

## Costs

CHF 1,870,000, plus contributions from partners

## Duration

06.2014 – 03.2017

The Blue Peace initiative supports the work of the Global High-Level Panel on Water and Peace. The panel was officially launched in November 2015 and is set to last a maximum of two years. Its main objective, as decided by the 15 co-convening countries, is to develop a set of proposals aiming to strengthen the global architecture to prevent and resolve water-related tensions and conflicts, and facilitate the use of water for building peace.

Sustainable water resources management is one of the global challenges of the 21st century. Water issues are a growing cause of social, economic and political instability, with significant impact on security and peace in the world. In its 2015 Global Risks report, the World Economic Forum ranked water as the top global risk.

For the last 5 years, the Swiss Government, together with other countries and in partnership with the Strategic Foresight Group (SFG), a global think tank based in Mumbai, has developed the "Blue Peace" framework for transforming water from a source of potential crisis into an instrument for peace.

The freshly established Global High Level Panel on Water and Peace is composed of 15 eminent persons coming from a variety of backgrounds and sectors, each nominated by one of the co-convening countries (Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Estonia, France, Ghana, Hungary, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, Oman, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, and Switzerland). It is chaired by H.E. Danilo Türk, former President of the Republic of Slovenia. In addition, an informal 'Group of Friends' of the Panel is being created to encourage participation from additional countries.

The Panel will recommend a global architecture for transforming water into an instrument of peace. It is established for a maximum of two years and has the following objectives:

1. to develop a set of proposals aiming to strengthen the global architecture to prevent and resolve water-related conflicts;
2. to facilitate the use of water for building peace and cooperation; and
3. to put water relations at the centre of government policy worldwide.

The issue of "Water and Peace" has many facets. Thus, the Panel will also focus on:

- identifying legal, economic, financial and institutional mechanisms to incentivise multi-sectoral and transboundary water cooperation;
- examining how to cope with and prevent water-related conflicts, namely transboundary and intersectoral – possibly exploring potential mechanisms to promote hydrodiplomacy;
- promoting effective implementation of the global water conventions; and
- promoting best practices in water cooperation.

The work of the panel focuses specifically on linkages between water and peace, which contributes to improving water governance at all levels. Its proposals should also contribute to the implementation of the water goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Indeed, growing tensions and disputes over water allocation and uses may undermine the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The panel is independent and tasked to outline concrete proposals/recommendations to enable water to be an instrument of peace. These proposals/recommendations will be nonbinding, and will address policy issues at all levels (global, regional, national, local). However, the panel will not make any country specific recommendations.

While the Panel functions outside the formal structure of the United Nations, it works in close cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including the UN which is represented in the Panel through UN-Water as observer, taking into account already existing initiatives and organisations in the water sector.

## Additional information

[www.genevawaterhub.org](http://www.genevawaterhub.org)  
[www.strategicforesight.com](http://www.strategicforesight.com)

# Developing the Geneva Water Hub



**Region**  
Global

## Partners

UN and global actors from civil society, academia, river basin organisations, and the private sector.

## Background information

The Hub will help scale up the Blue Peace approach to the global level, promoting dialogue between political, socio-economic and thematic actors.

## Project target

Develop a hub of competence in hydropolitics to better understand and prevent water-related tensions between competing uses and between political entities.

## Beneficiaries

Political, UN, academic, civil society and private sector actors that can influence the water, security and peace theme and implement concrete solutions at all levels.

## Costs

CHF 2,510,000, plus contributions from partners

## Duration

06.2014 – 03.2017

Water insecurity is increasingly a cause of social and political instability threatening peace and security at all levels. The Geneva Water Hub aims at better understanding and preventing water-related tensions between competing uses, between public and private actors, and between political entities and countries. The Hub will leverage resources available in international Geneva to develop the hydropolitics agenda. It will also offer a hydrodiplomacy platform providing facilitation, conciliation and mediation services.

Sustainable water resources management is a global challenge of the 21st century, and is more and more linked to insecurity at local, regional and global scale. This is illustrated by growing tensions around large dams, mining operations and various disputes over land and water.

However, despite the complexity of the challenges, water can become a theme for collaboration and can be transformed from a source of potential crisis into an instrument of peace. It is with this positive vision that Switzerland is engaged in global water issues in partnership with UN organizations, bilateral partners and NGOs, to help prevent water conflicts at an early stage and to promote water as an instrument of peace and cooperation.

Geneva forms the most active centre of multilateral diplomacy worldwide, and has become a recognized global centre of expertise in several areas that are highly relevant to hydropolitics and global water governance. In response to the wish expressed by many partners to federate the expertise available in Geneva, Switzerland is supporting the formal establishment of a hub of competence in hydropolitics to promote water cooperation and good governance.

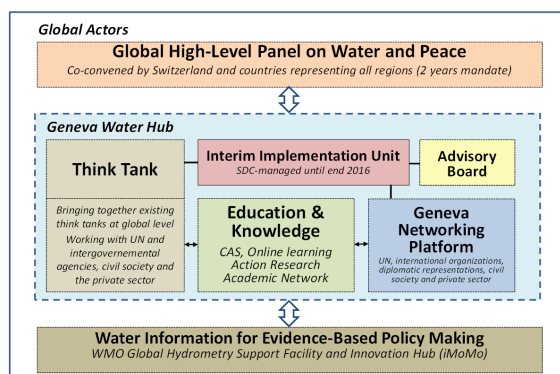
The Geneva Water Hub will enable partnerships with international think tanks as well as with UN and non-UN institutions and agencies. It will build on Switzerland's experience and capitalize on the wealth of international actors in Geneva and beyond concerned with water issues. The Geneva Water Hub is being gradually developed as a flexible, lean structure with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and several global actors from civil society, academia, river basin organisations, and the private sector. It is expected to be fully operational as an independent legal entity by the end of 2016.

The Geneva Water Hub will be composed of:

- A networking platform, to connect and bring together organizations and actors of international Geneva and of Switzerland, to focus on the global theme of water, security and peace.
- An education and knowledge platform with global outreach, at the intersection of research and political action, for the prevention and management of water-related conflicts, and strategic analysis for evidence-based decision making. This platform is coordinated by the University of Geneva which is establishing a global scientific network focusing on the latest thinking and developments in this field.
- A think tank linked to organizations based in Geneva and in Switzerland, and well connected at global level, to function as an independent, neutral platform to better understand, facilitate and mediate water-related tensions and conflicts. It will operate at both transsectoral and transboundary levels and respond to demands by countries, regional organizations, civil society, public and private sector actors.

The Geneva Water Hub will interact closely with two related initiatives being developed in parallel: the Global High-Level Panel on Water and Peace, and the Global Hydrometry Support Facility and Innovation Hub of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

Additional information  
[www.genevawaterhub.org](http://www.genevawaterhub.org)





# Cooperation and Confidence Building



## Region

Middle East

## Partners

Strategic Foresight Group  
(India)

## Background information

Countries in the Middle East lack desire for co-operation for sustainable management of water resources despite depletion of rivers and aquifers, drought and refugee crisis extending beyond the region.

## Project objective

To facilitate emergence of institutional solutions and concrete actions on the ground to promote collaborative and sustainable management of water resources and to create political will among opinion makers and the public at large for such cooperation.

## Beneficiaries

Public organisations, state water management bodies, industries, agricultural units, environmental bodies, water users, particularly including women

## Costs

CHF 970,000

## Duration

03.2015 – 12.2018

The Blue Peace Community, a network created in 2011 with today over 200 policy makers and opinion makers in the Middle East, appears to be the only sustained mechanism of regional dialogue on water during a five year period when the Middle East has seen violent conflicts and crisis of governance. It is now moving towards implementing concrete confidence building measures in water management that will improve living conditions for common people and also help establish a Cooperation Council in the post conflict era.

Blue Peace in the Middle East is a unique process to use water for building peace and cooperation in the strife torn region. It has sustained in the context of serious crisis of governance, internal political unrest, civil conflict, and conflicts between countries. Despite such turmoil, resulting in massive death, displacement and refugees to Europe it has created a community of champions of water cooperation from governments, parliaments, academia, media, and public in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey, and also separately in Israel and Palestine. It will be extended gradually to include stakeholders from Iran and Syria in due course.

The Blue Peace Process has led to adoption of principles of cooperation by the policy makers and opinion makers in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. These principles include common responsibility, efficient management of water resources, benefit sharing and cooperation.

The process has resulted in publication of over 500 articles, comments and news analysis and broadcasting of prime time television programmes advocating the benefits of water cooperation in the Middle East and sensitising around 40-50 million people.



These media expressions appeared in Arabic, Turkish, Kurdish, Hebrew, Persian, English and French.

It has led to an informal agreement between Iraqi and Turkish decision makers on twinning of monitoring stations in order to harmonise standards for measurement of water flows and thereby remove misunderstanding and build confidence. This agreement will be implemented once the border areas of Iraq and Turkey are free from extremist violence. It will directly benefit 30 million people living in the Tigris basin.

It has led to an initial dialogue between Israeli and Palestinian experts on confidence building measures that can improve living conditions of ordinary Palestinian people needing access to water. When this dialogue progresses, it will directly benefit a few thousand villagers, but the indirect and long term benefits will be immense in terms of contribution to regional peace and cooperation.

The Blue Peace Process eventually aims to establish Cooperation Council for the sustainable management of water resources in the Middle East. It is primarily expected to include Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Turkey and can be realistically implemented once the political situation in Syria makes such an institutional structure feasible. In the meanwhile, while the "hardware" of the Cooperation Council has to wait for the post conflict era, the "software" is being created by the Blue Peace Community through its confidence building measures between policy makers and awareness building of the general public.

Additional information  
[www.strategicforesight.com](http://www.strategicforesight.com)

# Hydropolitical baseline study of the Yarmouk basin



## Country / Region

Jordan, Syria

## Partners

University East Anglia (UEA) Water Security Research Centre, Jordanian and Syrian water experts

## Background information

Shared between Syria and Jordan, water resources in the Yarmouk basin are used well beyond their sustainable limits.

## Project objective

To provide rigorous hydrological and political analysis that will serve as a baseline for effective transboundary water resources management and hydro-diplomacy programming by SDC and others.

## Beneficiaries

Water users in the basin; SDC and others involved in hydro diplomacy and effective transboundary water management (e.g. governments of Jordan and Syria)

## Costs

CHF 200,000

## Duration

05.2016 – 11.2017

Water resources from the Yarmouk River basin are shared by Syria and Jordan, but the use of flows has been contested for a long time. Despite the difficulties, the circumstances may at the same time provide an opportunity to enable a more effective transboundary arrangement. The hydropolitical baseline study will provide the ground for an effective and integrated transboundary water management in the basin. The study will establish the baseline of water availability and use in the Yarmouk tributary to the Jordan River from 1915 – 2015, with a view to serve hydro-diplomacy and transboundary water resources management.

**Context.** The Middle East including the Yarmouk River basin is a highly water-stressed region. Especially when compared with the rest of the Jordan River basin, collective knowledge of the hydrology and politics of the Yarmouk River is inadequate. Though the water resources are used well beyond their sustainable limits, basic hydrological modelling is wanting. Knowledge of the hydrogeology in the region is even more scant, despite the importance of groundwater for both irrigation and contributing to surface flows. Groundwater also receives next to no mention in the 1953 and 1987 Syrian-Jordanian agreements. Moreover, the conflict in Syria has likely altered use of the flows. As a result of the Syrian crisis, the basin furthermore hosts one of the largest concentrations of Syrian refugees, which has a tremendous impact on the water resources in the basin.

**Rationale.** The study is valuable for a number of reasons:

- Surface and groundwater in the Yarmouk basin irrigate over 35,000 hectares in Syria, meaning the flows will remain crucial for livelihood security and state-building efforts when the current conflict in Syria dissipates;
- The flows are currently used well beyond their sustainable limits;
- Use of the flows between Syria and Jordan is heavily contested, despite or because of the 1953 and 1987 bi-lateral agreements;
- The conflict in Syria has likely altered use of the flows, and may provide an opportunity to enable a more effective transboundary arrangement;
- A more effective arrangement on the Yarmouk tributary is also crucial for Jordan River Basin-wide diplomacy;
- Despite all of the above, even basic data on water availability and use is lacking.

**Objectives.** The overall goal of the study is to provide rigorous hydrological and political analysis that will serve as a baseline for effective transboundary water resources management and hydro-diplomacy programming by SDC and others. It contributes to strengthening data and knowledge sharing of the hydrology and politics of the Yarmouk River and will be beneficial to an evidence-based dialogue between the different stakeholders. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Establish historical and current water use;
- Improve the state of knowledge of the hydrology and hydrogeology;
- Provide a rigorous political analysis of the transboundary cooperation.



The YHPB Research team overlooking the Yarmouk River right before it enters the Jordan River.

# Water Start-Up Programme & Innovation Trainings for Humanitarian WASH in the Middle East



## Country / Region

Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq,  
Palestinian Authority

## Partners

GIZ, German Toilet Organization, BORDA, Awarenet, local organisations

## Background information

The Middle East is facing ongoing humanitarian crisis with millions of displaced persons, diminishing natural resources and the mismanagement of water and waste as well as high unemployment across the region.

## Project objective

- increase the resilience of vulnerable populations through building capacities and new businesses in the WASH sector
- Contribute to improving sustainable water sanitation and resources management

## Beneficiaries

- Direct: Local water and sanitation entrepreneurs, WASH practitioners
- Indirect: Refugees and host communities in the MENA region

## Costs

CHF 730,000

## Duration

04.2016 – 12.2018

Worldwide, the Middle East is the most water-scarce region and youth unemployment also ranks the highest in the world. In addition, the on-going Syrian and Iraqi conflict has created a devastating humanitarian crisis with millions of people displaced both within the countries and to neighbouring countries. To address the pressing situation, this multi-faceted project trains and supports local entrepreneurs and humanitarian WASH actors in the region to develop innovative, locally adapted water and sanitation solutions for refugees and host communities.

Since 2011, the entire region of the Middle East has been facing instability as a result of political uprising, violence and warfare. The Middle East is a water scarce region struggling to meet the basic water and sanitation demands of its rapidly growing population. With millions of displaced persons, the situation is even more critical. Refugees and displaced populations are acutely vulnerable, and increasing pressure is put on host communities resources. Adding to that, youth unemployment in the Middle East ranks the highest in the world, which further contributes to instability and increases vulnerability.

The water actors in the region lack the capacities and access to innovations that can sustainably ameliorate the water, sanitation and waste crisis that the Middle East is currently facing. New, innovative, sustainable, and creative “out-of-the-box” solutions with a working business model are needed that can tackle those water challenges, create employment and improve overall living conditions in the effort to support longer-term solutions in a context marked by forced displacement.

Cewas, the international center for water management, has been making these links between expertise in water and sanitation, innovation and business development since 2011. Cewas is the world's first and only dedicated water and sanitation start-up incubator and business innovation training program. Since its inception, cewas created more than 40 international water and sanitation start-ups and executed over 20 water entrepreneurship training programs on 4 continents.

The cewas Middle East Programme will strengthen the local capacity of water and sanitation actors particularly with regards to humanitarian response in



Water start-ups discussing business ideas in Ramallah. © Lillian Volat, cewas

Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq. The programme has two main target groups: Firstly, these are the local and international humanitarian actors, local universities, local governmental authorities and NGOs already operating in the fields of water and sanitation. In a series of trainings and innovation workshops, new, sustainable WASH solutions for this protracted humanitarian crisis will be developed. In addition, to further support all Arabic speaking WASH actors, all capacity development materials as well as a main online platform will be translated into Arabic.

The second target group are those involved in the business community; entrepreneurs, existing businesses, investors and mentors. Here, dedicated Water Start-Up Training Programmes will link the different players and support water and sanitation entrepreneurs to bring their innovative solution to the local market. Thereby the program aims to increase employment opportunities and strengthen the role of the private sector in sustainable water, sanitation and resource management in the Middle East.

Synergies with other Swiss Federal Administration actors and relevant partners in the region are being sought during the implementation of this project.

## Additional information

[www.cewasmiddleeast.org](http://www.cewasmiddleeast.org)

[www.cewas.org](http://www.cewas.org)



# Safeguarding Applied Management of Water Resources in Kurdistan (SAMoWaR)



**Country / Region**  
Iraq – Kurdistan

**Partners**  
UNESCO Office for Iraq

**Background information**  
Drought conditions prevailing between the years 2005-2009 were a major factor, causing severe stress on supply for sector needs, as well for sustaining lifeline support for refugees and IDPs inside Iraq.

**Project objective**  
Improved sustainable management of water resources in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq that is notably responsive to the current humanitarian crisis.

**Beneficiaries**  
Direct: Government water management authorities  
Indirect: Water users in the region, including host communities and IDPs in Kurdistan

**Costs**  
CHF 990,000

**Duration**  
12.2016 – 12.2018

In light of a steadily growing water demand, additionally exacerbated by substantial influx of refugees, the water sector administration in Iraq is in urgent need to appropriately respond to the crisis with effective actions and prognostic recommendations. The project intends to generate and provide the required information and reliable data to improve sustainable management of water resources for the triangle border region Iraq, Syria, Turkey amidst the humanitarian crisis.

**Context**  
Availability of safe water in Iraq has undergone a dramatic change over the past 30 years. The quality and quantity of the country's water supply has been impacted by climate change, upstream damming and huge irrigation schemes, pollution, and inefficient use. Reservoirs, lakes and rivers are diminished to critical levels. Water levels in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have fallen to less than a third of their normal capacity and further decline is expected in the coming years due to a predicted reduction in rainfall. The decrease in water resources contributes to deterioration in water quality. However, its availability is crucial for supply and sustaining the livelihood of the domestic population and Internally Displaced People (IDPs) inside Kurdistan.

**Rationale**  
The alarming extent of the humanitarian crisis and the progressively growing water shortage call for

both, ad hoc action for sustaining the life-line support of the deprived population, plus securing mid-term stabilization of drinking water supply by sound management of ground- and surface water resources. Additional and more reliable data are urgently needed for an informed decision-making on the political level, resulting in effective action to be taken, and prognostic recommendations.

**Objective and Intervention Strategy**  
The project will deliver additional, new information on shallow groundwater. It is designed to foster skills advancement and develop technical and institutional capacity in operational water resources management in the region of Kurdistan in Northern Iraq. Synergies and alignment with an ongoing intervention implemented by the UNESCO Office for Iraq are being sought during the implementation.

The overall goal of the project is an improved sustainable management of water resources in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq that is notably responsive to the current humanitarian crisis.

- The main expected outcomes are:
- Validated, reliable and new data on shallow groundwater in Kurdistan is obtained and integrated into a database
  - Standards and normative best practices in measuring and monitoring of shared water resources in Kurdistan are applied





# Building River Dialogue and Governance (BRIDGE) – Phase 3



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
IUCN

## Background information

Transboundary water bodies create hydrological, social and economic interdependencies between societies. While incorporating a potential for competition and conflict, they also provide opportunities for cooperation.

## Project objective

Poverty alleviation, nature conservation and economic growth are enhanced in target basins through sustainable management and governance of transboundary water resources

## Beneficiaries

National government institutions and agencies, municipal and provincial level governments, basin organizations, local communities, businesses and civil society

## Costs

CHF 4,800,000

## Duration

01.2016 – 12.2018

BRIDGE supports the capacities of stakeholders from local to transboundary levels in countries sharing river or lake basins to design and implement effective water management arrangements through a shared vision, benefit-sharing principles and transparent and coherent institutional frameworks. BRIDGE is implemented in five regions through demonstration at basin-level, learning support, dialogue facilitation, leadership development, and the provision of advice and technical support.

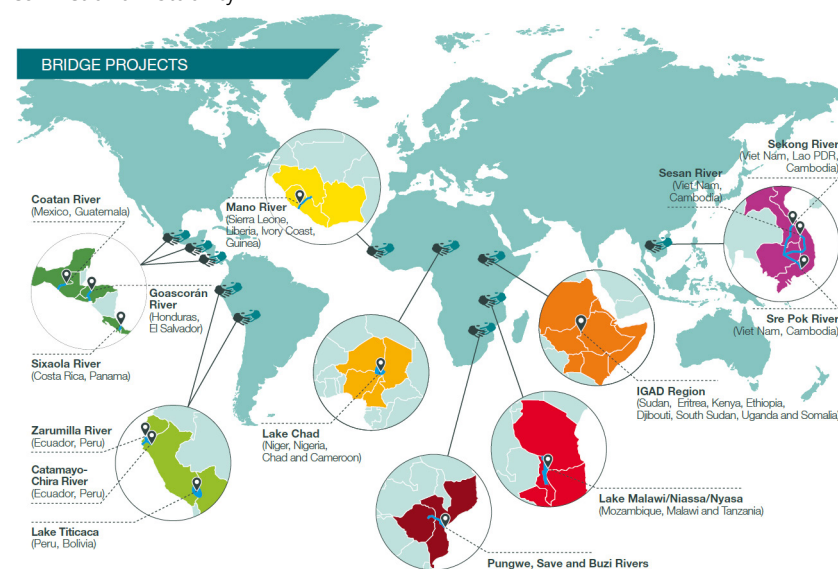
With over 40% of the world's population living in 275 transboundary basins, cooperation over water management is essential for people's well-being, political stability and the sustainability of ecosystems. Today, the complexities of sharing water among States require innovation relative to traditional approaches to water governance, calling for improved water diplomacy across multiple levels.

The goal of BRIDGE is to enhance cooperation among riparian countries through the use of water diplomacy in order to increase the socio-economic, environmental and political benefits derived from water. Cooperation among countries in the management of transboundary waters is a building block of international security and regional stability. Likewise, water management is also a local activity because clean, safe and dependable water is intrinsic to health, food security and economic opportunities. The costs of failing to manage water are often reflected in poverty, disease, loss of biodiversity, conflict and instability.

The BRIDGE strategy aims at catalysing sustainable water resources development, including progress on safe water supply, sustainable watershed management and biodiversity conservation. It is based on the principles that demonstrations on the ground are necessary to test how to make cooperation operational, and that in order to build the necessary dialogues to make cooperation a reality that catalyzes change, it is necessary to use capacity development and learning as a vehicle and leaders as agents of change. Support facilities: provide advice on demand to governments and stakeholders on water governance.

The adoption of new global frameworks – the UNWC, globalization of the UNECE Convention and adoption of the SDGs – motivate increased efforts to operationalize cooperation mechanisms. At the same time, strengthening water governance capacities across levels and physical and institutional boundaries requires improvements in coordination. This can be achieved by strengthening institutions, mobilizing multi-level stakeholder dialogues that include civil society, municipalities, the private sector and ministries, and multiplying the results from BRIDGE by influencing other basins through scaling up activities.

Based on these needs, phase 3 of BRIDGE integrates the three original regions (Andes, Mesoamerica and the Mekong) with five additional hotspots in three regions of Africa (West and Central Africa, Southern Africa and Horn of Africa).



Transboundary basins supported by BRIDGE for demonstration actions for improvements in water governance

Additional information:  
[www.iucn.org/bridge](http://www.iucn.org/bridge)  
<http://waterlawandgovernance.org>  
<http://3sbasin.org>

# Water and Land Resource Centres (WLRC) Project – phase III



## Region

Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania

## Partners

Centre for Development and Environment (CDE)

## Background information

Most trans-boundary river basins in Eastern Africa face increasing water stress due to economic development and population growth.

## Project target

To promote integrated water and land use management at the basin level in hot spot basins.

## Beneficiaries

People living in targeted basins, from smallholders to policy makers.

## Costs

CHF 2,400,000

## Duration

01.2016 – 12.2018

Trans-boundary river basins in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania face multiple environmental, social and economic challenges which have considerable impact on hydro-political relations both within and beyond the respective countries. Evidence-based information on water and land management, synthesized as targeted knowledge products for policy and practice are crucial in supporting hydro-political negotiations and decision-making.

In phase I of the project, the Centre for Development and Environment and its local partners established two Water and Land Resource Centers (WLRC) in Ethiopia and Kenya. During phase I and II both Centers established hydro-meteorological observatories, which feed rich and open access data and information repositories, produced tailor made information products for various stakeholder groups and implemented transformative land and water management activities on the ground, such as learning watersheds. These efforts will be continued and strengthened in phase III.

The overall goal of the project is to improve sustainable water and land resource management and governance, secure environmental services and deal more effectively with inherent conflict in national and transnational river basins in the Eastern Nile and East Africa. It does so by generating knowledge for devolved processes of negotiation, planning, implementation and conflict resolution, with a view to balancing benefit-sharing and long-term preservation of water-related environmental services.

The WLRC in Ethiopia focuses on the Blue Nile Basin in the Ethiopian Highlands. In this basin, two inter-linked important issues with transboundary implications are land degradation and hydro-sedimentology. Over the last centuries, water and land resources in the Ethiopian Highlands have been exposed to exploitative subsistence agriculture. This has had negative on- and off-site effects both in Ethiopia and in downstream countries. Increased sediment load in the Nile River, leading to siltation of downstream

hydropower and irrigation dams in Ethiopia, Sudan, and Egypt, poses a major threat. At the same time, the productivity of rain-fed agriculture in the Ethiopian highlands is reduced due to loss of fertile soil and nutrients. Against this background, knowledge generation and dissemination of “best practices” of integrated water and land management technologies are essential in order to significantly increase food production, enhance water productivity, improve the livelihoods of subsistence farmers and reduce the potential for conflicts.

The WLRC Kenya focuses mainly on the Ewaso Ng'iro Basin (Kenya/Somalia) and the Pangani Basin (Kenya/Tanzania). Both basins are severely water stressed and pressure on water will continue to build up as a result of economic growth. In Kenya, devolved governance systems are in force since 2013, which effectively delegate water resources management and governance from the national to the basin level. Basin Water Committees emerge as important players in the sector and are the key addressee of information generated and capacity development by the WLRC. An additional important focus is the strengthening of Water User Associations in both Kenya and Tanzania.



Additional information:  
[www.cde.unibe.ch/research](http://www.cde.unibe.ch/research)  
[www.wlrc-eth.org](http://www.wlrc-eth.org)  
[www.cetrad.org](http://www.cetrad.org)

# Support to water cooperation on the basis of the UNECE Water Convention



**Region**  
Global

### Partners

UNESCO, UNFCCC, FAO, WMO, other UN Regional Commissions, GEF, the Ramsar Convention, GWP, IUCN, INBO, WWF, OSCE and many more

### Background information

The intervention aims to promote at both technical and political level cooperation on transboundary waters touching upon different aspects of water management and use.

### Project target

Cooperation on transboundary waters is fostered through implementation of the Water Convention at the global level by building capacity on the Convention outside the UNECE region and by promoting the benefits of cooperation.

### Beneficiaries

Water authorities, decision-makers from other sectors, experts and decision makers on various levels, NGOs and international organizations

### Costs

CHF 1,220,000

### Duration

2016 - 2018

The Swiss contribution will support sustainable development in transboundary basins by fostering transboundary water cooperation on the basis of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). As a result, the project will strengthen the sustainable use of shared water resources, promote water security, water diplomacy, the respect of the rule of law and political stability. The Swiss contribution will support a number of activities in the programme of work of the Convention, in particular through capacity-building, policy guidance development, pilot projects on the ground, and exchange of experience.

The UNECE Water Convention is the only global legal and intergovernmental framework for transboundary water cooperation. Since the 1990s, the Convention has fostered the development of transboundary agreements, the establishment of joint institutions and the strengthening of cooperation in the UNECE region. In March 2016, it turned into a global framework open for accession by all UN Member States. More than 60 non-UNECE countries have already participated in the Convention's activities and several started national accession process.

### Intervention strategy and components

The project aims to promote at both technical and political levels cooperation on transboundary waters. It constitutes a core contribution to the work under the Convention; thus most activities will be co-funded by other donors.

- *Build capacity on the Water Convention in non-UNECE countries, support national accession processes, increase understanding and awareness on the Convention and lay the basis for the creation of a "common home" for transboundary water cooperation issues, also taking into account the entry into force of the Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention);*
- *Promote transboundary water cooperation through the application of policy and technical tools developed under the Convention, in particular on the benefits of cooperation, the water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus and adaptation to climate change. While supporting action in specific countries, transboundary basins and re-*

*gions, the project will promote the scaling up of results through the promotion of exchange of experiences and good practices.*

While the project will support the whole programme of work, priority will be given to activities in the following areas:

#### 1) Opening of the Convention to countries outside the UNECE region

The Convention, its products and achievements, and transboundary water cooperation in general will be promoted by i) raising awareness and developing capacity on the Convention in non-Parties; ii) Promoting exchange of experience with other regions of the world; iii) Ensuring synergies with other multilateral legal instruments on water, in particular the United Nations Watercourses Convention; and iv) Supporting countries in their efforts to accede to the Convention.

#### 2) Identifying, assessing and communicating benefits of transboundary water cooperation

Support countries, at their request, in improving cooperation on their transboundary waters by identifying, assessing and communicating the significant benefits for cooperating countries. This will be done by applying the policy guidance note on this topic developed in 2013-2015 in various basins worldwide.

#### 3) Water-food-energy-ecosystems nexus in transboundary basins

On the basis of the methodology developed under the Convention in 2013-2015, nexus assessments based on intersectoral dialogues to enhance cooperation will be carried out in a number of basins, for example in the North-Western Sahara Aquifer System, in the Drina basin in South-Eastern Europe as well as possibly the Niger basin. The methodology will also be promoted for application by partners in other basins worldwide.

#### 4) Adapting to climate change in transboundary basins

Cooperation in the development of vulnerability assessments, adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and their implementation in transboundary basins will be promoted within projects implemented together with partners

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Additional information:

[www.unece.org/env/water](http://www.unece.org/env/water)

# Groundwater Resources Governance in Trans-Boundary Aquifers



## Region

Central Asia, Southern Africa, Central America

## Partners

UNESCO-IHP, IUCN

## Background information

Two-folded approach to inform decisions on the basis of sound science and to reach consensus on trans-boundary governance mechanisms.

## Project target

- To improve knowledge and recognition of the importance and vulnerability of trans-boundary groundwater resources.
- To enhance cooperation on water security, reduce trans-boundary and water-use conflicts, and improve overall environmental sustainability.

## Beneficiaries

Governments at local and national levels, regional organizations, major user groups, population of the aquifers areas

## Costs

CHF 1,880,000 (SDC)  
CHF 1,000,000 (co-financing)

## Duration

01.2016 – 12.2018

This project aims to address issues related to the governance of Trans-boundary Aquifers (TBA) and to respond to the need to increase the knowledge on their physical and socioeconomic characteristics. Its goal is to ensure the protection and sustainable use of groundwater resources through enhanced trans-boundary groundwater governance. The project will contribute to develop capacity on governance, gender and conflict issues and facilitate coordination mechanisms for joint monitoring and management in three trans-boundary aquifers: Ocotepeque-Citalá (Meso-America), Pretashkent (Central Asia) and Stampriet (Southern Africa). The project will contribute to improve the overall environmental sustainability.

The project wants to achieve a better integration of groundwater resources into the water budget of basins, countries and regions, as part of a step-by-step approach to enable and foster trans-boundary cooperation.

UNESCO's work will gradually shift from establishing a shared understanding in the three concerned trans-boundary aquifers in the previous phase to joint groundwater governance at national and regional level and capacity building for conflict resolution, gender responsive activities and cooperative frameworks. It will therefore keep improving the resources knowledge based on recognition of the importance and vulnerability of trans-boundary groundwater resources.

Based on the recognition and the dialogue and trust building that resulted from the aquifers assessment activities undertaken during the first phase, phase



two of the project will focus on achieving the agreement on the priority issues, the establishment of a common monitoring system and the development of cooperation mechanisms among countries. Steps are already taken towards a political commitment to cooperate and implement priority actions. This includes the establishment of multi-country consultative bodies.

The project is linked to - and works in collaboration with - major international networks and strategic partners in the field of TBAs. The project closely cooperates with organisations and institutions engaged with UNESCO in the global effort to improve trans-boundary groundwater management, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Bank and the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (UN WWAP), as well as regional organisations and UN Regional Economic Commissions.

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Additional information:

[www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/ihp/ihp-programmes/isarm/](http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/ihp/ihp-programmes/isarm/)



# Establishment of a Global Hydrometry Support Facility and Innovation Hub



**Region**  
Global

### Partners

WMO, iMoMo consortium, BGW Management Advisory Group

### Background information

Today, data on water remain scarce, fragmented and difficult to access and interpret. This hampers effective decision-support for integrated water resources management (IWRM), translating into water insecurity.

### Project objective

Development of a reliable base of hydrological data to foster evidence-based policy- and decision-making, and conflict resolution, in water resources management at global, transboundary, national and local levels.

### Beneficiaries

National hydromet services and local water users. Populations through better access to water information and informed decisions in water management.

### Costs

CHF 3,370,000, plus contributions from partners

### Duration

05.2016-12.2019

Reliable hydro-meteorological observations and forecasts are critical to implement better water resources management practices and policies. The project, implemented by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the iMoMo consortium, will combine traditional with new and decentralized monitoring approaches based on crowd-sourcing with mobile phones, bringing decision-relevant information faster to the users. It aims to enhance the base of hydro-meteorological data to foster evidence-based policy- and decision-making in water resources management.

Many countries are unable to provide accurate, timely, and coherent information and forecasts that meet user needs. This increases societal vulnerability to natural hazards and inhibits socioeconomic growth, translating into **water insecurity** with measurable adverse impacts on communities, their livelihoods and ecosystems.

Poor data management can contribute to conflicts and inequitable access. The challenge is to provide hydrologic information on a regular, sustainable and transparent basis to meet the growing need to apply such information to development planning across a wide range of economic sectors, to secure life and property, and to foster water cooperation. A **data revolution** will be needed to underpin the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Suitable investments to strengthen national capacity to provide hydrological information services should be **driven and guided by the demand of users**. Recent technology advances open up **new perspectives through non-traditional, people-centered approaches**, which are at the core of the Innovative Monitoring and Modelling (iMoMo) initiative, incubated by SDC since 2012, and which has contributed to significant policy advances at national and global level.

The overall goal of the project is **to develop a reliable base of hydrological data to foster evidence-based policy- and decision-making, and conflict resolution, in water resources management at global, transboundary, national and local levels**. The establishment of a Global Hydrometry Support Facility (GHSF) and Innovation Hub, as well as the outscaling of existing and new iMoMo activities aim to achieve to following objectives:

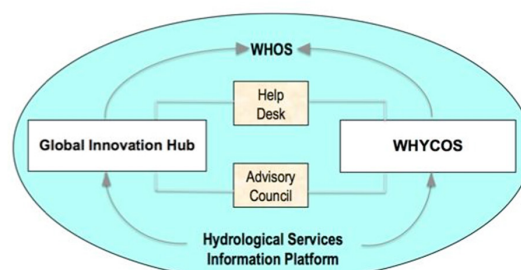
- GHSF provides an efficient, innovative and sustainable framework to support operational

systems in hydrometry and water monitoring of national hydromet services, and facilitates free and open data sharing;

- GHSF strengthens fit-for-purpose and sustainable monitoring capabilities through innovation in applied monitoring systems for the benefit of local water users and national hydromet services, as well as decision-makers at the national, transboundary and global level;
- Local beneficiaries are engaged in crowd-sensed innovative monitoring and modelling of hydromet data to enhance coverage and availability of hydromet data in six countries at transboundary, national, sub-catchment or local community levels.

To help achieve these objectives, a single operational structure will be created, the **Global Hydrometry Support Facility**, which will bring together the WHYCOS office, the World Hydrological Observing System (WHOS), a Hydrological Services Information Platform, and a Global Innovation Hub.

**Global Hydrometry Support Facility**



The set-up of an Innovation Hub within GHSF allows to closely link iMoMo achievements with the Hub objective of using innovative monitoring technologies for improved, fit-for-purpose and sustainable hydromet monitoring. The iMoMo consortium will contribute during the set-up of the Hub with backstopping support. The technical know-how and institutional expertise gained through iMoMo will inform the innovation calls by the Hub. At the project level, existing and new iMoMo activities will be outscaled in Central Asia and Africa. These activities will be taken up as case studies by the Hub to demonstrate the viability of innovative monitoring concepts globally and inspire approaches to mainstream innovative monitoring and link it with traditional monitoring approaches.

Additional information:

[www.wmo.int](http://www.wmo.int)

[www.imomohub.org](http://www.imomohub.org)

# Supporting the implementation of the Human Right to Water and Sanitation



## Region

Global

## Partner

WaterLex

## Background information

Strengthen the integration of legal frameworks regulating water governance to respond to global water governance challenges.

## Project objectives

Improve governance frameworks to secure the realization of the human right to water and sanitation.

## Beneficiaries

Governments, Parliamentarians, NHRIs, and non-state actors.

## Costs

CHF 200,000

## Duration

2016 - 2017

WaterLex is a Geneva-based international membership association, established in 2010 to provide support to all water governance stakeholders in the implementation of and compliance with the human right to water and sanitation (HR2WS).

SDC supports WaterLex's core budget. This enables WaterLex to reinforce its position as a specialist – and a facilitator – within the global water agenda. The focus is on the improvement of water related legal and policy frameworks.

WaterLex is both an innovative *legal incubator* and a *field-facilitator* of water governance reforms. These two sides of the organization are reflected in the two divisions that determine the staffing and the activities: the Legal Desk and the Operations Desk.

## WaterLex Legal Desk – Providing quality legal services

WaterLex identified the harmonisation of existing law and policies governing water resources at international, regional and national levels as the highest priority. Therefore, to shape new ways of water governance and to operationalise the human right to water and sanitation, WaterLex established working relationships with inter-governmental organisations, including UNECE, WHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO.

WaterLex compiles, evaluates, designs and promotes water laws and policies that comply with human rights commitments of States through strategic projects such as: the Legal Database Initiative; its Parliamentary HelpDesk; and the National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) Initiative.

## WaterLex Operations Desk – Building the capacity of practitioners

The WaterLex Operations Desk undertakes core activities and delivers a range of products that are practical and that are able to overcome obstacles that hinder making the HR2WS a reality for the poorest and most vulnerable citizens around the world.

WaterLex activities include:

- multi-stakeholder country water governance assessments;
- multi-stakeholder workshops to draft National Action Plans and Strategies (e.g. in the field of decentralized water cooperation);
- the provision of targeted field assistance and training to main water governance stakeholders;
- the design of innovative education and capacity-development materials, for example: a Toolkit on the human rights-based approach to integrated water resources management (IWRM), a country mapping for Uganda on implementation and monitoring of the HR2WS, or activities to promote parliamentary action on water.

Additional information:

[www.waterlex.org](http://www.waterlex.org)



# Component 2: Water Solutions

**GPW supports acceleration of the achievement of SDG 6 through innovative solutions within valuing water and sustainable financing, technologies and service delivery models.**



## Strategic Networks

- Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) & Global Sanitation Fund (GSF)
- World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

## Projects

- Research for action
  - Water and Environmental Sanitation Services for the Poor (WESSP)
  - Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)
- Water, sanitation & irrigation services in Africa and Asia
- Hand washing in Africa
- SABA PLUS
- Information management system on geogenic contaminants
- SuizAgua Columbia
- SuizAgua Andina
- Vietnam to produce more coffee with less water
- 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG)
- Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse (RRR)
  - Implementing Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse - Preparation for Scaling Sanitation Safety Planning
  - Improving the sanitation sector while promoting Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse in Kampala
  - Implementing Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse (RRR) business models in Lima
- Scaling up productive water (small irrigation)
- Scaling up safe water
- Strengthening Agricultural Water Efficiency and Productivity



# Collaborative effort to address the global sanitation and hygiene challenge



## Region

Global, with a focus on Eastern and Western Africa, South and Southeast Asia

## Partner

WSSCC

## Background information

WSWSSCC was created in 1990 by a UN General Assembly resolution to continue to work of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990).

## Project objectives

- Tens of millions people gain access to improved sanitation and adopt good hygiene practices, prioritizing poor and marginalized groups; sustainability of these gains are ensured.
- More individuals, organizations and businesses involved in sanitation and hygiene
- Individuals and agencies in sanitation and hygiene improve their knowledge and skills.

## Beneficiaries

Individuals without access to sanitation and hygiene, marginalized groups, national and international sector professionals.

## Costs

CHF 8,000,000

## Duration

01.2016 – 12.2017

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) is at the heart of a global movement to achieve access to sanitation and hygiene for everyone. Hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), WSSCC focuses its resources on ensuring measurable and sustainable improvements in the lives of the world's most vulnerable and marginalized. It is the only United Nations body devoted solely to sanitation and hygiene.

One billion people defecate in the open because they don't have access to a decent toilet. An estimated 700,000 children under five still die each year because they play in and drink water contaminated with human waste. However, when a community gains access to sanitation – decent toilets, clean water and soap for hand-washing and safe facilities for menstruating women and girls – life improves by every measure.

WSSCC's work supports nationally-owned, community-driven programmes that deliver sanitation and hygiene improvements at scale. It also drives policy advocacy, evidence collection and knowledge sharing to develop sanitation and hygiene services that are inclusive and promote equality and nondiscrimination, especially for women, girls and others in vulnerable situations. Its new strategy takes its cue from target 6.2 in the SDGs and also links directly through its results framework to SDGs on gender equality, health, education, urbanization and climate change.

WSSCC has a unique structure allowing for greater impact. There are **two main operational arms**:

## The Global Sanitation Fund

WSSCC's Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) has since 2008 provided targeted investments for national sanitation and hygiene programmes in rural communities. The GSF is designed to contribute to universal access to sustainable and equitable sanitation and hygiene, working in line with national strategies and Sustainable Development Goal 6.2. The GSF is supporting country-led initiatives in 13 countries, which focus on equality, reaching the most vulnerable and underserved, and addressing the particular needs of women and girls. Developed in consultation with local actors and with leadership from national governments, GSF-supported programmes use collective behaviour change approaches to achieve large-scale results in a sustainable and cost-effective manner.



WSSCC has sponsored groundbreaking research, training and policy advocacy that has provided new insight into the links between sanitation and other critical development issues, including menstrual hygiene, economic inequality and women's health.

## Policy and Practice

WSSCC facilitates government-led initiatives on sanitation and hygiene behavior change which focus on the human lifecycle, from birth to old age, including disability. WSSCC has a specific focus on **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)** and other important points of vulnerability for women and girls. WSSCC is continuing to build upon its pioneering work in MHM and its engagement with individuals and groups to break the silence on stigma and discrimination that prevent people from accessing their basic human right to sanitation, hygiene and water. The **Leave No One Behind** initiative strives to ensure that sanitation and hygiene is equally available to all people, at all stages of their lives, and that the needs of those most marginalized are heard and addressed. WSSCC works in strategic partnerships with global business to elevate the importance hygiene across the life course globally through research, education and innovation. WSSCC also partners with **UN Women** on policy advocacy and direct technical programme.

## Evidence and learning

WSSCC has conducted highly creative applied research in areas such as hand washing and hygiene behavior change, slippage and post-ODF follow up methodologies and MHM. WSSCC engages with various networks of policy and research and supports coalitions through its diverse membership composed of 3,600 members in 140 countries.

Additional information:  
[www.wsscc.org](http://www.wsscc.org)



# Equitable Access to Water Supply and Sanitation Services

## World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)



### Region

Global

### Partners

Water and Sanitation Program, part of the World Bank Group's Global Practice

### Background information

In 2015, 663 million people still lack improved drinking water sources & 2.4 billion people lack improved sanitation facilities (WHO & UNICEF JMP).

### Project objectives

To assist governments scale up water supply, sanitation services and hygiene programs for poor people.

### Beneficiaries

Governments (national and sub-national levels), civil society, domestic private sector in target countries.

### Costs

CHF 9,525,000

### Duration

01.2012 – 06.2017

Access to Water Supply and Sanitation Services (WSS) remains a perennial challenge for the development community. The historic interventions in the sector typically relied on financing infrastructure without adequately assessing the institutional framework and the needs of poor people. In addition there has been a lack of analysis of what worked at scale. Against these challenges and since 2005, SDC partnered with the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) to improve global knowledge on WSS with emphasis on analytical and knowledge dissemination.

As the innovative arm of the World Bank Global Practice Team, WSP aims to replicate successful approaches, conduct targeted learning efforts and support reforms that ensure the adoption of sustainable investments in the WSS sector. WSP provides its support through its network of over 125 technical staff in 25 countries across Africa, East Asia-Pacific, South Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WSP has been extremely influential in shaping the strategic orientation of the World Bank water sector and is renowned as a major actor globally. It is the main network supported by SDC Water in its endeavour to influence at global level the achievement of the Water SDG with respect to WSS. As a key supporter since its beginnings, SDC has a special role in the steering of the WSP activities and is closely involved in the activities on global, regional and national levels.

Building on the positive results from its previous support, SDC will contribute to the implementation of WSP 2011-15 business plan at global, regional (Africa) and national levels (Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan), especially in the following core business areas:

1. Scaling of sanitation and hygiene in rural areas, through triggering demand for sanitation services and supporting entrepreneurship;
2. Creation of sustainable services through the private sector;
3. Supporting the inclusion of the poor in sector reforms;
4. Targeting the urban poor and improving services in small towns;
5. Delivering WSS services in fragile state

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Additional information:

[www.wsp.org](http://www.wsp.org)



# Global Research and Capacity Development with High Impact on Practice



## Region

Global

## Partners

Eawag / Sandec

## Background information

700 million people still lack access to improved sources of drinking water and 2.5 billion do not use an improved sanitation facility. These numbers are substantially higher if water and sanitation quality and affordability are considered.

## Project objectives

Research and capacity development for integrated solutions in drinking water treatment, sanitation planning, excreta and solid waste management.

## Beneficiaries

- Local experts (practitioners), decision makers, and policy makers
- project officers and decision makers with national and international development agencies
- local stakeholder groups

## Costs

Total: CHF 2,079,984

SDC: CHF 1,299,615

## Duration

01.2015 – 12.2017

Access to safe water and sanitation is a human right, essential for poverty reduction, health, economic development and a life in dignity. However, this human right is by far not really for everyone. This project aims at supporting the development of appropriate and sustainable water and sanitation concepts and technologies adapted to the poor and marginalized in low and middle income countries.

Today, 2.5 billion people lack access to improved sanitation, and 748 million people still do not access to safe drinking water supply, of which 80% live in rural areas. These numbers are substantially higher if water and sanitation quality and affordability are considered. Sanitation and rural water supply are crucial stepping stones to better health, economic development and poverty reduction.

## Objectives of the project

This project supports the applied research and capacity development projects of the Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries (Sandec) of the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag). Sandec is a long-term strategic partner of SDC, working towards universal access to water and sanitation on the global level, with a focus on the poor and marginalized, through applied research, transformative innovations, documentation of best practices and capacity development. Sandec also maintains a large network with more than 40 partner organisations in developing countries and works toward increasing their research capacity and professional expertise in the field of water supply and environmental sanitation.

Through the support to Sandec's applied research and capacity building activities, SDC supports

- The identification, documentation and dissemination of integrated water, sanitation and solid waste service approaches for the poor which are considered by local government, utilities, development partners and the private sector.
- The development of expert knowledge on state-of-art pro-poor approaches in water treatment, excreta and organic waste management, and participatory sanitation planning for tertiary education and practitioners' level.
- The identification, assessment, documentation and dissemination of human waste resource recovery approaches.

## Flagship research products

Building upon the achievements of past research, following flagship research products with great potential for high impact worldwide will be developed in the current phase:

- The development of a flexible mobile technology for monitoring water quality and service.
- Sanitation planning and programming solutions for small towns.
- Developing the faecal sludge service chain for adequate sanitation access for the poor.
- Setting up a platform for sharing knowledge on business innovation and scaling up.
- Innovative methods to enhance environmental engineering education across the globe.

Additional information:

[www.eawag.ch](http://www.eawag.ch)



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# Research for action – Rural Water Supply Network

## Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)



**Region**  
Global

### Partners

Skat Foundation, World Bank, WSP, Unicef, WaterAid, IRC, WaterAid, African Development Bank

### Background information

650 million rural dwellers do not have access to an improved water supply.

### Project objectives

1. Appropriate balance between capital expenditure to extend access and recurrent expenditure to maintain services.
2. Standards of design, construction, operation and maintenance are continuously improved.
3. Scaling up promising practices in terms of delivering sustainable rural water services through national programmes.

### Beneficiaries

Rural Water Users, Government Rural Water Departments, NGOs, private sector service providers, Academia and research

### Costs

Total: USD 3,396,982  
SDC: CHF 540,000

### Duration

2015-2017

The Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) is a global network of professionals and practitioners. It works to raise standards of knowledge as well as technical and professional competence in rural water supplies and thus fulfil the vision of sustainable rural water services for all.

**Vision:** RWSN's vision is of a world in which all rural people have access to a sustainable and reliable water supply which can be effectively managed to provide sufficient, affordable and safe water within a reasonable distance of the home.

**Mission:** RWSN is a global network of professionals and practitioners working to raise standards of knowledge and evidence, technical and professional competence, practice and policy in rural water supply and so fulfil the vision of sustainable rural water services for all.

RWSN activities focus on four themes in the current strategy period:

Theme	Objective
Equality, Non-discrimination and Inclusion	Targeting of service provision at all levels is inclusive of the needs and rights of all, with special attention being given to those who are frequently excluded from access to services.
Sustainable groundwater development for rural water supplies	Groundwater resources are properly considered and sustainably used for developing drinking water supply sources.
Sustainable Services	Rural water supply services are adequately financed, meet country norms and standards and are managed by defined service providers with adequate support.
Accelerating Self-supply	Self-supply is an accepted option for drinking water supply in rural areas by government, development partners and water users themselves.

Plus the cross-cutting topic – Mapping and Monitoring, which facilitates exchange on issues from the use of mobile phone technology for water point mapping and 'smart' handpump monitoring, to broader issues such as country-led monitoring.



### Planned Activities and Priorities during 2015-2017

- Promoting the uptake and use of the Handbook on the Human Right to Water, and working with the UN Special Rapporteur.
- Overcoming barriers to Universal Access.
- Inclusive design for water services.
- Promoting exchange and collaboration between academics, practitioners and governments on cutting-edge groundwater research in Africa.
- Promoting the exchange of knowledge and uptake of good practices in rainwater harvesting for water supply and food security worldwide.
- Promoting the sustainability of rural water services through the use of approaches such as life cycle costing, business skills and the Technology Applicability Framework.
- Maintaining international standards on public-domain handpump designs, and focus on tackling the widespread problem of corrosion due to poor procurement, quality control and installation.
- Continuing the professionalisation of manual and mechanised water well drilling through adaptation and uptake in countries and in organisations of the Code of Practice for Cost Effective Boreholes.
- Acting as a focal point for exchange and collaboration on rural water mapping and monitoring technologies and management.
- Developing online and in-country learning resources to increase the level of professionalism of rural water practitioners.
- Organising webinars, e-discussions and publications in multiple languages on key topics and to highlight innovation and lessons learned.
- Organising the 7th RWSN Forum in 2016.
- Continuing to grow and strengthen the network to foster useful knowledge exchange and collaboration.

The network has over 9,750 members in 150 countries. The Secretariat is hosted by Skat Foundation, St Gallen.

Additional information:

[www.rural-water-supply.net](http://www.rural-water-supply.net)



# Eight Swiss NGOs working together to better respond to the global water and sanitation crisis



## Region

Africa, Asia

## Partners

Caritas, Fastenopfer, HEKS-EPER, Helvetas, Solidar Suisse, Swissaid, Swiss Red Cross, Terre des hommes

## Background information

The water and sanitation situation is still dramatic in many regions of the world. The Consortium targets these countries and provides access to water, sanitation and water for family farming.

## Project objectives

Increased and sustainable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, improved hygiene, and water for family farming. Increased knowledge and expertise of NGOs and partner organisations as well as strengthening Swiss profile in Advocacy and Policy Dialogue.

## Beneficiaries

Households in rural areas and small towns, patients of health centres, pupils, farmers, local associations and governments.

## Costs

Total: CHF 19,750,000  
SDC: CHF 14,335,000

## Duration

07.2014 – 09.2017

In spite of the considerable progress accomplished globally in the last 20 years concerning access to water and sanitation, the situation is still dramatic in many regions of the world. The Swiss Water & Sanitation NGO Consortium was created as a new form of cooperation in 2011 as a mechanism to massively improve water and sanitation coverage and to trigger innovation and knowledge sharing as well as strengthening Swiss profile in advocacy and policy dialogue.

## Starting point and specificity of this project

The Consortium organisations - HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Caritas Switzerland, Terre des hommes, Swiss Red Cross, HEKS-EPER, Solidar Suisse, Swissaid, and Fastenopfer – have been working together since 2011. They target their know-how and resources to the most off-track countries and the most marginalised populations with the aim to make a significant difference in the living conditions of those groups by improving access to drinking water supply, sanitation and water for family farming. The Consortium programme achieved significant results in the first phase; even exceeding the expected results. Moreover, it also proved to be an appropriate vehicle for mainstreaming innovations, replicating and scaling up promising approaches and facilitating knowledge sharing.

In order to reach a critical mass per country and increase opportunities for country-level collaboration in the second Phase, the consortium decided to reduce the number of project countries from 16 to 10. Structured around three regions: French-speaking Africa (Benin, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Togo), Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Sudan) and Asia (Bangladesh, Nepal), the Consortium initiative is implemented through 20 operational projects.

The added value of the consortium is the sharing of resources and know-how between the NGOs as well as synergies contributing to the scaling up of innovative approaches and best practices.



## Expected output

The second phase allows to further extend access to water, sanitation and hygiene to approximately 300'000 people in communities, 40'000 school pupils, 300'000 health centre patients and 10'000 small-scale farmers, exceeding several indicators. Additionally, the second phase puts a particular weight on quality, accompanying for instance local government partners to strengthen their monitoring of coverage and functionality, and promoting good practices to improve handwashing and water quality at point of use. This, enhance the sustainability and health impact of the Consortium interventions.

In the second phase, the Consortium puts a stronger emphasis on policy development as a way to scale up promising approaches. This means among others creating the evidence base for shaping policies promoting in particular the realisation of the human right to water and sanitation and the development of local capacities as well as strengthening the civil society voice. The Consortium's policy work particularly aims at linking local level implementation with national and regional/global policy development, e.g. policy changes for Menstrual Hygiene Management at district and national level (Nepal) or leading a working group for the revision of the manual for waste management in health care facilities (Mali).



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## Hand washing in Africa

# Hand washing behaviour change campaign designed by evidence and tailored to the target population



### Country

Zimbabwe and Global

### Partners

Eawag, WASH United, ActionAid International Zimbabwe

### Background information

Hand washing with soap can dramatically cut the number of young children and people who get sick.

### Project objectives

- To have sustainable hand washing practices and to increase commitment and political will of national decision-makers for hand washing with soap (including national policy changes).
- To disseminate the results and use by global WASH players around the world.

### Beneficiaries

- Rural and urban population in Zimbabwe (1,5 million people)
- Decision makers
- Global WASH community

### Costs

CHF 1,650,000

### Duration

01.2014 – 06.2017

Diarrhoea kills around 2,000 children every day, which is more than AIDS, malaria, and measles combined. And yet simply giving your hands a good washing with soap constitutes a very effective way to counter these infectious diseases. In rural and urban Zimbabwe, SDC is active in promoting this practice by means of a large-scale awareness-raising campaign involving all stakeholders from policy makers to care givers and pupils.

For most people, washing their hands with soap is common sense, but for many it is not an everyday habit. Therefore the starting point of these campaigns is a good understanding of what are the criteria that determine the hand washing behaviours of the target populations in Zimbabwe.

To achieve this goal, a unique approach is undertaken based on a scientific model developed by the Environmental and Health Psychology group of Eawag: the "Risk, Attitude, Norms, Abilities & Self-regulation" model (RANAS). In a nutshell, this model allows analysing the risks perceived to contract a disease, the beliefs and feelings of changing the behaviour, the cultural norms to be obeyed and the abilities/commitments to change the behaviour. This process assures that the populations are tackled regarding their unique motivations and not with irrelevant or even counterproductive measures. Meanwhile, policy makers and national players are involved to fine-tune a campaign tailored to the cultural and social context and define strategies to make those new hand washing behaviours durable.



The implementation of the campaigns is assured by an implementing agency based in Zimbabwe. The innovative aspects of the campaigns lay upon the extensive use of media, the promotion by local and national champions and the highlight of positive messages of hand washing, showcasing values and symbols that are dear to the targeted population. Finally, an in-depth evaluation by Eawag assesses the effectiveness of such evidence-based campaign.

### A series of innovative hand washing campaigns to exert a global influence

In 2013, SDC organized a first innovative hand washing campaign in India: this campaign was implemented on an unprecedented scale (more than 80 million people reached) and used both positive messages and innovative communication channels, including Bollywood actors and cricket stars as champions.

In order to develop a global product relevant in different contexts, SDC launches two additional campaigns in Zimbabwe, one in a rural context (Districts Zaka and Bikita), where little has been made so far with respect to hand washing awareness raising, and one in an urban context (Harare).

### Additional information

[www.eawag.ch/forschung/ess/gruppen/ehpsy/index\\_EN](http://www.eawag.ch/forschung/ess/gruppen/ehpsy/index_EN)  
[www.wash-united.org](http://www.wash-united.org)  
[www.actionaid.org/zimbabwe](http://www.actionaid.org/zimbabwe)

# Water Culture: Making a Splash. Access to water and sanitation: rural engagement and development



### Country

Peru

### Partners

Housing Ministry (DNS), regional and local governments; Care Peru, Avina Foundation, WSP (World Bank), Rural Water & Sanitation Network.

### General information

The Peruvian government has made a priority of «access to water quality and basic sanitation as a symbol of its new social inclusion policies. SDC is supporting the new Rural Sanitation Programme, through knowledge transfer and capacity-building.

### Project goal

To contribute to an increase in quality water and basic sanitation coverage for the poorest rural population in Peru and to enrich the global debate with the experience gained.

### Beneficiaries

Communities near company production plants and in river valleys that supply water the companies use. Stakeholders in the companies' value chain.

### Budget

Total CHF 3,150,996,606  
SDC: CHF 7,883,000

### Duration

12.2015 – 12.2017

For the first time in its history, SDC will focus its efforts on replication. Using few funds, it will scale up its Peruvian operations to national and international levels. The Global Programme Water has decided to support a new generation of projects that show how SDC can generate added value and influence the global debate. The Peruvian authorities want to capitalise on SDC's 15 years' experience in water and sanitation in rural areas, in order to achieve national coverage of the services. The initiative is a new generation of projects needed to meet the transition from MDGs to SDGs for water and sanitation and ensure the human right to water.

In Peru there is a large gap in water and sanitation access between the urban areas (89 per cent) and rural areas (40 per cent). Women are most vulnerable and hardest hit. The Peruvian government has made «access to quality water and basic sanitation» a priority as a symbol of its new social inclusion policies. Seeing the high-quality results and impact of SDC's work in Peru since 1997 (Comprehensive Basic Sanitation Model or SABA), the Ministry of Housing, which is in charge of water and sanitation, has requested that SDC supports its new Rural Sanitation Programme, through transferring four years of knowledge and capacity-building.

The **SABA** project has been successful in linking up public and private stakeholders for the sustainable management of potable water and sanitation services in the rural areas of Peru's southern highlands. The model's added value is found in the sustainability of the water and sanitation work, supported by international cooperation agencies working within government structures to foster changes in the management of both the institutions and the organisations.

### General objective

To contribute to making a substantial and sustainable increase in quality water and basic sanitation services coverage for the poorer communities in Peru's rural areas, and to enriching the global debate by capitalising on experience.

### Specific objectives

#### Component A

To contribute with knowledge transfer, discussion, training and institutional strengthening for the success of the replicas of the scaled-up **SABA** model and supporting the government's Rural Sanitation Programme.



#### Component B

In an alliance with global stakeholders (Avina Foundation, the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme, the Rural Water and Sanitation Network and others), to share the lessons learned by disseminating the experience in Peru and providing an added value to the global debate, facilitating discussion and disseminating the solutions found and best practice.

### Expected outcomes

#### Component A

- 5,800,000 people living in Peru's rural areas have access to quality water and basic sanitation between 2012 and 2016, in accordance with the HDI rating and the priorities set in the poorer districts.
- Increased coverage, from 40 per cent to 57 per cent for water access and from 11 per cent to 45 per cent for basic sanitation services.
- The competent authorities have stronger capacities and there is more inter-institutional interaction.

#### Component B

- Strong tools and evidence, based on SABA, are promoted to influence the national and international agendas on water and sanitation.
- The Peruvian experience is shared among water users associations in Latin America.
- Global actors have been informed about lessons learned from the Peruvian case.

Additional information:

[www.cooperacionsuizaenperu.org.pe/cosude](http://www.cooperacionsuizaenperu.org.pe/cosude)

# Groundwater Assessment Platform (GAP): Online GIS platform to assist management of naturally contaminated groundwater



## Region

Global; West Africa and  
South Asia

## Partners

Eawag

## Background information

Globally, it is estimated that over 300 million people drink groundwater contaminated with arsenic or fluoride. This project contributes to awareness creation and improves capacities to plan and manage mitigation strategies.

## Project objectives

- A sustainably established knowledge hub for geogenic contamination of drinking water
- Active use of the knowledge hub.
- Long term sustainability of the knowledge hub

## Beneficiaries

Government agencies, NGOs, national/local water professionals, local population

## Costs

CHF 1,428,717

## Duration

04.2014 – 12.2017

Over 300 million people worldwide are exposed to elevated concentrations of arsenic or fluoride in groundwater supplies (geogenic contaminants), which can over time lead to detrimental health effects. The Groundwater Assessment Platform (GAP) is an online open-source data and information portal that provides decision makers with an interactive knowledge hub and source of expertise for analysis and recommendations for action. To date, the platform has been accessed by users and interested parties from 114 countries.

Groundwater is generally seen as a safe alternative to drinking untreated, microbially contaminated surface water. However, around 10% of wells are contaminated with arsenic and fluoride that leach into the groundwater from aquifer rocks and sediments. This causes severe health effects, particularly for those who may already be malnourished. Ingestion of excess arsenic over long periods can result in various forms of cancer amongst other conditions, while high levels of fluoride are responsible for the development of dental and crippling skeletal fluorosis.

Developing countries are at high risk of elevated arsenic or fluoride concentrations but have little capacity to systematically collect, store and analyze data or have access to a convenient means of sharing information on drinking water quality based on a sound regulatory framework. These gaps and the resulting mitigation strategies for geogenic contaminants in groundwater have provided the basis for EAWAG to develop an online platform for wider use outside the research community.

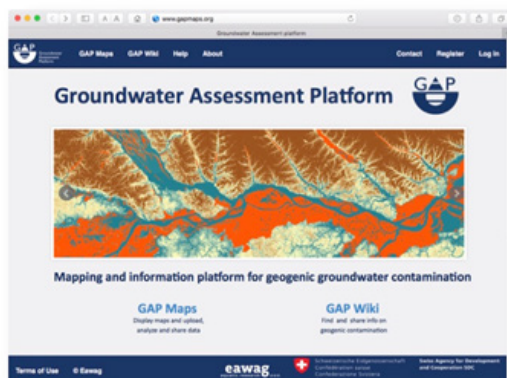
Central to GAP, but not limited to with regard to water quality, are arsenic and fluoride hazard maps and tools to predict where geogenic contaminants may occur for areas that have not yet been comprehensively tested. GAP allows users to:

- browse available data;
- upload and perform data analysis in their own protected workspace;
- share water quality data and maps with other users, and
- exchange information on mitigation activities.

An integral part of GAP is to increase the capacity of potential users through coaching workshops and online webinars. One outcome of this capacity building is the development of case studies using GAP, for example, in Burkina Faso to assist with issues of natural arsenic occurrence due to mineralized zones in bedrock, in India to promote information exchange related to high incidences of reported fluorosis and in Pakistan where naturally occurring elevated arsenic concentrations are being analyzed for their relationship to other geospatial data sets.

There is a goal to achieve long-term sustainability and global reach through active collaboration with international organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO and other strategic partners. With such partnerships, we hope to collectively work toward the following vision: **To assist communities, national and international institutions, civil society and research organizations in having access to maps, data and relevant information to enable all people and the environment to have an equitable access to safe groundwater (SDG6).**

Additional information:  
[www.gapmaps.org](http://www.gapmaps.org)



- Mapping
- Modeling
- Sharing
- Wiki



# Strategic partnerships for better water management



**Country**  
Colombia

## Partners

IDEAM Colombia, Rural Agricultural Planning Unit / Ministry of Agriculture, Centre of Science and Technology, National Business Association, Companies, National Cleaner Production Center, Quantis, Insitu, SouthPole Group, CEO Water Mandate Colombia, Alianza BioCuenca, Good Stuff International

## Background information

Businesses are increasingly aware of water risks; facing challenges related to inefficient water use, non-existing or deficient water treatment, water scarcity / climate variability and competition among water users.

## Project targets

- At least 20 companies provide business cases
- 2 water policy instruments enriched (agriculture and water quality)
- 1 scheme for investment on ecosystem services established.
- Latin American CoP on WF is active.

## Target groups

Direct: Communities, water and agriculture institutions, business associations  
Indirect: Companies, water practitioners, citizens

## Costs

CHF 1,390,000

## Duration

01.2016 – 03.2019

With growing water scarcity, a better understanding of impacts from water uses for decision making and the collaboration among different sectors has become essential to improve water management. SDC's Global Water Program through the SuizAgua Colombia initiative works as a public private partnership with companies, the National Business Association, research centers, and with the Ministries of Environment and Agriculture, in order to improve water valuation. The purpose is to: i) scale up the application of the water footprint (WF) tool and promote corporate water stewardship (CWS) approaches; iii) identify and advocate for stronger water criteria in the agricultural sector; iv) introduce a verifiable mechanism to investment in ecosystem services (water); v) setting-up a community of practice on WF footprint to influence water management in the Latin America region.

The Global Water Goal (SDG 6) within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emphasizes the urgency and interest of addressing the global challenges, attributing to the private sector a key role in realising a sustainable future. Businesses are increasingly aware of water as an irreplaceable resource and of the need to manage physical, regulatory and reputational water related risks. Thus, there is an opportunity for developing committed partnerships among different actors to foster good governance for more equitable access and efficient water management. In this context, standardised tools and approaches for water risk management are an asset. The WF contributes to assessing, monitoring and motivating strategic investments for reducing direct and indirect impacts from water uses, in the production of goods and services. Applying the CWS approach provides a stronger value chain focus and the link with the implementation and steering of territorial collective actions.



## Key results and insights from previous phases

- WF went from an unknown concept to a useful tool for private sector, public institutions, academia, and research centers.
- A fruitful PPP experience with 11 multinational companies from diverse productive sectors.
- Companies' investments up to 2.5 Mio USD (2010-2015) in WF reduction and monitoring, and water focus actions (CSR).
- WF was introduced for the first time in Colombia's public policy instrument the National Water Study (ENA).
- Knowledge management and communication supported international visibility and scaling-up in the region (Peru / Chile).

## Objectives and intervention lines 2016-2019

- Lead business cases development with partner companies showing reduction on water impacts and experiences on actions at water basin level.
- Contribution to the development of the ISO 14046 verification scheme.
- Technical support for establishing the road map of the National Water Quality Monitoring Program.
- Development of stronger criteria for agricultural planning based on crop water requirements and water availability per water basin at country level.
- Set up of a Water Benefit Certificates (WBC) scheme as a verifiable investment mechanism for investing on ecosystem services – water provision.
- Invigorate a community of practice in Latin America on WF, where knowledge is shared and technical common grounds are agreed upon. Development of guidelines based on practical application of the ISO 14046 in the region, in partnership with the Mexican Center of life-cycle assessment (CADIS).



# Scaling-up the Water Footprint Project for Peru and Chile



## Country/Region

Peru, Chile / Latin America

## Partners

Peru: National Water Authority, Association of exporters National Association of Industries, University of Engineering / Chile: National Cleaner Production Council, General Directorate of Water, Association of exporters, Catholic University of Chile

## Background information

Water risks and the competition for water as a productive resource are increasing. Environmental authorities and companies are eager to understand the link and reduce the effects between human consumption and impacts on freshwater systems.

## Project target

- Contribute to implementing Blue Certificate (Peru) and standardize WF indicators in Clean Production Agreements (Chile).
- Launch innovative information campaign to impulse behavioural change towards a sustainable water culture.
- Promote partners' institutional leadership to contribute to a regional CoP.

## Target groups

Environmental authorities, research institutions, companies, business associations.

## Costs

Total: CHF 3,200,000

SDC: CHF 1,600,000

## Duration

10.2016 – 12.2019

The project together with relevant stakeholders aims at developing and implementing the Water Footprint (WF) concept with a life Cycle Assessment approach in order to improve water management. These activities will be implemented in Peru and Chile, focussing on 1) an operational system (WF) combined with an online information system; 2) agreements with watershed initiatives, applying WF and Corporate Water Stewardship principles; 3) an information campaign designed to increase water responsibility; and 4) knowledge exchanges and capacity building on WF to key partners.

In September 2015, countries adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to protect the planet, end poverty, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda 2030. The water goal (SDG 6) emphasizes the urgency of addressing the global water crises and highlights the key role of the private sector in realizing a sustainable future for humanity.

In that sense, knowing that in Peru and Chile, countries where the competition for water as a key productive resource is increasing and conflicts over water are intensifying, the Swiss Cooperation in alliance with leading companies, research institutions and public institutions implemented the *SuizAgua Andina* project (2012 to 2015) in order to contribute to a better water resource management through the application of the WF concept at national and local level. Additionally, the companies participated in knowledge exchanges and the dissemination of project achievements.

## Key results / insight from previous phases

- Positioning of the WF concept in the private sector, public institutions and academia in Chile and Peru.
- Successful implementation of the WF concept in 10 multinational companies (5 in Peru, 5 in Chile).
- Investments by companies of 10 Mio USD (2013-2016) in WF reduction and watershed actions.
- Launch of a Blue Certificate by the Peruvian Water Authority.

The project, implemented between 2016 and 2019, builds up on the previous results and seeks to scale-up by enhancing the use of the corporate water stewardship, raising awareness and reducing impacts on water resources in the production of goods and services.

## Objectives and intervention lines 2016-2019

- An operational corporate WF framework enhances responsible and sustainable water use in Peru and Chile, scaling up foreseen in Brazil.
- Members of communities with vulnerable socio-economic conditions take part in collective watershed actions.
- Through innovative behavioural change campaigns, urban citizens adopt a more sustainable water culture.
- Participation in the community of practice assures robust results and further outreach.

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Additional information:

[www.cooperacionsuizaenperu.org.pe](http://www.cooperacionsuizaenperu.org.pe)

## Vietnam to produce more coffee with less water

# Towards a reduction of the blue water footprint in coffee production



**Country**  
Vietnam

**Partners**  
Nestlé, University of Neuchâtel - Centre of Hydrogeology and Geothermics, Hanoi University of Science, EDE consulting

**Background information**  
Coffee is one of the primary agricultural products traded in the world and is a commodity of outstanding significance for the producing regions. Coffee production in Vietnam has a significant impact on water resources.

### Project target

- Improved water resources management
- A weather early warning system supports optimization of farm management
- Large-scale awareness raising and training of farmers on rational water use for coffee production
- Policy advocacy on rational water use.

### Target groups

50,000 smallholder coffee growers, extension services, policy-makers and coffee manufacturers.

### Costs

Total: CHF 1,688,335  
SDC: CHF 844,167

### Duration

06.2014 – 12.2017

The project aims to ensure equitable and sufficient water availability for all water users in the Central Highlands (Vietnam) and obtain pivotal water savings through improved irrigation management in the coffee sector reaching out to a critical mass of farmers, and hence improving people's livelihoods in socio-economic terms and protecting the environment.

### Coffee production in Vietnam has major impacts on water demand

Vietnam is the second largest coffee producer in the world and leading Robusta coffee exporter. Coffee is the most important export product in value for the country and supporting the rural livelihoods of over 2 million people, mainly in the Central Highlands.

In order to make coffee farming economically viable, water for irrigation is a pre-condition to achieve yields that average 2.3 Mt per ha. Although water is scarce during the dry season, smallholder coffee farmers tend to irrigate excessively. Over-extraction can be explained by the fact that water is an open access resource, has no price and licensing regulations about the maximum number of wells and their maximum extraction depth are not enforced. As a consequence, people living in the Central Highlands of Vietnam are increasingly facing the challenges of drought and extreme water shortage. These threaten agricultural production, which not only affects community life, but also weakens the local economy.

Aggravating this situation is the absence of systematic monitoring of water resources, which makes it impossible to provide information on the condition of water resources and recommend a course of action on water resources management for the region.

### An innovative public-private development partnership

In 2011, Nestlé, the main off-taker of Robusta coffee in Vietnam and SDC engaged in a public private partnership program to study the water footprint of Robusta coffee as a means to raise awareness for farmers about the value of water and to jointly develop steps to rationalize and optimize water use. The project's research findings outlined in the policy brief entitled: "Vietnam to produce more coffee with less water", were presented in October 2013 at a stakeholder workshop. The Vietnamese Minis-



try of Agriculture and Rural Development and the National Agricultural Extension Centre expressed full recognition of the study findings and called for immediate action to formalize government approval and broad introduction of the research findings to the grassroots level through mass media and farmer trainings. In response, SDC and Nestlé confirmed continued support.

### Expected results

Water availability, supply and demand have been inventoried and the impact of coffee production on water resources assessed in Dak Lak province; water scarce hotspots have been identified and Water Action Plans have been formulated, implemented and monitored for 2 pilot micro-catchments by local institutions in partnership with and through capacity building support from selected international institutions.

A weather early warning system has been designed, tested and implemented for one Central Highland's province in order to support optimization of farm management.

50,000 small-scale and poorer farmers deprived of information, and often part of the ethnic minorities, in the 5 main coffee producing provinces produce coffee in an economically and particularly water efficient manner through access to improved support with regard to water management and state of the art Good Agricultural Practices for Robusta production which leads to important water savings in agriculture.

Through policy advocacy, the project is a concrete model featuring the subject of water efficiency in an international policy debate and to sensitize relevant policy makers through its results.

# 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 WRG)



## Region

Global

## Partners

2030 WRG

## Background information

Water scarcity is an increasing concern for many governments in developing countries. They face challenges in managing water resources to safely deliver the water needed to fuel growth, as well as for humans and the environment.

## Project objectives

To incorporate perspectives from the private sector and economic growth into the water dialogue and to steer the private sector to use water more efficiently and to bring in its know-how in the water sector.

## Beneficiaries

- People living in water scarce areas
- Farmers & economic actors
- Governments
- Private Sector

## Costs

CHF 900,000

## Duration

07.2016 – 06.2017

There is an emerging gap between safe freshwater availability and water demand in many developing and fast growing economies around the world. The economic, environment, social and political challenges that this gap presents to governments is serious. 2030 WRG address these challenges by bringing together the private sector, public sector and civil society; providing expert analysis; identifying best practices; promoting public private partnerships; advising on the development of national policies and programs; and encouraging big private sector to support water efficiency. 2030 WRGs goal is to facilitate open, trust-based dialogue processes to drive action on water resources reform in water stressed countries in developing economies. The ultimate aim of such reforms and actions is to close the gap between water demand and supply by the year 2030.

The **2030 Water Resources Group (WRG)** was created by the private sector (such as Nestlé, Coca-Cola), the World Bank Group (IFC), the WEF, NGO's and bilateral agencies (SDC) to develop new ideas/approaches to address water scarcity and water management with a multi stakeholder approach. First created at the WEF it is hosted by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) since 2013. 2030 WRG is working in Peru, Mexico, South Africa, Tanzania, Kenya, India (Ganga, Karnataka, and Maharashtra), Bangladesh and Mongolia. New countries are being explored such as Vietnam, China, Brazil and Colombia. 2030 WRG has a three phased approach: **Analyze** (Hydro Economic Analysis), **Convene** Multi Stakeholder Platforms, **Transformation** on the ground.

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Additional information:  
[www.2030wrg.org](http://www.2030wrg.org)

**Sugarcane in Karnataka:** As an important partner of 2030 WRG, the Government of Karnataka (India) has made water conservation a priority. The Government, together with 2030 WRG, is promoting drip irrigation in commercial crops - such as sugarcane - as a major focus for state-wide adoption. The initiative aims to cover 700,000 sugarcane farmers and bring 434,000 hectares of sugarcane cultivation under drip irrigation over a three-year period. Some key elements addressed are: a) business case for adopting drip irrigation; b) smart/green subsidy to accelerate the migration; c) policy framework; d) risk mitigation; e) sharing of information among stakeholders; and approaches for finance facilitation.

**Water Valuation and efficient water use in mining industry in Mongolia:** 2030 WRG is facilitating the development of a new methodology for water valuation, leading to changes of tariffs for commercial water abstraction, smarter incentives for efficient water use and waste water treatment. On the basis of a recently concluded hydro-economic assessment of the mining sector in Mongolia, 2030 WRG is developing a regional mining program to incentivize better water management in Mongolia's mining industry.

**Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100:** 2030 WRG is supporting the formulation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 as a partner with the Government of Bangladesh, Government of Netherlands and the World Bank Group. The BDP 2100 will identify and prioritize infrastructure investments (in water resources, energy, transport and other sectors) to ensure sustainable development of the Bangladesh Delta. The initiative involves the assessment of the possible effects of population growth, economic development and climate change.

# Implementing Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse – Preparation for Scaling Sanitation Safety Planning



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
WHO in collaboration with  
Swiss TPH, IWMI, CEWAS

**Background information**  
SSP is a health risk based tool for managing, monitoring and improving sanitation systems. SSP was developed in RR&R Phase 1. Phase 2 outlined here will prepares for global scaling of the approach.

### Project objectives

- Building global capacity and resources on SSP
- Prove SSP concept at policy and implementation level in high potential countries
- Support early adopters to integrate SSP in reuse business and FSM services.

### Beneficiaries

Direct: public authorities, NGO and private sector authorities at various scales, small / medium enterprises

### Costs

CHF 1,000,000

### Duration

06.2015 – 05.2017

The Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) is a step-by-step risk based approach to assist in the implementation of the 2006 WHO Guidelines for Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater. The approach can be applied to all sanitary systems to ensure the system is managed to meet health objectives.

RR&R Phase 2 will build global capacity on SSP and support selected countries and early adopters to managed health risks in reuse businesses and faecal sludge management (FSM) services.

### Context and Rationale of Project

There is increasing interest and demand from Member States and the emerging sanitation private sector to go beyond access to household latrines and ensure sanitation services are safely managed. Safely managed services prevent human contact with excreta along the sanitation chain and where possible derive value from sanitation waste. This more ambitious approach to sanitation service delivery is reflected in many national and regional plans and most significantly targets 6.2 and 6.3 in the new sustainable development goal (SDG) agenda. Moving from informal or absent sanitation chain management and reuse to safely managed services poses many challenges. Defining and communicating what “safe” means in this context, establishing risk assessment and management processes, and revisiting outdated policies and standards across sectors is critical if progress is to be made.

Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) is a management tool to assist countries to implement the 2006 WHO Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater and apply the principle of risk assessment and management to sanitation systems. SSP is useful to all actors working in sanitation service delivery to systematically identify and address real and perceived health risks and to ensure measures and monitoring are in place with the various actors along the sanitation chain.

WHO and RR&R Phase 1 partners developed the SSP manual and tested it in 6 countries (India, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Uganda and Vietnam) in conjunction with business models for waste reuse. WHO foresees a global scale-up of the SSP approach following a similar trajectory global scaling of Water Safety Planning (WSP) now used in over 77 countries. This Preparation for scaling-up SSP strategy builds on activities started in Phase 1 of the RR&R project and focuses on developing a foundation of experience and capacity to underpin a global scale-up in 2018 and beyond.

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### Intervention strategy and expected results

In the long term WHO's vision is to support Member States to ensure health risk based management for sanitation systems is used at policy, city and system level following the principles of the 2006 WHO Guidelines.

The immediate goal of this Phase is to further prove the SSP concept and build a foundation of capacity and experience among trainers, early adopters and several Member States to support global SSP scale-up.

### Result 1: Sufficient global and regional SSP expertise and learning resources widely available to support global scale-up

1. SSP training package and policy roadmap document
2. Global level SSP expert trainers and trained regional trainers
3. SSP case examples showing SSP application in specific contexts
4. Online platform established for all SSP resources

### Result 2: The SSP concept is proved through application at policy and implementation level in high potential countries

1. SSP implemented in 3-4 countries with direct technical support from WHO and partners
2. Policy and institutional barriers identified and priority policy actions implemented
3. Policy analysis paper on incentives, barriers and enablers for SSP

### Result 3: SSP early adopters are applying, innovating and communicating SSP and catalysing wider uptake

1. SSP embedded in the operations of early adopters
2. Generic SSPs for different typologies of SSP

Additional information:

[www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/wastewater](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater)



# Improving the sanitation sector while promoting Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse in Kampala



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
GIZ, Kampala Capital City Authority, Eawag, WHO

### Background information

The results of the RR&R Project Phase 1 (2011-2015) found a potential for implementing certain RR&R businesses in Kampala. However, the legal and institutional framework is not strong enough.

### Project objectives

- Implementation of economically viable RR&R business models while addressing public health and environmental implications.
- Strengthening the legal and institutional framework for sanitation management through application of Sanitation Safety Planning in selected businesses and pilot areas.

### Beneficiaries

Entrepreneurs of small and medium RR&R enterprises, private faecal sludge emptiers, poor households without access to sanitation, public authorities

### Costs

SDC: EUR 1,000,000  
Total: EUR 2,000,000

### Duration

06.2015 – 05.2017

About half of the world's population is predicted to live in water stressed areas by 2025. This scenario is further aggravated by the inadequate management of liquid and solid wastes in urban and peri-urban areas of low- and middle-income countries, leading to the disposal of untreated waste streams and associated human and environmental health risks. The recovery of water, nutrients and energy from sanitation systems is therefore an increasing priority for many governments.

### Context and Rationale of the Project

Sanitation issues are some of the most significant development challenges for Uganda's capital city Kampala. Like many other capital cities in developing countries, Kampala is experiencing rapid population and economic growth. However, provision of key services including adequate sanitation services for the population has not been in tandem with these developments.

In Kampala, about 90% of the people rely on on-site sanitation solutions, which cannot be considered "improved" or "acceptable" in most cases. Pit-latrines are unlined, filled with solid waste and difficult to access for emptying services - ultimately leading to filled-up facilities that are either abandoned or directly emptied into the urban environment, which poses health and environmental risks for the city and its people.

Untreated industrial wastewater, that is discharged directly into the environment, and insufficient solid waste management add to the fact that the city faces increasing challenges in safeguarding public health and protecting its natural resources.

The main reasons are a weak institutional and legal frameworks for the sanitation sector, an unregulated private sector and a lack of alternatives to turn liquid and solid waste into value.



Open dumping of faecal sludge in Kampala

### Intervention strategy and partners

It is against this backdrop that the Reform of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (RUWASS) programme implemented by GIZ supports Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and other key stakeholders under a co-funding agreement between the German Government (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ) and the Swiss Government (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, SDC). The main goal is to improve the sanitation sector of Kampala while promoting alternatives to classic waste disposal. The reasoning behind this is that the amount of liquid and solid waste is going to increase once the framework conditions are strengthened. However, the capacities to deal with the waste are likely to remain the same. Hence, alternative solutions to recover and reuse nutrients, water and energy from waste are needed. The interventions will focus on three thematic areas:

1. Strengthening the legal and institutional framework for Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) as well as RR&R;
2. Coaching and training of actual RR&R business entrepreneurs and supporting the implementation of a number of economically viable RR&R business pilots;
3. Promoting the adaptation, implementation and use of WHO's concept of Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) both on policy and private sector level.

### Expected Results

The expected results of the project are:

1. The legal and institutional framework for private sector engagement in Kampala's sanitation sector is strengthened;
2. Safe and financially sustainable RR&R business pilots are established in Kampala;
3. SSP is one of the standard planning and monitoring tools for the sanitation sector by local authorities and is put into practice by RR&R businesses.

Additional information:

[www.eawag.ch/en/departement/sandec/projects/ewm/rrr-resource-recovery-reuse/](http://www.eawag.ch/en/departement/sandec/projects/ewm/rrr-resource-recovery-reuse/)  
[www.sswm.info](http://www.sswm.info)  
[www.giz.ruwass.de](http://www.giz.ruwass.de)

# Implementing Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse (RRR) business models in Lima



### Region

Peru

### Partners

CARE, Eawag, Grupo GEA  
IPES, seecon, STHP,  
UNALM

### Background information

The first phase (2012-2015) of RRR project identified promising business models for Lima's sanitation sector. Phase two (2016-2018) will support and promote the implementation of the most feasible business models.

### Project objectives

- Promoting cost recovery in the sanitation sector
- Generating opportunities for entrepreneurs
- Increasing food security
- Safeguarding public health and environment

### Beneficiaries

Entrepreneurs of small and medium RRR enterprises, poor households without access to sanitation, public authorities academy

### Costs

CHF 366,000

### Duration

08.2016 – 06.2018

The growing demand in urban and peri-urban areas for food, energy and water is challenging the traditional distribution of resources, rural-urban resource flows, and nutritional cycles. For this reason, the recovery of water, nutrients and energy from liquid and solid waste generated in the sanitation systems becomes an increasing priority for public authorities. To reduce water, nutrient and energy scarcity, resource recovery in sanitation systems provide a key solution for sustainable natural resource management.

A changing climate and the city's annual population growth rate of 1.55% is increasingly challenging Lima's capacity to satisfy the population's need for water, energy and food. Enormous amounts of waste such as waste water, faecal sludge, organic waste, and used frying oil are disposed inadequately every day. Thus, the 'Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse' (RRR) Project rethinks sanitation systems and turning waste streams into physical and financial resource streams by ensuring and promoting safe reuse. It was initiated by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC/Global Programme Water). The project aims at implementing business models for recovery and safe reuse and Sanitation Safety Plans in Lima as well as promoting cost recovery in the sanitation sector, generating livelihood opportunities for entrepreneurs and increasing food security for target populations, while safeguarding public health and the environment.

The project consists of the following components:

- Training Program in «Entrepreneurships in RRR» for promoting the startup of pilot projects in the field from the waste recovery is conducted;
- A Public-Private Working Group is formed and assisted by the RRR Consortium.

The project conducts the following technical activities:

- gathering data on Lima's sanitation eco-system,
- validating and consolidating feasible RRR business models,
- building capacities of public and private RRR entrepreneurs, and
- promoting and supporting the implementation of RRR businesses.



Political activities include:

- creating of an enabling institutional environment for RRR businesses,
- promoting the use of Sanitation Safety Planning on the institutional level,
- incorporating RRR businesses in the political agenda of local authorities,
- harnessing synergies with existing programs and initiatives,
- providing recommendations for policy makers, and
- identifying promising financial mechanisms.

Dissemination activities include (i) disseminating information material on RRR business models, (ii) communicating results, (iii) organizing events, and (iv) developing recommendations for replicability in other Peruvian cities.

### Expected Outcomes

The expected results of the project are:

1. Business development at concerned local actors;
2. Local entrepreneurs implement financially viable business models for productive and safe reuse of water, nutrients, organic matter and energy from waste streams;
3. Enabling environment for RRR activities and Sanitation Safety Planning feeds into the policy and regulatory framework in Peru and raises awareness among authorities and the private sector;
4. Dissemination of the results of phase 2 among relevant actors in Lima leads to a safe and financially sustainable waste treatment.

Additional information:

RRR@ipes.org.pe

## Scaling up productive water (small irrigation)

# Scaling Up of Productive Water for Irrigation - Phase II



### Country/Region

Nicaragua, Honduras,  
Burkina Faso, Vietnam,  
Kyrgyzstan / Tajikistan and  
Global

### Partners

iDE

### Background information

Phase II aims to increase smallholder farmers' income, food security, and water efficiency at a global scale, primarily through the promotion of drip irrigation and other micro-irrigation technologies.

### Project objectives

- Increased smallholder income, food security, and water efficiency at global scale.
- Contextualized business models are implemented in regional initiatives with lessons learned for scaling
- Global platform for broader dissemination of drip irrigation technologies

### Beneficiaries

Farmers depending on water resources for their agricultural production and livelihoods.

### Costs

CHF 4,500,000

### Duration

02.2014 – 06.2017

Water is the key to unlocking smallholder farmers' productivity and prosperity. By promoting drip irrigation and other micro-irrigation technologies, the project aims to increase income, food security, and water efficiency for this population at a global scale. Because there are no commercial supply chains in place for smallholder irrigation solutions in most markets where iDE works, iDE implements different approaches in each market that is designed for the specific context, ranging from establishing a social enterprise to facilitating a market-based approach through an industry-level global alliance.

In the first phase of the project, iDE introduced affordable micro-irrigation technologies to over 25,000 farmers in Central America, West Africa, and Asia. The farmers who began using this technology were able to improve their water efficiency and productivity, ultimately leading to an increase in their income and food security. Based on these findings and results, iDE is now building a global platform that leverages the knowledge gained on these approaches to reach scale through smart replication. iDE's process for addressing market-based issues to improve incomes begins by identifying needs for poor populations that have been unmet. In this case, the issue for farmers was clearly knowledge of and access to water-saving technologies for irrigation. As small-scale farming generates 80 percent of the food consumed by rural communities, increasing production has a large impact on food security for these populations. Since 70 percent of the world's water consumption is from agricultural use, addressing the issue also benefits water conservation efforts. iDE analyzed the existing market and supply chains to identify missing or broken links in getting these technologies to farmers. Then iDE developed business solutions that made new connections and strengthened existing connections (i.e., distributors to rural communities, capacity of manufacturing) to achieve a more robust market.

When necessary, iDE creates a new financially viable enterprise that is dedicated to clear social, environmental, and poverty reduction goals. Social enterprises are created when there is a market vacuum that has not been filled by private enterprises, often due to challenges in service delivery or poor risk-reward perceptions. However, these social enterprises often need support during the incubation period, as market entry costs can be substantial. iDE established iDEal Tecnologias in Nicaragua as a separate business entity, created with the objective to reach



poor farmers with low-cost irrigation systems. iDEal Tecnologias is now serving as a replicable example of this approach and has established the foundation for a platform that uses social enterprise as a means to sustainably increase access to productive water technologies for smallholder farmers.

In some cases, there are existing private entities that fail to serve smallholder farmers. Many private enterprises do not market to poor, rural households due to perceived risks in transportation logistics, economies of scale, or simply a lack of interest. iDE works to resolve misperceptions and build local private capacity to serve smallholder farmer markets. For example, in Vietnam, iDE has been training existing businesses to expand their manufacturing and sales abilities to fill voids in the market.

iDE's experiences in this project has led to the creation of the Drip+ Alliance, which serves as a basis for an industry-wide engagement to bring drip irrigation to smallholder farmers. The Drip+ Alliance brings together industry leaders, researchers, investors, and social-mission organizations to collaborate on solutions that expands smallholder access to drip irrigation solutions. The Drip+ Alliance goes beyond a simple technological fix, recognizing that a broader package of complementary technologies, technical support, financing, and market access are necessary components of any transformative and scalable solution for smallholders.

To date, the second phase has reached over 14,000 households (over 70,000 people) with affordable irrigation technologies. In Vietnam, farmers using micro-irrigation earn an average of \$9 of crop profit per square meter of land more than non-users. In addition, they are using an average of 32% less water than non-users across all stages of crop production.



## Scaling up safe water

# Market creation for safe drinking water technologies affordable to poor people



### Country/Region

India, Cambodia, Pakistan, Guinea Conakry, Nepal

### Partners

Antenna Technologies

### Background information

Phase 2 of this project has a strong focus on the realization of the Human Right to water and consolidates the promoted business models for scaling up and developing a global tool.

### Project objectives

To contribute to the progressive realization of the human right to water in 5 developing countries by the scaling up of the application of Household Water Treatment Solutions for the people at the base of the pyramid.

### Beneficiaries

Poor urban and rural communities in target countries

### Costs

CHF 1,590,100

### Duration

02.2014 – 02.2018

This project aims at disseminating safe water technologies to people living at the base of the (economic) pyramid. It facilitates the creation of viable supply chains and at the same times assures that the promoted solutions are accessible to poor and vulnerable households. The experiences in the focus countries are documented for diffusion and replication at global level.

Access to safe water can be improved through household water treatment and safe storage systems. However, it remains challenging to market safe water solutions to the “base of the pyramid” customers. The most promising approach to reach the 900 million people who drink polluted water is to combine social marketing (to create awareness) and marketing (to disseminate the solutions).

In the first phase (2009-2013), Antenna partnered with four local NGOs, which’s key task was to identify and define the delivery channels for household water treatment and safe storage solutions to vulnerable populations in countries in Asia and Africa. Results are really positive and the inclusion of social enterprises has proved to increase impact. The project reaches now more than one million beneficiaries and positive results for the poorest have been observed.

In this phase, the work on successful business models that are producing locally different household water treatment and safe storage products or services such as chlorination, filters or treated water will be continued. Different delivery channels to reach the most vulnerable people from the base of the pyramid have been developed and include:

- retail distribution (shops, service points, health posts, health care centres),
- public water service providers/utilities, and
- private water service providers with a gap in the “last miles distribution” (standpipes, kiosks, water tankers).



In addition, Antenna will cooperate with FANSA (Freshwater Action Network) and IRC (International Water and Sanitation Centre), gathering synergies and know-how in Switzerland and abroad. Antenna will analyse and document the business models in terms of social marketing. IRC will complement project activities with a monitoring and evaluation of the business models through technical review, data collection and analysis, as well as support Antenna to develop a Toolbox with practical materials and guidelines for implementation. On the other side, FANSA will be playing a main role in implementing a lobbying platform in the chosen countries, but also documenting the business models on their compliance with Human Rights.

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Additional information:  
[www.antenna.ch](http://www.antenna.ch)



# Saving water and improving livelihoods by enhancing agricultural water efficiency and productivity in Africa



### Country/Region

Burkina Faso, Morocco, Uganda

### Partner

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Agricultural Water Partnership for Africa

### Background information

The agricultural sector is the biggest user of water: it accounts for 70% of global freshwater withdrawal. To avert a global water crisis, agriculture has to produce more food with less water.

### Project objectives

Agricultural water management is improved in target countries and knowledge is mainstreamed in policy and practice on the African and global level.

### Beneficiaries

Smallholder farmers, extension agents, water use planners and decision makers

### Costs

CHF 3,850,000

### Duration

12.2014 – 12.2018

Enhancing agricultural water efficiency and productivity is imperative to mitigate water scarcity and to increase food security and income of small scale farmers in the developing world. Implemented through FAO and the Agricultural Water Partnership for Africa, this project will establish evidence based policy, good practice and investment in sustainable agricultural water management in Burkina Faso, Morocco, Uganda and globally by linking catalytic activities to national and regional policy processes.

### Agricultural water management in Africa

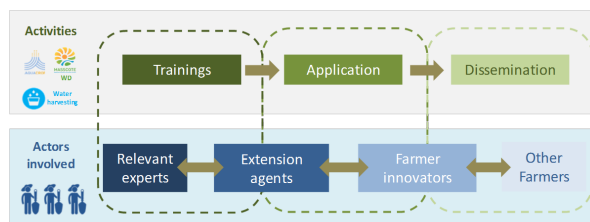
Africa is a rural continent where agriculture plays an important role in its social and economic development. Notwithstanding the importance of the sector, productivity levels are far from reaching its full potential. In rainfed areas, reliance on irregular and unreliable rainfall is one of the major causes behind the low crop yields that characterize African agriculture. In irrigated areas, the lack of modern irrigation systems and the bad state of infrastructure lead to considerable water losses. This, coupled with inadequate farming management practices, has resulted in low water productivity and use efficiency in both irrigated and rainfed areas.

Improved Agriculture Water Management (AWM) can play a key role in increasing water use efficiency and productivity. Within rainfed agriculture, AWM includes the more efficient use of soil moisture, developing water harvesting capacity and using supplementary irrigation techniques. For irrigated agriculture, improved AWM aims at reducing water losses from drainage and non-productive evaporation.

### Mainstreaming improved agricultural water management in policy and practice

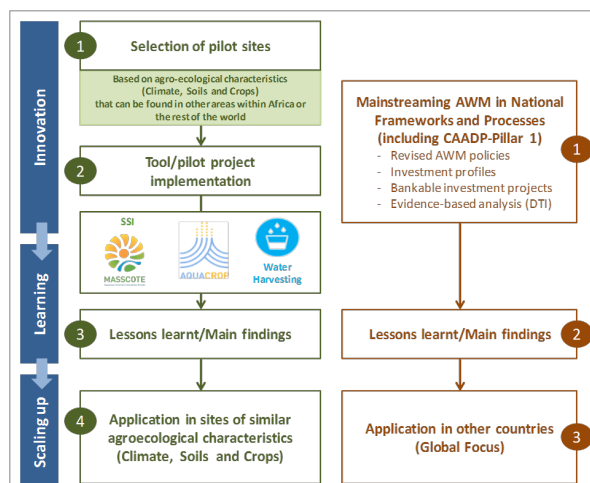
The project aims at reducing hunger and poverty in three African countries (Burkina Faso, Morocco and Uganda) by focusing on the improvement of AWM and mainstreaming AWM in national frameworks and processes. The project is in line with the objectives of the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) of promoting agriculture growth on the African continent and in particular with its Pillar 1, that aims to extend the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems.

The intervention approach is to work closely with relevant government officials, extension agents, research institutions and farmer representatives:



On the practice level, relevant experts and extension agents in related ministries as well as farmers' representatives are trained on the use of tools to enhance water productivity (AquaCrop), tools to improve the performance of small scale irrigation systems (MASSCOTE) and methods to enhance water harvesting. The project has a case study approach to apply the tools and methods on pilot sites. Once improvements on crop water productivity, water irrigation efficiency and water harvesting are attained, lessons learned and key results will be disseminated to reach a wide community of small scale farmers.

On the policy level, national water audits are conducted: This detailed analysis of agricultural water use and other water uses gives countries a baseline to adapt water policies and improve water management plans. Findings of the case studies and the water audits will result into revised AWM policies and also feed into the development of investment profiles and the formulation of bankable investment projects. This intervention and scaling-up strategy is shown in the figure below:



Additional information:

[www.fao.org/nr/water/agwa](http://www.fao.org/nr/water/agwa)

# Component 3: Water Voice

**GPW enables SDC and Switzerland to position itself as an influential and effective player in the international dialogue on water.**



## **Strategic Networks**

- The Swiss Water Partnership
- AGUASAN Workshops

## **Projects**

- Swiss Bluetec Bridge: Financing Swiss innovation to benefit disadvantaged populations
- Solidaritéau Suisse



# The Swiss Water Partnership



## Country

Switzerland

## Partners

HELVETAS Swiss Interco-  
operation (Secretariat), 74  
SWP members

## Background information

The SWP is a Swiss non-  
profit association founded  
in 2012 and regroups the  
main Swiss stakeholders  
working on global water  
challenges.

## Project objectives

Bring together relevant  
stakeholders to promote a  
sustainable and equitable  
use and management of  
water resources and uni-  
versal access to water and  
sanitation.

## Beneficiaries

Water decision & policy  
makers, water users, aca-  
demic sector, civil society,  
private sector etc.

## Costs

CHF 950,000

## Duration

08.2015 – 12.2018

Water is a vital resource for human development. The SWP was created after acknowledging that Switzerland is indeed rich in water resources, but more than eighty percent of fresh water used to produce goods and services consumed in Switzerland is sourced from other countries. Switzerland has therefore an interest, and the moral obligation, to assist countries with less favorable conditions and to address current global water challenges.

The SWP brings together relevant Swiss stakeholders active in the international water sector, with the aim to ensure that the members and their partners abroad contribute in a coordinated and effective way to promote:

- sustainable and equitable use of water resources;
  - sustainable provision of universal access to drinking water and sanitation for all citizens;
  - sustainable and equitable management of eco-systems, including water, food and energy production aspects;
  - mitigation and adaptation to prevent natural hazards;
  - Swiss knowhow and experiences in addressing the above-mentioned challenges;
- particularly by working together in preparing and implementing major international processes and events.

## Specific Objectives

### 1. DYNAMIC LEARNING

SWP allows its members to meet, exchange information on their activities and on international initiatives in the water sector and to share knowledge. It creates a space develop new ideas and solutions building up on the diversity of the SWP members' skills and experience.

### 2. STRONG SWISS VOICE

The Swiss knowhow, solutions and research on water are widely recognized due to a better coordination of the Swiss stakeholders at international level.

### 3. WATER DIALOGUE

SWP members contribute to shaping water policies in accordance to the goals of the SWP Statutes (such as sustainable universal access to drinking water and sanitation).

## Shared values

The SWP members have agreed upon the following shared values:

### • SOLIDARITY

Switzerland has privileged access to water resources. Unfortunately not everybody is in such a privileged situation and showing solidarity and supporting the less privileged in getting universal access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and manage their water resources in an integrated and sustainable manner is at the core of SWP's activities.

### • INTEGRITY

Water projects need to be managed in an integer way, assuring transparency, accountability and participation of the civil society and thereby assure ownership and sustainability.

## Guiding principles

The activities of the platform is guided by the following principles:

- Non-partisan
- Evidence-based
- Information transparency

The functioning of the SWP implies to gather all water sector stakeholders for a constructive cross sector dialogue and to take into account the perspectives of the members' partners in developing countries. The Charter, signed by all members, is a binding document to ensure respect of these values and principles link to charter and statutes.



Additional information:

[www.swisswaterpartnership.ch](http://www.swisswaterpartnership.ch)

## AGUASAN Workshops

# A joint learning experience and elaboration of strategies for enhanced cooperation in the water sector



### Region

Switzerland

### Partners

seecon international gmbh

### Background information

The annual AGUASAN Workshops on water and sanitation are aligned towards poverty reduction and exploring synergy effects with other development sectors, whilst furthering the realization of good governance and human rights principles and promoting gender sensitive approaches.

### Project objectives

Prepare the water and sanitation sector community to respond to, and eventually contribute to the achievement of the Water and Sanitation 2030 Agenda

### Beneficiaries

International field staff, desk officers, policy makers, researchers, consultants and other water and sanitation specialists

### Costs

CHF 267,387

### Duration

2016 - 2018

AGUASAN is a long-standing Swiss community of practice providing a knowledge platform and think-tank with a crucial role in shaping the response to water and sanitation issues in international cooperation. An annual workshop gathers international experts and offers for in-depth exchange on relevant experiences and new topics. This allows preparing the water and sanitation sector community to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

During the AGUASAN Workshops, water and sanitation specialists from all over the world gather for five days in Switzerland to collectively reflect on a cutting-edge topic of the water sector. They are the annual highlight of AGUASAN, a community of practice and a unique forum for in-depth exchange on relevant experiences and for exploring new topics. 2016 saw the 32nd consecutive workshop in a series of globally renowned events and was dedicated to preparing the participants to shape the Water and Sanitation 2030 Agenda on the programme and the policy level. The 2016 AGUASAN Workshop for instance drafted strategies for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on Water and Sanitation in Macedonia, Tanzania and Haiti based on inputs by country representatives.

Throughout their 32 years of existence, the AGUASAN Workshops have had a high significance in the community for tackling challenges beyond merely technical issues towards sustainability (incl. social, institutional, economic and environmental aspects). The driving forces behind the workshops are carefully selected themes and the face-to-face format

allowing exchange and opening up the community to experts from abroad, particularly from developing countries, as well as reflection and learning. Besides acquiring explicit knowledge through case studies, the focus of AGUASAN Workshops is on the exchange of tacit knowledge in the form of the expertise of the participants. Interactive workshop formats such as world cafés, innovation fairs and group works allow to tap into the vast expertise gathered: participants learn from each other, make use of synergies, capitalize on the combined knowledge resources to jointly generate and validate new approaches and practical tools, and raise awareness on the diversity of the Water and Sanitation Goal. This allowed AGUASAN workshops to produce relevant outcomes, such as the:

- **Caring and Integrated Management** concept (Business school of St. Gallen) applied to water and sanitation services;
- **WatSan contiguum** for a dynamic interaction between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development work;
- **Blue Health Centres** concept endowed with practical experiences and tools;
- Basis for the online toolkit **Integrating the Human Right to Water & Sanitation in Development Practice**.

The AGUASAN Workshops are led by a steering committee consisting of members from the SDC, the Eawag Department Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development (Sandec), HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation and the Swiss Resource Centre and Consultancies for Development (Skat).

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Additional information: [www.aguasan.ch](http://www.aguasan.ch)





# Swiss Bluetec Bridge: Financing Swiss innovation to benefit disadvantaged populations



**Region**  
Global

## Partners

Strategos SA (project manager); cewas, Skat (project partners); Swiss start-ups and SMEs

## Background information

3.4 billion people do not have access to safe drinking water and 2.4 billion lack access to affordable sanitation and hygiene services. New technologies rarely target the bottom base of the social pyramid.

## Project objectives

Facilitating access to affordable water, sanitation and hygiene for the poorest population sections through financing innovative technologies and business models of Swiss start-ups and SMEs.

## Target Groups

- Poor populations in rural areas and small towns in low & middle-income countries
- Local or regional operators & maintenance staff
- Financiers & private investors

## Costs

Budget Phase 2:  
CHF 2,355,000

## Duration

05.2016 – 12.2019

The challenges involving water, sanitation and hygiene are creating opportunities for cutting-edge technological and business model innovation. The Swiss Bluetec Bridge funds innovative Swiss start-ups and SMEs that service poor populations on a commercially viable basis.

Switzerland subsidises technological innovation in the water sector, notably for fundamental and applied research, and the creation of prototypes. New private sources of finance investing in areas with high social, environmental and financial potential are now emerging. Despite this favourable environment, innovative projects often find it difficult to gain sufficient credibility to attract private investors. This is doubly true for technologies that target poor populations.

The Swiss Bluetec Bridge provides interest-free loans to start-ups and SMEs so that they can gain the expertise that will enable them to attract private funds.

## Project portfolio

The companies that entered the Swiss Bluetec Bridge's competition all demonstrated a clear determination to benefit those at the base of the social pyramid and to respect the environment.

### Swiss Fresh Water SA (SFW) – Safe drinking water in rural Senegal

SFW delivers a low-cost, easy to use, simple to maintain and energy efficient method for desalinating salty or brackish water. In early 2017, SFW was supplying over 120,000 persons daily through their water kiosks in Senegal.

### Weconnex AG – Water Enterprise Development Nepal

Weconnex tested different business models with solar powered water purification units to treat arsenic-contaminated groundwater in rural Nepal. In early 2017, the company has installed 7 basic infrastructure hubs that provide clean water and other services in Chitwan and Nawalparasi.

### NVTerra SA – Quality drinking water for Addah Village, Ivory Coast

NVTerra has delivered a pilot water treatment unit based on filtration and electrolysis in Addah village. The plant is treating insalubrious water from a well, to be sold at affordable prices through village fountains and ergonomic cans.

### AquaNetto Group GmbH – Water kiosks for northern Kenya

Through the installation of water purification kiosks, Aquanetto intends to deliver clean water sustainably to improve the health and increase the overall standard of living of the population.

### Swiss Intech Sarl – Pumpex for more efficient water supply

Swiss Intech's goal is to develop a market in the DR of Congo for its innovative solar pump through a network of local partners. The pump reduces water usage and fuel consumption, and the objective is to half the price of water supply.

### ennos AG – sunlight pump for smallholder farmers

The vision of ennos is to supply a high quality product and make it accessible to and affordable for small-holder farmers, offering extensive support and after sales services to the customers to guarantee a productive use of the technology for many years.

### Sterilux SA – Medical sterilisation for rural and small-sized hospitals

The company's goal is to commercialise a more affordable and water-saving device to sterilize medical instruments to reduce mortality and hospital-acquired infections, preventing infections and saving lives.

### Fontes GmbH – African Fountain: water service delivery as social business

Fontes provides water service delivery where it is needed at the right quality, quantity and price in the DR of Congo, through taking over and operating existing schemes and a modular infrastructure.

### ECyTech GmbH – Affordable monitoring of multiple water quality indicators in rural Vietnam

The company commercialises a no-frills monitoring device to allow decentralised and frequent monitoring of water quality to improve the long term health and livelihood of rural communities in Vietnam.



Additional information  
[www.swissbluetecbridge.ch](http://www.swissbluetecbridge.ch)

# Swiss communes improve access to water in countries of the South



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
BHP - Brugger and Partners Ltd.

**Background information**  
Around 660 million people do not have access to an improved drinking water source and 2.4 billion lack access to basic sanitation.

## Project target

1. Increase public awareness in Switzerland of drinking water and sanitation challenges in poorer countries, resulting in contributions to projects that address the problem effectively.
2. Solidarit’eau suisse is evaluated by an external agency and its structure realigned to lower its financial dependence on the SDC.

## Beneficiaries

People without access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities or with access to only unimproved drinking water and sanitation facilities.

## Costs

Total: approx. CHF 3,000,000  
SDC: CHF 565,000

## Duration

01.2016 – 12.2018

In developing countries, municipalities and water utilities can play a key role in mobilizing additional finance and know-how for improved water supply and sanitation services through decentralized solidarity mechanisms. By strengthening the platform *Solidarit’eau suisse*, this project enables communes and other local authorities in Switzerland to consult a list of projects and, if they want to become more involved, make contact with partners abroad.

Decentralized solidarity mechanisms are not used on a large scale and perform way below their potential. Solidarit’eau suisse is helping to remedy this situation in the case of Switzerland. Swiss non-governmental organisations present their projects on the Solidarit’eau suisse website so that partners interested in funding them can get an overall picture of the work being done, with ongoing updates. All the projects presented online have first been assessed for quality by independent experts. The NGOs responsible for implementing the projects cover all the administrative costs. This means that every franc invested by a Solidarit’eau partner in Switzerland is spent directly in helping the project beneficiaries.

## Goals

- Leverage additional funds, capacity and know-how into the water and sanitation sector to contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 6.
- Focus on longer-term and alternative engagements of the participating municipalities and waterworks through the introduction of a set of measures:
  - Establish a voluntary solidarity coin on the water bill
  - Introduction of a secondment programme for water experts from Swiss water utilities
  - Introduction of a new label policy, including a label for longer-term commitments and engagements through expert secondment

## Results from previous phases

- Since its foundation in 2007, solidarit’eau suisse has raised CHF 5.8 million in contributions from over 180 municipalities and water utilities.
- About 1 million people have gained access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation thanks to project contributions via solidarit’eau Suisse.

Additional information:  
[www.solidariteausuisse.ch](http://www.solidariteausuisse.ch)



# Component 4: Young People & Gender Equality

**GWP empowers women and a new generation of water professionals as agents of change in both exerting their influence on the water sector and in benefitting from it.**



## **Strategic Networks**

- Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)
- International Secretariat for Water (ISW) – Solidarity Water Europe (SWE)



## Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)

# Women as Agents of Change for a water secure and equitable future



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
Women for Water Partnership

### Background information

Having access to water catalyses women's social and economic development.

WfWP mobilises and capacitates women to provide water for themselves and their communities and to ensure equitable allocation and sustainable use.

### Mission

To position women and their organizations as active leaders in sustainable development and to enable them to catalyze change towards integrated approaches and universal access to water for all uses, sanitation inclusive.

### Beneficiaries

WfWP member organisations and their local networks. Women worldwide in different layers of society.

### Costs

CHF 600,000

### Duration

02.2016 – 12.2018

The active and meaningful engagement of women in the provision, management and safeguarding of water is known to decrease irresponsible water use and pollution, to prevent corruption and conflicts, and to increase water efficiency and the sustainability of interventions. "Women for Water Partnership" unites the diversity of women's civil society across the globe and facilitates their collective contributions to achieving universal access to and the sustainable governance of water resources. In this way, women and their organisations are empowered and positioned as development agents in their communities, countries and regions.

The Women for Water Partnership (WfWP) consists of 26 women's civil society networks with subsidiaries in approximately 100 countries. The membership ranges from rural women, academia, women water professionals and businesswomen to service organisations and special interest groups. This diversity of women's civil society organisations creates an enabling environment for women's active contribution to sustainable development. Universal access to water for all uses – including hygiene and sanitation – is the agreed entry point for women's empowerment and their social and economic development.

Since its establishment in 2004, WfWP has consistently raised the profile of women in the water sector, both in their professional capacity and as major group in society. This has contributed to the global agenda setting on integrated water resources management, gender mainstreaming and the human right to water and sanitation. The strengthening of, and support to, member organisations has resulted in effective influence on national policies and in a myriad of concerted actions and local projects that accelerate the implementation of the internationally-agreed, water-related development goals.

The partnership focuses on integrating water, gender and sustainable development in policy and practice by facilitating women's meaningful participation:

- *At the global level:* WfWP is active in supporting a more effective global water architecture for the 2030 agenda, and uses its convening power to promote gender equality at international level.



- *At the national level:* WfWP creates a strong women's civil society voice for influencing decision-making and provides a platform and the evidence base for their joint contributions to implementing policies and programmes.
- *At community level:* Women's empowerment and leadership in the water and development sector are central in all WfWP interventions. Active exchange between member organisations is complemented with a global support mechanism to facilitate their projects that in turn lead to the improvement of the living conditions of women and their communities, in particular in low and middle income countries.

In the current phase, WfWP will focus more precisely on the following strategic objectives:

- Advocate the link between women, water and sustainable development in policies and implementation
- Position women as agents of change, leaders, professionals, experts and partners on equal footing with men in water and sustainable development programmes to achieve equitable access to water for all for all uses
- Advocate for women's access to financial investments and instruments
- Use and promote gender disaggregated indicators in the water sector
- Establish regional or national hubs (dependent on additional funding)
- Develop a knowledge platform for learning

Additional information:

[www.womenforwater.org](http://www.womenforwater.org)



# Innovative multi-stakeholders initiatives to promote civil society and youth



**Region**  
Global

**Partners**  
International Secretariat  
for Water (ISW) - Solidarity  
Water Europe (SWE)

## Background information

ISW-SWE's mission is to ensure universal access to water and sanitation is a priority of sustainable and equitable development. To achieve this, an innovative, multi-stakeholder approach is crucial.

## Project objectives

ISW-SWE use the latest knowledge, build partnerships and harness creativity to develop initiatives that mobilise stakeholders in favour of universal and equitable access to water and sanitation.

## Beneficiaries

Civil Society, Water & Sanitation Users, Governments (local / national levels), multilateral organizations, etc.

## Budget

SDC Core Contribution:  
CHF 340,000  
SDC Support to the Youth  
Programme: CHF 50,000

## Duration

01.2016 - 12.2018

The International Secretariat for Water (ISW) - Solidarity Water Europe (SWE) is a non-governmental organisation and a strategic international network that brings together 300 people and organisations committed to supporting the cause of water in the world. ISW-SWE advocates for the acceleration of the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation with an integrated multi-stakeholders approach. The specificity of ISW-SWE is its capacity to decrypt not only the tendencies of the water sector but also the needs of the civil society and to develop innovative and creative multi-stakeholder initiatives that mobilise those in favour of access to water and sanitation for all, including the sustainability of water resources they depend on.

## ISW-SWE challenges

- To ensure universal access to water and sanitation for all is one of the priorities of sustainable and equitable development.
- To fight for access for all to water as a source of life, democracy, peace, creativity and tradition.
- To create decentralised and cross-subsidising financing mechanisms to ensure services reach marginalised populations.
- To promote the involvement of the civil society in transboundary water management.
- To develop local climate change adaptation strategies.

## ISW-SWE know-how

- The promotion and support of local knowledge and institutional capacity building.
- The promotion of local, national and continental alliances.
- The involvement of youth and their elders in the search of innovative solutions.
- The design of awareness-raising and information campaigns which promote integrated water basin management whether on a local or international scale.
- The use of events for communication and advocacy actions.



## ISW-SWE network

ISW-SWE's comparative advantage consists in its broad network that has been established since 25 years at national, regional and global levels and brings together more than 300 organisations and people. ISW-SWE works in partnership with organizations and networks from all around the world to ensure the civil society's voice is heard by the decision-makers.

The network has the capacity to decrypt not only the tendencies of the water sector but also the needs of the civil society and to develop innovative concepts and partnerships. ISW-SWE's activities include advocacy, awareness-raising and information campaigns, communication, field projects as well as youth initiatives.

## Specific focus of SDC contribution

SDC also supports the European Youth Programme of ISW-SWE aiming at empowering young people to engage in water issues. Grants are provided by SDC to assist the European Youth Parliamentarians for Water in implementing their water projects in their own countries.

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Additional information:  
[www.sie-isw.org](http://www.sie-isw.org)





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March 2017 / 9th SDC Global Program Water Peer Review



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**Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation SDC**