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**Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC**

# Strategic Framework 2013–2017
## Global Programme Water Initiatives

# Introduction

This strategic framework presents the vision, mission, objectives and expected results of the Global Programme Water Initiatives (GPWIs) for the period 2013–2017 and identifies the partners and resources needed to deliver it. The framework guides the strategic development of the Programme's portfolio and operations in the medium-term, whilst directing the annual planning and reporting. It serves as a communication and advocacy tool, internally and externally.

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# 1 Water is a global issue

Water is the source of life. Water is both a common good and a tradable commodity, and is deeply embedded in religious and cultural values. Basic human needs such as a secure food supply and freedom from disease depend on it. A reliable supply of safe drinking water and access to adequate sanitation is vital for human development and needs to be secured to improve health conditions, education and advance the status of women. Water is essential for fostering rural livelihoods, growing food, producing energy, encouraging industrial and service sector growth, and ensuring the integrity of ecosystems and the goods and services they provide. Being closely linked to a set of key global challenges such as food security, human health, climate change and natural disasters, water is at the core of sustainable development.

Freshwater is a renewable resource, but the total volume of available water resources worldwide is constant and finite and without substitution. Yet, the demand for fresh water is dramatically increasing. While the world's population has tripled during the last century, the demand for water has increased by a factor of six. Furthermore, it is expected that global demand for fresh water will increase by 30% by 2030.In addition to this quantitative decrease of available water resources per capita, waters are being degraded by pollution at a scale without precedent in history. The world's fresh water resources are under increasing pressure. All over the world, the water sector has to face new challenges that are taking place at a faster pace than ever before. Population growth, urbanization, climate change, land-use changes, economic crises, etc. directly impact water resources and ecosystem services. We never built or planned as many dams as it's now the case worldwide. Moreover the amount of water for irrigation has reached its limits globally, generating high tensions inside and between countries that even the best river basin agencies have problems to manage. These challenges are compounded by systemic failures of water management at all levels, as well as a lack of appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks. By 2025, half of the world's population will live in a water-stressed area inevitably undermining local economies, potentially triggering the forced migration of millions of people. As water scarcity intensifies, competing uses and conflicts, over access are increasing within and between countries.

The fundamental question is how to balance the supply and/or share the benefits of water for people, for food, for ecosystems and for industrial and productive uses, while at the same time securing social equity, economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. The concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) provides for such a balanced approach. IWRM promotes water cooperation and can transform competing claims on water into shared benefits, contributing to peace building. IWRM is also a key element of green growth strategies. A nexus perspective across water, energy and food increases the understanding of the interdependencies and paves the way for mutually beneficial joint responses to challenges in different but interlinked sectors.

The global water crisis is extremely complex and requires a set of interventions from local to global levels. The world's water sector is however split into plentiful institutions and players lacking the clear leadership of a global water agency. The ongoing process of shaping the international post-Millennium Development Goals (MDG) agenda bears the potential of strengthening the global water institutional architecture and governance.

# 2 Water within SDC

Water plays a key role in Swiss development cooperation. For more than 40 years, SDC has supported partner countries in the development of their drinking water supply and sanitation services, and in strengthening their watershed management practices. Thanks to the additional credit related to the 0.5% message to the Parliament (2010), the annual SDC budget allocated to the water sector activities has, compared to the past years, doubled to nearly CHF 150 million in 2012.

The overarching framework for the GPWIs strategy is provided by the *SDC Water 2015 – Policy Principles and Strategic Guidelines for Integrated Water Resource Management* which highlights IWRM as the guiding principle for SDC activities in the water sector, with a specific focus on water for people (i.e. drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene) and water for food (i.e. water for use in family agriculture). Water as a human right and water as a common good are recognized as the two basic values. SDC's interventions are guided by six interdependent fields guaranteeing a balanced development approach: social, environmental, economic, institutional, technological and knowledge aspects making up together the SDC's "Blue Diamond" in the water sector.

## Role and working modalities of the GPWIs

The programmes, projects and contributions of the GPWIs meet key global challenges in the water sector and contribute to the reduction of global risks by focusing on inequity and poverty. The GPWIs takes stock of regional cooperation projects in the field to enrich its global policy dialogue and influence, whilst conducting its own global programmes whenever possible together with the Swiss Cooperation Offices in the various countries. Hence, it works in harmony with the other operational units of the SDC involved in water (Regional Cooperation, Cooperation with Eastern Europe and Humanitarian Aid) based on the subsidiarity principle and by focusing on the global dimension and global responses to the major sector challenges.

The GPWIs hosts and moderates the thematic network RésEAU, which cuts across all the SDC units and partners involved or interested in the issue of water for development. The networking is important to make meaningful contributions to the dialogue on global water issues – and to enhance the relevance, coherence and effectiveness of the field operations and policy interventions in the water sector. In addition, the GPWIs works closely with the Global Programme Food Security, on efficient and sustainable use and management of water for agriculture, and with the Global Programme Climate Change, on adaptation to climate change that directly impacts the water cycle, and thus the availability of water.

To do its role and functions, within water in the SDC, the GPWIs works in the following ways:

**Political/Policy** influencing and institutional building in Switzerland and at global level;

All four components of the GPWIs programme are built around the dynamic interactions between Policy influencing (track 1), strategic operations (track 2) and often directly with the public (track 3). For example:

- Hydrodiplomacy to foster evidence-based dialogue, build trust and promote sound decision-making. This is done by combining the creation of an enabling framework for policy dialogue at the government level with projects on data and knowledge management.
- Water footprint which combines soft law creation (ISO norms) with action with multinationals.

**Leveraging partnerships** for large scaling-up through additional funding, influencing, and coverage. All our initiatives integrate a leverage effect as for example:

- Water benefit credit is a process to leverage private sector funding.
- Solidarit'EAU leverages the capacities and know-how of Swiss water public utilities.
- The design of many of our projects and pilots have since been integrated into activities of regional development banks or the World Bank to increase their scaling-up potential.

**Innovation** in approaches, concepts and technologies. All our direct, and many of our multi bi-lateral and bi-lateral initiatives, include innovative approaches, processes or technologies; for example:

- iMoMo is promoting a paradigm shift in the provision of hydrometerological services – all too often a story of failed investments – by empowering water users to become information providers, using the latest mobile phone technologies and applications such as serious games to ensure sustainable, long term data provision from water user associations to ministers. This initiative is about to integrate a revolutionary technology of water flow measurement through a smartphone, which would be a major breakthrough in real time discharge data.
- The group of eight NGOs that formed a consortium for water in fragile contexts with GPWIs support was the first such experience by Swiss NGOs.

**Knowledge** management, within Switzerland and at the international level:

GPWIs has a core knowledge management structure starting from the dynamic knowledge generation and exchanges between GPWIs staff and within the RésEAU in interaction with other Swiss Government departments (federated through the IDANE Wasser group), Swiss actors (through the Swiss Water Partnership) and our international partners. Knowledge exchange and generation is always action-oriented:

- The leadership at global level of the GPWIs and Switzerland in the design of the Post-2015 water goal is the result of this knowledge dynamics.
- The Megacities-Watershed Partnership which was recently announced in Beijing and which could include up to 30 Chinese cities and 5 overseas cities, is largely due to the transfer of know-how from the Katoomba Group, the global community of Payment for Watershed Services practitioners.

# 3 Commitment, mission and objectives

## Commitment

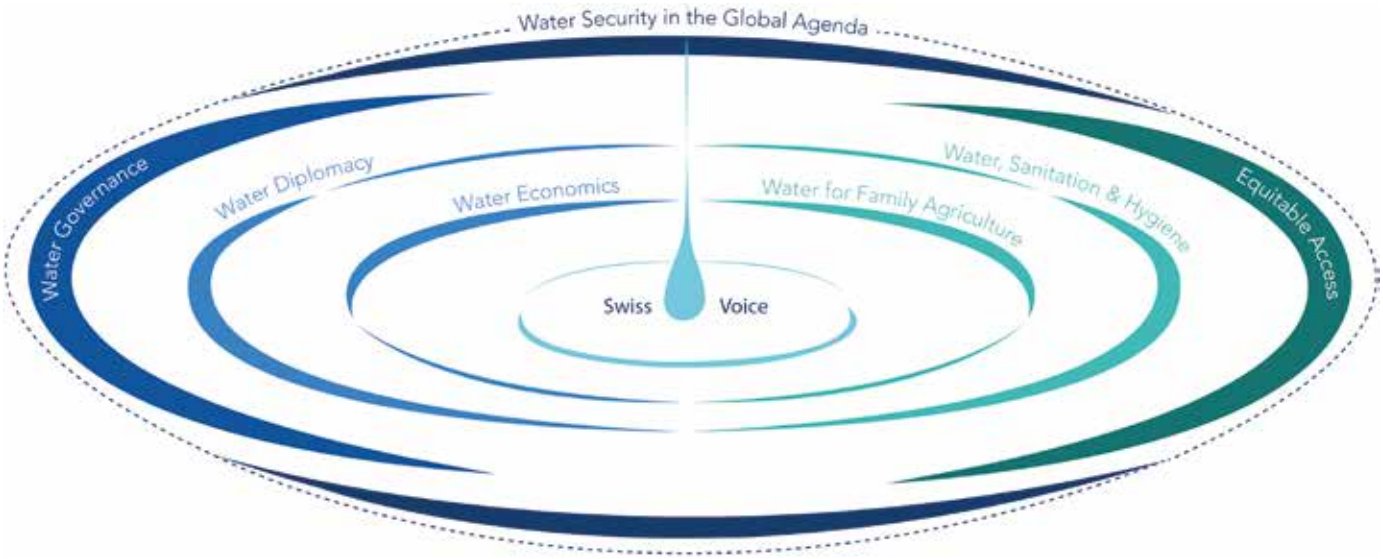
A **water-secure world** as defined by "the capacity of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of and acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability" *(UN-Water)*.

## Mission

a) Exerting influence at the global level to secure equitable and sustainable water management, including transboundary issues, prioritizing access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene, as well as access to water for family agriculture, and addressing gender and governance aspects.
b) Ensuring that the human rights to water and sanitation are respected, in particular for the poor and vulnerable groups.
c) Positioning SDC and Switzerland as influential player in the international dialogue on water.

## Objectives

1. Global Water Sector Dialogue: Attain that water security (as defined by the UN) is in the frontline of the priorities of the international global development agenda.
2. Water Governance: Influence the global policy dialogue on Integrated Water Resource Management fostering water cooperation and promoting equitable and balanced socio-economic development with gender inclusion ensuring access for the poor.
3. Equitable Access: Influence at the global level for improved, equitable access to basic water and sanitation services and efficient use of water for agriculture.
4. Swiss Voice: Maintain and strengthen the know-how of Swiss players active in the water sector and mobilize them to position Switzerland at the forefront of the international water challenges.



# 4 Expected results 2013–2017

| **Component 1: WATER SECURITY IN THE GLOBAL AGENDA**<br>**To attain that water security is in the frontline of the priorities of the international global development agenda.** | |
|---|---|
| *Expected outcomes* | *Expected outputs* |
| 1.1 **Water is prominently positioned** in the post-2015 agenda with a dedicated goal and measurable targets & indicators. | ■ "Water Goal" with its targets and indicators has been designed.<br>■ SDC and IDANE have promoted the "Water Goal" as part of the Swiss priorities in the post-2015 agenda.<br>■ Switzerland has been an influential actor in the process, present in strategic international key events and building coalitions based on updated analysis of driving and restraining forces. |

| **Component 2: WATER GOVERNANCE**<br>**To influence the global policy dialogue on Integrated Water Resource Management fostering water cooperation and promoting equitable and balanced socio-economic development with gender inclusion ensuring access for the poor.** | |
|---|---|
| *Expected outcomes* | *Expected outputs* |
| **Cluster: WATER DIPLOMACY** | |
| 2.1 **Global commitments, concepts and platforms** on water & security lead to more cooperation and less conflicts on water resources. | ■ Political leaders, the public and the media along with the water stakeholders are harnessing global solutions on the challenge of water and security (Blue Peace).<br>■ Concepts for new and influential vehicles for policy negotiation and coordination for key hot spot river basins are available.<br>■ Neutral platforms are enhancing political dialogue and developing innovative approaches to foster sustainable solutions for river basin management.<br>■ Joint activities and measures in water management aimed at transforming potential conflict into cooperation are implemented.<br>■ An international high level water platform on hydro diplomacy is in place in Geneva (Swiss Water Pole Eau).<br>■ Strengthening and positioning woman civil's society through Woman for Water Partnership (WfWP). |
| 2.2 **Transboundary water management frameworks and cooperation** are in place in hot spot regions. | ■ Provision of sustainable models for balancing the needs for agriculture, industry, households and ecosystems, and integration of the models into international policy dialogue.<br>■ Legal frameworks for transboundary water cooperation are available.<br>■ Transboundary master plans with replication potential are developed for integrated and joint water management.<br>■ Joint management entities and basin organizations are active. |
| 2.3 **Data, information and knowledge management** is effectual and backs evidence-based dialogue and decision-making in water resources management. | ■ Models to balance supply and demand considering agriculture, industry, households and ecosystems are developed and integrated into international policy dialogue.<br>■ Innovative, decentralized, low-cost and people-centred water data systems using GSM-based technology are developed.<br>■ Global Hydromet Partnership for improved weather, climate and hydrological services at global level and in selected/priority regions and basins is established.<br>■ Overall information base in selected river basins strengthened. |

| Cluster: WATER ECONOMICS | |
|---|---|
| 2.4 **Tools and concepts** for valuing water are adopted widely and contribute to a fairer allocation of available water resources. | ■ Payments and Investments for Watershed Services are scaled-up globally by developing analytical tools, implementing demonstration projects in 6 countries and supporting a global CoP.<br>■ Water Footprint concept is validated at regional level and provided the basis for setting up the corresponding ISO standard.<br>■ A functioning Water Benefit Credits mechanism is established.<br>■ Innovative business models for safe wastewater reuse in agriculture are developed and implemented.<br>■ A concept to improve water management by extractive industries is developed and implemented. |
| 2.5 **Cooperative platforms** have incorporated private sector and economic growth perspectives into the water dialogue. | ■ Public-private-civil society stakeholder platforms have been built up, participate in the decision making process and advocate for the use of water economics concepts and tools.<br>■ Instruments to develop green growth strategies and use water more efficiently and have been researched and are applied. |

| **Component 3: EQUITABLE ACCESS**<br>**To influence at the global level for improved, equitable access to basic water services and efficient use of water for agriculture.** | |
|---|---|
| *Expected outcomes* | *Expected outputs* |
| **Cluster: WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)** | |
| 3.1 **Global monitoring, analysis and advocacy**, based on gender-disaggregated data, are strengthened to accelerate universal access in rural areas. | ■ JMP provides quality data and analysis of indicators taking into account the human rights to water and sanitation.<br>■ GLAAS evidence base established to highlight bottlenecks and to provide recommendations and solutions to address them.<br>■ SWA is the key global platform for political advocacy on improved water supply, sanitation and hygiene. |
| 3.2 **Increased number of people in rural areas world-wide has access** to clean drinking water and basic sanitation services. | ■ Large scaling-up models successfully tested and documented, to strengthen the influencing and advocacy capacities.<br>■ Large scale implementation of the proven models is achieved (e.g. through SABA, NGO Consortium, Global Sanitation Fund, Handwashing and Blue Schools initiatives). |
| 3.3 **Innovative partnership models** to foster know-how transfer and leverage funds are delivering. | ■ Models for the introduction of adapted and affordable technologies for household water treatment systems are validated.<br>■ Innovative mechanisms and partnerships for capacity development, know-how transfer and leveraging funds have been fostered and supported (e.g. R&D SPLASH, Solidarit'eau, Public-Public Partnerships). |
| 3.4 **Human rights to water and sanitation** (HRTWS) have clear worldwide implications in practical terms. | ■ Strategic guidelines on the HRTWS produced and applied in all SDC water programmes (see Annex 3).<br>■ Successful succession of the UN special rapporteur on the HRTWS ensured. |
| **Cluster: WATER FOR AGRICULTURE** | |
| 3.5 **Increased access** to more efficient agricultural water management and increased agricultural water productivity. | ■ Large scaling-up models have been successfully tested and documented (e.g. distribution of adapted and affordable technologies for efficient irrigation systems).<br>■ A large number of people in rural areas throughout the world have been brought to use affordable and modern equipment for water efficient family agriculture.<br>■ Efficient use of water in agriculture is mainstreamed in national sector policies and investment plans and implemented in practice. |
| 3.6 **Innovative tools and approaches** for family agriculture water productivity are applied. | ■ Innovative water availability, productivity and efficiency tools are developed, validated and made available. |

| **Component 4: SWISS VOICE**<br>**To maintain and strengthen the know-how of Swiss players active in the water sector and mobilize them to position Switzerland at the forefront of the international water challenges.** | |
|---|---|
| *Expected outcomes* | *Expected outputs* |
| 4.1 **SDC has thematic expertise and a dynamic network in water**. | ■ The Blue Thematic Career is operational.<br>■ GPWIs acts as creative think tank developing new approaches, methods and ideas for influencing and developing the sector.<br>■ RésEAU is functioning and assures an exchange of information and learning among its members.<br>■ RésEAU assists in the follow up and major development of the SDC water portfolio, and provides support to core/key projects.<br>■ Mutual influence and coherence/support with other global programmes and the multilateral division of SDC is in place. |
| 4.2 **Switzerland is positioned in the multilateral water dialogue** by the federal offices. | ■ SDC ensures its leadership of the IDANE group.<br>■ Definition and promotion of common positions of all Swiss government sector stakeholders is effective within IDANE-water. |
| 4.3 **Swiss knowledge, skills and presence is mobilized** to be influent and instrumental in water sector developments. | ■ The level of commitment of the actors has increased.<br>■ The AGUASAN CoP fosters sector debates, joint learning and keeps its members informed and engaged at the highest level.<br>■ The Swiss Water Partnership is an active and efficient platform for Swiss stakeholders to address the global water agenda.<br>■ Innovative capacity of Swiss entrepreneurs (Start-ups and SME) has been mobilized.<br>■ Swiss research institutions are at the forefront in the development of innovative approaches and technologies to tackle global water challenges. |
| 4.4 **Influence in the international water debate is leveraged** through bilateral coalitions and strategic networks. | ■ Powerful coalitions with bilateral partner countries based on a community of interest (on key issues) are in place.<br>■ Engagement with strategic networks and organizations according to shared interests is effective. |

# 5 Partnerships

All the partners of the GPWIs have to recognize the Right to water and Sanitation as defined by General Comment No. 15 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**Swiss Instrument**

Internal SDC

- Other SDC Global Programmes: the GPWIs has close relations and synergies with the *Climate Change* and *Food Security* global programmes, particularly on topics such as agriculture, forests, mountains and environmental services. More generally, the four global programmes have regular exchanges on their structural development and respective approaches.
- Global Institutions / Multilateral Division: the GPWIs has various multi-bilateral initiatives with major UN and Development Bank institutions where SDC has a seat on the board. This dual positioning allows SDC to have more accurate analysis of these institutions and more power to influence them and to increase their performance.

Regional Cooperation & Humanitarian Aid: the GPWIs uses over 30 years of past and current experience of SDC regional cooperation in the water sector to respond to what is now a global water crisis. The SDC global interventions in the water sector are designed to complement the regional interventions and to induce changes at a large scale.

Many fragile states experience water scarcity and suffer from, or are at risk of, water disputes or conflicts with a water component. Within and beyond these regions, water-related disasters are increasing, which requires a coordinated SDC response. The GPWIs and SDC Humanitarian Aid often interact in the same regions and in these cases we apply the *contiguum* approach (as defined by the 25th Aguasan Workshop[1]).

Federal Administration

- IDANE-Wasser, the water sub-group of the Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee (chaired by the SDC/GPWIs) aims to develop and harmonise Confederation policy as it relates to sustainable development, together with the coordination of its activities. It is our main platform to build the official Swiss water position at the international level.
- The Blue Peace DFAE Group ensures the relay between the Blue Peace initiatives as well as other major water security advocacies led by the GPWIs and the Swiss political divisions and the required support of the Swiss embassies in the region of interventions and/or the Swiss Missions in the UN.

Partners in Switzerland

Complementing the SDC's thematic expertise and its thematic RésEAU network, are the following organisations that make up the "Swiss Voice" in the water sector. They allow Swiss expertise to be communicated coherently and jointly, within Switzerland and at multilateral level:

- The AGUASAN group, an interdisciplinary Community of Practice (CoP) that brings together a wide range of specialists from Swiss institutions to promote wider and deeper understanding of key issues in water supply, sanitation and hygiene in developing and transition countries.
- The Swiss Water Partnership (SWP), which was launched in 2011 by the SDC in close collaboration with IDANE-Wasser. The SWP brings together relevant Swiss stakeholders active in the international water sector, to ensure that the members and their partners abroad contribute in a coordinated and effective way to promote Swiss knowhow and experiences in addressing the global water sector challenges.

**International & Global institutions**

The GPWIs engages in partnerships that are highly relevant for its objectives and that have a major influence in shaping the water sector globally. It invests time (as a member of the governance bodies) and funds (through core or earmarked contributions) into the following strategic global partners:

- **UN-Water**: the coordinator of water activities across the UN agencies.
- The **Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)** of WHO and UNICEF: the official UN mechanism for the monitoring progress towards the Millennium

1 The WatSan Contiguum: Towards a more dynamic interaction between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development, June 2005, Aguasan Worshop 25

Development Goal (MDG) relating to drinking-water and sanitation.

- The **Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)** partnership: a global taskforce to achieve universal and sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water.
- The **Global Water Partnership (GWP)**: a mechanism that supports the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels on the way towards a water-secure world.
- The **World Water Council (WWC)**: a forum that promotes awareness, builds political commitment and triggers action on critical water issues up to the highest decision-making level.
- The **Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)** of the World Bank: a programme that fosters policy dialogues, sector reforms, knowledge management and investments supporting poor people in obtaining affordable, safe and sustainable access to water and sanitation services.
- The **Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)**: a network that aspires to a world where everybody has sustained water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Through advocacy and networking, as well as by hosting the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), the Council has become the key institution in the sanitation subsector.
- The **Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)**: the 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.
- The **International Secretariat for Water (ISW)**: an international network of organizations involved in sustainable community development and water management, driven by making sure the use of water goes to everyone.
- The **Water Integrity Network (WIN)**: a combination of global advocacy, regional networks and local action, to promote increased transparency and integrity in the water sector.

## Other development actors and alliances

The GPWIs mobilises all pillars of society to engage in its endeavours and in programme delivery, including the: public sector (from national to local governments, public services providers), civil society (international and national NGOs, associations), research (academies, universities), private sector (domestic and international) and private donors (trusts, foundations, philanthropy).

The collaboration with the private sector includes:

- Direct engagement in existing partnerships;
- Creation new of partnerships among sector stakeholders, and influencing the thinking and practices of private sector development. An example of the latter is the development of the Water Footprint ISO norms);
- Joint projects with major companies to increase and use models and management mechanisms for sustainable industrial uses of water;
- Facilitating the inclusion of water in corporate Created Shared Values and into social responsibility activities;
- Fostering public-public partnerships as a catalyst for capacity building, institutional development and leveraging of funds.

The main partners are not water utilities but companies for which water is essential for their production[2]. The companies' partners of the GPWIs have to embrace, support and enact, within their sphere of influence, the set of core values in the areas of human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption of the UN Global compact or of a similar relevant instrument. We pay also a special attention to local small scale private sector as well as to boost and or catalyse start-up of social entrepreneurs working in water issues with a focus on the poor.

2 "Water is not our business but without water we do not have business" – former ALCAN Chief Executive Officer

The GPWIs is supporting applied research on topics within its strategic focus, such as:

- Innovative approaches in household water supply and sanitation;
- Improving the implementation of a sustainable sanitation service chain in poor urban areas;
- High-tech but low cost approaches for the collection and use of hydromet data and on sustainable management of water and soil resources.

Given the innovative edge of many of the programmes supported by GPWIs, they often include a certain research dimension or component. These activities are in line with the SDC research concept and complementary to the SDC Research for Development programme (R4D), that addresses the role of water in conflicts over natural resources.

# 6 Human resources, budget, monitoring and quality control

At SDC Headquarters the GPWIs is composed of highly qualified specialists and experienced financial administrator & assistants. The GPWIs also hosts the SDC Water Focal Point. In the field, Regional Advisers positions (covering a whole continent) are being set up: in Latin America a GPWIs Regional adviser is based in Lima; since 2013 GPWIs has a regional water representative for Africa based in Addis Ababa and in 2014 a Regional Advisor position for Asia should be established, jointly with the Regional Cooperation.

The GPWIs is strongly committed in the implementation of the Blue Thematic Career with the recruitment since January 2013 of a first young water specialist. In a broader sense, the thematic career is expressing a growing recognition of the importance of in house water sector expertise and of the need to offer attractive, long-term career development perspectives within the water sector. Regular exchange of water specialists with multilateral organizations (through two-year secondments) also remains fundamental to the thematic career.

By 2016 GPWIs' indicative annual budget amounts to a total of CHF 40 million for bilateral and multilateral initiatives. The breakdown of the planned financial resources between our four objectives can be estimated as follows: < 5% for *Water Security in the Global Agenda*, 30–40% for *Water Governance*, 45–55 % for *Equitable Access* and 10–15% for the *Swiss Voice*.

The continuous monitoring of the portfolio (programmatic interventions, research and development as well as advocacy) with respect to its adherence to the strategic framework and the progress towards the expected results is the responsibility of the GPWIs. The pertinence, insight, coherence and influencing power of the GPWIs portfolio in view of an efficient and effective implementation of its strategic framework is ensured by a high quality assurance and peer review mechanism. The mechanism encompasses:

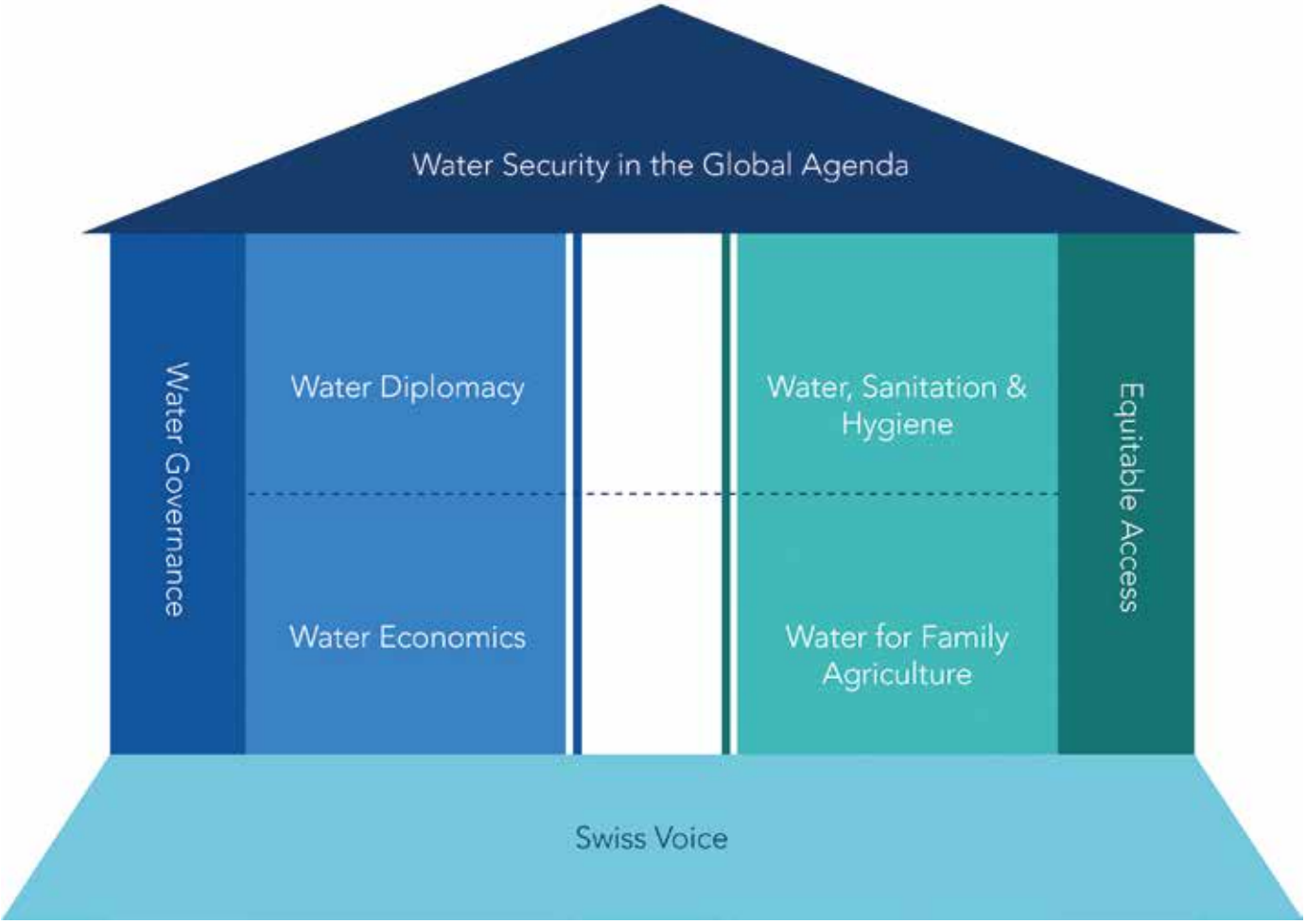
- A panel of high level thematic experts accompanying and guiding initiatives so that their pertinence, quality and effectiveness in reaching the expected results is strengthened;
- Cartographic support that provides a forum for exchange, services and expertise for the production of visual maps and tools for facilitating the communication of key thematic messages;
- Coordinated activities that strengthen the coherence and pertinence of GPWIs interventions and accelerate awareness among all partners of shared water benefits.

The components of the mechanism converge twice a year at the peer review meetings conducted in Bern in presence of all project managers and implementers. The high quality assurance and peer review mechanism has been applied successfully, since 2011, with four sector experts (consultants), a cartographer and those working on complementary activities in the GPWIs water governance pillar (clusters water diplomacy and water economics). Starting in 2015, the mechanism and processes will be extended to the entire portfolio (objectives 1–4), including a cross-cutting component.

# Annex 1: Abbreviations

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

# Annex 2: Architecture and clustering of the GPWIs portfolio



# Annex 3: Key challenges in the water sector and entry points for GPWIs

This annex describes some of the key global challenges in the water sector and defines entry points at which the SDC's Global Programme Water Initiatives (GPWIs) can make an active contribution over the period 2010–2016. It is not intended as a comprehensive analysis of the challenges facing the global water sector.

## A WATER-SECURE WORLD

Water is at the core of sustainable development because basic human needs such as a secure food supply and freedom from disease depend on it. Cultures and landscapes are shaped by water. A reliable supply of safe an uncontaminated drinking water is vital for human development and needs to be secured to improve health conditions, reduce childhood mortality, and advance the status of women. Water is essential for fostering rural livelihoods, growing food, producing energy, encouraging industrial and service sector growth, and ensuring the integrity of ecosystems and the goods and services they provide. These facts have been proven throughout history and reconfirmed in the sector debates of the past years. Hence, water-secure world, with the capacity of the populations to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of and acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability, is an essential conditionality of sustainable human development.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Influencing and supporting for a world with a Water Goal in its sustainable development agenda;
- Positioning water prominently in the global debate with a clear leadership of a global water entity.

## SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The total volume of available water resources worldwide is constant and finite, but the demand for fresh water is ever increasing. While the world's population has tripled during the last century, the demand for water has increased by a factor of six. It is expected that global demand for fresh water will increase by 30% by 2030. In addition, a qualitative degradation of waters by pollution without precedents in history takes place. Each day, two million tonnes of sewage and other effluents infiltrate or are discharged without treatment into the groundwater and surface waters of the planet, exceeding most often widely the self-purification capabilities of the water bodies. As a result, the world's fresh water resources are under increasing pressure. By 2025, half of the world's population will live in a water-stressed area inevitably mining local economies, forcing migration of millions of people.

The key challenge is balancing an increasing water demand with constant water availability, use the resource within the regeneration capacity and allocate water equitably and efficiently, whilst avoiding internal/intrastate conflicts for its different competing uses – water for people, for food, for nature and for industrial uses. A balance has to be found between human rights, protection of the environment and market forces, whilst triggering the potential of cooperation for transforming tensions on water uses into peace building. The concept of IWRM provides for such a balanced approach and is key in green growth strategies, being dependent on sustainable water resources management as well as water supply and sanitation services.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Influencing the global policy developments on sustainable water resources management based on the IWRM concept;
- Promoting global commitments, concepts and platforms on water and security fostering more cooperation and less conflicts on water resources (Blue Peace);
- Encouraging international research on governance issues in water resource management and equitable water access.

## Transboundary water cooperation

The existing 263 transboundary lake and river basins cover nearly half the planet's land surface and account for an estimated 60% of global fresh water flow. They link populations of different countries and support the incomes and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people worldwide. 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 and promotion of regional peace and security, as well as economic growth. A sound legal framework is essential for stable and reliable cooperation. However, at present, 158 of the world's 263 transboundary river basins lack any form of cooperative management agreement (UN Water, 2008).

Against this backdrop, water diplomacy addresses the critical challenges of water security through the development of collaborative solutions for sustainable water management in key transboundary hot spots. This innovative approach aims at engaging political leaders, the public and the media along with the water stake holders in harnessing and managing collaborative solutions for sustainable water management. It can make path for the evolution of political and diplomatic community in water and create new opportunities for resolving water related conflicts.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Initiating, supporting and co-financing platforms, cooperative management structures and pilot projects in key hot spot river basins;
- Developing and validating new tools for monitoring and decision-making in the area of water use at the catchment level;
- Sharing economic, environmental and social benefits and transparent and efficient exchanges of hydro-meteorological data, information and knowledge.

## Valuing water from the local to the global economy

Reaching better water governance drives the need for a better understanding of water-related impacts as a basis for improved water management at local, regional and global levels. Virtual water trade adds substantial complexity to this issue. Many countries have significantly externalized their water footprint, importing water-intensive goods from abroad. This puts pressure on the water resources in the exporting regions, where mechanisms for wise water governance and conservation are all too often lacking. Virtual water has major impacts on global trade policy, especially in water-scarce regions, has redefined the discourse in water policy and management, and has opened the door for dialogue on more productive water use.

The water footprint concept is considered as state-of-the-science method to evaluate environmental impacts, to address the major issues in water use and to better manage related risks. In order to reduce pressure on water resources, the first step is to understand one's water footprint, including water withdrawal, consumption and pollution. Also an output-based and market-driven approach by selling verified project benefits certified as Water Benefit Certificates to companies has the potential to raise substantial additional financing for water projects in areas affected by water scarcity and water pollution. Another tool that can be used to achieve water quality and quantity goals in a watershed by ensuring that water is valued properly, is instituting payments for watershed services to those whose actions preserve and protect water quantity and quality.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Developing and applying instruments for a better balance of water for nature and water for agriculture, e.g. through payments and investments for environmental services (PWS) at local and global levels;
- Supporting the development of the water footprint concept and its translation into an internationally accepted norm, as well as its practical application and global expansion;
- Developing an international market for Water Benefit Certificates in order to raise additional funds for water projects in areas affected by water scarcity and water pollution;

## EQUITABLE ACCESS TO WATER

### Secure access to clean drinking water and adequate sanitation

MDG 7 calls for the international community to "reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and to sanitation services by 2015". Even if the world has achieved, the target relating to safe dirking water (89% of the world population used an improved drinking-water source and 55% had a piped supply on premises in 2011) an estimated 768 million people is still without improved sources for drinking water, of whom 185 million relied on surface water for their daily needs. And even worse, the world is not on track to achieve the MDG target on sanitation, as in 2011 1 billion people still defecated in the open. Based on current projections, some 2.4 billion people – one-third of the world's population – will remain without access to improved sanitation in 2015 (UNICEF/WHO, 2012). There continues to be a striking disparity between those living in rural areas and those who live in cities. Urban dwellers make up three-quarters of those with access to piped water supplies at home. Rural communities comprise 83% of the global population without access to improved drinking-water source and 71% of those living without sanitation.

Hence, continued efforts are needed to reduce urban-rural disparities and inequities associated with poverty, to dramatically increase coverage in countries in sub-Saharan Africa, and to bring sanitation 'on track', whilst not only focussing on households but also on extra-household settings (schools, health centres, etc.). Investments and operations for such essential services developments will have to be more directed towards rural areas in MDG off-track countries, whilst an adapted type of support to MDG on-track and emergent countries needs to be fostered. 2011 saw the endorsement of water and sanitation as human rights by the UN. This move opens up new avenues for engaging in water policies from a human rights perspective. In many countries, water scarcity is an issue of power, poverty and inequality rather than physical availability. These human rights are a big booster for the sector since nobody and no country can escape the obligation of addressing the issue within the frame of their resources and means. The application of the HRTWS principles provides however also a new and demanding lens to analyse access to WASH, as they call for a strong focus on qualitative aspects and on equity & non-discrimination (e.g. prioritizing the poorest./disadvantaged).

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Supporting comprehensive and coherent global water and sanitation monitoring (JMP) and analysis (GLAAS report) as the basis for aligning actions towards meeting the water-related MDGs and defining the targets and strategy beyond 2015;
- Supporting of global finance mechanisms to improve access to drinking water and sanitation;
- Advocating a focus on rural and poverty when allocating funding for improving access to sanitation facilities;
- Up-scaling of sanitation and hygiene programmes, with a focus on schools and education;
- Supporting research and innovation development for clean drinking water and sanitation;
- Supporting the implementation of the human rights to water and sanitation SDC-internally and in the global sector developments.

### Secure access to / efficient us of water for production in family agriculture

Where farming and natural resources are the cornerstone of economic growth, it is vital to strike a balance between production and protection. More than 95% of African farmers have e.g. no access to water for irrigating their crops. The income earned and appropriate measures make it possible to improve farming techniques and preserve water-producing ecosystems. Sustainable management of catchment areas and improved irrigation techniques can significantly raise the water tables. Productivity per unit of water is tripled or even quadrupled and, if pollution is avoided, farming will moreover leave good-quality water for other sectors.

Further, the agricultural value of reusing both liquid and solid waste from sanitation systems is well recognized and e.g. reuse of wastewater for irrigation of crops is a reality. Many innovative models are emerging in the reuse market, ranging from biogas production to aquaculture, urine markets, compost-blending or sludge fertilization. While resource recovery from waste streams can be a win-win situation for waste management and agriculture, it is at present mostly happening at small scale and seldom economically viable. As a result, the reuse of wastes for agricultural production implies addressing a combined challenge: making resource recovery and reuse a viable business, reducing associated public health and environmental risks and addressing local policy and institutional frameworks and capacities.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Developing and up-scaling of technologies aimed at improving the efficiency of water use in agriculture and overcoming droughts and water shortages;
- Supporting small-scale irrigation systems, with methods adapted to the local context and to demand, for instance multiple-use water systems;
- Backing agricultural research into water improving farming practices and protecting water-producing ecosystems.

## NEXUS WITH OTHER GLOBAL ISSUES

Water is at the core of sustainable development because it's closely linked to a set of key global challenges such as food security, human health, climate change and natural disasters. The world's current growth patterns are not only unsustainable, but they are also deeply inefficient. A green economy assures economic growth necessary for human development by respecting the limits of the environment, meaning using natural resources – including water – within the regeneration capacity of nature. Inclusive green growth is nothing revolutionary but an absolute necessity and urgent when taking sustainability serious in order to insure the continuous survival and prospering of the human species on this planet. Water is a crucial and non-substitutable resource for social well-being and for economic growth and hence a better understanding of how water is linked to economic growth across a nexus of other global issues is paramount.

### Climate change adaptation: water is a key factor

The consequences of climate change will increase the number of countries experiencing major fluctuations in the availability of water resources. The greatest impacts of climate change are water-related, and include higher frequencies or intensities of floods and droughts. Climate change will amplify the water-related challenges we face today, and will also intensify the existing problem of water scarcity. E.g. glacier melting leads to reduced buffer capacity regarding water resources and storage. The anticipated consequences of climate change have to be pro-actively addressed through less vulnerable and more versatile systems at the national, regional and global levels.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Advocating the proactive integration of anticipated climate change impacts into transboundary IWRM plans by incorporating measures aimed at resilience building into systems that are vulnerable to climate shocks;
- Developing a partnership with Swiss Humanitarian Aid in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience building relating to water management.

### Producing food without water is inconceivable

Food security is totally dependent on the availability of sufficient water for farming purposes. Agriculture accounts for 70% of global fresh water use, and population growth, together with water use for the production of biofuels and the impacts of climate change are likely to give rise to a further increase in the use of water for agricultural purposes. Agriculture's use of water is still extremely inefficient, not to mention the pollution caused by fertilizers and pesticides and their impact on consumption. Hence, agriculture – crop farming, fishery, forestry and livestock – is the largest water user but production and water use is influenced by our consumption patterns. Agriculture can do more with less water and become more adaptive if supported adequately. Changes are needed along the whole food chain from production to consumption.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- See "Sustainable water resources management" and "Secure access to / efficient use of water for production in family agriculture".

## Water and energy are intricately linked

Globally, energy consumption is projected to increase by almost 50 % over the next 20 years. Water is an essential resource in almost all types of energy production (hydropower, cooling in thermal plants, etc.). At the same time vast and growing amounts of energy is used to operate and maintain water distribution (e.g. use of motor-pumps for irrigation purposes) and treatment systems (e.g. water desalination plants). This intricate relationship between water and energy poses both challenges and opportunities. Initiatives within either of these areas, that are fundamental for global well-being and development, will inevitably have effects on the other. Thee global recognition of the importance and urgency of wise management of water and energy is rising in both private and public sectors. Water and energy concerns must be central aspects at the highest level of all public and private policy making and development plans. The effects on water resources by all energy initiatives must be clearly projected, as well as the energy consequences of improving water services in agriculture, industry and households.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- See "Sustainable water resources management" and "Secure access to / efficient use of water for production in family agriculture".

## Water and health benefits

Safe water supplies, hygienic sanitation and good water management are fundamental to global health. As a matter of fact, half of the hospital beds in the world are occupied by patients suffering from diseases associated with lack of access to safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene (UNDP, HDR 2006) whereas it is estimated that 10% of the global disease burden could be reduced by increasing access to safe drinking water; improving sanitation and hygiene, and improving water management to reduce risks of water-borne infectious diseases, and accidental drowning during recreation (UN WWDR 2009). Annually, safer water could prevent: 1.4 million child deaths from diarrhoea; 500 000 deaths from malaria; 860 000 child deaths from malnutrition; and 280 000 deaths from drowning.

Efforts to improve WASH interact with each other to boost overall health. Access to sanitation prevents drinking water contamination from human waste and reduces infections. High-tech public health measures are not necessarily the best: frequent hand-washing with soap and safe storage of drinking water are high-impact practices. Environmental management effectively lowers the rates of malaria and other diseases spread by insects and prevents death. These measures include eliminating habitats – such as standing water – for breeding, and screening doors and windows for protection from mosquitoes. Investment to improve WASH and water resource management systems makes strong economic sense: every dollar invested leads to up to eight dollars in benefits. US$ 84 billion a year could be regained from the yearly investment of US$ 11.3 billion needed to meet the water and sanitation targets under the MDGs. In addition to the value of saved human lives, other benefits include higher economic productivity, more education, and health-care savings.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- See "Sustainable water resources management" and "Equitable access to water".

## GENDER AND GOVERNANCE

### Gender

In many societies, women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water, and devote a substantial amount of labor to meeting the household water needs. Women and children suffer the most from inadequate access to water and sanitation. Securing better access to clean water and adequate sanitation is essential for enabling women and girls to devote more time to activities such as education and income generation. However, it is mostly men who make the decisions concerning the management and development of water resources at both the local and the national level. As a consequence, household water supply and sanitation tend to be neglected, and women often suffer from limited access to water for productive use (e.g. irrigated agriculture), which is a key reason for the greater degree of poverty in households headed by women. Improved access to water supply and sanitation, and equitable access to water for productive use, can empower women and address the root causes of poverty and gender inequality.

Entry points for the GPWIs:
Gender is an integral part of the strategy of the GPWIs. Gender mainstreaming in the water sector is understood, inter alia, to take account of the experiences and concerns of both women and men as an integral component of the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and interventions so that women and men can benefit equally.

- Advocating gender equality in the strategic networks and partnerships on water;
- Supporting and advocating gender-disaggregated data within the global monitoring frameworks, and thus contributing towards an understanding of the gender-differentiated systems relating to access to, and control over, water services, opportunities and resources, as well as towards an understanding of the preferences and priorities relating to water use;
- Incorporating participation, capacity development and empowerment of women as an integral part of the concepts and models that are developed and/or up-scaled by the GPWIs;
- Within RésEAU, fostering and supporting the voice of women.

Based on the equity and non-discrimination focus of the human rights to water and sanitation, the gender aspects are increasingly addressed by the GPWIs within this broader framework since (see Annex 3).

## Governance

Fresh water is a global common good, and its management requires a coherent set of policies, laws and institutional responsibilities, including regulation and compliance mechanisms at the local, national and international levels. Good governance is achieved when the political, social, economic and administrative systems promote the sustainable management of water resources and support the access to water services for all people, founded upon participation of all stakeholders (state, civil society and private sector), transparency, accountability, non-discrimination and the effectiveness and reliability of public affair. Strong and competent institutions at all levels are therefore essential.

Entry points for the GPWIs:

- Within the framework of IWRM, actively encouraging a shift from demand management towards an equitable system of benefit-sharing management;
- Supporting monitoring programmes in the establishment of an evidence base, the analysis of bottlenecks in the sector and the development of pertinent indicators;
- Advocating in favour of issues that do not receive sufficient attention on the global water agenda, in particular sanitation and hygiene, rural regions and small towns, and instruments for balancing water for agriculture and water for nature, including ecosystems services;
- Adopting a balanced global networking, including government, civil society, the private sector and research;
- Mobilizing all pillars of society, and in particular adopting a pragmatic approach to private sector engagement and public-private partnerships in the water sector.

# Annex 4: The Integrated Water Resources Management Concept

In 2005, the SDC endorsed the document *Water 2015 – Policy Principles and Strategic Guidelines for Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)*, which describes the basic concepts of the SDC in the water sector and is applicable for all its operational units. It's a working tool and outlines how the SDC aims to contribute in the water sector towards the achievement of the MDGs. The document provides pointers towards setting up and upgrading competencies to give appropriate advice and support in the challenging period ahead.

**Definition**: Water is a resource with multiple and competing uses. Stakeholders in the water sector therefore agree that a holistic view of water uses is required. The concept of IWRM is internationally accepted and takes account of the entire water cycle. It promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.


**Water uses**: "Water for People" refers to the drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. "Water for Food" refers to the farming sector including livestock and fisheries and rainfed or irrigated cultivation of food, feed or fiber crops. "Water for Nature" refers to the source of water as well as to the availability of water for nature and for the preservation of ecosystems. "Water for Other Uses" refers mainly to the use of water for industry, energy and transportation.

**Application**: The SDC prioritizes "Water for People" and "Water for Food" as entry points for its interventions. Water as a human right and water as a common good are recognized as the two basic values. SDC's interventions are guided by six interdependent fields in order to ensure equitable, efficient and sustainable management of the water resources. In a balanced development approach these six fields are prerequisites for optimum planning and effective programme implementation. The six interdependent strategic fields are: social, environmental and economic aspects (the three pillars of sustainability) as well as institutional, technological and knowledge aspects (the three thematic fields) making up together the "Blue Diamond".

The public and private sectors, together with civil society, have to apply a policy of sustainable development and management of water resources based on public oversight. A clear and transparent legal framework is required in order to regulate and guarantee access to, and use of, water for all, and legal mechanisms are needed in order to protect the rights of local populations. The vision is that institutions and interaction processes should be geared towards transparency, accountability, equality and efficiency. Planning and decision-making should be deferred to the lowest possible level (principle of subsidiarity).

# Annex 5: Integrating the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation into GPWIs Strategic Framework 2013–2017

**Orientation Document for integrating the Human Right to Water and Sanitation (HR2WS) Summary**

## Evolution of SDC's involvement on the HR2WS

Water is addressed within SDC at different levels, namely through regional cooperation, humanitarian aid and global cooperation. On the other hand, human rights lie at the heart of Swiss cooperation. In this context, and since 2004, SDC's GPWI has been at the forefront of promoting and supporting the development, recognition and now realization of the human right to water and sanitation (R2WS). WI has supported targeted initiatives and global actors with the objective of prioritizing the human rights to water and sanitation globally and also of operationalizing their implementation. Experience over the past years has shown that water and sanitation are good entry points for addressing human rights at country level.

GPWI have supported several publications, tools development and NGOs in the area of the human right to water and sanitation, the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation and, with her support, have aimed at further integrating human rights into the GPWI and more broadly into SDC's activities.

However, the explicit recognition of and the consensus around the rights to water and sanitation, have been putting more demands on SDC GPWI. The support given by WIs to the human right to water and sanitation and the work done aimed at its incorporation into the organization's daily work have hence to become more constant and an integral feature of SDC's work. On the other hand, SDC GPWI must establish clear focus areas, so as to help it in prioritizing areas of work to support to promote the HR2WS. Hence the need to work on Orientation Document on the human rights to water and sanitation for the next 5 years that will be part of the Water Strategic Framework.

## International legal and political context on the HRTWS

In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly recognized the human right to water and sanitation and two months later, the Human Rights Council reaffirmed this recognition by consensus. In 2008 the UN Human Rights Council appointed the first Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the mandate was extended until the end of October 2014. It is foreseen that the mandate will be again renewed in 2014 and that a new mandate holder will be appointed in September 2014.

The above mentioned events regarding the recognition of the human right have boosted interest for human rights within the water and sanitation sectors, and also created a renewed interested and visibility for water and sanitation at the global, regional and national levels, particularly with respect to the new tools and approaches that the RTWS provide, including the focus on marginalized individuals and groups and the elimination of inequalities.

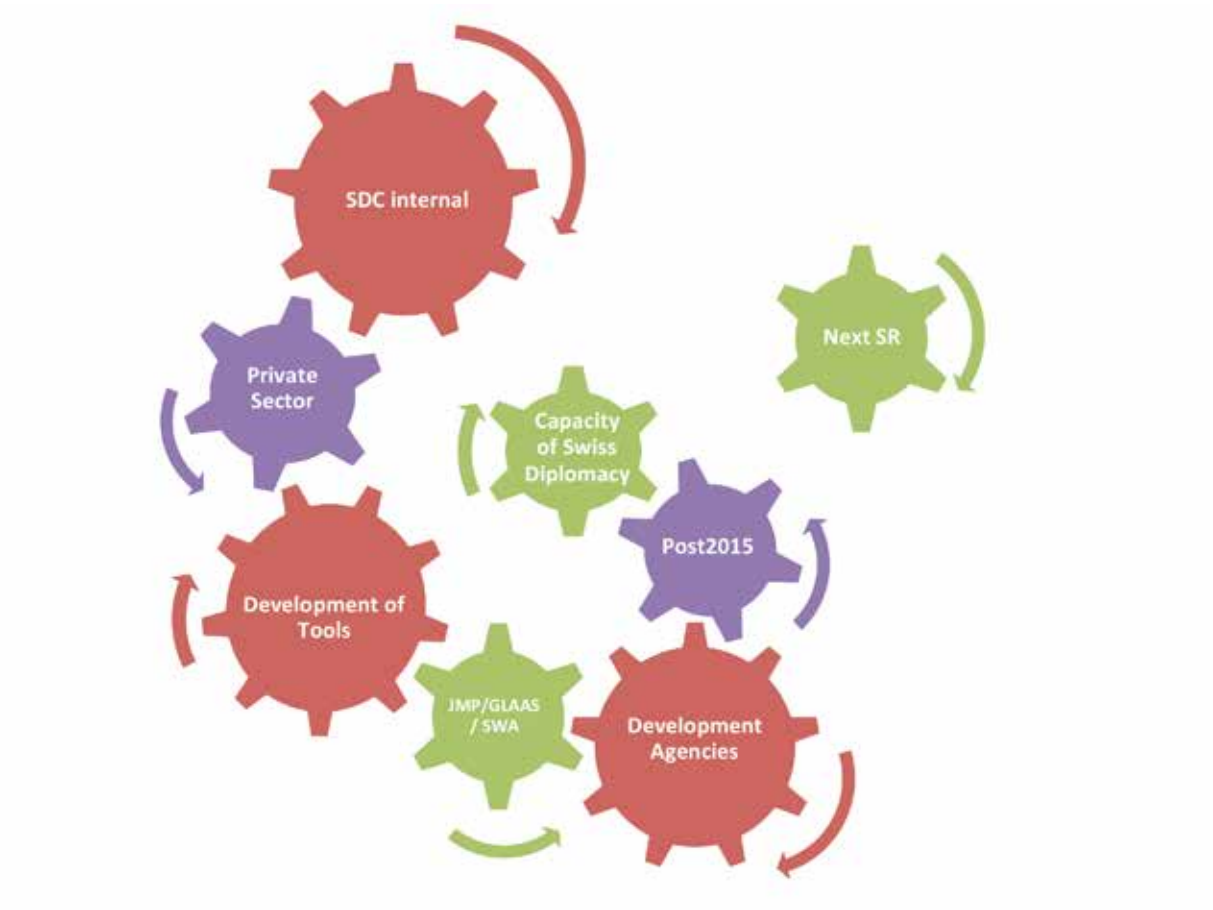
## Opportunities and Challenges

The recognition of the human right to water and sanitation has created several opportunities and demands to integrate, mainstream and incorporate this human right in several areas of SDC WI's work. It has also created a greater demand for information, know-how and guidance on how to transform this human right into concrete change and action for those who still do not enjoy it.

However, and despite the global consensus on this human right, threats by some countries and other actors, to reinterpret and/or limit its scope of are recurrent. This fact makes concerted actions in terms of information, guidance, and development of know-how fundamental. Furthermore, even though there is political support to the human rights to water and sanitation by many stakeholders, often we fail to see concrete steps being deliberately taken towards their implementation. Hence the future work in this domain has to aim at transforming words into action.

Based on its analysis of the current situation, namely of opportunities but also of existing challenges and threats, SDC WI's has identified eight focus areas of work for the upcoming 5 years (2013–2017) for promoting the human right to safe drinking water and its implementation.

8 areas in which SDC will prioritize the HR2WS




8 key outcomes expected by 2017

1. The HR2WS, including the reduction or elimination of inequalities, are incorporated in the post 2015 development agenda.
2. JMP/GLAAS monitor the normative content of the HR2WS, including the reduction or elimination of inequalities. SWA integrates the HR2WS, including the reduction or elimination of inequalities in its outcome documents.
3. UN Water has increased human resources capacity in the area of human rights and systematically integrates and promotes the HR2WS in its work.
4. Nestlé has fully integrated the HR2WS into its work at HQ's level, but also at country level.
5. Switzerland becomes member of the Blue Group and brings the HR2WS at every UPR discussion at the UN Human Rights Council.
6. The Handbook on Implementing the HR2WS by the UN Special Rapporteur is published and used by SDC to inform its work on the HR2WS. The WaterLex legal database and toolkit on the HR2WS are ready and being used at country level.
7. The mandate of the new Special Rapporteur on the HR2WS is renewed and expanded to cover transnational water issues.
8. The HR2WS is mainstreamed into all SDCs divisions, including regional cooperation, and focus areas.

# Annex 6: Partners of GPWIs

**Global institutions**

The GPWIs engages in partnerships which are highly relevant for its endeavours and have significant leverage in shaping the water sector globally. It invests time (as a member of the governance bodies) and funds (through core or earmarked contributions) into the following strategic global partners:

- UN-Water endeavouring to provide an efficient, coherent and proactive mechanism for coordination of the UN System agencies and programmes working in the water sector, and to contribute to the achievement of global water related development targets. The GPWIs engages with UN-Water to foster its global recognition, to tackle the fragmentation within the UN system, to drive the thematic dialogue on a specific water goal within the post-2015 development framework and to establish the periodic Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).
- The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of WHO and UNICEF, which is the official UN mechanism tasked with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) relating to drinking-water and sanitation. The GPWIs supports the JMP in the periodical monitoring and reporting efforts and in designing the post-2015 development agenda indicators and monitoring in for WASH, whist advocating for water quality and gender disaggregated data.
- The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), a global partnership between developing countries, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society and other development partners working together to achieve universal and sustainable access to sanitation and drinking water. The GPWIs engages in the SWA to advocate for focussing the efforts on achieving the MDGs in the most off-track countries based on the data provided by the JMP and the assessment made in the GLASS.
- The Global Water Partnership (GWP) which supports the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels on the way towards a water-secure world. The GPWIs supports this global action network GWP as the carrier of the IWRM concept and as an influent player in the global sector debate on water security and the principle of shared water benefits.
- The World Water Council (WWC), which promotes awareness, builds political commitment and triggers action on critical water issues up to the highest decision-making level. The GPWIs supports the initiatives of the WWC converge towards the World Water Forum events, whilst focussing on the promotion of the human rights to water and sanitation and private sector participation.
- The Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) of the World Bank which fosters policy dialogues, sector reforms, knowledge management and investments supporting poor people in obtaining affordable, safe and sustainable access to water and sanitation services. The GPWIs engages with this multi-donor partnership to foster WSP's leadership in topics such as national sector reforms, public services in fragile states, domestic private sector and the human rights to water and sanitation.
- The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) which aspires to a world where everybody has sustained water supply, sanitation and hygiene. Through advocacy and networking, as well as by hosting the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), the Council has become the key institution in the sanitation sub-sector. The GPWIs seeks to drive this unique positioning impact of the WSSCC by providing knowledge and funding for the Council and the GSF.
- The Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN), the 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. The GPWIs supports the RWSN to raise the profile of rural water supply in the sector debates and to position itself as a reference on the topic globally.
- The International Secretariat for Water (ISW), which is an international network of organizations involved in sustainable community development and water management, driven by making sure the use of water goes to everyone. The GPWIs partners with the ISW to enhance the civil society mobilisation for the sector and to foster innovative decentralized sector financing mechanisms.
- The Water Integrity Network (WIN) combining global advocacy, regional networks and local action, to promote increased transparency and integrity in the water sector. The GPWIs supports the WIN to actively advocate for better water governance and fight against corruption, linked with the issues of the human rights to water and sanitation.

## Partners in Switzerland

In synergy and complementarity with the SDC's thematic expertise and its thematic network RésEAU, the following organisations make up the "Swiss Voice" in the water sector allowing speaking up coherently and jointly, within Switzerland and at multilateral level:

- The water sub-group of the Interdepartmental Sustainable Development Committee (IDANE-Wasser), chaired by the SDC, aiming at development and harmonisation of Confederation policy as it relates to sustainable development, together with the coordination of its activities. The group includes further the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), the Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH), the Federal Office of Agriculture (FOAG), and Political Affairs Division IV of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). Water and sanitation are e.g. topics common to SDC and SECO where both entities have defined thematic complementarities (e.g. rural versus urban) and geographical distinction (low income versus middle income countries). Complementarities of action and supplementations exist with the FOEN (e.g. payments for ecosystems services) and the FOPH (e.g. hygiene awareness).
- The AGUASAN group, an interdisciplinary community of practice (CoP) bringing together a wide range of specialists of Swiss institutions to promote wider and deeper understanding of key issues in water supply, sanitation and hygiene in developing and transition countries. It builds on committed sector professionals from various specialised Swiss institutions involved in development cooperation, humanitarian aid and research. Since 1984, the CoP provides an exemplary, vibrant and most pertinent knowledge exchange platform and think-tank serving the water sector. The GPWIs is an active member of the AGUASAN group, contributing to its experience and benefitting from the findings.
- The Swiss Water Partnership (SWP) launched in 2011 by the SDC in close collaboration with IDANE-Wasser. The SWP brings together relevant Swiss stakeholders (from Swiss government, non-governmental organizations, scientific institutes and the private sector) 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 Swiss knowhow and experiences in addressing the global water sector challenges. It offers the opportunity to coordinate Swiss initiatives and representation of the many stakeholders in international activities and key conferences. Further it's an opportunity for the Swiss Government to take advantage of the stakeholders' knowledge and experience to better formulate policies and plan programmes in the water sector.

## Other development actors and alliances

The GPWIs mobilizes all pillars of the society to engage in its endeavours and in programme delivery, be it the:

- Public sector: from national to local governments, public services providers:
- Civil society: international and national NGOs, associations;
- Research: academies, universities;
- Private sector: domestic and international;
- Private donors: trusts, foundations, philanthropy.

The collaboration with the private sector includes direct engagements in partnerships, induction of partnerships among sector stakeholders, influencing the frame conditions of private sector development, dialogue with the private sector and facilitation of corporate social responsibility / philanthropic actions in the water sector. Public-private partnerships are developed in line with the provisions made in the *Policy Principles and Implementation Guidelines for Public-Private Partnerships in Water Supply and Sanitation (SDC-SECO-SwissRe).* Further, public-public partnerships are fostered as a catalyst for capacity building, institutional development and leveraging of funds.

Research: SDC GPWIs is supporting applied research on topics within its strategic focus, e.g. on innovative approaches in household water supply and sanitation, on the implementation of a sustainable sanitation service chain in poor urban areas (joint programme with other donors), and high-tech but low cost approaches for the collection and use of hydro-met data and on sustainable management of water and soil resources. Given the innovative edge of many of the programmes supported by GPWIs, they often include a certain research dimension or component, e.g. in the development of business models for research recovery and safe reuse, in the development and application of the water footprint concept and in the elaboration of new approaches for payments for watershed services. These activities are in line with the SDC research concept and complementary to the SDC Reserach for Development programme (R4D), that addresses the role of water in conflicts over natural resources.

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Specialist contact:
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC
Global Programme Water Initiatives
Phone: +41 (0)31 325 04 06, Fax: +41 (0)31 324 04 72
water.initiatives@eda.admin.ch
www.sdc.admin.ch

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