



# International Water Stewardship Programme Annual Report 2018/2019

# CONTENTS

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>4 - 5</b>
<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>6 - 7</b>
<b>HOW WE WORK</b>	<b>8 - 9</b>
<b>THE WATER RISK AND ACTION FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>10 - 11</b>
<b>WHERE WE WORK</b>	<b>12 - 13</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>14 - 15</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>CATCHMENT PRESERVATION</b>	<b>16 - 25</b>
Case study in Uganda: Wetlands conservation	17
Case study in Kenya: Spring protection	18
Case study in South Africa: Clearing alien invasive plant species	22
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	<b>26 - 33</b>
Case study in Kenya: Water-friendly farming	27
Case study in Tanzania: Support small stakeholder farmers - sustainable water use training	28
Case study in Pakistan: Better Cotton Initiative Training	32
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	
<b>URBAN WATER SECURITY AND PARTNERSHIP NETWORKS</b>	<b>34 - 41</b>
Case study in Tanzania: River waste management - bringing private sector and communities together	35
Case study in Uganda: Urban water security and pollution control	37
Case Study in Zambia: Lusaka Water Security Initiative	40
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b>	
<b>ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF IWASP PARTNERSHIPS:</b>	<b>42 - 45</b>
Economic study in Grenada: Stewardship and Tourism industry	43
Economic study in South Africa: Port Elizabeth industrial zone	44
<b>PHASE OUT PLANS AND PARTNERSHIP CONTINUITY STRATEGY</b>	<b>46 - 71</b>
Ethiopia	47
Kenya	47 - 51
Pakistan	52 - 53
Uganda	53 - 56
Zambia	56 - 60
Tanzania	60 - 64
South Africa	64 - 70
Saint Lucia	70
Grenada	70 - 71
<b>OUTLOOK FOR STEWARDSHIP - THE IWASP LEGACY</b>	<b>72 - 73</b>
<b>ANNEX</b>	<b>74 - 92</b>
<b>IMPRINT</b>	<b>94 - 95</b>

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

From 2013 onwards, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and since 2014, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) have been funding GIZ's International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) to address water challenges through the stewardship partnership model. Water stewardship partnerships enable companies to better engage and work together with communities and local officials for a more equitable and sustainable use of water resources.

IWaSP would like to thank all its partners and country-based teams for supporting the compilation of the last Annual Report for 2018 until March 2019. Our partners welcomed interviews and discussion on their lessons learned, experiences and commitment to water stewardship, which are highlighted throughout this report for the final year of the International Water Stewardship Programme.



# FOREWORD

When people ask me what stewardship is, and what it does for us, I often go with one of two options. I'll either give them the more 'textbook' definition, that stewardship is the act of caring and maintaining something, which isn't necessarily ours to own, for the future, or I'll answer them with a story. Those that know me from my tenure as the head of the International Water Stewardship Programme, will guess rightly that I often prefer the second option.

To me, stewardship is most vividly explained in the analogy of a village at the edge of a lake, where the flora and fauna are abundant. The villagers, regardless of whatever other jobs they do, all survive and thrive primarily from resources found within the lake. And so, the villagers care for the lake. They maintain the areas near and around the lakeshore; they are careful not to pollute the lake; they respect and cherish the lake.

Interestingly enough, the lake does not belong to the one or any of the villagers. It is not even within the borders of the village. Yet, despite this, the villagers carry on each day, maintaining and taking care of this body of water and its surroundings. The villagers do this because they know that each of them depends on the lake for survival and prosperity. Each villager knows that, alone, not a single one of them could maintain the lake's ability to provide the sustenance it so abundantly offers. The villagers happily understand the value and potential of water stewardship, and it is with this same grave understand-

ing and promising enthusiasm that IWaSP crafted its stewardship approach to the programme's activities, since its inception in 2013.

In the final year of our programme, this annual report focusses on putting a spotlight on the fruits of the entire team's and partners work for a little bit more than the last five years. In doing so, the report will also feature a series of case studies, grouped by water stewardship themes that have led to satisfying results.

As this is also the last annual report to be published for our programme, this document will also feature a special section with a description of each partnership, IWaSP's phase-out from active involvement, and the strategy for the continuity of stewardship activities within the partnership, post-IWaSP.

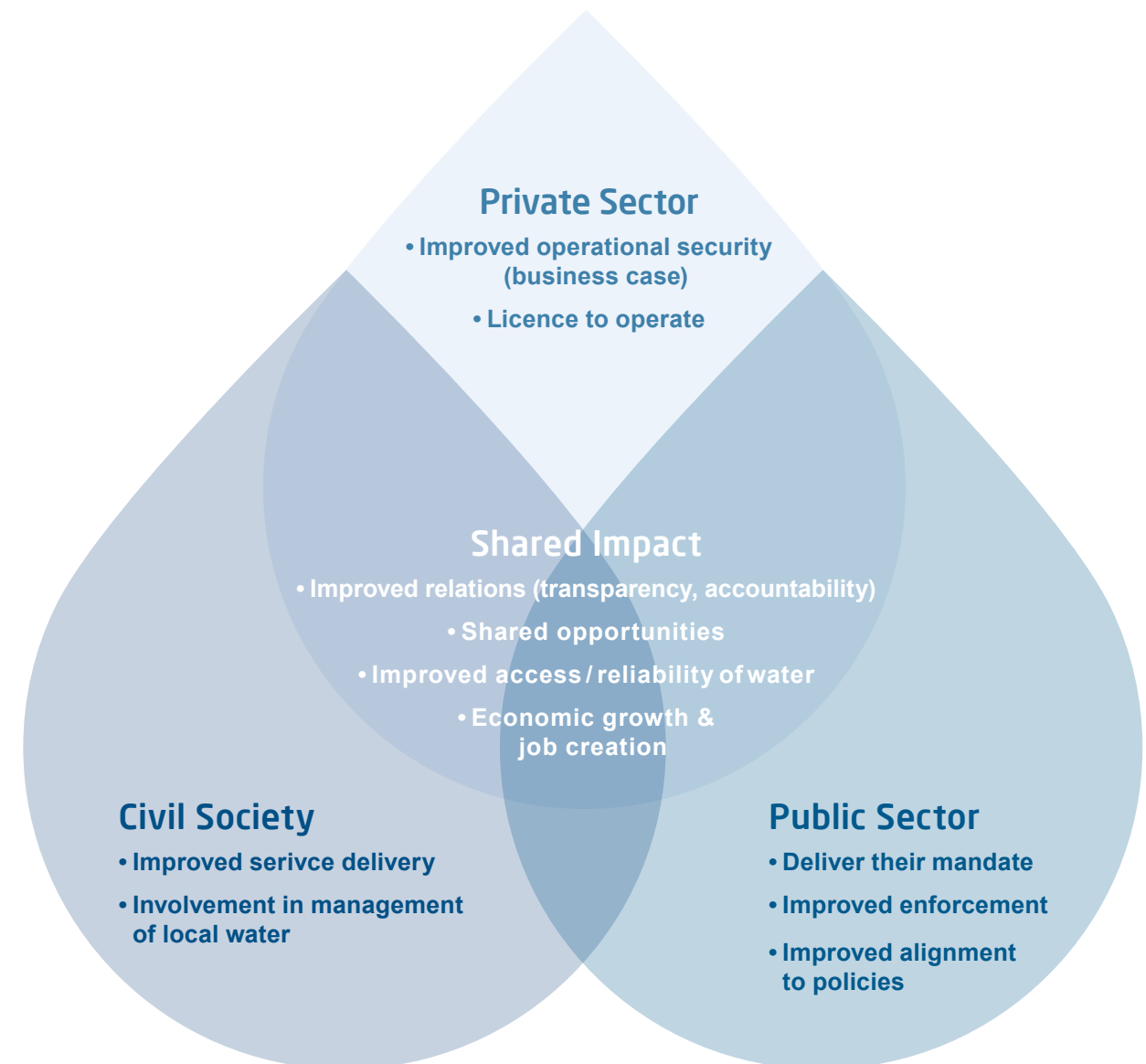
Finally, the report will close with the encouraging figures from our extensive monitoring and evaluation work, conducted laboriously throughout the entire life of the programme.

In closing, I would like to use these final words as an opportunity to give sincere thanks to all of IWaSP's sponsors, partners and colleagues for the great professional and quality work they've contributed, and, without whom, we would have never achieved the successes we've had till now.

**SONJA BERDAU**  
**HEAD OF PROGRAMME**

International Water Stewardship Programme

# HOW WE WORK



The International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Established as an outcome of the Bonn 2011 Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus Conference, the programme has a duration of seven years (2013-2019), and has a total funding of 29,735,696.24 EUR (25,857,127.17 GBP).

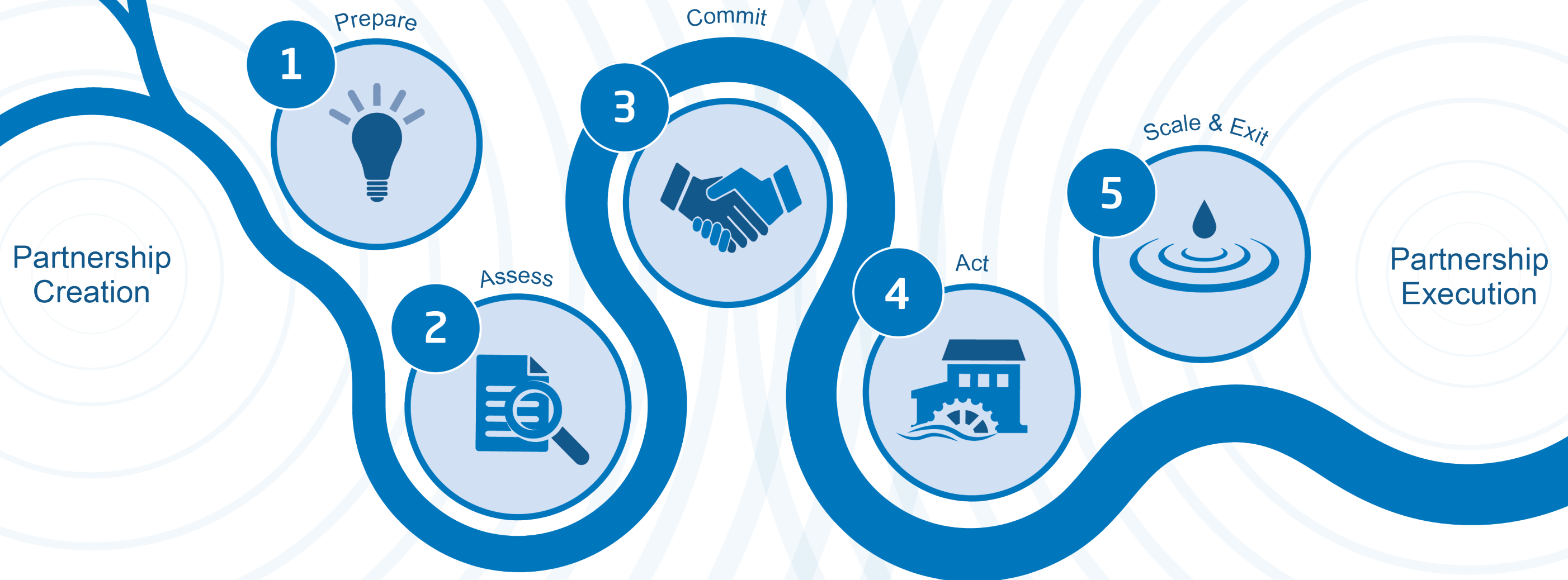
IWaSP improves water security for people worldwide. It supports business, government and civil society to partner with each other, and to develop joint-solutions to manage water-related risks. The goal is to provide lasting benefits to each partner and the communities they belong to.

As of the programme's end in March 2019, IWaSP and its partners have enabled water security for 2,722,179 direct beneficiaries, surpassing its goal of 1.25 million. Additionally, the programme also reached 10,134,960 indirect beneficiaries, surpassing its goal of 7.4 million.



# The Water Risk and Action Framework

The Water Risk and Action Framework (WRAF) is considered the ‘blueprint’ of IWaSP activities. It was created as a guide for partners and stewardship practitioners in planning, creating, and executing activities in their partnership.



## Prepare

- Identify stakeholders and markets
- Share problems and recognise interests
- Prepare road map

## Assess

- Assess risks and opportunities
- Determine costs and benefits
- Shape partnership

## Commit

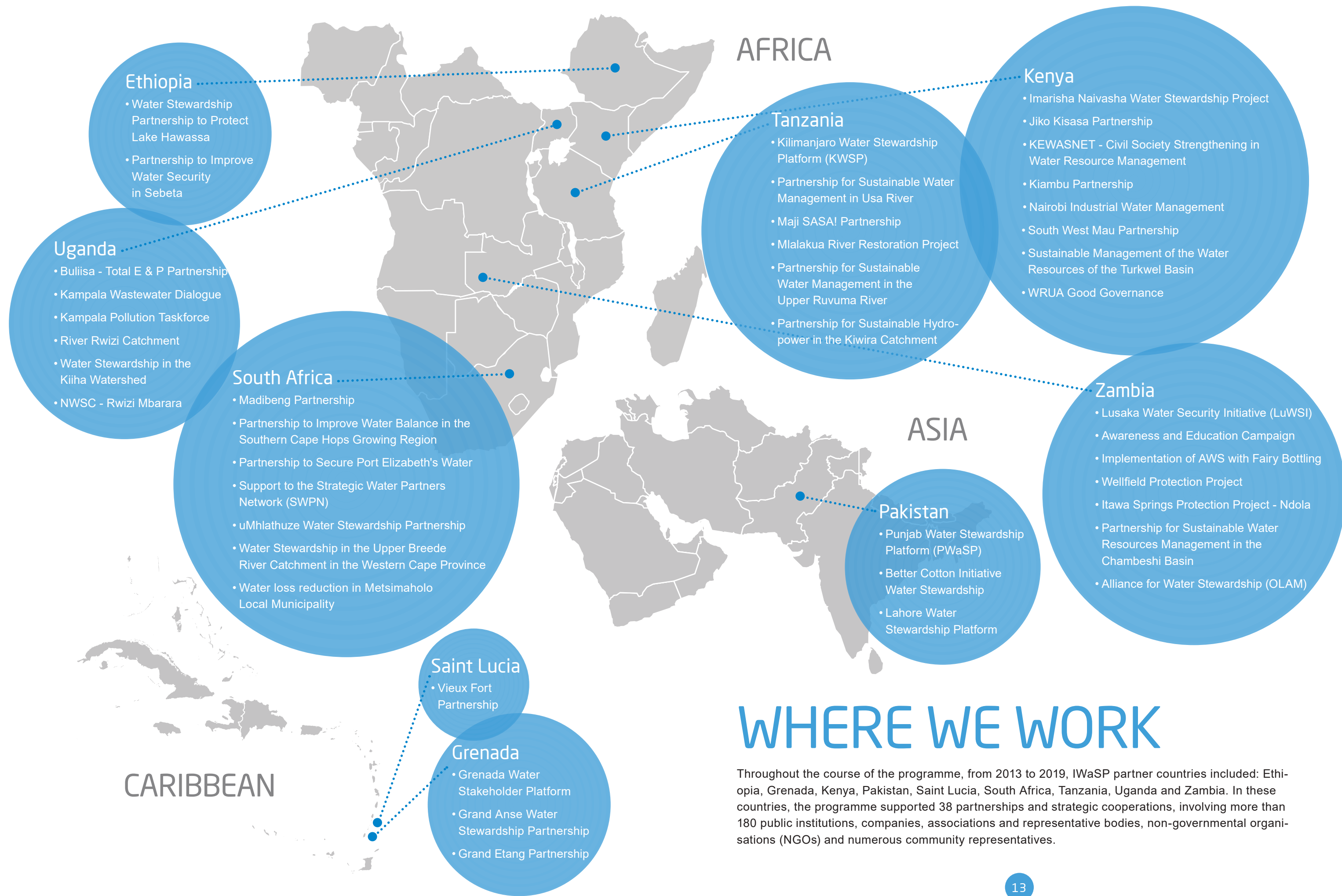
- Develop business cases
- Develop modes of delivery
- Secure commitment of actors

## Act

- Empower and advise actors
- Coordinate & manage implementation
- Monitor progress

## Scale & Exit

- Evaluate impact and lessons
- Leverage impact at scale
- Phase out







# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Partner-based Solutions to Today's Water Crisis

Water is a critical resource for sustaining lives, livelihoods and businesses all over the world. However, it is estimated that by 2025, two-thirds of the world population – roughly 1.1 billion people – could face a water crisis.

GIZ's International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) views water security as the number one challenge faced by businesses and society. From the beginning of 2018 to March 2019, IWaSP's partnerships demonstrated that there is a business case for companies to engage with local communities and authorities, and work jointly towards a more efficient use of this precious natural resource.

Certain industries such as textiles and agriculture, rely heavily on the availability and quality of water.

However, across parts of Africa, South Asia and the Caribbean, many companies are transforming their inherent water security risk into opportunities for shared economic growth amongst their communities.

The 2018/2019 IWaSP Annual Report captures these stories of change, and uses them to showcase how water stewardship strengthens local economies, builds trust among local communities, and helps businesses achieve better continuity and growth. The report is centred on the following key themes: catchment preservation, capacity building, and urban water security and partnership networks.





## CHAPTER ONE

# CATCHMENT PRESERVATION

Catchment areas, or drainage basins, are the areas where water is collected in the natural landscape, and then channelled back to a body of water. Often, catchment areas contain wetlands, which are low-lying, waterlogged areas that can slow down fast-flowing floodwaters, trapping valuable water to be released slowly during periods of drought. Especially in areas where rains are highly seasonal, wetlands are a vital natural resource which can help sustain industries, farms and local communities throughout the year. These communities and businesses depend on properly maintained catchment areas for their livelihoods.

A key activity in IWaSP's water stewardship approach is the protection of catchment areas through the creation of partnerships where all who depend on the local water sources can work together for their mutual benefit.

The following case studies from Uganda, Kenya and South Africa illustrate a few ways how this essential aspect of water stewardship can bring positive impacts to all those involved.

### Case study in Uganda: protecting local livelihoods and businesses through collaborative wetland conservation

Kinyara Sugar Limited is one of Uganda's largest companies and is the main private sector player in the Kiiha catchment area. Its sugar cane estate and refinery cover 10,000 ha, and the company employs 6,500 farmers directly or indirectly. As water shortages in the dry season can threaten the area's

livelihoods through poor crop productivity and cane fires, the care and maintenance of the local wetlands is crucial in mitigating these risks.

The challenge here was how to bring all the different private, public and civil society stakeholders in the catchment together for the benefit of all. Such a partnership would let everyone fully understand the shared water risks and the importance of these wetland habitats for the water security of the region as a whole. In such a partnership, stakeholders could take effective action together to protect their region's wetlands – and livelihoods.

IWaSP in Uganda helped these local stakeholders connect and form the Kiiha catchment partnership.

The partnership began as a way to protect and restore the wetlands by:

- Sensitising communities on the importance of wetlands in maintaining a viable environment in the region.
- Making use of legal structures and local police to evict persistent encroachers where necessary.
- Restoring wetlands through tree-planting and other environmental programmes.
- Promoting alternative income options for would-be encroachers.

Central to this project was Kinyara Sugar Limited. The company provided significant funding, as well as in-kind contributions such as facilities and venues for meetings and training, and became a cornerstone of the partnership.



“The private sector role in catchment management is key. When you look at Kinyara Sugar Limited, you realise that they depend on water to produce and process sugar. Water is a key resource for them. So getting the private sector to appreciate the importance of water in sustaining their business is very important in this catchment”, said Paskwale Kerudong, Kiiha Catchment Coordinator, Albert Water Management Zone.

Additionally, government involvement at all levels meant local communities were more likely to take the initiative seriously, rather than seeing it as a project driven by industry-interests.

Local community leaders, civil society groups and NGOs had important roles, too. They engage in outreach programmes using local radio and face-to-face meetings to raise awareness about the issues of wetland degradation. They also promote alternative income options which are not environmentally damaging, such as bee-keeping or fish-farming, or a return to sustainable use of wetland materials for the production of traditional arts and crafts.

The results of the Kiiha partnership have been rapid and striking. Since the partnership began, cane fires are down dramatically, Kinyara’s prospects for expansion are better, and relations throughout the partnership have improved significantly. Where there had been some mistrust and resentment within local communities of this big company, Kinyara, through the partnership engagement has increased and Kinyara has been able to demonstrate its commitment to the landscape and communities in which it operates.

“The relationship with the local community has improved a lot. When we did the identification of stakeholders and sensitisation, people really understood what Kinyara is and what are the contri-

butions Kinyara is doing for the community and for conservation programmes. This has added a lot of brand value. And it has also projected the real face of Kinyara to the community”, said Ramesh Bollampalli, Estate Agronomist, Kinyara Sugar.

Communities, for their part, are optimistic for the future, and enthusiastic about new, environmentally friendly avenues for economic development. Through the work of the partnership, some former encroachers have even gone on to be the staunchest advocates of wetland protection.

As work in the partnership continues on, Kinyara Sugar has plans to invest 40,346,057.97 GBP into its operations, thus benefiting the local economy. Additionally, after IWaSP’s direct involvement, many of the degraded wetlands are now regenerating. These green, water-logged oases are coming back to life and providing a habitat for a rich diversity of plants and wildlife, which, in turn will ensure a plentiful supply of clean water all year round for domestic use, agriculture and livestock.

### Case study in Kenya: preserving river catchments and springs to provide clean water for local communities and businesses in Kericho County

Springs are a vital water source for rural communities in Kenya, providing water for domestic uses such as drinking, cooking, cleaning and laundry, as well as for agriculture and livestock. This is true especially in Kericho County, where many in the community are also suppliers and workers for the region’s tea industry, which includes local and international tea producers like the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), and James Finlay Kenya, Ltd. However, use of the area’s local springs is often unmanaged, meaning that water is taken for drinking and domestic use in the same location as clothes are washed and livestock are brought to



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Ramesh Bollampalli  
Estate Agronomist  
Kinyara Sugar

drink and graze. These conditions cause increased incidences of waterborne diseases among the community. Additionally, as access to springs can be precarious and even dangerous – often in the form of steep, muddy access paths, which deteriorate over time and in bad weather – farmers and communities often run water pipes out of springs to various locations. The downside of this is a reduction of overall water flows.

The challenge here was how to protect these vital springs, while continuing to ensure water access to surrounding communities.

IWaSP and its partners in Kenya worked across this region to establish spring protection programmes at Kipchobos, Cheibei, Chepsol, Aonet, Seretut, Sumwet and Kipyeta springs.

In general, these springs have been protected according to the following basic principles:

- Key stakeholders are brought together to ensure correct planning, funding, design, delivery and usage of project activities and infrastructure: County Government representatives (public sector); local Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs); technical experts (GIZ/IWaSP); land owners; local companies (private sector).
- Committees representing stakeholders are set up to ensure correct management of project and infrastructure.
- The source of the spring is closed off with concrete infrastructure; surrounding area is fenced off to prevent livestock accessing the source. Water- and soil-friendly tree species are planted in the protected area for further protection and to reduce soil erosion.
- A single outlet pipe is installed from the source, taking water out of the protected area to a nearby distribution area.
- Simple infrastructure is installed in the distribu-

tion area, comprising a safe access path, an area for domestic water collection with multiple taps, an area for washing and laundry, and an area for livestock to drink.

- Sinkholes are constructed downstream of the spring to clean used water before returning it to the water course for use by downstream communities.

Perhaps one of the most evident and appreciated benefits of this type of intervention is actually the improved accessibility. Water courses are often located in gorges and gullies with steep access that can be treacherous, especially when carrying heavy loads of water. The introduction of concrete steps down to the distribution area has a huge impact for users, facilitating safe access in all weather conditions.

“By partnering with GIZ we’ve managed to get the Kipchibos Spring project up and running. As Finlays we do not have the skills and knowledge about water to really engage in a project like that. We’ve been able to provide the funding and the financial backing, and GIZ have managed to provide the technical expertise, as well as engaging with relevant stakeholders such as the Water Resource Users’ Associations”, said Simeon Hutchinson, Managing Director, James Finlay Kenya, Ltd., a major tea producing company in the area.

Bringing different stakeholders together and raising awareness on best practices in water stewardship has consistently brought impressive results and high levels of community engagement.

“IWaSP did a fantastic job, because they educated us. We had no idea that such a project could be here to mobilise cleanliness and preserve the area”, said David Sang, Management Committee



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Simeon Hutchinson  
Managing Director  
James Finlay Kenya, Ltd.



Member, Kipchibos Spring

Improved overall water quality and availability has a significant impact on businesses operating and increased productivity in a water catchment area. In the Seretut Spring area, private businesses such as Finlays and the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), another tea producer active in the area, recognise the benefits in terms of reduced operating costs (less water treatment required), improved employee productivity (better health and less sick days), and improved relations with local communities thanks to project funding and community engagement activities.

Most importantly, water users across catchment areas have access to better quality water and more consistent water flows. This improves quality of life, while reducing waterborne diseases and improving overall health in communities.

“The water users in the community are direct beneficiaries of a protected spring. Once we have protected a spring like this one, there is clean water, which actually mitigates against waterborne diseases. Typhoid, dysentery, cholera – those things will now be a thing of the past”, said Stephen Ng’etich, Chairman, Yurith Water Research Users’ Association.

These well-designed water distribution areas also have the potential to become focal points for social activity in communities, with people coming together in clean, safe surroundings, and actively learning about good water stewardship and conservation. This is perhaps the best way to create a new generation of water conservation ambassadors.

“I am very optimistic that the future is bright for all water users, if this is the direction we are going in. There have been other attempts to undertake such

a type of programme, but it has never had a success rate of 99% like this one”, said Steven Ng’etich, Chairman, Yurith Water Resource Users’ Association.

### Case study in South Africa: restoring indigenous habitats to increase water security in the George Partnership

George, in the Western Cape of South Africa, is home to South Africa’s only hops-growing region, as well as other economic activities including small vineyards and farms producing crops such as avocado and macadamia nut. Additionally, AB InBev, the world’s largest brewer, sources much of the hops used in its South African brewing operations from its own local hops farms, as well as from local independent growers.

The area’s local livelihoods and ecosystems are beset by a serious problem: An alien plant species depleting a lot of the water resources. These species rapidly out-compete local flora, reducing biodiversity and giving rise to a range of problems. One major problem is water. These invasive plant species are thirsty, taking large quantities of water directly out of the ecosystem from rainfall and water courses, leaving reduced flows available for agriculture and domestic water use.

The challenge here was how to get the diverse group of stakeholders together needed to pool expertise, resources and efforts in an ongoing battle against the invasive plants.

Local farmers, landowners, and businesses, like the brewery AB InBev, needed to clear the alien plant species, restoring natural habitats and freeing up water for other uses. To address this need, they worked with WWF and IWaSP to establish the



“This project is actually releasing 40%-60% more water back into the ground. The aliens are a lot thirstier than our natural vegetation, so by being able to take them out we get all that water back into our ecosystem.”

Lauren Steytler  
Plant Manager for hops farms  
AB InBev South Africa

George partnership.

The partnership runs as follows:

- Stakeholders work together to learn about the problem and agree on joint solutions.
- WWF and IWaSP provide technical expertise and project management to initiate clearing operations.
- Corporate members and international organizations provide financial support, while smaller farmers provide access to land and assistance where possible.
- Clearing teams are assembled with support from WWF, providing training and work to unemployed members of local communities.
- Areas are cleared of alien invasive species.
- Biomass resulting from the clearing (cut trees, etc.) is removed and can be reused, either as firewood, fuel for biomass stoves, or as chips for spreading over the soil.
- Follow-up activities are carried out to ensure areas stay clear of invasive species, allowing indigenous flora and fauna to return.

The results of this work are clearly visible. With more than 800 ha of land cleared over the last three years, roughly the equivalent of 970 football pitches, farmers see increased water run-off from the hillsides, with more flow in water courses and higher levels in irrigation dams. This means more available water for crops and communities.

“This project is actually releasing 40%-60% more water back into the ground. The aliens are a lot thirstier than our natural vegetation, so by being able to take them out we get all that water back into our ecosystem”, said Lauren Steytler, Plant Manager for hops farms, AB InBev South Africa.

Employment has also seen a boost as a result of the George Partnership. Farms seeing higher yields

and therefore taking on more labour. Additionally, the clearing operations themselves are bringing unemployed members of the community back into the labour market, providing them not only work, but also training, mentoring and a new set of skills.

By working together with a shared goal, area businesses such as AB InBev and independent farmers have built trust and improved relations, leading to increased cooperation and better future prospects. “Even though GIZ-IWaSP is leaving, they’ve created a sound platform for us from which to develop additional partnerships. We have multinational companies that are now developing their goals. Companies like AB InBev coming in and saying that by 2025 we want to put back each and every drop of water that we’re extracting – back into communities – and we need to find a way to do that”, said Eugene Matthews, Water Stewardship and Green Business Coordinator, South African Hops Growers Association.

What is perhaps most striking, is to see how these beautiful mountains are returning to their natural state: in areas where clearing has taken place, the indigenous flora is coming back, with plants like South Africa’s emblematic Fynbos taking root again and providing a home for the country’s traditional fauna.



“The clearing activities in the area have been beneficial all round. We’ve seen better runoff with water after rain, and we’ve seen the natural vegetation and biodiversity improve”

Nico Fourie  
Vineyard Owner  
George





## CHAPTER TWO

# CAPACITY BUILDING

The threat of water scarcity, as a whole, poses a certain risk to the local communities and businesses whose livelihoods are linked to farming and agriculture. This is even more so across IWaSP project countries, where many communities and businesses depend heavily on natural water sources, like springs and rivers. In many cases, the risk of water scarcity is compounded by a lack of awareness of water-sustainable farming and business practices, or a belief that these practices are not implementable or effective at a scalable level.

A key pillar of IWaSP's water stewardship approach is based on increasing knowledge – or better known as “capacity building” – not only of efficient water use at all levels, but also on how to jointly conduct partnerships. Despite the various private, public or civil society backgrounds of stakeholders, all can benefit from the increase of knowledge. As such, stakeholders' capacities to take further action are increased.

The following case studies provide a better glimpse into this essential aspect of the water stewardship approach.

### Case study in Kenya: grass-roots training in water-friendly farming at the Ndabibi Environmental Conservation Centre

Though much of Kenya is made up of semi-arid land, even in parts of the country where rainfall is relatively abundant, farmers can face water shortages. Excessive, inefficient use of available water sources (such as springs and rivers) for farming can reduce water flows, impacting downstream users.

The challenge here was how to change farming practices in local communities in ways that farmers

can relate to, with simple, low-cost interventions that they can easily implement on their own land, to make farms more productive while reducing water use and increasing self-sufficiency.

In Nakuru County, Kenya, not far from Lake Naivasha, Josphat Macharia set up the Ndabibi Environmental Conservation Centre (NECC) in 2007. This local schoolteacher-turned-farmer has managed to turn the semi-arid plot into a productive oasis of fertility, all through the use of simple techniques and organic farming practices.

“I can actually close the gate and not get anything from outside. I have my own food, my own fertiliser, my own biogas for cooking, my own solar-powered refrigerator... so it's a completely sustainable farm”, said Mr Macharia.

These are just a few of the water-sustainable initiatives showcased at the NECC:

- Water flowing into farm during short rainy season and harvested from roof catchment sufficient for family and farm for whole year.
- Drip irrigation and aquaculture system makes optimal use of available water.
- Biogas for cooking and organic fertiliser produced on site from waste.
- Electricity produced from solar panel allowing for refrigeration of food.
- “Bee hotel” safeguards insect life and encourages pollination activity.
- Tree nursery provides increased vegetation and water-retention around farm and for neighbouring farms.

Mr Macharia used to be a teacher, and he wanted to spread the word, teaching other farmers about his methods so that they too can benefit from higher productivity and self-sufficiency, while reducing water and chemical use to improve water availabil-



ity and quality in catchment areas.

IWaSP partnered with the NECC in order to facilitate these training programmes, implementing a viral, “train-the-trainer” methodology in order to reach thousands of farmers. Through this programme, 10 farmers from 15 sub-catchment areas throughout the Southwest Mau area in Kenya were selected to stay at the NECC farm and learn about water-friendly, sustainable farming practices. As part of the selection criteria, each of the 150 trainees had at least 5 acres of land, on which they would implement the sustainable farming methods they learnt at NECC. Additionally, each trainee committed to train 10 other farmers in their home area. In this way, 1500 area farmers across sub-catchments in the Southwest Mau can be reached. The enthusiasm of many of the participants for this viral propagation is contagious.

“I am so happy and joyful that I was selected to be trained at Josphat’s farm in Naivasha. We worked on sustainable agriculture and I know that I can improve my life drastically because of that training,” said Johnstone Terer, NECC Graduate, Trainer, and self-proclaimed, “water-friendly farmer”.

These simple ideas and interventions have changed the lives of programme participants. For the first time, many feel self-sufficient and able to guarantee food year-round for their families. By engaging in the “train-the-trainer” methodology, participants can also share their knowledge, establishing networks of new, “water-friendly farmers” in many different parts of Kenya.

Mr Macharia also committed to follow up with the trainees-turned-trainers, to help them fulfil their commitments.

“IWaSP was a very good partner in my programme. They sponsored ten groups of 15 people to come

here, and helped me to do the follow-up. I would say it is the best partnership so far that I’ve worked with”, said Mr Macharia.

Through this programme, the NECC has achieved considerable recognition, both in Kenya and abroad. Many of the 150 farmers who were trained at the Centre have gone on to be passionate advocates of sustainable, water-friendly farming.

Through the participants' enthusiasm, one gets the sense that a sustainable farming movement has been born, with sufficient critical mass to continue on its own, and that this movement will have a positive impact on farming and water utilisation long into the future.

“Now GIZ is leaving us, but they have taught us to be the trainers of other trainers, to train people on the ground. Through this approach I believe our people will practise better farming and harvest well, and henceforth there will be no hunger”, said Teresa Christopher, NECC Graduate and Trainer.

### Case study in Tanzania: supporting smallholder farmers in climate change mitigation and sustainable business through the Maji SASA! partnership.

Farming in Tanzania is often carried out by smallholders, either in the form of subsistence farming, or growing crops for sale to larger estates or industries. As the effects of climate change are increasingly felt by farmers and industry alike, partnerships that bring different players together to mitigate these effects through better water stewardship become increasingly important. Here, as a major user of water, the private sector has a key role to play.



“IWaSP was a very good partner in my programme. They sponsored ten groups of 15 people to come here, and helped me to do the follow-up. I would say it is the best partnership so far that I’ve worked with.”

Josphat Macharia  
Founder  
Nbibu Environmental Conservation Centre

Serengeti Breweries Limited (SBL) is part of the Diageo Group and is one of Tanzania's largest companies. Breweries know just how important water is to their business. Barley – the main ingredient besides water – is highly vulnerable to erratic rainfall, and uncertainty regarding local availability of barley in dry years presents a significant business risk. The majority of the barley used in production of Serengeti beers is grown by smallholder farmers, who often have neither the scale to invest in mechanised infrastructure nor access to the latest farming methodologies that can optimise water use.

The challenge here was how to bring these different groups together, and set up structures to create more security and growth opportunities for smallholder farmers, while providing more certainty in the brewery's supply chain.

Maji SASA! is a partnership that supports smallholder farmers in Tanzania. It is cooperative effort by the NGO Water Witness International and, among others, the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP). The partnership was born out of IWaSP's support of implementing the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) standard in Africa. The Alliance for Water Stewardship is an international standard that addresses issues of sustainability and governance in water use.

As part of AWS implementation, needs and challenges were assessed, and a series of training modules were developed and delivered by experts in fields such as: conservation agriculture; climate-resilient agronomy; farmers' rights, obligations and empowerment; insurance; entrepreneurship and financial risk management; and water supply and sanitation.

"For the farmers the greatest benefit is to fill the gaps in their knowledge. They have experience,

but there is a change in farming innovation, as well as in the way business is done, and there is also a change in the physical environment", said Zacharia Malley, Principal Scientist, Tari-Celian Research Centre.

Through training, farmers have been able to make simple but effective changes to their farming practices which have resulted in increased yields, more efficient water use, and greater security in dry years. They have also gained new skills and information in areas like land rights, business, and insurance, all of which bring increased security and greater possibilities to plan for the future and develop their farming operations.

"Before we started this experience, we were getting about 4 bags per acre but right now after getting into the conservation farming we go up to 7-8 bags per acre."

Daniel Sandewa, a local barley farmer.

For their part, Serengeti Breweries have been able to ensure a more stable supply chain for locally produced barley, even in the face of changing environmental pressures. The partnership is also a central component in the company's Alliance for Water Stewardship accreditation, which is a key pillar in the company's sustainability and corporate social responsibility strategy.

"Our commitment to Maji SASA! is anchored on our implementation of AWS standards, which address issues of water governance. With this project, as partners we are also helping our farmers", said John Wanyancha, Corporate Relations Director, Serengeti Breweries Ltd.

Last, but not least, this partnership has opened up new channels of communication and understanding between SBL and its smallholder farmers. Farmers are keen to express how much they value



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SBL's investment in them. This has important repercussions. It improves relationships and fosters good will in the farming communities, and this, in turn, adds long-term value to the Serengeti brand.

“The relationship with the farmers has changed. We are so close to them right now. Because the failure of the farmers is the failure of us also. So we need to make sure we're very close to those guys to give them the support they need”, said Evance Komu, Safety and Environment Manager, Serengeti Breweries Ltd.

### Case study in Pakistan: supporting the local communities and companies active in textile industry through the Cotton Producers Water Stewardship Partnership.

In Pakistan, many local communities and businesses depend on the textile industry for their livelihoods. In fact, according to the OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook 2018-2027, Pakistan is the world's fourth largest producer of cotton. Furthermore, production is projected to increase at an annual rate of 1.4%. As the livelihoods of so many local communities and businesses are linked to various aspects of this thriving textile economy, the entire industry, in turn, is heavily dependent on water security for its continued success.

The challenge here was how to help local public authorities collaborate better with these communities and companies in a way that would benefit all those active throughout the entire cotton value-chain.

IWaSP in Pakistan established an innovative partnership model called the Cotton Producers Water Stewardship Partnership (CWaSP). Many other partners were sought out across all areas touched by the entire cotton production process – or the 'cotton value-chain' – and included stakeholders

like the Better Cotton Initiative (BCI), whose goal to introduce standards that reduce the environmental impact of production goes hand in hand with the Pakistan government's efforts to increase cotton production.

Under CWaSP, the Agriculture Department, the Better Cotton Initiative, the Lok Sanjh Foundation, the Farmers Association Pakistan (FAP), the Rural Education Economic Development Society (REEDs) and other partners were provided valuable training opportunities on the best practices in agriculture and irrigation.

In addition to the training, a study tour was arranged for partner organisations to travel to Brisbane, Australia and study how these best-practices were applied in real-life situations. This training was part of a collaboration between GIZ Pakistan and the Australia-based, International WaterCentre. Several lectures, workshops and site-visits were conducted to showcase Australia's water management approaches with regards to the following topics: best irrigation practices, water use efficiency and conservation technologies, water stewardship, community / farmer engagement in the adoption of best practices, overall focus on cotton crop value chain.

The resulting knowledge gained from this partnership-type of training is proof that collaboration can lead to more efficient practices in water use.



“For the first time, IWaSP's stewardship model is getting people to talk at the community level on how to make change in the water sector. This is a huge first achievement – stewardship is not only raising awareness, but it is promoting efficiency”, said Dr Shafiq Ahmad, Pakistan Country Manager, Better Cotton Initiative.

As IWaSP's role of building partnerships has come to an end in Pakistan, the potential for positive change has grown from the moment the collaborative efforts were started. For many, this is moti-

vation to keep up the good work in continued collaboration.

“We are seeing behavioural change right from the beginning. It's a big achievement that we're starting with”, said Dr Zia, of the Lok Sanjh Foundation. “In the past the problems were looked at individually – one would look at the crop, the other at contamination, another at flooding. IWaSP's stewardship approach promotes integration across sectors – which is exactly what Pakistan's textile industry needs.”





## CHAPTER THREE

# URBAN WATER SECURITY AND PARTNERSHIP

Pollution and the absence of water safety pose a number of risks to many developing cities, and the growing industries within them, across IWaSP project countries. Even though most stakeholders are making efforts to address these challenges, there is often a lack of coordination between the parties that need to be involved. This makes it more difficult to ensure a high level of water security for local communities and businesses.

A key activity in IWaSP's water stewardship approach is to create a partnership network within an urban area, to specifically address the water-related risks in that area. Communication and collaboration within the partnership can lead to a more efficient identification and tackling of common issues, increasing the overall benefits for all living and working within and around the urban zone.

The following case studies show how IWaSP's water stewardship approach can lead to more coordination, and a greater assurance of urban water security.

### Case study in Tanzania: River restoration and urban waste management in Dar es Salaam

Many beaches of Tanzania's largest city, Dar es Salaam, are largely abandoned. This is at least partly due to the fact that polluted water flows directly into the Indian Ocean from the rivers that run through the city. Like many developing world cities, Dar es Salaam has been growing rapidly in recent years,

and the provision of water, sanitation and waste management has not kept pace with this growth.

One apparent issue was the polluted Mlalakua river, in the north of Dar es Salaam, which was in a dire state. Sometimes the river course would even get dammed up by the accumulation of waste material and overflow its banks. Poor infrastructure and services, informal residential housing, low levels of awareness and the presence of industries were all contributing to high levels of waste and pollution in the river.

This situation was leading to higher costs for local businesses, increased levels of disease in residents, and an overall reduction in quality of life for the city of Dar es Salaam. Perhaps what was lacking above all was a sense of ownership. The river is vital to the life of the city, but whose responsibility is it to take care of this shared natural resource? This is where a stewardship approach is key: these resources must be seen to belong to everyone.

The challenge, then, was how to bring stakeholders with apparently differing interests together in a way that would address shared issues and ensure lasting changes in waste management, water governance and citizen behaviour for a cleaner, healthier river.



In order to address this challenge, a step-by-step approach was used, coordinated by the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP):

- Public sector partners such as local councils and the water board coordinated activities, provided services and enforced legislation.
- NGO partner The Global Environment & Technology Foundation (GETF) provided funding, and NGO partners Nipe Fagio and Borda provided technical expertise and community outreach.
- Private sector partners Coca-Cola and Nabaki Afrika provided additional funding and support.
- Sensitisation activities were carried out with businesses and local communities, aiming to build awareness on the shared risks associated with pollution, and the benefits of good waste and sanitation practices.
- Community clean-up activities were undertaken to remove existing waste and bring stakeholders together in direct action which clear and immediate impact.
- Enforcement of anti-dumping laws was enhanced, along with new signage to increase awareness.
- New waste treatment plants and affordable waste-collection services were implemented to give communities a viable alternative to dumping.

In this way each and every group had the chance to grasp how much they rely on the river in their lives, and how much they had to lose by not protecting it and keeping it clean.

“If you are implementing community projects, you have to involve the community because, at the end of the day, they are the owners of the project, they are the customers”, said Eliwaza Kitundu, Social Facilitator, Borda Tanzania.

Additionally, all partners had the chance to interact

with each other and collaborate on their common need for urban water security.

“GIZ was coordinating all the umbrella. This was good coordination. They did a great job ensuring that everyone was responsible for their own role”, said Carlos Ndemu, Community Outreach Officer, Nipe Fagio.

The true measure of success of a project of this type is its lasting impact. The state that the river used to be in, was critical. While challenges still remain, two years after the Mlalakua partnership officially closed, the impacts are still being felt, better waste management is still being practised, and businesses and communities are still positive about what has already and still is being achieved. “The river was highly polluted, because people who live along the river used to discharge waste, to dump solid waste, and even industries and some education institutions were discharging waste into the river”, said Francis Mugisha, an engineer of the Kinondoni Municipal Council.

Now, sections of the river that were once highly polluted dumpsites are staying clean, green and beautiful. Community leaders remain invested in maintaining the progress that has been made. Local businesses enjoy what this progress has meant for their own activities, profitability, brand value and relationships with workforce and communities.

Dar es Salaam still has considerable waste management challenges, but relatively small-scale interventions like this one show how the seeds of change can give rise to new ways of thinking and lasting benefits.

“Waste water management is still a big challenge. We are moving, but we are not there yet. If we co-operate with partners, the private sector and government in providing solutions to waste water, we will be in a good position”, said Eliwaza Kitundu, Social Facilitator, Borda Tanzania.



“If you are implementing community projects, you have to involve the community because, at the end of the day, they are the owners of the project, they are the customers.”

Eliwaza Kitundu  
Social Facilitator  
Borda Tanzania

is discharged into the environment, but it also has serious implications for the provision of fresh water to the city's inhabitants.

### Case study in Uganda: Urban water security and industrial pollution control in Kampala with the Pollution Task Force

Kampala is a vibrant and rapidly growing city. As its population and industries grow, provision of water and sanitation services has struggled to keep pace.

Pollution from domestic and industrial sources is a major issue in Kampala. Not only does pollution create health risks and reduce quality of life as it

The majority of Kampala's fresh water is abstracted from the Inner Murchison Bay on Lake Victoria. However, this is also where much of the city's untreated water is discharged. In the past, untreated water was purified naturally as it passed through Kampala's low-lying wetlands. However, the waste discharge has increased over time, while wetland areas have shrunk and deteriorated due to encroachment and home-building. As a result, water quality in the bay has also deteriorated, increasing the cost of treating the abstracted water used for the provision of domestic water to Kampala.



Uganda's public entities are very much aware of the challenge posed by pollution. Many different public sector bodies in Uganda work on pollution control issues. However, they faced a lack of coordination and were often unaware of each other's efforts. This was creating duplication of activities and burdening industries with multiple layers of bureaucracy in the area of environmental compliance. Additionally, the need for multiple assessments, audits and certifications was leading to confusion and resentment between industries and regulators. These poor relations made it more difficult for public regulators to bring industries into duty, which is the ultimate goal when it comes to reducing industrial waste and pollution.

The challenge here was how to tackle the lack of coordination and, with that, improve relations among stakeholders and take advantage of opportunities to work together towards more urban water security.

"We started realizing that all of us work on the same area but we didn't even know each other and we weren't really coordinated. So, we decided to form a task force to take action to address issues of pollution", said Dr. Callist Tindimugaya, Commissioner, Uganda Ministry of Water.

The resulting concept took form as the Pollution Task Force (PTF), set up with support from IWaSP, to bring different public and private sector bodies together in one forum to take direct action on pollution.

"[GIZ-]IWaSP have been key in supporting the government agencies to come together in terms of water security, pollution control, and programmes that ensure the city reduces the public health risks associated with environmental pollution", said Dr. Najib Bateganya, Deputy Director of Environment and Sanitation, Kampala Capital City Authority.

With representatives from Kampala's Capital City Authority, the National Environment Management Authority, the Ministry of Water and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation, along with private sector companies and umbrella groups, the PTF's approach to pollution control focuses on:

- Raising awareness amongst polluters (especially industry).
- Building trust between public and private sectors.
- Strengthening enforcement of legislation on pollution while building inclusive partnerships to encourage compliance.
- Supporting cleaner industrial production processes through audits, joint industrial assessments, training and toolkits.

The Pollution Task Force has had a significant impact, especially when it comes to increasing levels of industry compliance with environmental regulations. But the initiative has also contributed to a major shift in thinking about what compliance and sustainability means from a business perspective.

What had often been an 'us-and-them' dynamic between industry and the public sector, with businesses seeing government solely as enforcers, is gradually shifting through the PTF's work. Businesses are now seeing the shared water risks and the importance of compliance in ensuring their own long-term viability.

"Industry has to participate in fighting pollution because we are also part of the communities that we work in and live in", said Daniel Birungi, Executive Director of the Uganda Manufacturing Association.

The businesses can quantify the benefits of a healthier workforce (employees often live close to the industrial sites themselves) in terms of reduced sick days and increased productivity. And they are

actually recognizing direct business benefits from industrial compliance, such as more efficient production processes, re-use and recycling of raw materials, and more cost-effective in-house waste treatment, to name but a few.

"The obvious benefit of less polluted water is reduced costs in terms of production. Right now our costs for production have gone up because we've had to increase the use of chemicals and put in more sophisticated treatment processes", said Dr. Rose Kaggwa, Director of Business and Scientific Services, Uganda National Water and Sanitation Corporation.

The real success here is one of collaboration, and of establishing a future blueprint for a cleaner and more sustainable Kampala. While business is starting to see new opportunities as a result, it is the residents of the city that are the prime beneficiaries. If pollution in Kampala, and the Inner Murchison Bay that provides the city with water, can be reduced, the people of Kampala can look forward to a cleaner, healthier city with safer, cheaper water available to all.



"We started realizing that all of us work on the same area but we didn't even know each other and we weren't really coordinated. So, we decided to form a task force to take action to address issues of pollution."

Dr. Callist Tindimugaya  
Commissioner  
Uganda Ministry of Water

### Case study in Zambia: Establishing viable stakeholder communication-collaboration channels through the Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI)

The need for water in Lusaka, the capital city of Zambia, is estimated to be about 400,000m<sup>3</sup> per day, and outstrips what both the Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company (LWSC) and what nature can supply. Additionally, with the increase of borehole drilling, aquifer levels are dropping faster in each successive dry season. Many wells are now dry for several months a year.

This situation is worsened by the area's increasing population and economic developments on critical groundwater recharge zones, which reduce rain infiltration. Despite this, it is rather pollution, over abstraction, and growing competition, which threaten water resources constantly.

As a result, Lusaka's communities suffer from re-occurring water shortages, floods and water borne diseases like cholera while the businesses constantly suffer from issues of water shortages which is causing some water intensive companies to consider relocating out of the city.

The challenge here was how to get both water users and public organisations to address these water risks together, and reduce the traditional 'silo-working' mentality.

Faced with these complex challenges, neither water users nor public organisations can address these risks by working alone, and silo working is rife. Therefore, a multi-stakeholder approach is needed to address these complex problems that the city is facing. Public sector, businesses, civil society and international actors must work effectively together to sustainably improve water security.

As a response to these issues, under IWaSP, the Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI) was formed as a multi-stakeholder collaboration system to develop more holistic approaches to the problems the city was facing. LuWSI started to pool resources from the public sector, businesses, civil society and international actors, as a foundation for more impactful and sustainable interventions.

The mission of LuWSI is "water security for all to support a healthy and prosperous city". LuWSI's mission is to strengthen multi-stakeholder collaboration to safeguard Lusaka's water resources while enhancing the sustainable and timely access to water and sanitation for all. It focuses on five action areas:

- Groundwater pollution prevention through resource protection and improved sanitation.
- Sustainable groundwater exploitation.
- Sustainable water management in the Kafue River Basin.
- Access to water supply and sanitation services in an expanding city.
- Urban flood risk management.

There have been multiple results from this partnership: with funding of Millennium Challenge Account Zambia, the Shaft 5 Wellfield has been fenced to protect it from encroachment. Furthermore, an education and awareness campaign was created to capacitate school children to deliver educational theatre plays to people in vulnerable communities reaching over 110,000 direct beneficiaries and over 200,000 indirect beneficiaries.

Looking forward, LuWSI is about to develop the Water Security Action and Investment Plan for Lusaka. The plan, envisioned to benefit more than 400,000 people in Lusaka, supports a private sector partner to adapt the Alliance for Water Stewardship Standards for implementation and certification.







## CHAPTER FOUR

# ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF IWASP PARTNERSHIPS

Estimating the economic effects of its partnerships is one of the key priorities of IWaSP. Some outcomes of water stewardship measures are: the creation and securing of employment, the attraction of investments, and the improvement of welfare conditions.

This chapter presents economic case studies of selected IWaSP partnerships, where water stewardship has positively contributed to employment, investments and growth in various industries. Specifically, this chapter highlights the economic benefits of the following partnerships, which each represent a particular economic focus:

- Grenada, Grand Etang Lake: How protecting water resources and the biodiversity of a unique water reservoir can simultaneously support the local economy and strengthen the eco-tourism sector.
- South Africa, Port Elisabeth: How, in a metropolitan area where water resources are becoming scarcer, water can be allocated adequately to local communities, yet in a way that also safeguards the economic output of the various local economic sectors.

### Economic case study: Grenada, Grand Etang Lake

#### A source of water and employment

The Grand Etang Lake, located in a forest reserve, is an impressive natural site rich in biodiversity, and visited by both locals and tourists. Through revenues from admission fees to the Grand Etang National Park, and from the use of local tourism facilities, the lake is a considerable source of income

and employment for the local population. Moreover, the lake is the largest fresh water reservoir that provides water for the southern part of Grenada. The main water risks are associated with water supply shortages – due to reduced water volume storage such as reed overgrowth in the lake and siltation – and water loss through the distribution system. Primarily in dry seasons, the National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA) pumps about 35 million gallons from the lake on annual basis, to augment the water supply for southern parts of Grenada. Despite this additional pumping, the water supply hardly meets the demand in dry seasons.

As such, the challenge here was how to enhance the attractiveness of the lake and its surroundings for visitors, thus benefiting the local economy, while still safeguarding the supply of drinking water. Both the lake and surrounding forest reserve would require better management with regard to environmental protection and eco-tourism activities, in order to achieve these goals.

A partnership created for sustainable and economic water resources management The Grand Etang Lake was identified by Grenada Water Stakeholder Platform (G-WaSP) as a focus area as it is Grenada's largest freshwater reservoir. The Grenada Water Stakeholder Platform (G-WaSP) is the Grenada arm of the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWASP). G-WaSP was set up as an umbrella partnership, to bring the country's key public, private and community stakeholders together for collaborative water resources management, water risk and water pollution. The partnership comprises the National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA), the True Blue Resort (representing



the private sector), the Forestry Department, the Ministry of Climate Resilience (in collaboration with R2R), the Ministry of Tourism (in collaboration with GTA), and the Vendome R. C. School (representing civil society).

The overall objective of the partnership was to improve the management of the lake as water reservoir for Grenada's drinking water supply and as a nature reserve. To achieve this, there was a specific focus to a) improve water security and water quality, b) enhance eco-friendly tourism and c) improve involvement of civil society and other stakeholders.

#### Engaging in activities with economic impact

After conducting several assessments, the public, private and civil society partners, including NAWA-SA, the Ministry of Tourism, the Forestry Division, True Blue Bay Hotel, community representatives, and GIZ, jointly agreed to support activities in:

- Improving water security and water quality
- Removing reeds from the lake
- Enhancing eco-friendly tourism
- Improving civil society involvement

Specifically regarding the support of eco-friendly tourism, the activities focussed on rehabilitating trails, improving of signage and information boards, and repairing guest houses and vendors' facilities. In carrying out these plans, in 2018 new signage was placed at the lake, and existing signage was restored on the shoreline trail and also in Morne La Baye, Mt Qua-Qua, Concorde, Cross and Petite Etang. Additionally in 2018, the Grenada Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation announced the investment of 3,000,000 USD to enhance the country's tourism offer. Part of these funds have been designated for the protection of the Grand Etang Lake. This investment is expected to enhance the tourism product of the Grand Etang Lake, and as such, provide additional opportunities to support local growth and employment.

## Economic case study: South Africa, Port Elizabeth

### A rapidly growing economic zone

The city of Port Elizabeth, home to approximately 1.2 million people, is the largest municipality in South Africa's Eastern Cape province. It is home to a large automotive and industrial sector, as well as the Coega Industrial Development Zone (IDZ), which is developing into possibly the largest IDZ in the southern hemisphere. Furthermore, just outside the city there is a productive agricultural area that is particularly important for the country's dairy production and deciduous fruit export. As such, a steady supply of water to Port Elizabeth, and its surrounding agricultural area, is critical for sustaining the burgeoning local economy and population.

However, the pressure is steadily increasing on both the supply and demand of water resources in Port Elizabeth. Municipal water use has already increased by 23%, and due to the 1.36% growth in population, the demand is expected to rise. Irrigation water use has already increased by 31%. Adding pressure to the water demand is the fact that in over 40 years, the average rainfall has dropped 200 mm, leading to a decrease in water level at area dams. The supply network suffers from a high volume of non-revenue water use (42.2%), aged infrastructure, and reduced water quality, which is significantly impacting the cost of waste water treatment for businesses in the area.

These conditions have brought concern to local businesses and communities about the impact on their daily life and operations. About 42% of companies in the region reported that they would not invest further or expand their current operations until the supply of water could be secured. In 2018, IWaSP started working with the Nelson Mandela Bay Business Chamber, the Eastern Cape's department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), the Metropolitan Authority, and private sector partners to implement collective

solutions that safeguard water security, investments and livelihoods.

### A partnership for economic and environmental resilience

IWaSP has been operating in Port Elizabeth since 2015, in partnership with Santam, Commonland Foundation, Living Land and the South Africa Department of Water and Sanitation. IWaSP's partnership in Port Elizabeth initially focussed on improving sustainability upstream, supporting measures such as landscape (wetlands) restoration and the clearing of alien invasive plant-species. The partnership has evolved since IWaSP's phase-out, and the focus has been adapted to fit the new strategic objectives of IWaSP's successor programme, Natural Resources Stewardship Programme (NatuReS), which focus on building resilience in cities. Additionally, since 2018, the partnership's anchor partner has been the Port Elizabeth Business Chamber. Motivated by its strong interest in ensuring water security for its members, the chamber engaged with IWaSP to examine different water-security improvement activities that could be relevant to both its members and the local Special Economic Zone.

### A plan to incorporate economic models for better decision-making

In the end of 2018, IWaSP brought the Toulouse School of Economics (TSE) on board to conduct an economic analysis for water security in Port Elizabeth. Understanding the macroeconomic impacts of water security is challenging and requires a partner like TSE, which has considerable expertise in economic modelling. At the moment, TSE is developing a state of the art, Computable General Equilibrium model (CGE) for Port Elizabeth, including water use in its different compartments (households, sectors, environment). This CGE model will consider all water users and economic sectors simultaneously while taking full account of

macroeconomic constraints and inter-sectoral linkages. This economic analysis aims to inform PE policy-makers regarding links between water security (water availability) and economy growth (GDP and welfare).

### Current outlook and possible policy areas to be considered

As IWaSP has come to a close, its successor programme, NatuReS, plans to identify policy to meet stakeholders' needs. Some possible policy issues the CGE model could focus on are:

- How capable is the Port Elizabeth economy in coping with a climate-change-related reduction in the availability of water? Which sectors would be the most affected? Where should investments for adaptation be prioritized? Which categories of households would be the most impacted? How could the increasing of water security induce economic and welfare gains?
- Could social welfare be increased through the establishment of water markets (the reallocation of water among water users)?
- Could water pricing induce a more efficient use of water and result in more economic growth? (A possibility of different sectoral pricing scenarios could be simulated here, and some might even specifically focus on agriculture. Also, a specific water-affordability [impact of water-pricing for poor households] analysis could be conducted here.)



# IWASP PHASE-OUT PLANS AND PARTNERSHIP- CONTINUITY STRATEGIES

## ETHIOPIA

### Water Stewardship Partnership to Protect Lake Hawassa

This stakeholder platform has been established with, amongst others, the international textile retailer PVH and the Rift Valley Lakes Basin Authority. The partnership's goal is to safeguard the operation of the new Hawassa industrial park, in which 300 million USD have been invested, mitigating water-related risks due to high population growth, negative impacts on ecosystems, and soil erosion from agricultural practices.

The Protect Lake Hawassa (PLH) Partnership will continue under NatuReS. The water basin authority shall gradually own PLH as a tool helping fulfil its mandate to promote a participatory approach to IWRM. The future funding mechanisms strategy is three-pronged and seeks to: a) increase public and private sector support; b) establish Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; c) increase bi- and multilateral support. IWaSP Ethiopia has built capacity in PLH members to: a) reach a greater level of autonomy in managing the partnership; b) to be in a position to replicate or scale up existing projects, and c) to design and implement new projects. IWaSP has equipped PLH with solid institutional foundations, which are now enjoying genuine stakeholder buy-in. NatuReS will further consolidate PLH governance structure by strengthening its Steering Committee, Secretariat and Technical Advisory Group. By the time GIZ exits, the legacy of PLH, co-led by IWaSP/NatuReS, PVH Corp. and RVLBA will presumably rest on two pillars: a) the successful demonstration - unprecedented in Ethiopia - of a multi-stakeholder partnership culture and skills at city-wide and sub-catchment level fostering natural resources stewardship; and b) innovative approaches to tackle issues of national relevance.

## Improving Water Security in Sebeta Partnership

At the end of December 2018, IWaSP, Diageo and Sebeta authorities have initiated the drilling works of a borehole close to Kebele (Woreda) 5 community in Sebeta. This borehole and the extension of the water supply network with five new public water points form part of an agreement that will see the integration of Kebele 5 community in the municipal water supply service, thus putting an end to a longstanding water security conflict between Meta breweries and the community. IWaSP phased out of this project at the end of December 2018, as part of its transition to NatuReS, which, going forward, will only carry over a limited number of IWaSP partnerships. The municipality and brewery, however, pledged to continue its work together in improving water security in Sebeta. Currently, the Protect Lake Hawassa, with its many private partners, and its future focus on the industrial park, has become the priority and uptake partnership for NatuReS.

## KENYA

### Imarisha Naivasha Water Stewardship Project

The Imarisha Naivasha Water Stewardship Project was initiated to help restore the Lake Naivasha Basin. Approaches that have been taken included:

- improved water access, quantity and quality for communities, industries and livestock
- a decrease of conflicts among the users
- the building of capacities in Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) on institutional development, financial management, and catchment and riparian land management.

The Lake Naivasha Umbrella Water Users Association encompasses representatives from each of twelve WRUAs in the Lake Naivasha Basin. Through the support of IWaSP, the partnership was involved in the development of county integrated development plans (CIDP) that cover the basin.

The CIDP guides county government expenditure. Through the inclusion of plans contained in sub-catchment management plans (that WRUAs develop) in the CIDP, county governments will continue to fund water stewardship initiatives proposed by basin stakeholders. IWaSP also supported a process driven by Imarisha Naivasha to establish a water fund for the basin that stakeholders are yet to endorse. Efforts have been made with support from WWF to sensitise stakeholders on the need to establish a water fund. Imarisha Naivasha, being a fully-fledged institution aimed at stakeholder coordination for environmental sustainability, has the capacity to coordinate partnership activities. Continuous trainings on project management committees, and awareness creation activities during the implementation of projects, increased the capacity of community members to be better water stewards, and also to work with water resource users associations in all targeted sub-catchment areas. The partnership's legacy is its implementation of 22 water projects in 12 sub-catchment areas, positively affecting a large number of water-stressed community members, schoolchildren and hospitals. These projects included water supplies, roof-water harvesting, riparian protection, spring protection, dam rehabilitation, training, soil-erosion control, and the installation of billboards to create further awareness. Through its strong WRUAs and lesson sharing, the partnership helped establish thriving intergovernmental and cross-sectoral multi-stakeholder collaboration.

### Jiko Kisasa Partnership

This partnership was initiated to protect the Lake Naivasha Basin Catchment Area by decreasing the consumption of fuel wood, reducing deforestation and creating awareness about the importance of conserving and increasing plant cover.

The project trained a core group of artisans on marketing and selling their energy-efficient stoves, “Jiko Kisasa”, to a potential market of over 90% of households in the basin that rely on firewood as

fuel. These artisans would therefore be able to continue financing their activities independently, as their business grows. There were 380 artisans mobilized among community members, each trained on the installation of Jiko Kisasa, and on skills that would enable effective market outreach and improve sales of this type of stove technology. GIZ EnDev, who was a partner, also assisted in linking the artisans with stove vendors. The management of the partnership activities in the basin was handed over to self-help groups, each made up of 20 artisans who had been trained in each ward. Through the introduction of Jiko Kisasa to these communities, this IWaSP partnership leaves a legacy of significant reduction in the daily amount of firewood consumed as fuel. This further helps the Lake Naivasha Basin in reducing deforestation – one of the major factors in the degradation of water resources.

### KEWASNET - Strengthening Civil Society in the Management of Water Resources

The Kenya Water and Sanitation CSO Network (KEWASNET) is an ‘umbrella’ entity for civil society organizations in water and sanitation. KEWASNET was established to improve knowledge and skills relating to Water Resources Management (WRM) and water stewardship. KEWASNET has been taking a lead in financing initiatives that promote the integration of water resources management strategies into its strategy. With the help of technical input from IWaSP, the network has also been promoting this WRM integration to its members, and also championing the incorporation of WRM in government policy. KEWASNET's commitment to continue the application and promotion of water resources stewardship, however, relies on alternative sources of income besides membership dues. To secure resources for future activities, IWaSP offered KEWASNET technical support in developing a funding proposal (WRM component) for the period from 2019 to 2022, which would secure financial resources for its future activities. IWaSP strength-

ened KEWASNET's capacity to conduct WRM in a number of ways – through knowledge and skill transfer, the development of a water resources management strategy for CSOs, and by advising on how to stimulate water stewardship partnerships. IWaSP also supported the integration of WRM and water stewardship in KEWASNET's strategic plan and future programs. KEWASNET is already an established institution, which IWaSP supported in capacity building on water stewardship and their water resources portfolio. As such, a solid governance structure was already in place from the onset; one that will continue to support civil society organizations and selected counties. KEWASNET is recognised by CSOs, local counties and various levels of government as a key stakeholder in contributing policy documents related to WRM. Due to IWaSP support, the legacy KEWASNET leaves behind is its stronger WRM portfolio present in its current and future programming. With the advice of IWaSP, KEWASNET further supported the development of the Kiambu Water and Sanitation Services policies integrating water stewardship principles. Today, KEWASNET is part of the water stewardship platform in Kwale and is currently still implementing WRM initiatives.

### Kiambu Water Stewardship Partnership (KIWaSP)

The Kiambu Water Stewardship Partnership (KIWaSP) was created in 2017 under the leadership of Kiambu County Government with the support of IWaSP. The partnership has enabled the County to bring together National Government Agencies, County Departments, and representatives of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to collectively address the degradation of the Upper Athi catchment area and to implement catchment restoration activities. IWaSP has supported the setting up of a county steering committee under the leadership of KENVO (one of the partners) who will continue steering the partnership and initiatives related to protection and conservation of the water resources and the catchment areas. IWaSP's focus through-

out the year is to build the capacity of KENVO in water stewardship and transfer the knowledge gained over the years. KIWaSP is anchored under KIWA and is also recognized by the county government. The steering committee has, as one of its first tasks, set up the ‘Kiambu Water and Catchment Conservation Fund’. This was planned under the county water and sanitation policy that IWaSP also sponsored through the KEWASNET cooperation. IWaSP envisions that the steering committee will carry on with on-boarding of more stakeholders, consolidating and catalysing increased investments

in water stewardship initiatives in the sub-catchment. WRA and the county will complement one another's function to bridge their capacity challenge. Due to the partnership, selected civil society organizations (WRUAs & CFAs) have gained knowledge on water resources management and their roles and can now utilize their knowledge in engaging the public and private sector. The legacy IWaSP leaves among others are, the major capacity built and improved intergovernmental and cross-sectoral collaborations.

### Kenya Industrial Water Alliance

The Kenya Industrial Water Alliance (KIWA), led by the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and Water Resources Authority (WRA) and supported by IWaSP and 2030 WRG, collectively addresses major water-related risks to industrial growth. KIWA focuses on sustainable ground-water management, industrial water use efficiency and surface-water quality management. The steering committee of the partnership whose composition is the key public institutions, private sector and representation of the civil society organizations is tasked to offer strategic guidance to the alliance and mobilise resources for activities among others. KIWA's plan after IWaSP's exit is to have the steering committee host the meetings and write proposals to raise funds. KIWA initiated targeted trainings for communities (through water resource users associations) to develop the capacity of communities



to effectively engage with other sector players. A training conducted on water stewardship attracted KIWA members from the private sector and civil society organizations. The objective was to share IWaSP's methodology and tools of establishment of partnerships with a focus on engagement of the private sector and generally enhance the drive for multi-sectoral partnership approach to addressing water risks. One legacy the partnership leaves behind is that the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Water Resources Authority, Kenya Water Institute and the Geological Society of Kenya revised the Codes of Practice (CoPs) governing the siting and construction of boreholes; tools that will be used to enhance compliance in this sector.

### South West Mau Partnership

This partnership with Finlays, the local water authority and the Kenyan Tea Development Agency, as well as the IDH Sustainable Trade Initiative, aims at improving water security in the southwestern Mau area, through restoring shore land, improving water access and flow while protecting water resources. IDH through its landscape programme Initiative for Sustainable Landscapes (ISLA) led the process of establishing a trust, Stawisha Mau Charitable Trust comprising sixteen stakeholders from private sector, county government, national government, community groups and the civil society that will be coordinating stewardship initiatives in water resources, forest conservation and livelihoods. IWaSP co-funded implementation of water stewardship initiatives as the lead implementer of the water component and has been part of the coordinating team contributing to formation of the trust. The Trust will be the avenue for coordination of water stewardship initiatives financed by the private companies and other stakeholders in the Basin. It will also set up an endowment fund that will ensure that the program is sustained in the long term. The partnership has strengthened partners' capacity to engage and be involved in water stewardship over the period by establishment and training of project management committees, capacity

building of water resources users associations (WRUAs) through assessments and trainings, guiding private companies to support water stewardship initiatives and supported establishment of Sondu Basin Umbrella WRUA. IWaSP legacy left behind, increased collaboration between public, private and civil society actors, increase commitment of private sector finance contributions, increase capacity for networking.

### Upper Turkwel Water Stewardship Partnership

The agro-pastoral Upper Turkwel catchment faces critical water challenges like water pollution, thus, limited access to safe drinking water, soil erosion, droughts and degradation of riparian zones. Tullow Kenya BV (TKBV), conducting oil and gas exploration in the area, is very aware of the crucial state of water resources and therefore agreed on a partnership. As an outcome, IWaSP Kenya, TKBV, Water Resources Authority (WRA), the County Government of West-Pokot and the Water Resources Users Associations (WRUAs) came together to form the Upper Turkwel Water Stewardship Partnership. The County Government of Kapenguria will continue to implement catchment conservation activities that Upper Turkwel WRUAs and WRA promoted. They also support the development of County Integrated Development Plans during public participation forums. This has been enabled through the partnership that fostered collaboration between the WRUAs, WRA and the county government. Routine monthly monitoring and annual rehabilitation of hydro-met system and water resources data are core functions of Water Resources Authority with an annual budgetary allocation. The Authority has engaged local gauge readers to take care of all hydrological observation stations including those that are being rehabilitated through the partnership by Tullow Oil Kenya. The readers are rewarded through a nation-wide honorarium payment scheme. Water Resources Authority is the lead agency with the legal mandate to regu-

late management and use of water resources and coordinate with other regional, national and international bodies for better regulation. The surface water, groundwater, community development, ICT and registry departments of the Authority in Kapenguria are led by welltrained and skilled personnel. Moreover, the partnership has continuously trained them on best practices in water management such as using open-source GIS for data visualization, participatory water resource mapping, records and database management. Regarding capacity development of WRUAs, the community development officer was trained on the use of WRUA capacity assessment and good governance, in a training of trainers that was organised by WRUA Good Governance Partnership and has been the team leader during capacity assessment of five selected WRUAs in Upper Turkwel. The partnership has trained at least three strategic individuals on the IWaSP developed Water Risk and Action Framework (WRAF). The individuals are drawn from government and nongovernmental sector and represent their organisations on the existing Water, Environment, and Sanitation Coordination mechanism (WESCOORD) that brings together all water, environment and sanitation actors in West Pokot for dialogue on resilience and sustainability work synergies. The Water Resources Authority will continue with coordination of water resources activities under the Water, Environment and Coordination mechanism (WESCOORD), a platform that brings together all water, sanitation, and hygiene and environment actors to dialogue on resilience and sustainability work plans and synergies. It has a steering committee currently co-chaired by Water Resources Authority and County Water Department. The legacy IWaSP left includes: Enhance the capacity and performance of Water Resource Authority data collection and management in Upper Turkwel Sub-Region, enhance the capacity of selected WRUAs to perform their water resource management duties, development of holistic water allocation plans and thus to sustainably manage sub-catchments.

### WRUA Good Governance

Through this partnership IWaSP aims at building capacity of local Water Resource Users' Associations (WRUAs), with the ultimate goal of empowering local communities in water resources management processes. Replication and dissemination is realised by the Water Resources Management Authority.

Water Resource Users' Associations (WRUAs) are established under Kenya's Water Act as voluntary organisations with the mandate to conduct water resources protection and conflict resolution at sub-catchment level.

Organizations supporting WRUAs including Kenya Water and Sanitation CSOs Network (KEWAS-NET), Water Sector Trust Fund (WSTF) and county government ministries will continue financing the implementation of the capacity development programme through WRUA capacity assessments and subsequent trainings across basins. The partnership developed a WRUA capacity development programme (including publication of a capacity assessment tool and training modules for WRUAs) which is integrated into the Water Resources Authority (WRA) WRUA development cycle. The partnership organized a training of trainers that helped to acquaint all WRA community development officers with the developed tools. To ensure more effectiveness in application of the tools, the partners further organized outreach to individual community development officers at their stations (on request) as they implemented the WRUA trainings. Since WRA is the lead agency in water resources management in Kenya and the mandate holder for capacity development of WRUAs the governance structure to continue this activity is secured. The legacy left behind by IWaSP is clearly the capacity development programme.

## PAKISTAN

### Punjab Water Stewardship Platform (PWaSP)

PWaSP's focus is on improving water security along the cotton value chain in Punjab Province in Pakistan. It is an umbrella partnership which has so far been instrumental in shaping the Lahore Water Stewardship Platform and the Cotton Water Stewardship Partnership. PWaSP currently serves as a higher level forum where decision makers coordinate to make strategic decisions relevant to the whole cotton value chain.

### Better Cotton Initiative Water Stewardship (CWaSP)

This partnership with the Better Cotton Initiative, a global non-profit organisation promoting better standards in cotton farming, conducted a local awareness-raising campaign on the need for water management. Under CWaSP, the Agriculture Department, Lok Sanjh Foundation (LSF), Farmers Association Pakistan (FAP), Rural Education Economic Development Society (REED) and other partners were provided relevant training opportunities on best agriculture and irrigation practices and efficient water management, water stewardship, community engagement, overall focus on cotton crop value chain. As part of the partnership agreement, a Farm Machinery Pool (FMP) has been developed which will ensure priority access of machinery to member farmers on subsidized rates and access of FMP to other farmer on the market rates. The funds generated thus will be used for the maintenance of farm machinery, cover operational costs and to sustain and improve FMP over time. With this mechanism at least one of the partnership activity can be sustained. Capacity development of CwaSP partners, e.g. BCI, LSF and REEDs took place for managers and field facilitators (FFs) as well as farmers to enhance their understanding on best agricultural practices, IWRM and collaboration. On these topics a training curricula for was developed and a guideline for Training of Trainers.

Thus future trainings of farmers, through managers and FFs is ensured. The partners of the partnership Better Cotton Initiative and the local NGO LSF will continue the activities of the partnership. Under the umbrella of LSF, with support from BCI, farmers will manage FMP to develop resources needed for long term sustainability of farmers' coop. LSF together with BCI will continue to support Farmers' Coop in management, business planning and building their capacity in operational plans and implementation. The FMP committee has been established to manage the FMP. The activities which will be performed to ensure the smooth functioning of FMP include capacity development, establishment of a procurement committee to represent partners and community stakeholders to ensure transparency in the procurement of FMP. As the existing governance structure of CWaSP consisted of Partnership Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Management Technical Teams (PMTT), IWaSP has provided opportunities for partnership and networking to connect public, private and civil society organizations which will continue in the future. IWaSP left behind the process of developing a strategic plan to sustain the cooperation agreement after the GIZ-IWaSP support period is over. The plan will use the framework of cooperative business model and will ensure implementation of the agreement as well as monitoring. Through PMTTs, the technical focal persons were given the opportunity to come together for group works and discussions on activities and this also served as a platform for connecting partners to jointly develop synergies and long-term relations beyond the duration of the partnership. Upcoming GIZ projects (such as FABRIC) in the textile cluster office will be continuing supervising most of IWaSP's activities in the coming years.

### Lahore Water Stewardship Platform (LWaSP)

This partnership in the city of Lahore was initiated in 2017 by the Lahore Chamber of Commerce, the Textile Factories Association, the Water and

Sanitation Agency (WASA), the Better Cotton Initiative, and the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles. Under LWaSP, IWaSP supported WASA in the construction of a hydrological model of Lahore, Pakistan to identify locations for water storage with the purpose of designing a drainage and flood management in Lahore. IWaSP also initiated a pilot programme in seven textile mills based in Punjab. This pilot project trained the factories to support them in replacing the conventional mineral-based oils and sizing agents (e.g. starch) with environmental-friendly hydrosoluble oils, biodegradable chemicals and new generation sizing agents. The aim was to reduce water consumption and allow reusability of water and chemicals. Moreover, it was a step towards pollution reduction. For this purpose, under LWaSP, a study tour was organized to China for a group of technical partners. Through the study tour, participants developed an understanding of the eco-friendly techniques from factories in China who focused on sustainability. Participants' capacities were built to realize the impact of recovering sizing material on pollution load (BOD/COD etc.) reduction on the waste water treatment plant and to identify technologies and machines in which biodegradable needle oil can be used.

Different organisations have increased funding towards the initiative supporting cotton growers because of the work IWaSP has implemented. The Sustainable Production Centre (SPC), 6 other trade associations and the Ministry of Textile, are actively contributing to the activities of the LWaSP. Intensive capacity building took place for all partners of the LWaSP focused on their mandates. This included training on innovative practices as well as standardised processes. The capacity programme also included field exchanges in countries with best practices, like China. Sustainable Production Centre (SPC) is a GIZ initiative which would keep the LWaSP partnership alive and active and will allow LWaSP partners to work together in the future. Moreover, IWaSP Pakistan will be officially handing over SPC to APTMA on its phase-out event in

March 2019. All activities under LWaSP will be part of SPC's long term mandate through APTMA and trade associations. SPC is committed to secure the textile industry from prevailing & future challenges on sustainability and allied compliances in order to enhance its viability and growth. It will act as a platform through which LWaSP's activities will continue beyond IWaSP. The legacy IWaSP leaves behind is, the built capacity of partners to keep the partnership active to achieve its sustainability targets. Thus partners will continue working together, building long term relationships and building synergies in implementing their mandated tasks.

## UGANDA

### Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET)

The cooperation of IWaSP with UWASNET is a strategic cooperation rather than a classical partnership. UWASNET is the national umbrella organisation for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and joined IWaSP in 2017 in order to strengthen the capacity of CSOs. The aim is to support their opportunities to influence policy-making, integrate water stewardship and catalyse partnerships between the government, the private sector and CSOs.

After the end of the MoU that GIZ has with the network, the actions and activities will be funded by members of UWASNET and where funds are available by UWASNET itself (UWASNET gets some funding from the Ministry of Water and Environment. It also has other income generating sources like renting out its premises and gardens, and proposal writing). Members will be trained on how to engage and work with the Private sector as another source of funding in addition to proposal writing. The implementation of the IWRM strategy will continue through the Watershed programme and the Uganda Water Partnership. The Uganda Water Partnership (UWP) is a multi-stakeholder country level platform established to promote Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and



facilitate development of water related policies, strategies, programmes and tools in response to regional and country needs and integrating these different development priorities in the water and sanitation sub-sector in Uganda. UWASNET is the new host organisation for the Uganda Water Partnership (UWP). The legacy IWaSP left behind is the result of the UWASNET 5 years IWRM strategy and that members start to incorporate IWRM and private sector involvement in their work plans.

### Buliisa - Total E & P Partnership

Total E&P Uganda and the Ministry of Water and Environment formed a partnership with IWaSP in Buliisa, focussing on improving water supply and sanitation, as well as training the community on the restoration of wetlands and forests. The partnership was active from 2015 to 2017.

With the support of IWaSP, a Catchment Management Committee (CMC) was established, which will coordinate future stakeholders in the catchment to achieve water security and improve the access to water and sanitation. One of the major private partner Total E&P have indicated commitment to catchment-based approaches to manage future water risks. The Albert Water Management Zone (government partner) is responsible for implementation of the catchment management approach in Uganda. They received capacity support by IWaSP and the bilateral water programme of GIZ in Uganda and are partners in a second IWaSP project in the zone with Kinyara sugar, through which they have received further knowledge and skills training (notably in hydrological modelling and economic approaches to stewardship). IWaSP demonstrated to Total E&P that the adoption of water stewardship and catchment management-based approaches enables more robust project delivery. Total has committed to exploring a larger stewardship program in the whole of the Oil & Gas areas once the next investment decision is made. Directorate Water Resource Management is also now seen by Total as the right government partner to support

further project implementation.

### Kampala Wastewater Dialogue

Bringing together private, public and civil society actors in the Kampala metropolitan area, this project focussed on the Kampala Green Industry Campaign in 2017. The initiative follows a competitive and incentive-based approach to promoting sustainable economic development and environmental quality by adopting better occupational health and safety practices, resource efficiency and pollution reduction in Kampala's industries. Specific activities included improving safety, controlling pollution and waste management, saving water and energy, and recycling.

### Kampala Pollution Taskforce (PTF)

This partnership, which was initiated in 2013, was developed to support economic development with a focus on industrial zones in the greater Kampala area. The mandated regulatory bodies who are part of the partnership are: the Kampala Capital City Authority, the Department of Water Resources Management, the National Environment Management Authority and the National Water and Sewerage Corporation. The Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA) and Uganda Cleaner Production Centre (UCPC) were also brought on board to enhance the engagement of the industrial sector through a public-private dialogue on cleaner industrial production and improved resource recovery and reuse efficiency, with focus on water, waste and energy optimization.

The actions of the Kampala Pollution Taskforce (PFT) are planned to be funded by its members, this is agreed upon in the signed partnership MoU where all members are indicating their financial contribution in the annual work plan. The mandated regulatory bodies have the capacity to continue with quick, easy and joint meaningful actions like joint assessments, which are already currently underway. As measure of capacity building, there is need to further develop the appreciation of joint

actions as opposed to planning in silos. The projects like the Water Security Action and Investment Plan (funded by DFID) and the Plastic Recycling Project are some of the projects that will pilot more collaboration among the partner institutions in addition to the Joint Assessments. It is also planned to have more Collaborative Leadership trainings with the partners. The PTF will be governed by the steering committee which is composed of heads of all members of the Taskforce. This was jointly agreed on in the partnership MoU. The legacy IWaSP leaves behind is a stronger and formalized partnership with a signed MOU among regulatory partners with agreed terms of operation among the members and an appreciation of multi-stakeholder partnerships.

### River Rwizi Catchment

The River Rwizi is the main source of water for residents and industries in Mbarara, the largest town in western Uganda. The partnership was a collaboration between Coca-Cola System, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), civil society organisations and IWaSP, working to improve community livelihoods as well as water quantity and quality in the river. An additional collaboration with the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) was established to improve the quality and quantity of raw water for urban areas in Mbarara and to maintain wetlands.

Despite the closure of the partnership, the previously provided Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF) is still active among former beneficiaries of the partnership to establish mechanisms for alternate livelihoods. The Directorate of Water Resource Management (a technical arm of the Ministry of Water and Environment and thus a catchment based administrative body of the ministry) through Victoria Water Management Zone (VWMZ) has continuous funding for its activities from the Government of Uganda. As a constant stakeholder in the catchment, their funding supplements prospective partnerships funds. Thus,

it is expected that their funding contributes to financial sustainability of future partnerships. A fully functional, inclusive and democratically constituted Catchment Management Committee (CMC) is in place with a drafted Catchment Management Plan (CMP). Both the CMC and VWMZ have enhanced capacity and exercise their duties through the Uganda water law and the CMP. The CMC and VWMZ are expected to develop capacities of new partners in water stewardship. Thus, the CMC and VWMZ are permanent structures to which other players interested in partnerships can align. VWMZ and CMC have the main steering role of partnerships in the Rwizi catchment. New partners will take up steering roles in addition to the pre-existent active ones. Wetland Conservation Groups have been formed, trained and registered with the local government. These are still active, well managed and supervised by the District Environment Office and play a leading role in supporting activities of sub-catchment committees. IWaSP leaves a legacy of being the first ever to implement water stewardship on the basis of a multi-stakeholder partnership approach in the catchment with established CMCs and CMPs. IWaSP has developed capacities of the partners and permanent steering members like the CMC and VWMZ.

### Water Stewardship in the Kiiha Watershed

Water Stewardship in the Kiiha Watershed partnership seeks to sustainably tackle and mitigate water-related risks for communities and industry around Masindi in Eastern Uganda. Partners include Kinyara Sugar Limited, ECOTRUST, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and IWaSP. The major challenges for the watershed are shrinking natural resources, large-scale migration and rapid conversion of farm land. Degradation of wetlands reduces the landscape's ability to retain and purify water from upstream. Through the partnership, these vital wetland areas are being protected and restored, increasing water security and reducing agricultural fines.

The partnership with the support of IWaSP established a Catchment Management Committee (CMC) which will coordinate in future different stakeholders in the catchment to achieve water security. The CMC receives support from central government for continued functioning. Village Savings and Loans Association are in the process to be established and will continuously managed by the two wetlands associations. The funds will benefit local communities and stimulate alternative livelihoods with no negative environmental impact. Kinyara Sugar Ltd. is planning to continue wetland conservation activities under its CSR arm. Capacity has been built during the partnership period of different partners to improve their mandated execution of tasks, but also to continue working together as a multi-stakeholder platform under the CMC. The community received training as well. The two wetland associations were trained to conduct the training with the community, to effectively engage with relevant players in the catchment. The legacy IWaSP left behind is that a first partnership with a significant financial contribution from a local private sector. Applying an economic water risk and opportunity assessment to influences decision making through the establishment of an economic case was successful and Kinyara Sugar Ltd. is about to invest 40,346,057.97 GBP because of the partnership results.

## ZAMBIA

### Itawa Springs Protection Partnership

Zambian Breweries, an AB Inbev subsidiary, Zambian Railways, the local water authority and the Ndola city council are working together on improving ecosystem services through the effective protection of a water source. The infrastructure provided by partners in this regard was completed in 2017, while the renaturation of the water protection area around the spring is progressing, safeguarding Zambian Breweries' investments and local jobs in the process.

In line with the sustainability, transition and exit

plan developed by the "Itawa Springs Protection" partnership, it will continue well beyond GIZ's exit. Zambian Breweries is committed to further support the partnership. Water user associations (WUA) for the area are further developed through Water Resources Management authority (WARMA) which is mandated to ensure appropriate funding for the Water User Association (WUA). Through a series of workshops for the partners, capacity is built, members of the Ndola City Council (NCC) are trained to take over all functions of the secretariat for the partnership. To avoid a relapse of the community to activities that harm the spring, several members received vocational training courses, which enable them to seek alternative livelihoods. Through a stronger focus on empowerment processes, the community further develops a better grasp of their duties and rights as citizens, enabling them to understand their contribution to an intact environment. Through the partnership, the private sector was capacitated to work with the public sector and communities. After the planned activities of the first phase have been implemented (resettlements, spring restoration, trainings etc), the partnership jointly refined the governance structure of the partnership to ensure its functionality beyond GIZ's exit. The secretariat for the partnership was transferred from GIZ to NCC in 2017, supported with a series of trainings to ease the transition and prepare NCC adequately. In line with the implementation of the reform of the water sector, GIZ supports WARMA in the establishment of WUAs which will be reflected in the governance structure of the partnership. The most crucial legacy that IWaSP leaves is the relationships that have been developed across the various organisational and community lines. Partners understand how partnerships can work and each other's roles and mandates. This leaves them with the ability to form further multi-stakeholder partnerships. Tangibly, IWaSP leaves behind more than 20 freshly built houses. Connected to water and electricity services the houses are better equipped than those in the informal settlements. Water kiosks ensure that the people around the spring remain

with access to water. For Zambian Breweries, the effects of the partnership allowed a significant business expansion, contributing to safeguarding and creating jobs in Ndola. Public sector partners have developed capacities in collaborating with private sector, especially on operational levels.

### Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI)

LuWSI is a multi-stakeholder collaboration system inspired by and working toward the vision of "water security for all to support a healthy and prosperous city". LuWSI's mission is the strengthening of multi-stakeholder collaboration to safeguard Lusaka's water resources, while enhancing the sustainable and timely access to water and sanitation for all. At its core, it is a partnership between public sector, private sector, civil society and international actors. Partners engage in inclusive dialogue and collective leadership, collaborating on analysis and knowledge generation, advocacy and awareness raising, planning and project development, and capacity building.

LUWSI will be continuing under the GIZ NatuReS Programme. However, IWaSP started to develop a business model which will be continued under NatuReS to ensure a sustainable funding mechanism. This will allow for a more stable budget that eventually allows paying for a LuWSI coordinator. The LuWSI coordinator position is currently funded for the next two years by Zambian Breweries, Fairy Bottling, Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor, and IWaSP. IWaSP covers 12.5% of the overall costs of the LuWSI coordinator.

Through the multi-stakeholder approach for the creation of LuWSI, partners understood the holistic concept of water security. Chairs of subcommittees and task teams take their role seriously and ensure that all partners understand their different roles and responsibilities. The National Water Supply and Sanitation Council (NWaSCO) currently hosts and supports the LuWSI secretariat.

NWaSCO had been gradually taking over the tasks for the LuWSI secretariat from GIZ since 2017. NWaSCO plans and prepares all meetings (acc. to governance structure) by working closely with the chair of the committees and LuWSI steering board. NWaSCO also manages communications (quarterly newsletter, LuWSI website), and stays informed on the various projects under LuWSI. A functioning governance structure has been developed with the partners (Steering Board, two subcommittees, short-term task teams). Additionally, a policy document has been developed and implemented, which defines the code of conduct, technicalities like joining or leaving LuWSI, and branding guidelines. In parallel, WARMA officially requested LuWSI's support to establish an Urban Water User Association. It is envisioned that this will further strengthen the governance of LuWSI. Due to the establishment of LuWSI facilitated by IWaSP, the legacy of the programme is that of the collegial relationships that were and can now be formed between individuals from different sectors and organisations. A certain amount of trust has been built between different partners, partly thanks to their insight in the interdependencies of water security. This improves collaboration in the long run, even beyond LuWSI. That way, crucial information is shared more rapidly and among a larger audience. Areas for collaboration and need for alignment can be quickly identified. LuWSI also represents an approach to harmonise the different efforts of the various actors within water and beyond that are active in Lusaka, showing how cooperation can add value.

### Wellfield Protection Project (WFPP) (under LuWSI)

The Wellfield Protection Project is a multi-stakeholder project involving government officials, business people, officials from non-governmental organisations and community members working together towards the protection of Lusaka's groundwater resource. The project aims to protect Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company's two most significant borehole sites (also known as wellfields)



to the south of Lusaka on the Lilayi Road (known as Shaft 5) and in Mass Media. These two wellfields supply water to about 332,000 customers of Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company Ltd.

This project is complex with many inter-dependent components. The project strategies therefore are broad, multi-layered, flexible and adaptable based on, among other things, partner learning, partner decision making, and emerging opportunities to ensure increased ownership and sustainability. The resourcing and implementation strategy is done according to specific work-streams/project components. Specific broad strategies include the following: Protect wellfield sites from encroachment; facilitate the legal protection; improve management of sanitation, solid waste and groundwater; establish mutually beneficial multi-stakeholder partnerships between duty bearers and communities; adopt a deliberate learning orientation.

Millennium Challenge Accounts, a bilateral United States foreign aid agency, has agreed to build a wall-fence around one of the two wellfields prioritised by the WFPP. The wellfield was prioritised because it is LWSC Company's biggest borehole providing water to a high percentage of Lusaka's residents and businesses. The extension of a centralised sewage system contributes to the protection of a wellfield and offers the chance to propel the planned community engagement around the wellfield. The DFID programme Climate Resilient Infrastructure Development Facility (CRDIF) supported the development of a high-level concept for the Lusaka West Water Supply project which can provide input to the business model of the WFPP. The partners plan to establish recreational parks on the two prioritised wellfields to sustain their protection. A business model is currently being developed, with the inclusion of voices from the adjacent communities, to ensure incentives to protect the wellfields are realised. It is planned that LWSC, as the host institution of the WFPP, will maintain the facilities. " Within the partner-

ship, the concept of groundwater protection is better understood - as well as the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to ensure its successful implementation. In parallel, partners developed a better grasp of their mandate in this area, including community engagement. In the short-term, the partners will be further capacitated through their lead/inclusion in the development of the Water Security Action and Investment Plans. The WFPP partners agreed on the governance structure for the project. Lusaka Water and Sewerage Company constitutes the host organisation of the WFPP, which includes secretariat duties. Ways of engagement have been formalised. The governance structure allows for IWaSP's exit. It is planned to engage LWSC, in their role as host organisation, by first signing a governance arrangement agreement and build capacity of the institution to coordinate the project. The legacy IWaSP leaves behind is that the approach of installing recreational parks that protect wellfields and hinder encroachment. This approach constitutes an innovative solution for groundwater protection. Recreational spaces would create much needed public spaces that are currently lacking in Lusaka. Through the WFPP, LuWSI will have highly visible proof that the multi-stakeholder approach for groundwater protection can be successful.

### Awareness & Education Campaign (under LuWSI)

Lusaka Water Security Initiative (LuWSI) has a core area dedicated for Education and Awareness Creation. This focussed on creating champions and stewards among children and community members in Lusaka. A pilot case was undertaken in 2017 in 10 schools and 10 peri-urban areas. Outcomes from the pilot of 2017 lead to Lusaka City Council coordinating the awareness and education activities for LuWSI as part of the mandate of the Local Authority and the department of Public Health, Health Education Unit.

The Education and Awareness component of Lu-

WSI is embedded in the Lusaka Green Schools for Clean and Healthy Communities. The aim of this is to contribute towards sustaining a clean, green and healthy Lusaka by 2030, in line with Zambia's Vision 2030. The Lusaka Green Schools for Clean, Green and Healthy Communities has been developed to be a platform through which different stakeholders, with the coordination of Lusaka City Council, can collaborate in their efforts.

Lusaka City Council is currently embedding the developed approach more in their current activities as a way to ensure funding for implementation. This way, the campaign can be continued in case other actors opt out. In parallel, a long-term business model conceptualised for LuWSI could ensure long-term financial support for the Awareness and Education Campaign. A consultant built the capacities of LCC. This will strengthen LCC as the coordinator of the Awareness and Education Campaign. At the same time, lessons from the first phase of the campaign are collected and were reflected in the further capacity building of LCC. Experiences of the first phase of the Awareness and Education Campaign are used to refine the governance for the follow up project. LCC as the mandate carrier will remain at the centre of the campaign. As it is planned and possible that in different phases different organisations are collaborating, the focus lies on LCC ensuring that the new governance structure remains stable. The IWaSP legacy left behind is that of the activities of the Awareness and Education Campaign, which inspired the funding of environmental clubs at some of the targeted schools. Though the first phase has been finalised, the campaign's activities are continuing to operate. On an institutional level, LCC is increasingly claiming their mandate in the realm of awareness and education. This will contribute to more coordinated efforts in this area, also beyond the campaign partners.

### Chambeshi Water Security Partnership (CWSP)

The Chambeshi Water Security Partnership is a multi-stakeholder partnership, initiated by the Water Resources Management Authority, OLAM, and GIZ, focussing primarily on activities in the greater Chambeshi Catchment. The partnership uses the catchment-based approach and has so far mobilised the private sector and civil society organisations and the local communities to support this critical governance strengthening process through the partnership. Since its inception, the partnership has grown, with seven more partners joining: Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company, Forestry Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Chiefs and Traditional Affairs, Kasama Municipal Council, SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, and World Vision Zambia. The main objectives of the partnership are to improve catchment governance, strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships, to protect water resources and water stewardship in the Chambeshi area catchment, and to enable communities to articulate their interests.

As the Chambeshi Water Security Partnership focussed from the onset on the alignment and harmonisation of activities, which fostered collaboration between partners, many planned activities currently already have funding - such as the sustaining of the outgrower scheme (by OLAM). WARMA, using its operational budgets and local subsidy from GIZ, has been used to set up the secretariat and ensure an effective coordination of the partnership. Different partners also sponsor different project activities such as the hosting of steering committee meetings. As the secretariat of the partnership, WARMA has been trained on its duties as such. Partners were capacitated on monitoring. Partners understand the concept and need for water stewardship and the multi-stakeholder approach. A capacity building plan has been developed for the secretariat. The governance structure and bodies were defined with partners and are generally upheld. It has been openly ad-

ressed from the beginning of the partnership that GIZ only acts as a facilitator in the beginning of the partnership. GIZ supported WARMA in the establishment of Water User Associations. The legacies that IWaSP leaves behind will be the governance and activity plan, the relationships that were developed, the establishment of trust and increased capacity on an individual and organisational level, and the tangible services created such as the out-grower scheme by Olam. As a result, partners understand the multi-stakeholder approach, and are applying it beyond the partnership.

## TANZANIA

### Mlalakua River Restoration Project (MRRP)

The Mlalakua River Restoration Project was active from 2013 to 2016. Together with Coca Cola, the National Environment Management Council, the Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association (BORDA) and others, this partnership aimed to restore the heavily polluted Mlalakua River in Dar es Salaam.

IWaSP exited this partnership in 2016. The two partner non-governmental organisations (NGOs), Nipe Fagio and BORDA-Africa, are still investing in-kind contributions to collaborate with communities and local government leaders to keep waste out of the river and educate youth on environmentally friendly behaviour change. The capacity of the local government to manage solid waste has been improved during the partnership both in terms of skills and process, and in terms of waste collection system. The five Mtaa's (smallest unit of local administration) didn't have waste collection trucks or systems in place but they do have it now and they are functioning well. The two partner NGOs have gained a lot of expertise on community waste collection and awareness raising for youth and women groups, which they apply in the partnership area as well as elsewhere in Dar es Salaam (and other cities in Tanzania). Because of the part-

nership's capacity development and awareness dissemination on water-protection regulations, the Tanzania Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) and the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) are more aware of their responsibilities and take action accordingly. The industrial effluent issues have become an important agenda item nationally, especially with the current drive for industrialisation. The Coca-Cola Kwanza bottling plant has continued their own corporate policies to reuse and reduce water consumption. The steering committee of the partnership itself has been dissolved after the closing of the partnership in 2016. Each institution involved in the partnership however has been continuing activities related to the lessons learnt during the partnership. The legacy IWaSP left behind include, solid waste collection systems are in place and functioning effectively in the partnership area, which means less waste is being dumped in the river (contributing to improved health for riverine communities and ecosystems, and also reducing floods to a certain extent). Communities and government leaders are aware of the implication of good waste management for improved environment and livelihood and champions have been identified to carry out the message of behaviour change in different realms (churches, youth groups, women cooperative, ministry departments, NGOs). All partners involved have shown signs of learning from the partnership experience, changing their own behaviour towards increased collaboration between themselves and with other institutions including private sector, public sector and civil society organisations (CSOs) in their thought process and implementation plans whenever they are developing activities on the ground. Outcomes of the partnership have also allowed a higher level discussion on healthy river management in the Dar es Salaam city as a whole.

### Sustainable Water Resources Management in the Upper Ruvuma River

This partnership aims to improve water security for stakeholders in the Ruvuma Basin. It supported the

creation of a Water Users' Association (WUA) to serve as a platform for dialogue for all stakeholders. In addition, it looks to generate more detailed information through studies on water availability and abstraction. Partnership members include IWaSP, Olam-Aviv, civil society representatives and the Ruvuma Basin Water Board.

IWaSP has already exit this partnership in 2016 and OLAM-Aviv has taken over activities related to maintaining their Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) certification, including collaboration with CSOs and government/water authorities beyond their fence until 2018. OLAM-Aviv is more aware of what it takes to improve their relationship with other water users in the area where they operate. Conversely, Water resources management institutions have a better understanding of their role and how they can count on the private sector expertise and support to strengthen their impact. The partnership has dissolved. Discussions among the different partners are held through the Water User Association which was established as a result of the partnership. Legacy IWaSP leaves behind: A Water User Association was established to coordinate water users in the Upper Ruvuma Sub-catchment, it is in charge of conflict management, water allocation, and makes the link between the various water users (CSOs, public, and private sector) and the Basin Water Board. OLAM-Aviv plantation is certified by AWS. The On-Farm WASH situation has been improved greatly for farm workers. The WUA continues to benefit from IWaSP / NatuReS activities in Tanzania by being involved in the Kikuletwa Catchment Water User Associations Partnership.

### Sustainable Water Management in Usa River (SUWAMA)

Pangani Basin covers an area of 56,300 km<sup>2</sup>, with 95% of the basin within Tanzania, and 5% in Kenya. The Sustainable Water Management (SUWAMA) Partnership in Usa River is located in the Kikuletwa (13,260 km<sup>2</sup>) catchment, one of the

four catchments that make up the Pangani Basin, and falls under the Upper Kikuletwa Water User Association (UWAMAKIJU). The Pangani River Basin is water-stressed. Water flows in the basin are being reduced by climate change and catchment degradation, while demand is increasing due to population and economic growth, including changes in land use. The scale and complexity of water-related challenges means that individual action, while important, often remains limited in its effectiveness.

To ensure coordinated action, the Pangani Basin Water Board (PBWB) works closely with local government, community organisations and businesses to address water-related challenges in the basin. This involves the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans that map sustainable initiatives by various actors that deliver water security in the basin.

The Pangani Basin Water Board conducted a water user inventory in the sub catchment which is improving the mapping of existing water abstraction and discharge points. This activity is allowing the PBWB to increase their income from collection of water user fees, with a potential to upscale catchment by catchment in the whole basin. PBWB can count on a growing number of users becoming aware of the role of the Basin Water Board (BWB) who are starting to contribute more and more in-kind and cash to improve WRM in the catchment. An association of hotels and lodges is slowly being developed to contribute cash and in-kind to partnership activities to improve water security. Kiliflora Ltd. is continuously supporting conservation through the distribution of tree seedlings, and contributing to water supply and O&M in the 11 villages in the partnership area which are under the township water utility, the Usa River Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (USAWASSA). Village Water and Environmental Committee leaders and the Upper Kikuletwa WUA are mobilising villagers around the conserved hotspot areas who are mon-



itoring tree growth. The company continues to support community around the farms as part of their obligations under Fair Trade. Tanzania Horticultural Association's (TAHA) in-kind support through trainings on water efficiency to small farmers will be continued. Partners' knowledge and capacities is continuously increasing regarding how to manage sustainably WRM and to become active in stewardship activities through the partnership and beyond. Trainings are conducted for key actors to develop the skills to manage their nurseries and farms effectively for water security. Micro-partnerships are being developed at the furrow level to increase micro management of water sources. The Upper Kikuletwa WUA is perceived as an example in the whole Catchment and sharing partnership lessons with other WUAs. The capacity of the District authorities to understand and manage water resources in the area is increasing through the close collaboration with the Basin Water Board. The partnership steering committee is embedded in the Upper Kikuletwa WUA as the Usa River committee. Improved connections between village leadership and water/environment committees will continue to support the circulation of information and learning processes from the bottom up and between the different water authorities (through LGAs and water utilities). The legacy IWaSP is leaving behind includes: The Pangani Basin Water Board is leading the country in terms of water user inventory/data base processes. Integration of the stewardship approach from the local level (furrow committees and water/environment committees) to the Basin Level, increasing multi-sector as well as multi-level collaboration and innovative efficient and sustainable way to implement IWRM from the Bottom-up. Good practices in Usa River sub-catchment will be scaled up in the other 4 WUAs of the Kikuletwa catchment through the creation of similar partnerships, to be coordinated by the PBWB alongside the respective WUA. The partnership also supported the creation of a Multi-Sectoral Water Resources Management Forum at the Basin level in November 2017.

### Kilimanjaro Water Stewardship Platform (KWSP)

The Pangani Basin Water Office, 2030 Water Resources Group Tanzania Partnership, the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) and the Tanzania Horticulture Association (TAHA) came together with a wide range of public, private and civil society stakeholders to develop the Kilimanjaro Water Stewardship Platform (KWSP). Major local private sector water users recognise that managing water efficiently within their own operations is not enough. As a result, they have participated actively, collaborating with other organisations to address external water risks. Companies such as Coca-Cola's Bonite Bottlers Ltd, Kiliflora Ltd, TPC, TANESCO and Serengeti Breweries Limited/Diageo have already acknowledged these issues in the Pangani and have joined the partnership to find solutions to sustainably manage the region's water resources.

The Partnership was closed in 2018. 2030WRG and TAHA have specific funds allocated for the continuation of the KWSP. The Tanzania Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) also contributes in-kind on the long term since the KWSP (being a proxy for the Catchment Management Forum) constitutes the advisory board of the Catchment Management Committee. The Pangani Basin Water Board (representing the MoWI) leads all thematic working areas of the platform, i.e. AWS standards uptake, catchment management and irrigation & financing. Which means that they have the responsibility and drive to continue collaborating with all stakeholders in the working areas implementing activities related to improving water security. KWSP is embedded in the WRM structure of the MoWI as it is in effect the Catchment Management Forum which advises the Catchment management committee. The platform is instrumental in informing the development as well as implementation of the catchment IWRMDP. The legacy IWaSP leaves behind is that KWSP is the first functioning Catchment Management Forum in the Country that has organised regular exchanges.

### Partnership for Sustainable Hydropower in the Kiwira Catchment

The Kiwira Catchment is located in Mbeya Region of Tanzania, covering some 1,900km<sup>2</sup> in the Lake Nyasa Basin, with a population of 300,000 (2017 estimate). With annual rainfall of 1,866mm and average runoff of 935mm/year, the catchment contributes some 12% of the inflow into Lake Nyasa.

The partnership was divided into two sub-partnerships. The Upper-Mid Kiwira Sub-partnership aimed to develop two small hydropower projects with Kiwira Energy and the Luwisi Sub-partnership was initiated for a project with Ensol Tanzania.

This partnership was initiated in 2017 and active until December 2018. Hydropower developer's partners commit some of their planned development investment costs to strengthen catchment management and benefit-sharing processes. The Basin Water Board will increase income from water user fees through mapping the water users and improving their data base for fee collection. The partnership approach increases the opportunity for more in-kind and cash contributions from other hydropower developers in the area. The partnership is supporting the formation of a Water User Association based on water risk, identified priorities and multi-sector collaboration will increase the capacity of the Basin to manage water resources from the bottom up. The partnership steering committee is being embedded in the respective WUAs as they are formed. This will lead to improved connections between village leadership and water/environment committees to support the circulation of information and learning processes from the bottom up and between the different authorities. The legacy IWaSP left behind is that this partnership could prove the value of embedding such partnerships from the onset to ensure long-term sustainability of the hydropower investments. Water security priorities will be identified, and the partners will develop plans to address them. Documented benefit for Stewardship in the development of small scale hydro power investments. Key indicators of IWRM plan of the basin and Kiwira Catchment in particular will be achieved.

### Kikuletwa Catchment Water User Associations Partnership

The Water User Associations partnership is also part of WUA Learning Group, an initiative supported by donors and international NGOs that work with 49 of the approximately 100 WUAs in Tanzania. This way the available funding can be better channelled to create a common approach to capacitate WUAs to help them improve their own financial mechanisms. The purpose of the WUA collaboration is to develop WUA Operational Guidelines to make sure they effectively manage their daily operations. The Basin Water Board will be ensuring that associations will eventually have the capacity to execute their designated functions including proper election and transition of leadership and essential skills needed. WUAs are part of the WRM structure, they work closely with both hydropower investors and water users. IWaSP legacy is the collaboration between the 5 WUAs which integrated in a country-wide learning group of development partners, covering 6 out of 9 Basins, and 49 (almost half) of all WUAs in the country. The Learning Group supports the MoWI in the evaluation of WUAs nation-wide and the creation of a capacity self-assessment tool for WUAs. Development of new operational guidelines and trainings (embedding some of the IWaSP WRAF Tools). Lessons learnt from the 5 Water User Associations in Kikuletwa Catchment will lead to the review of existing WUA Formation Guidelines and to the development of new WUA Operational Guidelines to be endorsed by the Ministry and used nation-wide.

### Maji SASA Partnership (stewardship action for smallholders and SME's in Africa)

This partnership with Serengeti Brewery, a subsidiary of Diageo plc, aimed to reduce water, climate and business risks for barley farmers in Tanzania and to develop a method to understand and combat water scarcity in supply chains. The goal was to secure the livelihood of farmers, as well as local jobs, while contributing to local resilience against

droughts and water scarcity. The partnership was active from 2016 to 2018.

On the basis of the partnership findings Serengeti Breweries Limited is in a position to provide more focused support to their out-growers beyond the end of the partnership. The partnership has brought together a range of actors that can provide a variety of support to smallholders working as out-growers to large corporates like SBL (DIAGEO). IWaSP left the legacy of a scalable approach to other out grower related business cases even to other countries and other value chains.

### Partnership in improving and ensuring water security in Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

A joint action plan (WRAP) is crafted with the Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) and other key stakeholders that includes a budget outlining cash and in-kind contributions from each partner. The capacity of EPZA Management is strengthened to adopt aspects of the Sustainable Industrial Area (SIA) concept to improve the attractiveness. EPZA through their main office with BWM have sound capacity to better serve EPZA clients across the country on the issues of industrial waste water and water security. Legacy IWaSP is leaving behind includes: Increased collaboration on industrial waste water between state agencies, private sector and business community. An assessment report on improved regulations, harmonisation and applicability of policies at national and sub-national levels through Situation assessment report on water security factors affecting performance of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) / Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Improved waste water discharge regulations framework (incl. an industry classification with related effluent parameters). Mapping of industries across Tanzania whereby manufacturing companies are captured so they can be integrated into a National Industrial Waste Water Discharge Permit System. Improved Waste Water Discharge Permit System by developing industrial database, Waste Water Discharge Applicants at Wami-Ruvu

Basin Water Board and BWM-EPZA. Optimised work of bilateral program by providing inputs to a paper called: Sustainable Industrialisation through Special Economic Zones and Expert Promotion Zones: What is the Role of Town Planners? Annual Event in 2017 in Dar es Salaam.

## SOUTH AFRICA

### Support to the Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN)

The Strategic Water Partners Network (SWPN) is a multi-stakeholder (public-private and civil society) partnership, recognised in the National Water Resources Strategy (2012) and the National Water Master Plan as the key platform to facilitate collective action for South Africa's water security. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) set up this platform. Therefore, it enjoys backing from the public sector, which also contributes to it both through funding and in-kind contribution. IWaSP joined SWPN in its early days (2013) and provided an important contribution to the network's development. Besides IWaSP, 12 other partners founded SWPN. Among other international organizations were the Danish Embassy and the World Bank 2030 Group, both of which will continue their support to the network.

SWPN's corporate membership fee model ensures that it can rely on the funding and in-kind contribution of its 30 core partners and 22 participating partners. The network operates via six different working groups each addressing content specific topics: 1. Agriculture and supply chain, 2. Effluent waste water management, 3. Water efficiency and leakages reduction, 4. Sanitation, 5. Skills development and transformation, and 6. Water stewardship. Partners interested in the uptake of specific themes then commit to providing necessary funds and in-kind contribution for implementation. SWPN has also leveraged funds for a number of projects in the sector of NRW. IWaSP has worked together with the network in the creation of a partnership with Anglo American mines in the Limpopo

area. The mine and the municipality are currently committed to working together on NRW issues in Polokwane. This project will display SWPN's ability of bridging the gap between public and private sector as well as its capacity to deliver concrete results in NRW projects, which can be used to leverage further funds from the private sector. SWPN's financial sustainability is secured due to the DWS endorsement, its large private sector membership and network, and its ability to leverage funds thanks to its many success stories and business cases. It does however depend on consistent contributions from donor partners.

A large number of SWPN members are from the private sector. As a result, the network is able to harness expertise from an advanced pool of high-level experts in the water sector in South Africa. Due to this and the expertise of its partners serving on its steering committees, SWPN is well placed to deliver on its objectives. IWaSP exited the partnership formally in 2018 as a formal funder. Since then, the relationship has transitioned to an SWPN-NatuReS partnership for the period of 2019-2020. In this regard, IWaSP's engagement will focus on the strategic role that SWPN plays in the water security sector in South Africa. Activities envisaged will include institutional strengthening, technical advisory in specific topics and systems support. IWaSP will also work towards elevating the many lessons coming through the SWPN project implementation in our national and regional advisory work.

SWPN is constituted by a steering structure and a small secretariat, coordinating 6 key working groups. Each group having its own members and working group chairs. Members can attend the different working groups according to their interest, while heads of groups are elected among group members. Members of the small secretariat in charge of steering of the working groups are paid through funds generated by membership fees and other SWPN's sponsors including the Department of Water and Sanitation and donor partners. As the implementation mandate of the SWPN advances,

it is likely that the secretariat will expand to reflect additional demands on its team. GIZ IWaSP work with SWPN dates back from 2013, in the past years many achievements have materialized across the different working groups:

The development of the No Drop Programme: an innovative incentive-based regulatory assessment aimed at reducing municipal water losses. To date the programme has been extended to 152 municipalities. Due to its efficiency, DWS is in the process of making the use of the tool compulsory for all municipalities on their water reporting. The implementation of the Water Administration System (WAS): a system which allows irrigation schemes to better manage water releases, resulting in water savings (to date up to 55 million m3 per year of water have been saved in total). Effluent and wastewater management-mine water treatment for irrigation: the dedicated working group has piloted a water reuse initiative, utilizing poor quality mine water rich in calcium and sulfate to irrigate various economic crops. All those successful initiatives have contributed to strengthening SWPN's leading role in promoting water security in South Africa. IWaSP exited the partnership in 2018.

### Improving water balance in the Southern Cape hops-growing

This partnership (active from 2014 to 2016) with Marks & Spencer, Woolworth, WWF, Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) and the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency (BGCMA) aimed to reduce water risks in one of the country's most important fruit-growing regions. It tested the AWS standard at farm level, while strengthening local residents' knowledge and capabilities through a community-based environmental education programme.

The Water Balancing project in George will continue beyond the end of IWaSP support. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) as key implementing partner has secured funding for the next 5 years from the brewing company Anheuser-Busch InBev (AB InBev) (R3.5 million). A further R1.9 Mil-



lion from Department of Environmental Affairs for clearing alien invasive plant species is also possible. The additional time will allow the project to develop its financial sustainability strategy by further researching the potential of developing a value chain around the alien invasive's biomass and then developing a business case to take advantage of this opportunity. A dedicated manager for the project has recently been appointed by WWF. This will ensure that project implementation continues to take place. Experience has shown that a dedicated manager is instrumental for the success of a partnership over time and contributes substantially to ensuring financial sustainability of the partnership. Over time the management of the partnership could be shifted from the WWF manager to a local representative, or the current manager who is based in George could possibly stay on as a manager once sufficient partnership funding is secured. Before exiting, GIZ IWaSP organised a learning event allowing the George, Cere and uMhlathuze partnerships to exchange lessons learned from the implementation of stewardship projects across all sites. This inter-project learning event enabled the new manager to access up to date information on the history of the George partnership but also facilitated a thorough exchange between similar projects but also new ideas for income generating opportunities. A collection of lessons for the way forward has been documented and a network of stewardship practitioners that the manager can now rely on has been established. The legacy IWaSP left behind includes, 537 ha of invasive alien species have been cleared, with an additional follow up of 880 ha completed by formally unemployed people. Before exiting IWaSP supported the realization of a geo-spatial mapping of all invasive species in two key water resource areas in the region. This will be instrumental to the production of a ten years monitoring, control and eradication plan. This valuable resource will be used by private farmers as well as government partners to ensure longer-term strategies are integrated and effective in the clearing of alien invasive

plants. Water meters have been installed in the hops farm in the effort to gather long-term data for improved groundwater management. Spreading of stewardship culture as farmers became stewardship agents convincing their neighbours to join the initiative as efforts in clearing on one farm will be counter-acted by non-clearing neighbouring farms. IWaSP GIZ has promoted cross-learning from the George partnership that could be relevant for the Ceres and uMhlathuze partnerships, especially around topics of alien invasive clearing strategies and developing economic opportunities from the resulting biomass.

### Water Stewardship in the Upper Breede River Catchment in the Western Cape Province

This partnership in the hop-growing areas of George and Oudtshoorn, with South African Breweries (SAB) – an AB InBev company, WWF and the South African Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), was designed to improve the catchment's water regime. SAB sources its hops - a water-intensive plant - from this arid area, where invasive flora, unmonitored groundwater use and lack of co-ordination in the catchment area jeopardise many jobs and investments.

Although IWaSP exited the partnership in 2018, it will continue beyond the support of GIZ/ IWaSP due to the strong leading role of WWF. Woolworths and Marks and Spencer to continue with actions that would contribute to the institutionalization of the Witzenberg Water Savers (WWS) have secured funding. IWaSP supported capacity initiatives for the Witzenberg Water Savers group. Activities included supporting capacity-building activities such as leadership skills that serve as a solid background for implementing community based projects. These interventions increase the employability of IWaSP beneficiaries and serve as a stepping-stone for the new phase of the partnership. Sustainability of the partnership will be ensured thanks to WWF's strong leading role, which will continue supporting a partnership manager

with very strong stakeholders' engagement skills. The partnership manager will ensure the growth and economic sustainability of his role, the activities of the Witzenberg Water Savers and the co-ordination with other partners. IWaSP legacy left behind is the establishment of the Witzenberg Water Savers a group of trained volunteers dedicated to raise awareness on water quality and water waste in the communities of Nduli and Prince Alfred Hamlet. An institutional study and business plan support which directs the work of the remaining partners. Support to an awareness exchange meeting between Community Business members and Witzenberg Water Savers. A promotional video was produced and could be used as part of the marketing on the partnership.

### Securing Port Elizabeth's water

This partnership consists of the insurance company Santam, the Department of Water and Sanitation, and a number of NGOs, and aims to improve water security for the important industrial hub of Port Elizabeth. The Coega Industrial Zone, just outside the city, is to become the largest industrial park in the Southern Hemisphere. Through a large-scale restoration of three degraded catchment areas, which provide 70% of the city's water, this partnership also aims to improve the capacity of local communities to manage disaster risk and adapt to climate change.

This partnership will continue as a re-configured Water Stewardship Partnership for NatuReS 2019-2020. The focus of the partnership will change from landscape restoration to water resilient businesses and sustainable special/industrial economic zones. A renewed partnership will be formed with a great number of private partners from the IDZ and the private sector, the partnership will look at the private sector potential for job and business losses in case of great water risks. Major industries such as Volkswagen or other manufacturers in the IDZ will finance partnership action. A great interest exists in forming partnerships for water stewardship in this area due to water stress and high risks

faced by industries. IWaSP together with its partners living lands and Four Returns/ Grounded has supported capacity building of different stakeholders by acting both upstream and downstream in the catchment. A hydrological study commissioned by IWaSP and requested by its partners as well as technical support has informed and guided the process of alien invasive clearing throughout the catchment. Furthermore, the partnership supported capacity initiatives with the Sarah Baartman District Municipality in developing measures to react to disaster risk management and better climate change adaptation planning. The current partnership, which will IWaSP exit, includes Santam, Commonland foundation, Living Lands / Grounded and the Department of Water and Sanitation. Living Lands/ Grounded remains a key implementer in the area focusing on landscape restoration activities. IWaSP formally exited the partnership in 2018. A new governance structure will be developed together with existing partners and new partners to better suit the objectives of NatuReS. The legacy IWaSP left behind includes the improved water security upstream, created through the development of alternative business model for farmers. Another legacy is the landscape restoration and the clearing of invasive species, which lead to increased water security for 13897 people and the creation of 25 jobs. Additionally, the IWaSP legacy includes the improved capacity of the Sarah Baartman Municipality in disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

### Metsimaholo

This partnership with Sasol, the Metsimaholo Local Municipality, and the Department of Water and Sanitation is located in the international Vaal / Orange Senqu River Basin. It aims to increase water availability. Measures include a baseline assessment to identify current losses, public relations actions and the repair of leakage in the mass and household infrastructure.

Considering upcoming elections, sustainability of the partnership will be dependent on the political

and administrative context of the municipality. Due to high volatility in institutional governance in the area and due to the impending national elections next year it is unlikely that the partnership will continue in its current form with partners from all sectors. However, the private partner Sasol will continue to support Metsimaholo Local Municipality due to its local footprint and commitment to ensuring sound contributions to water governance in the area. The memorandum of understanding (MoU) in place between Sasol and the Municipality will grant the continuation of their partnership. The municipality is fraught with capacity challenges. Sasol remains an important partner in the Metsimaholo area and has an inherently strong capacity to drive Non Revenue Water initiatives together with the municipality. This is however dependent on the political and administrative willingness to take up this support contribution. Sasol and Metsimaholo Local Municipality have an existing MoU guiding its relations so this will continue beyond GIZ/ IWASP support. The legacy IWaSP left behind includes: the establishment of a baseline on non-revenue water losses including a baseline study to determine the extent, locations and causes of water losses in the municipal reticulation system. A technical intervention including work on valves and pumps to measure and reduce pressure and the repair and installation of water meters allowing the municipality to quickly detect and fix leaks. The non-revenue water action has contributed to saving 6.3 M m3 generating R63 M saving. Auditing of water leaks and WASH in 30 schools, which will help inform the Educational Dept. planning on strategic intervention. School awareness campaign and handing over of awareness material to schools. Training of schools caretakers in plumbing allowing them to repair leaks in schools and to better monitor water meters.

### uMhlathuze Water Stewardship Partnership = Richards Bay multi-stakeholder partnership

This partnership was launched in 2017 and was initiated, amongst others, by Richards Bay Minerals, WWF South Africa, Mondi and Pongola Umzimkulu Proto Catchment Management Agency. The uMhlathuze region is confronted with considerable water stress, which has major implications for economic activity and livelihoods. The activities aim to increase water efficiency, reduce leakage, control demand for residential, commercial and industrial users, eradicate invasive flora, restore wetlands and prevent pollution.

This partnership will continue as a flagship partnership for NatuReS 2018-2020. A high number of private sectors partners and a high capacity of the public sector characterize the partnership. The two years of NatuReS will be key to show all partners the concrete benefit of working in a partnership approach. Once NatuReS has obtained the buy in and demonstrated the added value of this approach, the private sector will be ready to commit and continue sponsoring partnership activities. Sufficient and high level capacity exist in the partnership steering structure to oversee and drive the partnership and the work of the management team. The partnership manager has been carefully selected to fit this highly complex role. IWASP instruments such as WRAP and our M&E tools have been applied and ensure an appropriate implementation strategy exists. The partnership manager is supported by the WWF manager who is responsible for much of the upstream work. The partners from the public sector from the uMhlathuze Municipality both in the water sector and stakeholders engagement are highly skilled in terms of technical capacity. Thus, IWaSP has played more of a backstopping role in the partnership, supporting its partners, through specialized consultant inputs as well as ad hoc studies that would complement the current work of Municipal partners.

Similarly, the private sector capacity is very high. Thus, IWaSP's contribution has primarily been to

inform the private sector of the potential of water stewardship, promoting technical information on AWS and offering a supporting and co-managing role in the design, implementation and coordination of the partnership. This partnership is governed by a Partners Platform comprised of more than 11 partners and a steering structure made up of the 5 founding partners. Currently a partnership's manager has been hired independently from IWaSP. Legacy IWaSP left behind includes, the support to the Municipality in tackling non-revenue water issues. Study on economic potential and SMEs creation around Lake Cubhu. Scoping for potential projects in plastic recycling. Scoping for implementation of a Water Administration System to reduce water losses in agriculture. .

### Madibeng Lonmin Partnership

Madibeng municipality is situated in the North West Province of South Africa. Mining is a key driver of economic development in the area, generating more than half of the province's gross domestic product and providing jobs for a quarter of its workforce. An influx of people seeking employment opportunities along the Platinum Corridor mines has placed immense pressure on the local municipality to continue providing basic services – such as water supply – to a growing population. A recent drought has aggravated the situation, causing severe water shortages and interrupted water supply to the towns of Segwaelane, Modderspruit and Bopong.

Lonmin Mine, the Madibeng Local Municipality and the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP) entered into a partnership in 2016 to address these challenges. Through technical interventions (funded by Lonmin), capacity development and awareness-raising (funded by IWaSP) and guidance from the Madibeng Local Municipality (on integration of this project into their existing municipal planning and service delivery processes) the partnership achieved the following steps towards improved water security:

After the determination of the problem areas,

technical infrastructure solutions were developed, linked to alternative water supply sources for communities.

Awareness campaigns and trainings of local communities on water conservation and maintenance of water infrastructure made way for practitioners to implement water saving measures.

A capacity assessment was carried out in 2016, identifying training and skills development opportunities to support the municipality in closing the skills gap which exists in its water and sanitation department.

IWaSP exited the partnership in 2018 but it will continue between Madibeng Local Municipality and Lonmin due to the mining license obligations of Lonmin to the area as specified in the Social and Labour Plan it submitted to the Department of Minerals and Resources. This was a highly challenging partnership due to the administrative, technical and capacity challenges faced by the Madibeng Local Municipality. As the municipality addresses its international governance issues, progress with the partnership has been significantly delayed. A further capacity issue was the hand-over of project from a well-informed sustainability team to the technical implementation team at Lonmin in Madibeng. Uncertainty still persist, however the national government continue to intervene through a level administrative processes that then overrides municipal capacity challenges. This involved sending a technical team to the Municipality to increase their financial, implementation and oversight capacity. Governance arrangements were put in place between Lonmin and Madibeng. GIZ/ IWASP supported the drafting of an MoU, which needs to be taken up by the two partners. It is intended that this forms part of Lonmin's SLP process. Lessons from this partnership is that governance arrangements should be anchored in existing processes in the municipality. This will ensure a continuous loop with key decision makers who impact on water service delivery budgeting and planning. The IWaSP legacy left behind includes the



fact that Lonmin has made considerable effort to issue a tender aimed at addressing some of the technical infrastructure challenges that affect water supply. IWaSP contribution has been towards the provision of technical specifications for the water infrastructure and to provide the detailed information necessary to collection of water user fees. Other IWaSP legacy items include: awareness raising materials, and a draft terms of reference documents (TOR) that could be used to guide the relationship between Lonmin and the Municipality. Furthermore, a promotional video was produced and could be used to provide information on the project background.

## SAINT LUCIA

### Saint Lucia Water Stewardship Partnership

This partnership was active from 2016 to 2018 and aimed to: identify fast working, effective measures to improve erratic water supply and security in the Vieux Fort area at the southern tip of the island; collectively secure water supply for communities and businesses in the area; and, generate and foster active participation from villagers and civil society organisations, in collaboration with the public water utility and private businesses in the area.

The partnership showed great results. The installation of a 341,000-litre water tank and associated infrastructure (e.g. pipelines) will, from now on, enable an isolated village to be continuously supplied with water, and no longer have water-supply shortages. Conducted investigations show that the water infrastructure in the southern Saint Lucian district of Vieux Fort is largely dilapidated. As part of a large-scale measure financed by the Caribbean Development Bank, large components of the existing Vieux Fort water supply network have been under renovation. However, this measure does not provide benefits to certain marginalised villages. In the aftermath of hurricanes and dry periods, these villages are generally the first to first to water shortages and supply-bottlenecks.

Due to the installation of the water infrastructure by the Saint Lucia Water Stewardship Partnership – completed in cooperation with the local Windward and Leeward Brewery and the Water and Sewerage Company – schools and other public facilities in the area no longer have to close due to acute water shortages. More than 1,600 local residents and schoolchildren benefit directly from this measure. At times of acute dryness, when the water supply has to be interrupted one or many times due to the lack of storage capacity, water can now be fed back into the supply network, providing an additional 6,500 people with water.

## GRENADA

### Grenada Water Stakeholder Platform

In Grenada IWaSP cooperates, among others, with the local water supply authority National Water and Sewer Authority (NAWASA) in view of the effects of climate change on the water sector. One of the activities of the Grenada Water Stakeholder Platform (GWasP), a multi-stakeholder platform initiated by the IWaSP in Grenada, was the review of the Grenada National Water Policy. The review was a very participatory process, requiring consultation with focus groups and stakeholders. The Grenada National Water Policy is now available as a draft, which must be approved by the Cabinet.

### Grand Anse Partnership

The Grand Anse Partnership has carried out an assessment of the Morne Rouge catchment area on how to manage the flood risk in the area. The results are part of a project proposal for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) that has already been approved. Different awareness events and area clean-ups with schools opened the dialogue and set a foundation for further activities.

### Grand Etang Partnership

After many consultations with all stakeholders, the Grand Etang Partnership was officially founded in 2018. First, an environmental study was carried

out to provide information on investments in the water supply system. With the positive results, the National Water and Sewage Authority (NAWASA) invested in a weir and the extension of the pipeline. In order to improve the storage capacity of drinking water at Grand Etang Lake, a working boat was acquired to remove the overgrown reed from the lake. In order to improve the tourist offer at the lake, several paths were restored, new signs were put up and investments were made in the infrastructure. In order to involve civil society, interactive teaching materials on the subject of water were developed and lessons were held with school classes.

# OUTLOOK FOR STEWARDSHIP – THE IWASP LEGACY

Formed progressively from the programme's inception in 2013 to the final phase-out year in 2019, the legacy that IWaSP leaves behind can be most accurately characterised by the theme: progression and growth.

This “progression” is most noticeable in the creation of the Natural Resources Stewardship Programme (NatuReS), which will take the successes and lessons from the stewardship partnership and catchment approach set out by IWaSP and apply it to a wider range of resources beyond water. The work of NatuReS will continue where IWaSP left off by engaging in activities that can contribute further to the improvement of arable-land use, waste management, soil preservation and overall bio-diversity. NatuReS is currently active in five countries: Ethiopia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, and, as mentioned in the preceding chapter on continuity, will take over a selected number of partnerships initiated under IWaSP. As the successor programme of IWaSP, NatuReS is primed to focus more extensively on cities and economic zones, and is geared to apply the stewardship approach on an increasingly larger scale. A part of this evolution was already apparent in the IWaSP Water Security Action and Investment Plan, which is still active in Lusaka and Kampala, and will run until the end of 2019. As such, NatuReS will build from this investment plan with an eye on identifying future opportunities, and increasing the programme's potential for expanding its stewardship work to more project areas and countries.

IWaSP's legacy, however, goes far beyond the promising, future work of NatuReS. The years of experience and valuable lessons learned in developing and applying the stewardship approach have helped the programme exceed its key performance indicator targets, and more importantly, positively impact a higher-than-expected number of beneficiaries. As such, key lessons learned from IWaSP – such as working in partnerships with companies, the public sector and civil society,

and the approach of creating common value based on shared hazards – will be captured for all future stewardship practitioners, due to the ongoing work implemented by the UN CEO Water Mandate. This valuable information will be available in the UN CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub, an online stewardship platform for collaboration and knowledge-sharing, available for both international and local, country-specific stewardship networks. In complement to this database, the Water Integrity Network Association e.V., a non-profit that promotes efficiency and success in the water sector, is currently designing a training course that includes the lessons learned from IWaSP. Among other valuable tools, such as the Risk/Opportunity-Based Approach and the Partnership Approach, these training courses will include the backbone of the stewardship model uniquely created by IWaSP: the Water Risk and Action Framework.

Finally, an independent audit report of the programme, conducted by the globally renowned Overseas Development Institute, will round out the legacy of IWaSP and, through the recommendations stated in the report, will help ensure future stewardship practitioners have an unbiased presentation of the challenges and opportunities they will face in this field.

In consideration of these elements of the IWaSP legacy, there is an arguably strong indication that the IWaSP approach to resources stewardship is a burgeoning endeavour that many in the private and public sectors, and civil society, are viewing as a not-to-miss opportunity for lasting positive change in their respective fields.



IWASP CONSOLIDATED BALANCED SCORECARD  
Results aggregated 2014-2019

- Missed Target
- Approaching Target
- Met Target

BENEFICIARIES	TARGET	ACHIEVED	METRICS	No
	7,415,000	10,134,960	Number of people benefitting indirectly from water security	1
	1,252,000	2,722,179	Number of people benefitting directly from improved water security	2
	8	40	Number of WRAPs developed	3
	5	32	Elements of x WRAPs in implementation stage	4

No	METRICS	TARGET	ACHIEVED	FINANCIALS
5	Private sector commits to contribute in x € to partnerships	€ 10,462,222.75	€ 15,011,733	
6	Public sector commits to contribute in x € to partnerships	€ 3,275,607	€ 3,538,013	
7	Civil Society commits to contribute in x € to partnerships	-	€ 1,908,144	
8	x WRAPs with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation	4	22	
9	Number of watershed/partnership level financing mechanismus utilized	5	13	

PROGRAMME QUALITY & EFFICIENCY

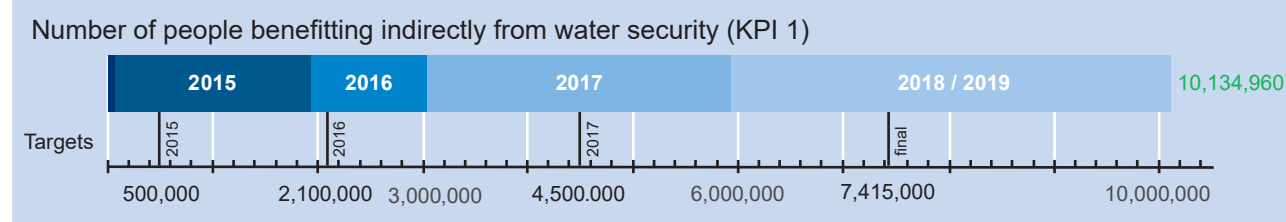
PARTNERSHIPS (PS)	TARGET	ACHIEVED	METRICS	No
	1	1	Partnership framework methodologie developed	10
	3	10	WRAF tested in x artnerships	11
	1	1	Formal adoption & endorsement of WRAF by CEO Water Mandate	12
	7	10	Uptake of WRAF by x partnerships	13
	3	9	x PS with 80% positive feedback after testing WRAF	14
	7	7	x PS with 80% positive feedback after applying WRAF	15
	1	0	80% of sounding boards members give positive feedback	16
	4	16	# of gender measure incorporated in partnership work plan	17
	22	36	# of cases of public & private sector and civil society cooperation	18
	4	16	# agriculture sector after participates in partnerships	19
	1	1	# hydropower sector after participates in partnerships	20
	6	25	# of national/regional/ international peer to peer training programme development	21
	14	62	# of training events with 80% positive participant feedback	22
	10	67	# of partnership training events strenghtening civil society that include 30% vulnerable group, with 80% positive feedback	23

No	METRICS	TARGET	ACHIEVED	COLLABORATION
24	Baseline assesments completed for intergration in puplic policy	1	4	
25	Draft policy/strategy developed and tested in # of bodies	6	6	
26	# bodies integrated water stewardship in policy/strategy	6	6	
27	# of joint publications, projects or events organisations/initiatives	15	78	
28	# of joint publications, projects or events with 75% postive feedback	14	18	
29	# of local/regional awareness creating actions carried out	16	501	
30	Applicability of water stewardship on hydro-power is evaluated in selected countries	1	6	
31	# of activities to share knowledge stewardships conducted	1	2	
32	# of national or regional CSO's promoting water stewardship agenda	6	11	
33	Business model for application of AWS is fully developed	1	1	
34	At last x countries plus x companies identified for roll out	2	2	
35	x companies + governments interested to apply AWS standard	2	34	
36	x institutions have capacity to promote, apply and certify the AWS standard in 1 region	2	13	
37	x companies have fully committed to full compliance with AWS standard	6	9	

ANNEX

IMPACT
Water security is improved to facilitate economic growth and reduce poverty

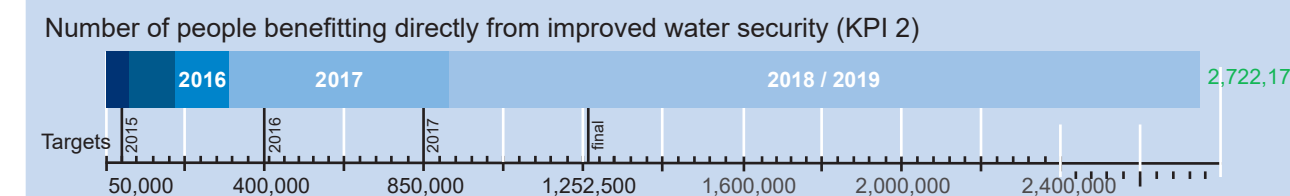
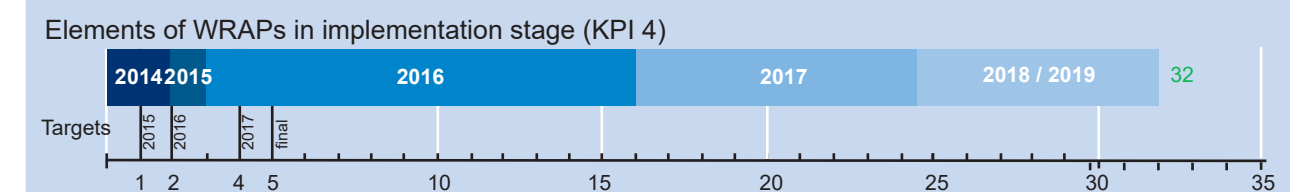
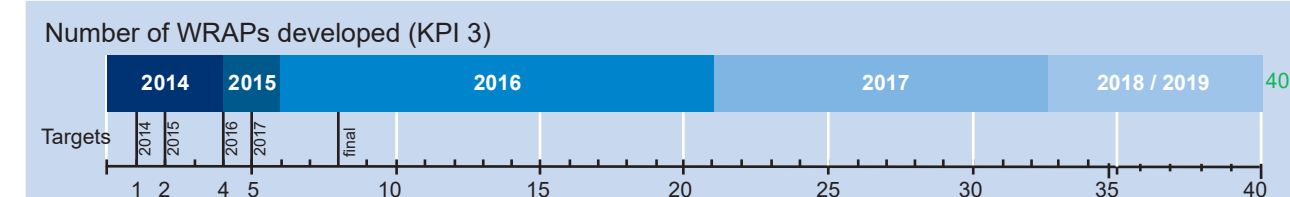
IMPACT INDICATOR 1	
Indicator(s)	Number of people benefitting indirectly from water security
Sources of verification	Water Risk and Action Plans (WRAP), monitoring reports of WRAPs, national census data/nationally representative household survey, private companies reports on water security, impact surveys
Baseline	Baseline exists on partnership level as part of the WRAPs
Target 2014	• Draft methodology to identify the number of people benefitting indirectly from water security.
Target 2015	• 500,000 people benefit indirectly from improved water security
Target 2016	• 2,100,000 people benefit indirectly from improved water security
Target 2017	• 4,500,000 people benefit indirectly from improved water security
Final target	• 7,415,000 people benefit indirectly from improved water security



Status	• In total, 10,134,960 people benefit indirectly from improved water security.
	• In 2018 and from January until the end of March 2019, a total of 4,204,898 people benefitted indirectly, of which 1,757,643 were women or girls. Over this time, women constitute 41,8% of indirect beneficiaries. This is mainly due to farmer trainings the Punjab Water Stewardship Platform (PWaSP). Given that farmers, who are mainly men, will benefit from these activities, the overwhelming majority of the long-term beneficiaries to the trainings are expected to be men.

OUTCOME 1
The capacity of public, private and civil society actors to achieve water security is improved

OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1	
Indicator(s)	Number of people benefiting directly from improved water security
Sources of verification	Water Risk and Action Plans (WRAPs), monitoring reports of WRAPs, national census data/nationally representative household survey, private companies reports on water security, impact surveys
Baseline	Baseline available on partnership level – to be defined as part of the planning stage for WRAP development
Target 2014	• 1 WRAP developed
Targets 2015	• 2 WRAPs developed • Elements of 1 WRAP under implementation • 50,000 people benefit directly from improved water security
Targets 2016	• 4 WRAPs developed • Elements of 2 WRAPs under implementation • 400,000 people benefit directly from improved water security
Targets 2017	• 5 WRAPs developed • Elements of 4 WRAPs under implementation • 850,000 people benefit directly from improved water security
Final target	• 1,252,500 people benefit directly from improved water security



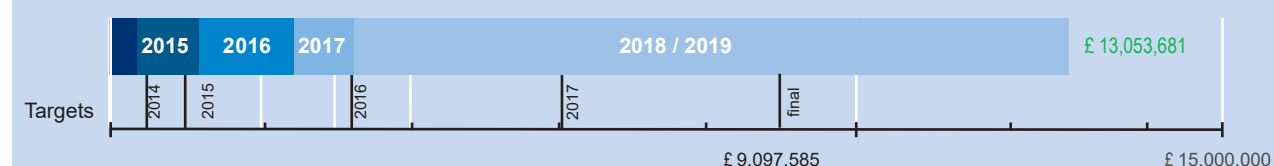


<b>Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 WRAPs developed, of which 32 are implemented. The difference arises from newly initiated partnerships, whose plans will be implemented in under the Na-tuReS programme.</li> <li>• A total of 2,722,179 people benefit directly from improved water security</li> <li>• In 2018 and from January until the end of March 2019, a total of 1,859,539 people benefitted directly, of which 764,606 were women or girls. This is mainly due to the Punjab Water Stewardship Platform (PWaSP) and the farmer trainings the Better Cotton Stewardship Partnership (CWaSP) and the Lahore Water Stewardship Partnership (LWaSP) in Pakistan carried out. Given that farmers, who are mainly men, will benefit from these activities, the overwhelming majority of the long-term beneficiaries to the trainings are expected to be men.</li> </ul>
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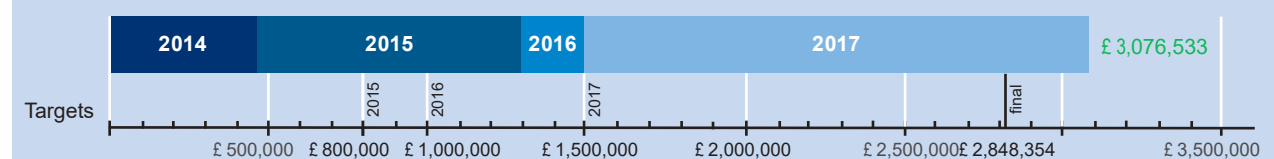
OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.2	
Indicator(s)	Private and public sector contribution to local multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnership activities
Sources of verification	Approved partnership implementation budget, Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with company on companies contributions & company letter, detailing both onsite and offsite investments that have been made as a consequence of the partnership, monitoring reports of WRAPs, completed “own contribution form” (provided by GIZ)
Baseline	Level of private and public sector contributions agreed in WRAPs
Targets 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector commits to contribute 500,000 GBP (575,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• The public sector commits to contribute 400,000 GBP (460,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• One WRAP with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation</li> </ul>
Target 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector commits to contribute 1,000,000 GBP (1,150,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• The public sector commits to contribute 800,000 GBP (920,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• 2 WRAPs with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation</li> </ul>

Targets 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector commits to contribute 3,200,000 GBP (3,680,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• The public sector commits to contribute 1,000,000 GBP (1,150,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• 3 WRAPs with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation</li> </ul>
Targets 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector commits to contribute 6,000,000 GBP (6,900,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• The public sector commits to contribute 1,500,000 GBP (1,725,000 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• 4 WRAPs with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation</li> </ul>
Final target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The private sector commits to contribute 9,097,585 GBP (10,462,222.75 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> <li>• The public sector commits to contribute 2,848,354 GBP (3,275,607.1 EUR) to agreed partnership activities</li> </ul>

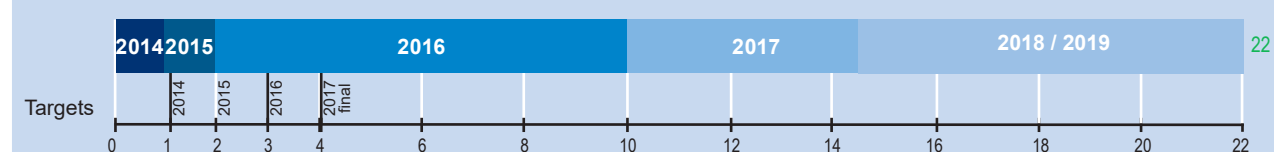
Private sector commits to contribute in total (KPI 5)



Public sector commits to contribute in total (KPI 6)



WRAPs with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures under implementation (KPI 8)

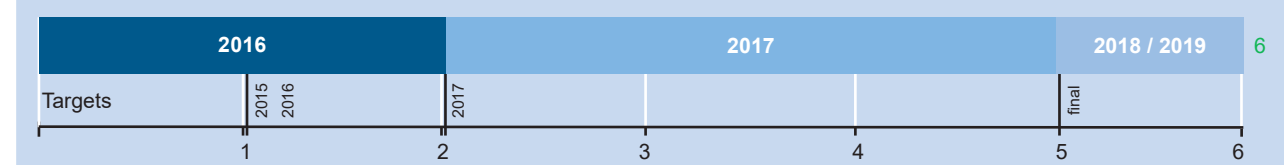


<b>Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private sector commits to contribute 13,053,681 GBP (15,011,733 EUR). Due to the mitigated water risks, companies are able to increase their investments in water security measures. From January 2018 till March 2019 companies committed 9,381,905 GBP (10,789,165 EUR). This figure is mainly based on two large commitments from Zambian Breweries and Ugandan based Kinyara Sugar. Both commitments were achieved after years of partnership, which explains the spike in commitments over the programme's last 15 months.</li> <li>Public sector commits to contribute 3,076,533 GBP (3,538,013 EUR).</li> <li>22 WRAPs are under implementation with 80% public sector compliance to agreed measures.</li> </ul>
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OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.3		
Indicator(s)	Number of countries or national or regional bodies in which lessons and/ or observations of local multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnerships are integrated in public policy	
Sources of verification	Comparison of strategy papers or policy documents, regulations, position papers, publications and operation plans of public institutions	
Baseline	Assessment of public policy for water stewardship on water security	
Target 2014	• Baseline assessment completed	
Target 2015	• 1 country or national/regional body has integrated water stewardship approaches into draft policies/strategies/guidelines	
Target 2016	• 1 country or national/regional body has integrated water stewardship approaches into draft policies/strategies/guidelines	
Target 2017	• 2 countries or national/regional bodies have integrated water stewardship approaches into draft policies/strategies/guidelines	
Final target	• Lessons learnt from the partnerships are integrated into regional/national water policies/strategies/guidelines in at least 5 countries or national/regional bodies.	

Entities which have integrated water stewardship approaches

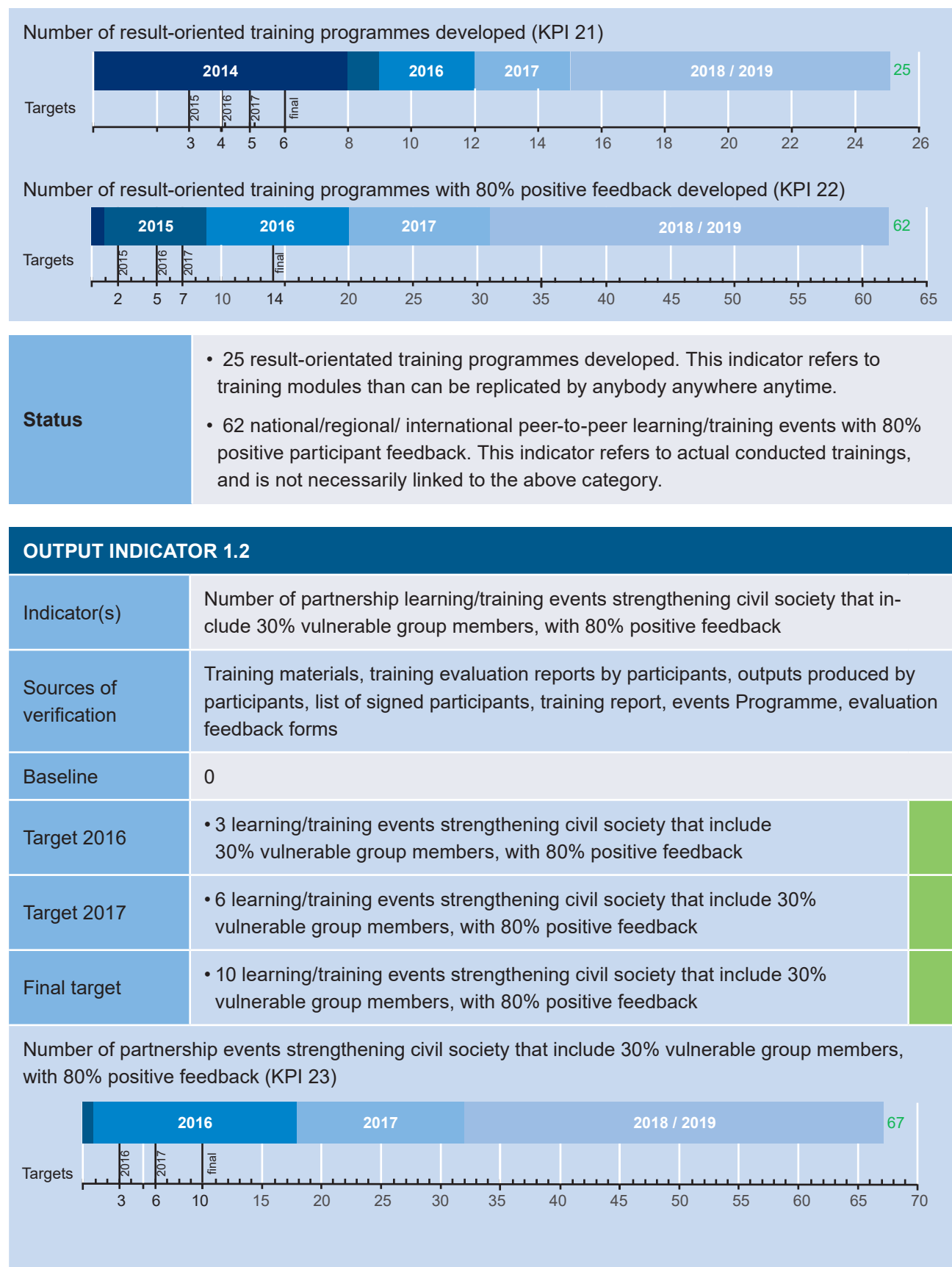
into draft policies/strategies/guidelines (KPI 26)



<b>Status</b>	• In total, 6 countries or national/regional bodies have integrated water stewardship approaches into draft policies/strategies/guidelines
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OUTPUT 1		
Stakeholder capacity development activities on water stewardship are successfully conducted		
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1		
Indicator(s)	Number of national/regional/ international peer-to-peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback	
Sources of verification	Training materials, training evaluation reports by participants, outputs produced by participants, list of signed participants, training report, events programme, evaluation feedback forms	
Baseline	Currently no comprehensive training on water risks and stewardship available	
Targets 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 result-orientated training programmes developed</li> <li>1 national/regional/ international peer to peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback</li> </ul>	
Targets 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 result-orientated training programmes developed</li> <li>2 national/regional/ international peer to peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback</li> </ul>	
Targets 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 result-orientated training programmes developed</li> <li>5 national/regional/ international peer to peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback</li> </ul>	
Targets 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 result-orientated training programmes developed</li> <li>7 national/regional/ international peer to peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback</li> </ul>	
Final target	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 result-orientated training programmes developed</li> <li>14 national/regional/international peer to peer learning/training events with 80% positive participant feedback</li> </ul>	





Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67 learning/training events strengthening civil society that include 30% vulnerable group members, with 80% positive feedback. Strengthening civil society has proved to be fundamental to partnerships' success. As such, these trainings have a high priority for partners, hence the high number.</li> </ul>
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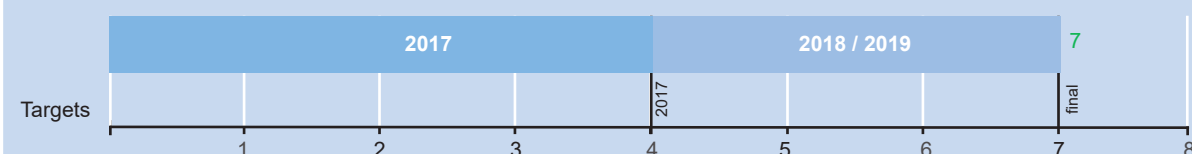
OUTPUT 2		
Local multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnership risk and opportunity framework(s) applied		
OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1		
Indicator(s)	Number of partnerships in which the framework has been applied	
Source of verification	Report (or information system) (risk and opportunity management result) approved by partners of the local multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnership	
Baseline	Framework not applied in partnerships	
Target 2014	• Methodology developed	
Target 2015	• WRAF and tool kit tested in 3 partnerships	
Target 2016	• Formal adoption and endorsement by UN CEO Water Mandate and mechanism in place for continuous improvement (including lessons from other institutions)	
Target 2017	• Uptake of water risk and action framework (WRAF) by at least 6 partnerships	
Final target	• Uptake of water risk and action framework (WRAF) & toolkit implemented in 7 partnerships	

Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uptake of Water Risk and Action Framework (WRAF) by 10 partnerships. Uptake of the WRAF means that at least five tools are used by a partnership.</li> </ul>
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OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2		
Indicator(s)	Number of partnerships in which the framework has been applied, 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback as well as 80% of the members of the sounding board give positive feedback	
Source of verification	Feedback forms, correspondence, sounding board minutes, stakeholder survey	
Baseline	0	

Targets 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 2 partnerships in which the framework has been tested 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback.</li> <li>80% of the members of the sounding board give positive feedback</li> </ul>	
Targets 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 3 partnerships in which the framework has been tested 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback.</li> <li>80% of the members of the sounding board give positive feedback</li> </ul>	
Targets 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 5 partnerships in which the framework has been applied 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback.</li> <li>80% of the members of the sounding board give positive feedback</li> </ul>	
Final targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the 7 partnerships in which the framework has been applied 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback.</li> <li>80% of the members of the sounding board give positive feedback</li> </ul>	

Number of partnerships with 80% positive feedback after applying WRAF (KPI 15)

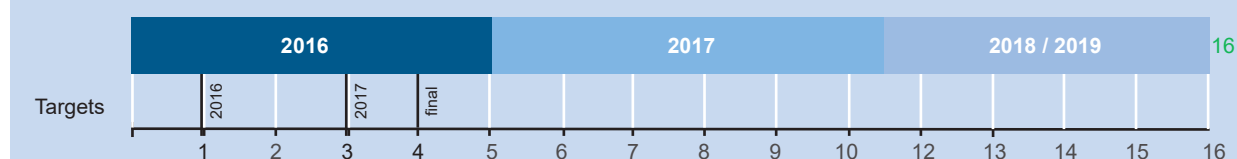


<b>Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 9 partnerships in which the framework has been tested 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback. No negative feedback was received.</li> <li>In 7 partnerships in which the framework has been applied 80% of the implementing partners give positive feedback. No negative feedback was received.</li> <li>The sounding board was replaced by comprehensive feedback sessions in the development of the WRAF.</li> </ul>
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### OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3

Indicator(s)	Number of gender sensitive measures incorporated in partnership workplans
Source of verification	Feedback forms, correspondence, sounding board minutes, stakeholder survey
Baseline	0
Target 2016	• 1 gender sensitive measure incorporated in partnership workplans
Target 2017	• 3 gender sensitive measure incorporated in partnership workplans
Final target	• 4 gender sensitive measure incorporated in partnership workplans

Number of gender sensitive measures incorporated in partnership work plan (KPI 17)



<b>Status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>16 gender sensitive measures incorporated in partnership workplans Apart from mainstreaming new policies and regulations, these measures also included requiring contractors in the George / Oudtshoorn area in South Africa to employ at least 55% women with vulnerable backgrounds for invasive plant clearing activities. In 2015, the Itawa Springs Protection Project partnership implemented two gender sensitive measures by explicitly including women groups in community committees and by employing women in a tree nursery. Furthermore, the Zambian Lusaka Water Security Initiative explicitly took into account the needs of women, children and disabled people in the design of new recreational parks situated on wellfields. During the course of 2016, the Tanzanian Sustainable Water Management in Usa River partnership established a gender sensitive village representation committee.</li> </ul>
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### OUTPUT 3

Sustainable financing arrangements to deliver water stewardship are functioning

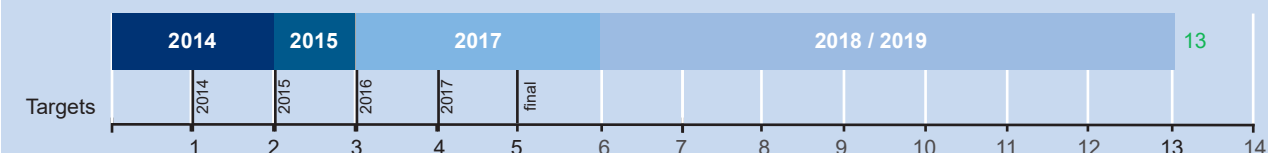
### OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1

Indicator(s)	Number of watershed/ partnership-level financing mechanisms established or utilised
Sources of verification	Documents establishing mechanisms, records of mechanisms utilisation
Baseline	No known financing mechanisms exist in the target countries
Target 2014	• 1 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanism for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established
Target 2015	• 2 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanisms for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established
Target 2016	• 3 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanisms for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established



Target 2017	• 4 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanisms for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established	
Final target	• 5 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanisms for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established	

#### Partnership-level financing mechanisms (KPI 9)



<b>Status</b>	• 13 watershed/partnership-level financing mechanism for multi-stakeholder investments in WRAPs established.
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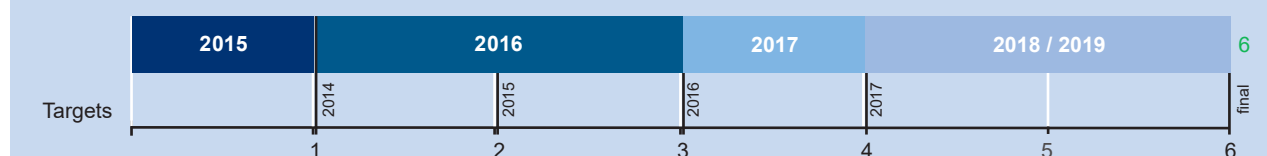
### OUTPUT 4

Public policy to promote water stewardship is strengthened

#### OUTPUT INDICATOR 4.1

Indicator(s)	Number of countries or national or regional bodies with draft public policy papers for local multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnerships	
Sources of verification	Draft guidelines and policy papers; evidence of dissemination (e.g. minutes of meeting, feedback received), reports from pilot testing	
Baseline	Assessment of public sector policies for engaging with private and civil society on water security (baseline in year 1)	
Target 2014	• Baseline assessment completed	
Target 2015	• Draft policies/strategies/guidelines developed in 1 country or national or regional body and are pilot tested	
Target 2016	• Draft policies/strategies/guidelines developed in 3 countries or national or regional bodies and are pilot tested	
Target 2017	• Draft policies/strategies/guidelines developed in 4 countries or national or regional bodies and are pilot tested	
Final target	• Draft policies/strategies/guidelines developed in 6 countries or national or regional bodies and are pilot tested	

#### Number of entities with draft public policy papers (KPI 25)



<b>Status</b>	• 6 draft policies/strategies/guidelines developed.
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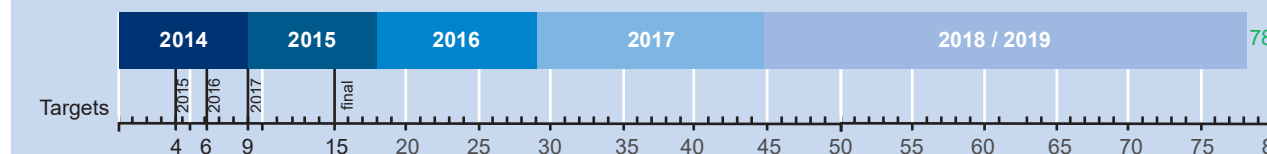
### OUTPUT 5

Effective knowledge management and collaboration with other initiatives on the water stewardship approach is established

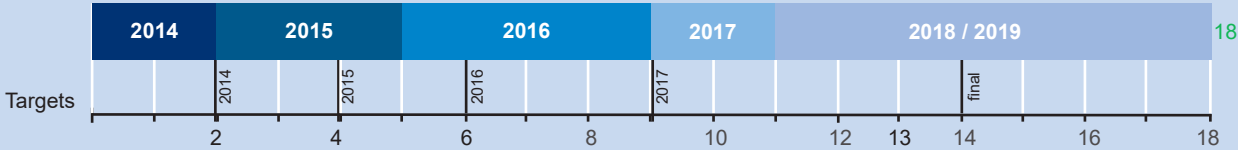
#### OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.1

Indicator(s)	Number of joint publications, projects or events conducted with regional/international organizations/initiatives	
Source of verification	Joint publications, documentation of joint events, joint project documents	
Baseline	0	
Target 2014	2 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted	
Target 2015	4 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted	
Target 2016	6 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted	
Target 2017	9 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted	
Final target	15 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted	

#### Number of joint publications, projects or events organisations/initiatives (KPI 27)



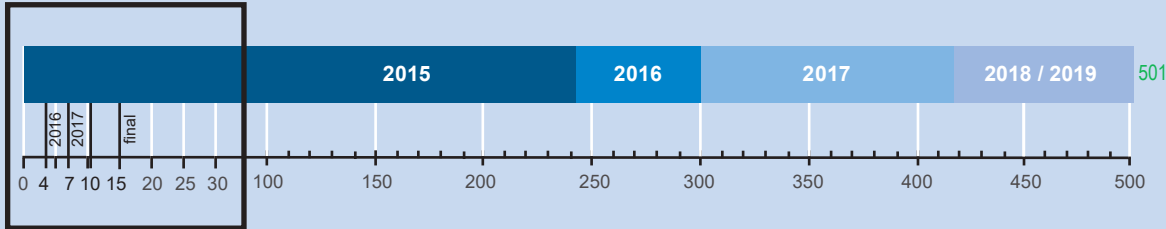
<b>Status</b>	• 78 joint publications, projects or events are published or conducted.
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OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.2		
Indicator(s)	Number of joint publications, projects or events conducted with regional/international organisations/initiatives with 75% of readers/users who give positive feedback	
Source of verification	Feedback survey of each publication, project or event	
Baseline	0	
Target 2014	• Each of the 2 joint publications, projects or events received 75% positive feedback	
Target 2015	• Each of the 4 joint publications, projects or events received 75% positive feedback	
Target 2016	• Each of the 6 joint publications, projects or events received 75% positive feedback	
Target 2017	• Each of the 9 joint publications, projects or events received 75% positive feedback	
Final target	• Each of the 14 joint publications, projects or events received 75% positive feedback	
Number of joint publications to receive 75% positive feedback (KPI 28)		
		
Status	• 18 events received more than 75 % positive feedback.	

OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.3		
Indicator(s)	Number of local/regional awareness creating actions carried out	
Source of verification	Documentation (planning documents and proof of activity: photos, recordings etc.) of awareness raising campaigns and events	
Baseline	0	
Target 2016	• 4 local/regional awareness creating actions carried out	

Target 2017	• 7 local/regional awareness creating actions carried out	
Final target	• 16 local/regional awareness creating actions carried out	

Number of local/regional awareness creating actions carried out (KPI 29)



Year	Value
2015	240
2016	290
2017	340
2018 / 2019	501

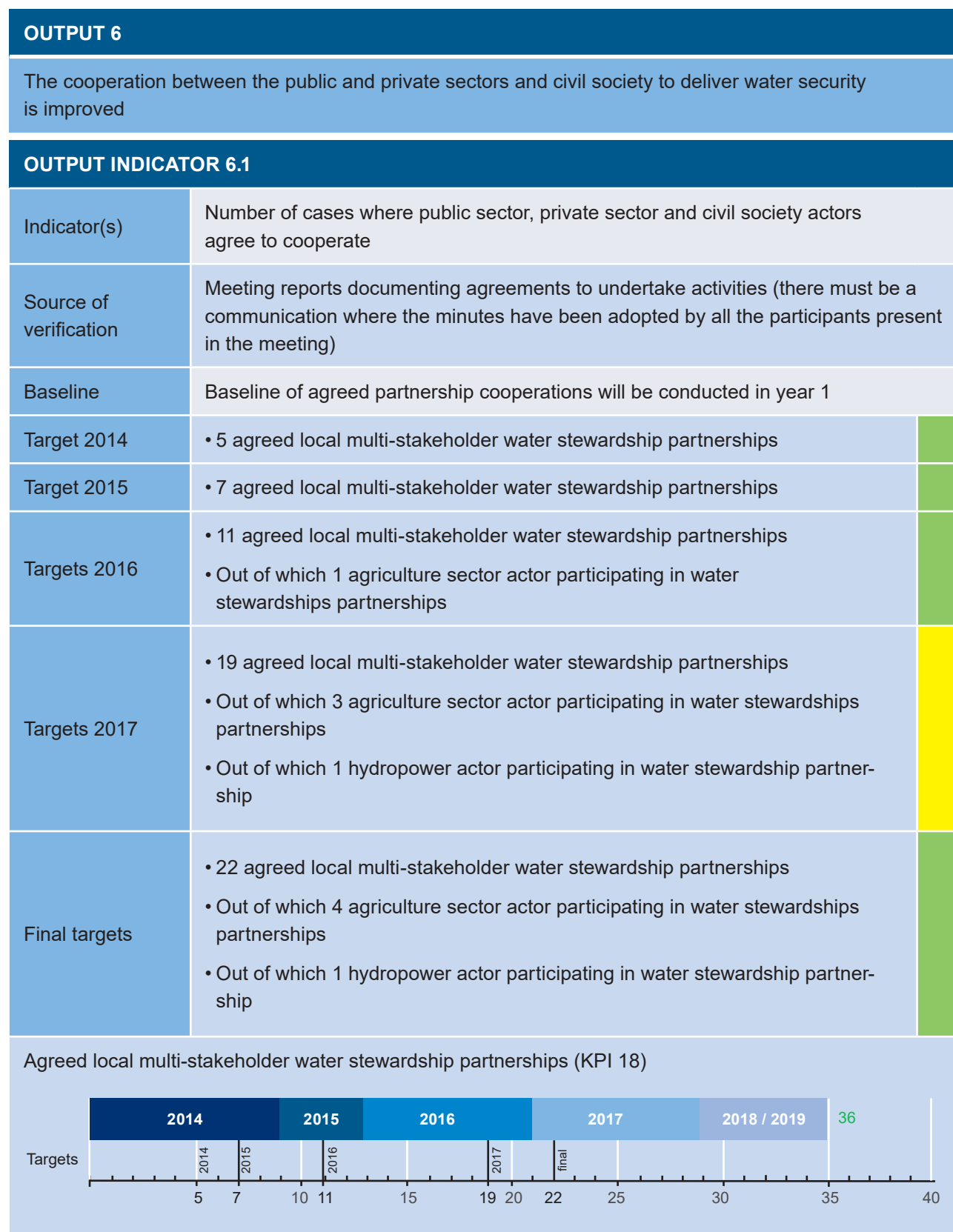
Status	• 501 local/regional awareness creating actions carried out. Raising awareness about water use, sanitation and health among the local population is critical for the success of the partnership and is a cost-effective way of contributing to the improvement of people's livelihood. Unforeseen demand increased related activities significantly.	

OUTPUT INDICATOR 5.4

Indicator(s)	Applicability of water stewardship approach on hydropower sector is evaluated in selected countries.	
Source of verification	Collect and store applicability study.	
Baseline	0	
Target 2016	• 1 study applicability of water stewardship approach in the hydropower sector finalised for selected countries	
Target 2017	• 1 study applicability of water stewardship approach in the hydropower sector finalised for selected countries	
Final target	• 1 study applicability of water stewardship approach in the hydropower sector finalized for selected countries.	

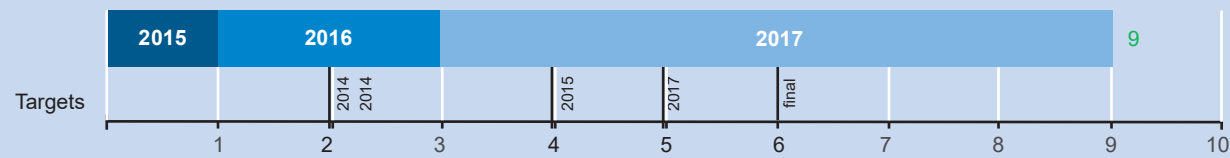
Status	• 6 studies completed
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Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IWaSP supports 36 multi-stakeholder water stewardship partnerships.</li> <li>A total of 16 agriculture sector actors are participating in these partnerships. 2 hydropower actors are participating.</li> </ul>
OUTPUT 7	
AWS Standard is strengthened and ready for uptake	
OUTPUT INDICATOR 7.1	
Indicator(s)	Number of companies committing to achieving full compliance of the AWS standard
Sources of verification	Letters/correspondence from companies committing to achieving full compliance with standard, Internal company verification document of applying standard
Baseline	AWS standard exists but limited evidence on public and private demand for its implementation
Targets 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business model for the application of AWS is fully developed</li> <li>At least 2 countries identified for roll out with at least two companies and government in each country interested to apply the AWS standard</li> </ul>
Target 2015	• 2 companies have fully committed to achieving full compliance with the standard
Targets 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 institutions have the capacity to promote, apply and certify the AWS standard in 1 region out of Africa, Latin America and Asia</li> <li>4 companies have fully committed to achieving full compliance with the standard</li> </ul>
Targets 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 institutions have the capacity to promote, apply and certify the AWS standard in 1 region out of Africa, Latin America and Asia</li> <li>5 companies have fully committed to achieving full compliance with the standard</li> </ul>
Final targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 institutions have the capacity to promote, apply and certify the AWS standard in 1 region out of Africa, Latin America and Asia</li> <li>6 companies have fully committed to achieving full compliance with the standard</li> </ul>

Number of companies committing to achieving full compliance of the AWS standard (KPI 37)



Status

- 13 institutions have the capacity to promote, apply and certify the AWS standard in 1 region out of Africa, Latin America and Asia
- 9 companies have fully committed to achieving full compliance with the standard





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# IMPRINT

