



International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP)

Programme Summary

IWaSP is an international water security programme which combines global best practices in water stewardship with local know-how. The innovative six-year programme (2013-2018) facilitates partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society. It addresses shared water risks on a catchment scale, while improving stakeholders' use and management of water and building their capacity to develop their own solutions.

The programme is currently active in seven countries: [Kenya](#), [Uganda](#), [Tanzania](#), [Zambia](#) and [South Africa](#) on the African continent and [Grenada](#) and [Saint Lucia](#) in the Caribbean. IWaSP is receiving a growing demand and expansion into further countries is planned.

IWaSP enables partners to adopt a comprehensive and cost-effective approach to managing water risks for people, businesses and ecosystems. Typical results include pollution reduction, improved access to water, increased water storage, improved water infrastructure, rehabilitated ecosystems, strengthened water governance, improved catchment specific relationships of key actors and enhanced collaborative action.

IWaSP is currently implementing [13 partnerships](#) involving 22 private sector partners, 21 public sector partners and 10 non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and numerous community representatives. IWaSP has so far improved water security for over 175,000 direct and over 1.8m indirect beneficiaries. It has leveraged a total of over EUR 2.4m in funding, with over EUR 1.1m from the private sector, EUR 1.1m from the public sector and more than EUR100,000 from civil society. By 2018 the programme aims to benefit over one million people directly and more than seven million indirectly, while focusing particularly on vulnerable groups.

IWaSP's experience in implementing water stewardship partnerships is consolidated in the [Water Risk and Action Framework \(WRAF\)](#). The WRAF provides a platform to share insights with other actors and to draw on lessons learned for inclusion of all water users in the debate over water policies. Typical activities in the development and implementation of these partnerships are depicted in the graphic overleaf.

Key aspects which IWaSP contributes to this process include:

- ≈ Convening multi-stakeholder workshops and building capacity for eye-level dialogue
- ≈ Facilitating participatory water risk and solution assessments which are mutually credible through third-party verification
- ≈ Enabling the development, implementation and performance management of multi-stakeholder action plans
- ≈ Leveraging financial and technical resources from various stakeholders, including government, corporates and donors
- ≈ Ensuring sustainability and inclusiveness of physical, institutional and behavioural change measures
- ≈ Monitoring and evaluating partnership results and impacts
- ≈ Stipulating the dissemination and integration of lessons learnt into public and corporate policy

IWaSP's pool of experience is constantly growing and partners benefit from these latest insights into water security.

The [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit \(GIZ\)](#) GmbH works to develop lasting solutions for sustainable development and manages IWaSP on behalf of the [German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development \(BMZ\)](#) and the [UK Department for International Development \(DfID\)](#).

IWaSP's vision is to provide powerful solutions for water security, while its mission is to inspire joint action.

The programme has a total funding of over EUR27m., of which BMZ has committed EUR6m, and DFID a total of EUR21.4m. to the programme. Coca-Cola, through the [Global Environment and Technology Fund](#), provides EUR0.2m to support partnerships in [Tanzania](#) and [Uganda](#).

GIZ basic facts

- Annual budget of ca. €2bn
- +16,400 employees, 70% of which based in target countries
- ca. 130 countries, most with +50 years local presence
- +40 years experience with water projects
- Long-term partnerships with governments to help strengthen capacities

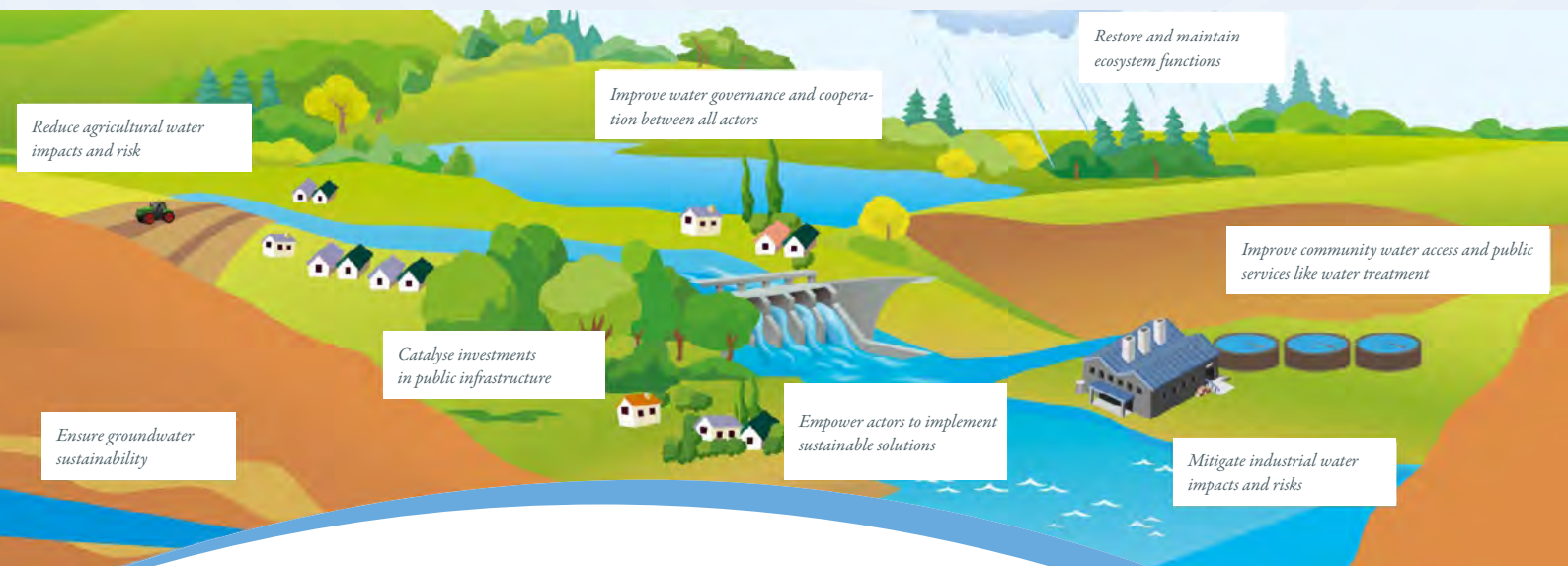
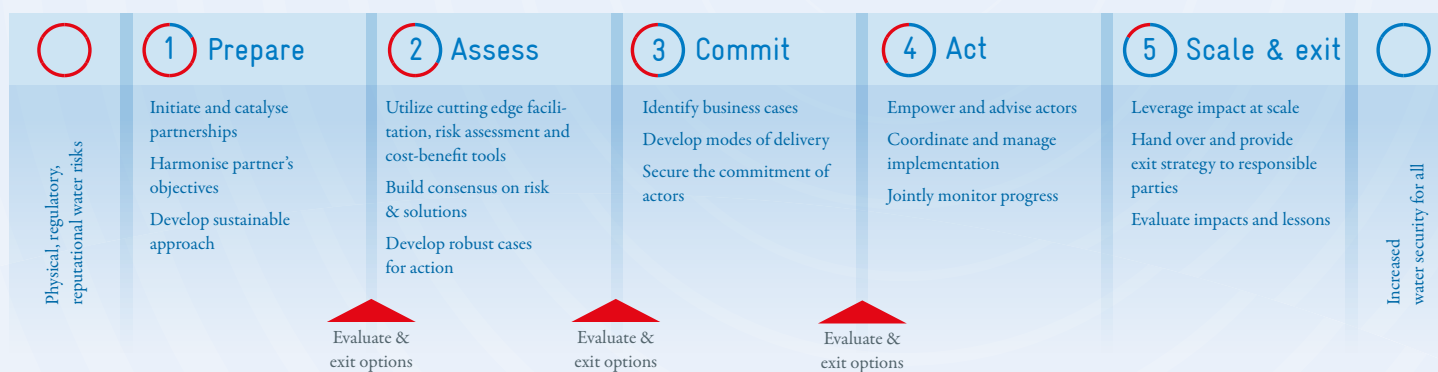
The Water Security Challenge

As the economies of developing and emerging countries grow, demand for water is progressively outstripping available supply. This situation is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and results in nearly 80% of the world's population living in areas with high water security risks.

At the same time more than 75% of the world's abstracted fresh water is used in corporate value chains. As a result, the water crisis was ranked among the top three risks facing countries and industries over the past years (see World Economic Forum Global Risk Report). Floods, water shortages, droughts and pollution are creating a rising tide of water-related risks for companies, threatening their supply chains, investments and profits, while also affecting local communities and governments.

Everyone needs water. Inevitably, the increasing competition for water resources increases the risk of conflict over water between companies, farmers and communities. Companies have started to recognise the water risks which they are facing and the necessity to work in partnership with public authorities and other water users to overcome these risks sustainably.

Water Risk and Action Framework



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