K4D | Knowledge, evidence and learning for development

Fair Water Footprint stakeholder mapping

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IDS
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Question

Who are the key players, initiatives and networks with an operational or strategic interest in fair water footprints?

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1. Summary

This rapid review provides a stakeholder mapping of key players, initiatives, and networks with an operational or strategic interest in the Fair Water Footprint Declaration,[1] based on a list provided by the commissioning adviser. The Declaration commits signatories to take action in terms of sustainable water use whilst minimising pollution.

The list provided included indication of organisations which were a priority. These are outlined in sections 3, 4, and 5; Key Initiatives; Signatories; and Other Key Institutions and Organisations.

The key initiatives are grouped by key focus. Synergies identified and categorised are: advocacy and campaigning; engagement, collaboration and exchange; practice and research; and accountability. There are overlaps between these groupings.

The key signatories are assigned into the following groups: accountability and advocacy; knowledge sharing; and 'on the ground'.

The descriptions include the core function, focus and ways of working for each stakeholder. Partners were listed for organisations unless the list was particularly long.

Section 6 outlines 'other stakeholders', those provided by the adviser which were not marked as priority. These are grouped according to the following common purposes: accountability; financing; law and governance; forum; and advocacy.

Section 6 includes a list of other signatories, such as government departments and industry players.

A rapid search on key terms such as 'fair water footprint', 'water stewardship', and 'sustainable water management' produced a number of other organisations for consideration for a fuller mapping. These are listed at the end of section 6.

The focus is on global level players.

2. Background

Fair Water Footprint (FWP) is concerned with the water embedded in consumer goods (The Glasgow Declaration for Fair Water Footprints COP 2026, 2021). Considering the water used in the production of a goods or service and whether it is being managed sustainably. FWPs aim to ensure that everything produced 'does no harm' and 'does good' for water security and climate resilience.

The FWP initiative was launched at COP26 on 5th November 2021 and has been signed publicly by 28 signatories. The Declaration commits each constituency to taking significant and measurable actions. Signatories include the governments of the UK, Madagascar, Panama, Peru, the Netherlands, Finland, Austria and Malawi, the African Civil Society Network for Water

and Sanitation (ANEW), CDP, Water Witness, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Chatham House.

The initiative aims to engage private sector to ensure they are doing all they can to ensure the equitable, resilient, and sustainable use of water. It aims to inspire leadership and establish political commitment.

Stakeholder groups include: government and government agencies; businesses, investors and financiers; civil society organisations and communities; external support and research/knowledge agencies; and citizens.

This mapping outlines activities and partners of organisations suggested by FCDO.

3. Key Initiatives

Initiatives with an interest in the Declaration are grouped into sub-themes although there are cross-overs. The themes are: advocacy and campaigning; engagement, collaboration and exchange; practice and research; and accountability.

Advocacy and campaigning

Race to Resilience and Race to Zero
https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/

The Race to Resilience is a global campaign backed by the UN to catalyse a step-change in global ambition for climate resilience. It is a group of initiatives which are non-state and actor-led either regional, national, or global level. It is part of the Under2 Coalition, a global network of state and regional governments committed to reducing emissions in line with the Paris Agreement.

It is led by the High-Level Champions for Climate Action who have convened a group of ambassadors from the UN, the World Resources Institute, the UK Environment Agency, the International Centre for Climate Change and Development, Caribbean Climate-Smart Accelerator, WWF, some NGOs and one private sector representative.

The Race to Zero is a campaign to rally leadership and support for zero carbon emissions by 2050. It includes 1,049 cities, 67 regions, 5,230 companies, 441 investors, 1,039 education institutions, and 52 healthcare institutions. Members must 1) pledge to reach net zero as soon as possible, 2) explain what actions will be taken, 3) take immediate meaningful action; and 4) publish annual progress reports.

World Water Day
https://www.worldwaterday.org/

22nd March. To celebrate water and raise awareness. To inspire action towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: water and sanitation for all by 2030.

In 2022 World Water Day was used to launch the UN World Water Development Report which focuses on groundwater. And there was a UNEP hosted webinar on restoring freshwater.

Global Goal on Adaption (GGA)

https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/the-big-picture/new-elements-and-dimensions-of-adaptation-under-the-paris-agreement-article-7

Established in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, the goal of "enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate response in the context of the temperature goal".[2]

A work programme has recently been launched (Climate Analytics, 2021). It was agreed in Glasgow that the GGA will be nationally determined and locally appropriate to reflect realities on the ground. It is warned against it becoming a top-down reporting exercise. The Climate Analytics (2021) report finds there is much work to be done to bring the GGA concept to life.

Engagement, collaboration and exchange

Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action

https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership-for-global-climate-action

The key aim of this United Nations Climate Change initiative is to enable and strengthen collaboration on climate change between governments and key stakeholders. It uses high-level champions to engage with interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The high-level champions are Mahmoud Mohieldin of Egypt and Nigel Topping of the UK.

Strategic engagement includes regional climate weeks, meetings at Conferences of the Parties, the Global Climate Action Summit, and a technical examination process on mitigation. The initiative has produced a number of Climate Action Pathways which set out sectoral visions for achieving a 1.5° C resilient world in 2050.

World Water Forum

https://worldwaterforum.org/en

The 9th World Water Forum was held in Dakar, Senegal, March 21-26, 2022. It is a platform for the water community and decision-makers. It is founded by the World Water Council who focus on the political dimensions of water security, adaptation and sustainability to increase awareness among high-level decision-makers.

The priorities for the Senegal forum are water security and sanitation; water for rural development; cooperation; and means and tools for financing, governance, and knowledge management.

The international steering committee includes representatives from the World Water Council, ADASA (Agência Reguladora de águas) – Brazil, Portuguese Association of Water and Wastewater Services, UNESCO, Gambia River Basin Organization (OMVG), and Aquafed.

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[2] https://climateanalytics.org/media/what_next_for_the_global_goal_on_adaptation_2.pdf p3

Water Stewardship Acceleration Forum

https://wasaforum.org/

The WaSA forum aims to provide systematic exchange with public sector and financial institutions to support high-level policy discussion. It addresses shared challenges and bringing together fragmented initiatives. The Secretariat is formed by GIZ, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Alliance for Water Stewardship, and the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate. The advisory group includes WWF, CDP, The Nature Conservancy, Water Witness, 2030 Water Resources Group, and the Water Integrity Network (WIN).

UN 2023 Water Conference

https://sdgs.un.org/un-2023-conference-water-action-decade

This meeting will focus on the mid-term comprehensive review of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development' 2018-2028. This is planned for 22 to 24 March 2023.

Practice and research

Valuing Water Initiative

https://valuingwaterinitiative.org/

This initiative uses practical case studies for implementing the United Nations Valuing Water Principles. It aims to change the way water is valued in policy, practice, finance and behaviour. The initiative consists of a number of policy advisers and partners with country governments, international organisations, donors, and private sector. They are conducting a global survey to understand how personal values impact decision-making in water governance.

2030 Water Resources Group (WRG)

https://www.2030wrg.org/

Hosted by the World Bank Water Group. Raising awareness through ACT approach - Analyze, Convene, and Transform. The Group works with local partners to develop peer-reviewed studies which supports awareness raising and shows scale of urgency. The Group plays a convening role through multi-sector platforms. Based on the studies and meeting outcomes, concrete proposals are drafted to support stakeholders in building policies and implementing processes that help them increase water efficiency and decrease pollution.

Key focus areas are municipal water loss reduction, agricultural water-use efficiency, industrial water-use reduction and re-use, and agricultural water-use efficiency. Solution areas are private sector action; public policy, institution building, and governance; appropriate technology, and innovative financing.

Members of Governing Council, members of the Steering Board, and global partners are from Nestle, 2030 WRG, African Development Bank, Unilever, BRAC, International Union for Conservation of Nature, AB InBev, Global Green Growth Institute, Global Water Partnership,

Coca Cola, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Government of Hungary, Government of Israel, PepsiCo, World Economic Forum, Government of South Africa, Credit Suisse, and UNDP.

Water as Leverage
https://www.worldwateratlas.org/curated/water-as-leverage/

Water as Leverage (WAL) aims to leverage investment for the implementation of projects that catalyse urban climate resilience. It works with the international financial institutions, development banks, and governments.

They researched water-related challenges to produce a call for action (Ovink, 2018). It is organised through a public-private-partnership process in which the market is challenged to co-invest (WAL, 2021). The private sector are offered an award for delivering research and design objectives. WAL support organisational capacity by connecting private sector with governments, local partners, knowledge partners and finance institutes. It supports collaborative design processes by organising events and meetings at local, national, and regional level.

Accountability for Water
https://www.accountabilityforwater.org/

An action and research programme to strengthen accountability practice in the water sector. It focuses on Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. The programme is delivered through Professional Research Fellowships. It is overseen by a global advisory group. It hosts a knowledge hub platform for exploration of results from a global evidence review of accountability and advocacy interventions. Partners include INGOs, NGOs, and research organisations.

WRAP roadmap
https://wrap.org.uk/taking-action/food-drink/initiatives/food-waste-reduction-roadmap

A road map and toolkit for the UK food and drinks industry to reduce water stress in the food chain. As well as businesses continuing to increase water use efficiency in their own operations, the combined objective is that, by 2030, the UK food & drink industry will have helped to achieve sustainable water management to improve the quality and availability of water at catchment scale in the top 20 most important product & ingredient sourcing areas in the UK and overseas. There is an overall target that by 2030 50% of fresh food is sourced from areas with sustainable water management.

Water Tenure, FAO
https://www.fao.org/in-action/knowat/news-and-events/water-tenure-mondays/ru/

FAO define water tenure as "The relationships, whether legally or customarily defined, between people, as individuals or groups, with respect to water resources". FAO are working further on defining the concept, unpacking its core elements and exploring its practical implications.

An FAO project called KnoWat[3] has proposed a water tenure assessment methodology to map the diversity of coexisting water tenure arrangements. It is being tested in Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Senegal. They are also working on strengthening water governance in North Africa.

They are running a webinar series called Water Tenure Mondays. This aims to create a forum for building a stronger concept and broadening the knowledge base of its application for equitable and secure water access.

Accountability

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) Working Group 2

https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/

Assessing the impacts of climate change in relation to ecosystems, biodiversity, and human communities at global and regional levels. The report also reviews vulnerabilities and the capacities and limits of the natural world and human societies to adapt to climate change.

Alliance for Water Stewardship

https://a4ws.org/

A global membership collaboration of businesses, NGOs, and the private sector. Members contribute to local water sustainability using the Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS) Standard framework. The Standards drive, recognise, and reward good water stewardship performance. It is a globally-applicable framework for major water users to understand their own water use and impacts, and to work collaboratively and transparently with others for sustainable water management.

The organisation includes representatives from WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Water Stewardship Australia, Pacific Institute, CDP, United Nations Environment Programme, UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate, European Water Partnership, Water Environment Federation, and Water Witness International.

4. Signatories

The signatories are categorised as: Accountability and advocacy (includes finance); Knowledge and sharing; and 'On the ground'. There are overlaps.

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[3] https://www.fao.org/in-action/knowat/en/ accessed 8.3.22

Accountability and advocacy

CDP
https://www.cdp.net/en/water

CDP (formerly the carbon disclosure project) is an international non-for-profit charity running the global disclosure system for investors, companies, cities, states and regions to manage their environmental impacts. It is reputable for high standards in environmental reporting.

CDP motivates companies to disclose environmental water impacts.

CDP produced the 2020 Global Water Report: A Wave of Change. The role of companies in building a water-secure world (CDP, 2021). The report shows that the cost of mitigating water risks for companies is usually much lower than their potential financial impact. Their assessments find only half of the 500 companies assessed are integrating water-related issues into their financial planning. CDP report furthering discussions on measuring water pollution. They find that the costs of reducing water risks are less than the costs of addressing them with inaction estimated to cost 5 times more than action.

Water Integrity Network (WIN)
https://www.waterintegritynetwork.net/

WIN champions integrity and good governance to help realise the human rights to water and sanitation, boost sector performance, and ensure the sustainable use of water resources. It supports and connects an open network of partners and associations from across the globe.

Key activities are international advocacy; networking; and research and tool development.

General assembly of members incudes the organisations AquaFed (the International Organisation of Private Water Operators), Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (CABRI), Global Water Partnership, Controla Tu Gobierno, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). Individual members include representatives from the Indian Institute of Technology, the Humboldt-Viadrina Governance Platform, the Garment Industries Transparency Initiative, the Water Services Regulatory Board of Kenya, the Water Finance Facility (WFF), the East Asia Regional WASH Programme, Transparency and Accountability Network (TAN), and OECD Water Governance Initiative.

WIN uses an integrity pact framework that contracting parties abstain from bribery and adhere to procurement legislation.[4] They have a series of water stewardship guidelines.[5] They provide assessment tools to help institutions define issues and a guide for assessing water governance. They provide integrity training for water professionals.

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[4] https://www.waterintegritynetwork.net/stakeholder-engagement-tools/integrity-pact/

[5] https://www.waterintegritynetwork.net/stakeholder-engagement-tools/integrity-framework-for-water-stewardship-initiatives/

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)
https://www.sanitationandwaterforall.org/

Multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, civil society partners, the private sector, UN agencies, research institutions, development banks and the donor community. The focus is on achieving SDG 6, to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Partners include 80 country governments, 158 civil society organisations, 30 external support agencies, 34 private sector companies, 47 research institutions, and 10 utilities.

SWA aims to harness the collective power of its partners to raise political will, ensure good governance, and help optimise financing. There is a focus on the hardest to reach and most vulnerable. The partnership aim to champion multi-stakeholder approaches, and to rally for systems performance strengthening to attract new investment. They stimulate high-level political dialogue and monitor progress on SDG 6.

The SWA have focal points for each constituency in the country of each partner to enable functioning at national level. The focal points coordinate partners in their constituency; collaborate with other focal points at national, regional, and global level; and integrate SWA framework among partners.

SWA work includes the SWA framework, mutual accountability mechanisms, high-level meetings, knowledge exchange, campaigns, and youth engagement.

Water Aid
https://www.wateraid.org/uk/

A UK water charity helping to provide clean water and sanitation around the world. They advocate governments for law changes, link policy makers with people on the ground, and pool knowledge and resources. They work in 28 countries across Africa, the Americas, Asia and Pacific, and Europe.

The **Resilient Water Accelerator** is a Water Aid formulated coalition for boosting climate finance.[6] It is a task force of the Sustainable Markets Initiative.[7] It aims to attract climate finance for climate-resilient water security programmes by investing in project preparation for protecting water resources.

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Global Water Programme
https://www.iucn.org/theme/water

The IUCN Global Water Programme focuses on: 1) water governance that integrates the needs of water and nature, 2) sustainable water resource management to secure water-related ecosystem services and conserve freshwater biodiversity, and 3) supporting increased

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[6] https://washmatters.wateraid.org/publications/the-resilient-water-accelerator-overview

[7] https://www.sustainable-markets.org/

investment in ecosystems as natural water infrastructure. It brings together an extensive network of experts, government and private sector partners, and IUCN members.

Knowledge and sharing

Water Footprint Network
https://waterfootprint.org/en/

A non-profit multi-stakeholder network facilitating activities, best-practice sharing, and developing tools and materials for use of the fair water footprint concept.

The main activities are network and exchange; awareness raising; capacity building; knowledge and data dissemination; and influencing policy and practice. Partners are from 16 different countries. Organisations are Barilla, Cetaqua, Concerving Beauty, Denkstatt, EAWAG (Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology), EPAL – Empresa Portuguesa de Aguas Livres, FutureCamp Climate GmbH, GRACE Communications Foundation, Join For Water, Smurfit Kappa Group, Soil&More, Soil and Earth Sciences Group, University of the Free State, Concha y Toro, and Yasin Knittex Ltd.

Global Water Partnership
https://www.gwp.org/

A global action network with over 3,000 Partner organisations in 179 countries. The network has 69 accredited Country Water Partnerships and 13 Regional Water Partnerships.

Organisations include developed and developing country government institutions, agencies of the United Nations, bi- and multi-lateral development banks, professional associations, research institutions, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector.

The strategy targets water solutions for the sustainable development goals, climate resilience through water, and transboundary water cooperation (GWP, 2019).

The network provides knowledge and builds capacity to improve water management at all scales. Mobilising government, civil society, and the commercial sector to engage with each other to solve water problems, particularly problems of competing demand.

They provide an advocacy function, build capacity, communicate knowledge (GWP IWRM ToolBox[8]), and support countries in better water management.

Regional water partnerships are hosted by GWP to share knowledge and learning across national boundaries. The regional groups are Caribbean, Central Africa, Central America, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus, China, Eastern Africa, Mediterranean, South America, South Asia, South East Asia, Southern Africa, and West Africa.

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[8] https://www.gwp.org/en/About/who/What-is-the-network/

African Civil Society Network for Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
https://anew.africa/

A platform aiming to capture diverse voices of African CSOs and ensuring that policies and plans on water and sanitation are implemented.

There are 29 CSO members each working in a different country across the region. Board members are from the Uganda Water and Sanitation Network, WASH Sector Support for Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP), WASH Alliance Kenya, and the Water and Environmental Sanitation Network.

CEPES – Centro Peruano de Estudios Sociales
https://cepes.org.pe/

Producing research and accessible information that contributes to indigenous well-being in Peru. Including defence of land rights and territory, livelihoods and the basis of indigenous identity. Programmes focus on food security and climate change.

Alliance for Global Water Adaption (AGWA)
https://www.alliance4water.org/

An international members-based NGO focused on supporting experts, decision-makers, and institutions within the water community to work together to find solutions for resilient water resources management. Working on climate-water policy (global and national) and technical approaches to assessing and managing of risk.

Core network support includes sharing knowledge, making connections between individuals and institutions, and advocacy based on insights. Extended support beyond the network includes technical assistance, policy support, tool development, and creating training materials.

The board of directors are from OneWorld Sustainable Investments, University of Massachussets, Deltares, International Union for the Conservation of Nature, FAO, SIWI, Arup, International Red Cross, ADB, and the International Center for Integrated Water Resources Management.

On the ground

Water Witness
https://waterwitness.org/

Water Witness supports communities struggling with water issues including securing water rights. They get accountability and action from those responsible for pollution control, flood and drought management. They combine on-the-ground research with advocacy.

They also support the scaling up of water stewardship by looking at private sector performance on water and calling out bad practice. They co-founded the Alliance for Water Stewardship[9] to

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[9] https://a4ws.org/

establish the global standard for responsible water use. They advise governments and businesses to ensure their activity doesn't pollute or deplete water.

Water Witness use water management expertise to flag bottlenecks and signpost opportunities for more accountable governance and aid.

The FWP Declaration is one of their stewardship programmes.[10]

5. Other Key Institutions and Organisations

UN-Water
https://www.unwater.org/

UN-Water coordinates the efforts of UN entities and international organisations working on water and sanitation issues. Over 30 UN organisations carry out water and sanitation programmes and make up the members of UN Water. They inform policies, monitor & report, inspire action, and provide an action space for the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework.

UN-Water senior programme managers oversee a number of expert groups, task forces, and projects. Expert groups are on the 2030 Agenda; drinking water and WASH; regional coordination; transboundary waters; water and climate change; water quality and wastewater; and water scarcity. Task forces are for country level engagement, water action decade implementation, world water day, and world toilet day. Projects and initiatives include capacity development for SDG 6; analysis and assessment of drinking water; integrated monitoring for SDG 6; and the UN world water development report.

There are around 45 partner organisations which include international organisations, professional unions, associations or other civil society groups. Other UN connected entities are partners with special status - the Green Climate Fund, Human Rights to Water and Sanitation UN Special Rapporteur, the Sanitation and Hygiene Fund, Sanitation and Water for All, and the Global Compact. Donors agencies are from Austria, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

Water.org
https://water.org/

Providing affordable financing in the form of small loans to empower people with access to safe water and sanitation. They work with and through partners to increase access to financing. Their Water Credit Initiative works with in-country financial partners to add loans for water and sanitation solutions to their portfolios. The partners mobilise funds from capital markets to provide affordable loans for tap and toilet installation for people who were paying high process for water from vendors or collecting water form unsafe sources.

The board has members from Labcorp, Envestnet, ConAgra Brands, Bali Venture Partners, Weber Shandwick, Flynn Family Foundation, EMEA, Netflix, Level Five, Andrews McMeel

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[10] https://water-witness.squarespace.com/programmes/fair-water-footprints

Universal, WaterEquity, Shutterfly, Black Lamp, McKinsey, and Silicon Valley Social Venture Fund.

CEO Water Mandate
https://ceowatermandate.org/

An initiative led by chief executive officers (CEO) and driven by industry. It is a coalition of the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate. The Mandate is a commitment platform for business leaders and learners to advance water stewardship. It endorses companies to commit to action across six key elements and report annually on progress. Companies are supported to identify and reduce critical water risks to their businesses.

The six commitment areas are: 1) direct operations, 2) supply chain and watershed management, 3) collective action, 4) public policy, 5) community engagement, and 6) transparency.

There are 210 endorsing companies. The steering committee includes 10 corporate representatives from diverse geographies who serve a two-year term. Special advisors representing different interests are also on the steering committee.

Strategic partners are Alliance for Water Stewardship, CDP, Ceres, GIZ, International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP), The Nature Conservancy, Pegasys, Ross Strategic, Shift, SIWI, SDC, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Water, Water Footprint Network, Water Witness International, World Resource Institute, and WWF.

The Water Action Hub
https://wateractionhub.org/about/

A global online collaboration and knowledge sharing platform for water sustainability and climate resilience developed by the CEO Water Mandate. Supports companies and organisations address water risk, advance sustainable water management, and build resilience. The Hub also facilitates new partners and collection action. Organisations can propose new projects and garner interest among potential partners.

The Hub maps organisations and sustainability projects which allows database searching.[11]

Stockholm International Water Institute
https://siwi.org

A not-for-profit institution with a wide range of expertise creating knowledge, developing capacity, and offering policy advice to countries, communities, and companies. They take a multidisciplinary approach to international programmes, projects, and multistakeholder platforms. SIWI support water governance and also play an advocacy role participating in different international processes to raise awareness of the role of water.

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[11] https://tinyurl.com/mry38bc9

6. Other stakeholders

Accountability

International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB)
https://www.ifrs.org/groups/international-sustainability-standards-board/

A standards board for high quality, transparent, reliable and comparable reporting by companies on climate and other environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters to support international investors with global investment portfolios who are asking for this. It was formulated in November 2021.

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
https://eiti.org/

Implementing global standards to promote the open and accountable management of extractive resources. The EITI standard[12] which requires the disclosure of information along the extractive industry value chain. The Initiative aims to strengthen government and company systems, inform public debate and promote understanding.

There are 56 implementing countries who support the Initiative through government, companies, and civil society.

Global Commons Alliance Accountability Accelerator
https://globalcommonsalliance.org/alliance-projects/accountability-accelerator/

Holding companies to account for science-based targets and broader environmental performance. Experts in data and standards setting, benchmarking, campaigns and regulation. Informed by a wider stakeholder group including individuals and organizations involved in employee activism, consumer engagement, investigative journalism, and social movements.

The Accountability Accelerator funds projects that actively contribute to building convergence among accountability systems through regranting.

Financing

Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)
https://www.ngfs.net/en

The Central Banks and Supervisors Network for Greening the Financial System aims to mobilise capital for green and low-carbon investments in the context of environmentally sustainable development. The Network defines and promotes best practices to be implemented within and

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[12] http://eiti.org/standard/overview

outside of the Membership of the NGFS and conducts or commissions analytical work on green finance.

Members include central banks across five continents. Work streams are microprudential, macrofinancial, scaling up green finance, bridging data gaps, and research.

Finance for Biodiversity
https://www.financeforbiodiversity.org/

Finance for Biodiversity is a pledge made by 89 financial institutions representing 19 countries and over 13 trilion euro in assets. The pledge calls on global leaders to and commits to protect and restore biodiversity through their finance activities and investments. This is activated by collaborating and sharing knowledge; engaging with companies; assessing impact; setting targets; and reporting publicly on the above before 2025.

Signatory companies are from The Netherlands, France, UK, Switzerland, Spain, US, Norway, Belgium, Finland, Luxembourg, Italy, Bermuda, Australia, Canada, Germany, Denmark, Greece, and Japan. Most commonly signatories are based in the Netherlands.

Law and governance

Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT)
https://flegt.org/

Aims to reduce illegal logging by strengthening sustainable and legal forest management, improving governance and promoting trade in legally produced timber. The action plan sets out to support timber producing countries who want to address illegal logging; promote trade in legal timber; promote environmentally and socially beneficial public procurement policies; support private sector initiatives; finance investment safeguards; use existing or new legislation; and address the problem of conflict timber.

Environmental Law Institute
https://www.eli.org/

The Environmental Law Institute (ELI) develop environmental law and policy. They work on capacity and skill building for individuals and institutions; undertake research on complex environmental issues; promote and disseminate best thinking; and convene people with diverse thinking to build understanding through debate.

There are different membership programmes: professional, corporate, public interest, individual, and government & academic. Work programmes are climate and energy; environmental health; freshwater and ocean; international programmes; land and biodiversity; and environmental governance.

They have an international water programme working on water tenure, particularly protecting indigenous rights; gender equitable water governance; strengthening water laws, compliance and enforcement; climate resilient water governance; and transboundary water governance.

ClientEarth
https://www.clientearth.org/

Environmental charity work in partnership across borders, systems and sectors to use the law to protect life on earth. Priority areas are agriculture; chemical pollution; climate accountability; defending habitats; fisheries and seafood; forest and trade; greenwashing; protecting species; air pollution; clean energy; climate finance; European Green Deal; forests and communities; fossil fuels; plastics; and trade.

They work by using the legal system as a lever for change, challenging governments and businesses in court. They help to shape the law ensuring it is based on science and reflects economic, political and cultural realities. This is for new UK law and policy coming in as a result of Brexit.

Leigh Day
https://www.leighday.co.uk/

A law firm working for people who have been injured, discriminated against or had their human rights abused. Cases have included contaminated drinking water and compensation for other water related injuries.

Environmental Defenders Office
https://www.edo.org.au/

Legal resources to assist understanding how the law applies to the environment and empower people to take action. There is a resource library and advisors service. They protect country and culture; protect wildlife and habitats; tackle climate change; sustainable water sharing; promoting sustainable communities; and defending the defenders.

Sharing information on, for example, ground water licensing, water sharing planning, water acts, water dispute settlement between miners and farmers etc.

Science Based Target Networks (SBTN)
https://sciencebasedtargetsnetwork.org/

SBTN assist with target setting building on existing approaches which have been tested. They work with leading experts and ensure work is grounded in the best available science.

They work with 65 partners including CEO Water Mandate, Rainforest Alliance, and UNEP Finance Initiative.

Forum

FACT Dialogue
https://www.factdialogue.org/

The Forest, Agriculture and Commodity Trade (FACT) Dialogue was launched by the UK and has Indonesia as co-chairs. It is a government-to-government dialogue that brings together the

largest producers and consumers of internationally traded agricultural commodities (such as palm oil, soya, cocoa, beef and timber) in order to protect forests and other ecosystems while promoting trade and development.

Partners are the Tropical Rainforest Alliance, Media Bounty, and Kew Science Research.

Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)
https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/

A community of organisations and individuals committed to transforming the way food is produced and consumed, and use of land for all. Supporting science-based solutions. Building on the work of the Food, Agriculture, Biodiversity, Land Use and Energy (FABLE).[13]

It is a growing community of country platforms, core partners, FOLU Ambassadors, and funders. Core partners include Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), EAT, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), SYSTEMIQ, World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), The World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) and World Resources Institute (WRI).

Initiatives include Food Systems Dialogues, Nature4Climate, Food Systems Summit, and The Food System Economics Commission.

Advocacy

Business for Nature
https://www.businessfornature.org/

A global coalition of business and conservation organisations and forward-thinking companies. Demonstrating and amplifying a credible voice calling for governments to adopt policies to reverse nature loss.

Consists of more than 70 international and national partners and a diverse group of businesses across sectors and geographies. The strategic advisory group includes representatives from Pathways, Citi, Danone, FirstRand, GSK, IMAGINE, Holcim, Mahindra, H&M, Mengniu, Natura&Co, Olam International, Rabobank, Safaricom, IBCSD, Sky Group, Sompo, Suzano, Unilever, Walmart, Wipro, and Yara International.

Funders are the European Commission, Gordon and Betty Moore foundation (via the World Economic Forum's Nature Action Agenda), the MAVA foundation and Porticus.

Business for Nature is hosted by World Business Council for Sustainable Development.

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[13]https://www.foodandlandusecoalition.org/global-initiatives/fable/

Adaptation Action Coalition
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/adaptation-action-coalition-an-overview

A UK coalition developed with Egypt as co-chairs and in partnership with Bangladesh, Malawi, the Netherlands, Saint Lucia and the United Nations Development Programme. The group aims to drive climate adaptation action through targeted sectoral workstreams and events. Workstreams initially focus on health, water, locally-led adaptation and infrastructure.

The workstreams aim to demonstrate real world action, build the evidence base on good adaptation; support the integration of climate risk into sectoral and national plans; ensure work is driven in partnership; and integrate inclusion and the locally-led principles.

There are now 40 country members.

WRI Urban Water Resilience Initiative
https://www.wri.org/initiatives/urban-water-resilience-africa

Part of the WRI Water Programme, WRO Ross Center for Sustainable Cities and WRI Africa bring their experience together to address water quantity, quality and governance challenges. The Programme is working with six cities in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and South Africa. Research is undertaken to enhance awareness and understanding of urban planning and water resources management for vulnerable populations. The Initiative is a partnership with regional and national governments connected to the cities providing technical assistance and capacity building. There is also engagement with financial institutions and research institutions to mobilise collective action.

Other signatories

- Ministry for Forestry and Natural Resources, Malawi
- Ministry of Environment, Panama
- Directorate of Climate Change, Panama
- Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Peru
- Ministry for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Madagascar
- Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, UK
- Ministry of Environment, Finland
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland
- Federal Ministry of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology, Austria
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
- Diegeo
- Unilever
- Actiam
- EdenTree
- Sainsburys

- Danone

Other institutions

International Water Association
https://iwa-network.org/

International network of water professionals with members in 140 countries. "The International Water Association is an open, yet ordered platform in which both innovators and adopters of new technologies and approaches can generate creative friction. It is a place for diffusion, benchmarking and evidence."[14]

IWA runs programmes developing research; projects focusing on solutions for water and waste management; and organises events.

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/

IWMI is a research-for-development organisation with offices in 13 countries and scientists operating in over 30 countries. Providing research results which lead to changes in water management contributing to social and economic development. Working across Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. IWMI is a research centre of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR).

There are 41 investment partners and donors supporting the work of IWMI. Their main work areas are food and farming; climate; and growth.

Water Global Practice (World Bank)
https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/water

A platform bringing together financing, implementation and knowledge. Investing to sustain water resources, deliver services, and build resilience to achieve a water secure world for all.

Water investments total almost USD 30 billion and staff are water experts from all over the world. The 2030 WRG is part of the Water Global Practice group.

World Water Council
https://www.worldwatercouncil.org/en

An international multistakeholder platform organisation. Aiming to mobilise action on important water issues by engaging people in debate and challenging conventional thinking. Focussing on the political dimensions of water security, adaptation and sustainability.

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[14] https://iwa-network.org/about-us/

The programmes are: water security; global changes; financing water infrastructure, Covid-19 and resilience; integrating world water forums, and integrated water resource management.

There are 400 member organisations across 60 countries.

Further organisations for consideration

These were identified in a rapid search additional to the list that was provided by FCDO:

- Water environment federation https://www.wef.org/
- Ceres https://www.ceres.org/
- Water and Climate Coalition https://www.water-climate-coalition.org/
- Alliance for Climate Education https://acespace.org/
- Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange (CAKE) https://www.cakex.org/
- Georgetown Climate Center https://www.georgetownclimate.org/
- Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals (ITEP) http://www7.nau.edu/
- Water Research Foundation (WRF) https://www.waterrf.org/
- Water Utility Climate Alliance https://www.wucaonline.org/
- Chartered Institute of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM) https://www.ciwem.org/
- Global Water Challenge https://globalwaterchallenge.org/
- Global Water Leaders http://www.globalwaterleaders.org/
- The Water Project (Sub-Saharan Africa) https://thewaterproject.org/
- BASF https://www.basf.com/gb/en.html
- Water Governance Facility https://www.watergovernance.org/
- WBCSD https://www.wbcsd.org/
- Nature-based solutions initiative https://www.naturebasedsolutionsinitiative.org/

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About this report

This report is based on twelve days of desk-based research. The K4D research helpdesk provides rapid syntheses of a selection of recent relevant literature and international expert thinking in response to specific questions relating to international development. For any enquiries, contact helpdesk@k4d.info.

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