



Rural Water Supply Network

Strategy 2024-2030

hosted by



Photo: Allison Kwesell / World Bank

Executive Summary

Glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
RWSN	Rural Water Supply Network
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UNICEF	United Nations Fund for Children
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation

The Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) is the only global network dedicated to supporting rural water professionals as they strive to ensure universal access to safe, affordable water for drinking and livelihoods.

This Strategy sets out the Vision, Mission and Aims of the network up to 2030.

We summarise the main trends, challenges and opportunities, and how we as a network can make a strategically significant contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Right to Water.

Based on our three pillars of strength, this strategy sets out our Theory of Change, structure, perspectives and thematic priorities and around which members can use our network to collaborate, share, learn and improve.

This document is also an invitation to be part of a global movement to achieve and sustain universal access to safe drinking water, and to contribute to broader goals of rural development and poverty eradication.



We are the global network of professionals dedicated to rural water supply

Vision:

RWSN's vision is that of a world in which all people enjoy safely managed water services that are resilient and sustainable.

Mission:

RWSN is a convening space for individual professionals and organisations to collaborate, develop guidelines and standards, curate knowledge, and promote lifelong learning in the rural water sector.

Aim:

to improve the quality of rural water management and services.

Values:

- **People** are at the heart of solving rural water supply challenges;
- **Openness and respect** allows for free exchange of experience and knowledge and disagreement is handled in a reasoned and respectful way;
- **Improved collaboration and learning** are core to eliminating poverty and achieving the Vision;
- We should always lead by example with **professionalism**, a commitment to **high quality work, integrity** and a focus on **water user needs**.
- **Diversity** is essential and our activities should always have a vibrant mix of voices from different nationalities, backgrounds, professions, genders and ages.

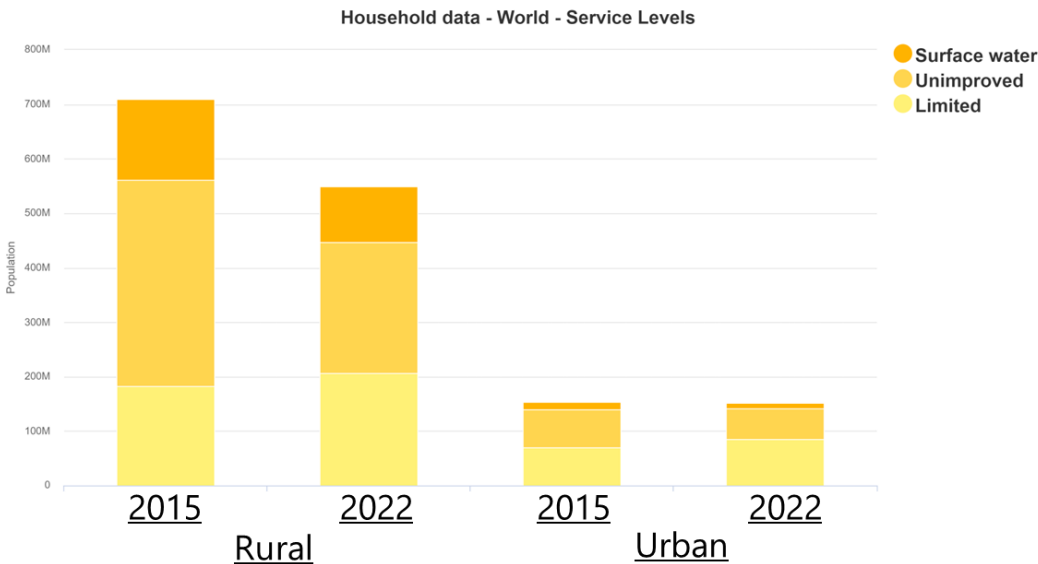


6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Why rural water?

703 million people worldwide lack access to even basic drinking water services. 8 out of 10 of these people live in rural areas.

Progress has been steady but is off-track to achieve universal access by 2030 (SDG 6.1).



Source: JMP 2023

Drinking water is the best possible investment for people in rural areas

Clean drinking water helps improve:

- **health outcomes, nutrition, and prevent avoidable deaths;**
- progress for **women, education and livelihoods;**
- bring **economic opportunities** to rural areas, and increase **economic productivity;**
- realise **SDG6 and the human right to water for all.**

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Introduction

Sustainable water services are essential to poverty reduction. In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly explicitly recognized the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation. This is echoed in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal 6 of the SDGs calls for ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030. Target 6.1 calls for universal and equitable access to safely managed and affordable drinking water. Sustainable rural water services are necessary to end poverty and hunger (Goal 1 and 2); improve health (Goal 3); gender equality (Goal 5); reduce inequalities (Goal 10); climate resilience (Goal 13); improve peace, justice and strong institutions (Goal 16) and work in partnerships towards the goals (Goal 17).

Without major shifts in both national and global economic policy, in combination with essential enablers in terms of data and information, capacity development, innovation and governance, achieving SDG 6 will remain out of reach. Much progress has been made in the past two decades: in 2022, 73% of the world's population (5.8 billion people) used safely managed drinking water, up from 62% (3.8 billion) in 2000. Despite this progress, there are wide geographical disparities, and more than 2 billion people still did not use safely managed drinking water in 2022. Progress on SDG 6.1 needs to accelerate, as none of the SDG regions are on track to achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services by 2030 (defined as greater than 99%). Globally, a quadrupling of current rates of progress is needed to meet SDG Target 6.1.

The challenge for the period up to 2030 is not only to increase access to basic water services to reach the unserved, but also to raise service levels by improving the availability, accessibility and quality of the water provided, particularly in rural areas, and sustain existing and future water services. While rural coverage increased faster than urban coverage over the first 5 years of the SDG period (7% compared to 1% for urban), coverage of safely managed drinking water services was only 60% in rural areas globally in 2020, compared to 86% in urban areas. In many countries, households in rural areas are much less likely to have drinking water accessible on premises, with the burden of collecting water from sources located off premises mainly falling on women and children. There is also evidence of significant inequities in the availability of microbiologically safe drinking water between urban and rural populations.

Low levels of access to safe water services in schools and health care facilities leads to an incalculable burden in terms of human suffering, health and education impacts, and economic losses. In 2021, 1.7 billion people globally lacked a basic drinking water service at their health care facility, including 857 million who used health care facilities that had no water service at all, with drinking water services worse in rural health care facilities than in urban ones.

In 2021, 546 million children lacked a basic drinking water service at their school, including 288 million whose schools had no drinking water service at all. Globally, 71% of schools had a basic level of drinking water service, and 15% of schools had no drinking water service at all. Data from rural sub-Saharan African show that water quality in schools is often poor, and the risk of faecal contamination of drinking water is significant, even from sources considered improved.

Climate change significantly impacts access to safe drinking water and represents a threat to gains made in recent years. While the social and economic consequences of climate shocks on cities are likely to be particularly devastating in low- and middle-income countries, in rural areas, deficiencies in management capacity and lack of professionalized service provision puts drinking water services at greater risk from climate change impacts. RWSN members identified climate change, drought and water scarcity as their main day-to-day issues in relation to rural water services delivery. Governments should strengthen their capacity to integrate climate resilience and mitigation into planning, designing and delivering drinking water services, including protection of source water. Capacity should be built among regulatory agencies, service providers and users to ensure they have the knowledge and instruments to address climate change impacts.

Ensuring the sustainability of water services remains a complex challenge, particularly in rural areas. While understanding what affects the sustainability of water services has improved in recent years, there is no single solution: sustainability is a complex issue. Strategies adopted in one place might not be appropriate in another setting. Rural areas are diverse, as are their people, cultures, economies and ecologies, from sparsely-populated and remote mountains, deserts, islands, forests to intensively-farmed and populated coastal and river plains. While some challenges are common to all contexts, many present specific opportunities and challenges for sustaining rural water supplies. However, there is an urgent need to move towards competent, professionalized service delivery in both urban and rural areas, supported by institutional reform. In the rural areas of many countries, volunteer-based community management remains the norm and is often insufficient to meet the complex challenges of sustaining reliable service delivery, even with external support. The trend towards professionalised service delivery is being accelerated by mechanisms like performance-based contracting and payment-for-results.

This is what our members said were their top concerns in relation to rural water services delivery in 2023:

- 1. Climate change, droughts, water scarcity**
- 2. Sustaining operations and maintenance of rural water services**
- 3. Weak support, institutions, policy from Government**

And the most significant barriers preventing the implementation of SDG6.1:

- 1. Policy and legislation**
- 2. Sector planning**
- 3. Sector financing**



Global data coverage is higher for basic drinking water services (210 countries, representing 99% of the population) than for safely managed water services. Since 2017, there has been a three-fold increase in the number of countries with estimates of drinking water supply services in rural areas, and a more than two-fold increase in the number of countries with urban estimates. Data on drinking water quality are available at a national level for only 45% of the global population. In contrast, estimates are available for 99% and 82% of the population for accessibility and availability.

In addition to paying tariffs and user fees, investments by households in their own systems for drinking water supply ('self-supply') may play a major part in **bridging the drinking water funding gap, particularly in rural areas**, but also for significant numbers of people in urban areas where services can be limited geographically or expensive. In some countries, self-supply investment exceeded the amounts contributed by households through tariff payments. However, unregulated self-supply can lead to problems of over-extraction and public health threats. Reliance on self-supply for certain sectors of the population, such as remote rural dwellers, results in inequalities. There is a role for government in both regulating and helping to fund household level systems, and governments should not use a policy of self-supply to relinquish their investment obligations.

Water is the basis of many rural livelihoods. Rural water supply is more than drinking water, it is drawn from multiple natural and infrastructure sources through the seasons and used for multiple uses, including agriculture and livestock, that provide household nutrition, income and employment. Therefore, it is important to see rural water supply within the broader context of water resources management, ecosystem services and rural socio-economic development.

Climate finance for water is emerging as an important funding and financing opportunity. However, governments will need to fully understand the requirements and limitations associated with it and ensure that initiatives for which it is proposed are designed with climate finance in mind. Many donors are currently revising their Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) priorities and trying to identify sectors that can be considered as contributing to climate change adaptation or mitigation. OECD reports that of all bilateral ODA in 2019, 27.2% had climate objectives. Water is often included in this 'green ODA'. Climate finance for water may become an important resource in the future. However, it is expected to complement the other sources of funding and financing for the water sector, not replace them.

Safe and sustainable services can be supported through regulatory actions focused on supporting water suppliers with capacity development, technical advice, tools and financial incentives. The East and South Africa Water and Sanitation Regulator Association (ESAWAS) landscape assessment revealed that, across Africa, 59% of countries are regulating networked piped water supply services at scale, compared to just 11% for point water sources (which are more frequent in rural areas). Despite the large number of people small water supply systems serve, and clear evidence that they represent a comparatively high risk to public health through breakdowns, contamination and inadequate management, these systems are not always covered by national regulations. Even highly informal elements of the water sector can benefit from regulation and formalisation. For instance, manual drilling is a method of providing drinking water that has rarely been regulated but is now being professionalised by governments in many countries.

Sources:

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RWSN Secretariat (2023) RWSN Member Survey 2023., Rural Water Supply Network , Skat Foundation , St. Gallen, Switzerland

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Providing water to rural residents is inherently challenging

Rural water services providers are often village water committees, small enterprises or local government offices comprising isolated individuals with:

- few resources;
- poorly trained;
- struggling to recover costs or attract investors or public funding.

Rural water users are often:

- geographically, linguistically and politically isolated;
- outside the cash economy, or only have seasonal incomes;
- highly vulnerable to climate change and political unrest;
- Using multiple source of water throughout the year for multiple purposes.

Part 1: Operating Strategy

How RWSN works to create change



Building on 30 years of experience

Since we were founded in 1992, as the Handpump Technology Network, we have focused on being a trusted source of practical expertise, standards and knowledge. We will build on this three pillars of strength that we have developed over time:

1

Networking, Connecting & Convening

We help by being a meeting point, match-maker and helpline for rural water professionals.

Connecting people can lead to peer-to-peer support, learning and bottom-up collaboration.

2

Knowledge Brokering & Information Hub

We are a trusted source of guidelines, documented experiences and evidence.

Sharing and curating essential knowledge enables the sector to learn from past and focus on the future. We provide a bridge between research, practice and policy.

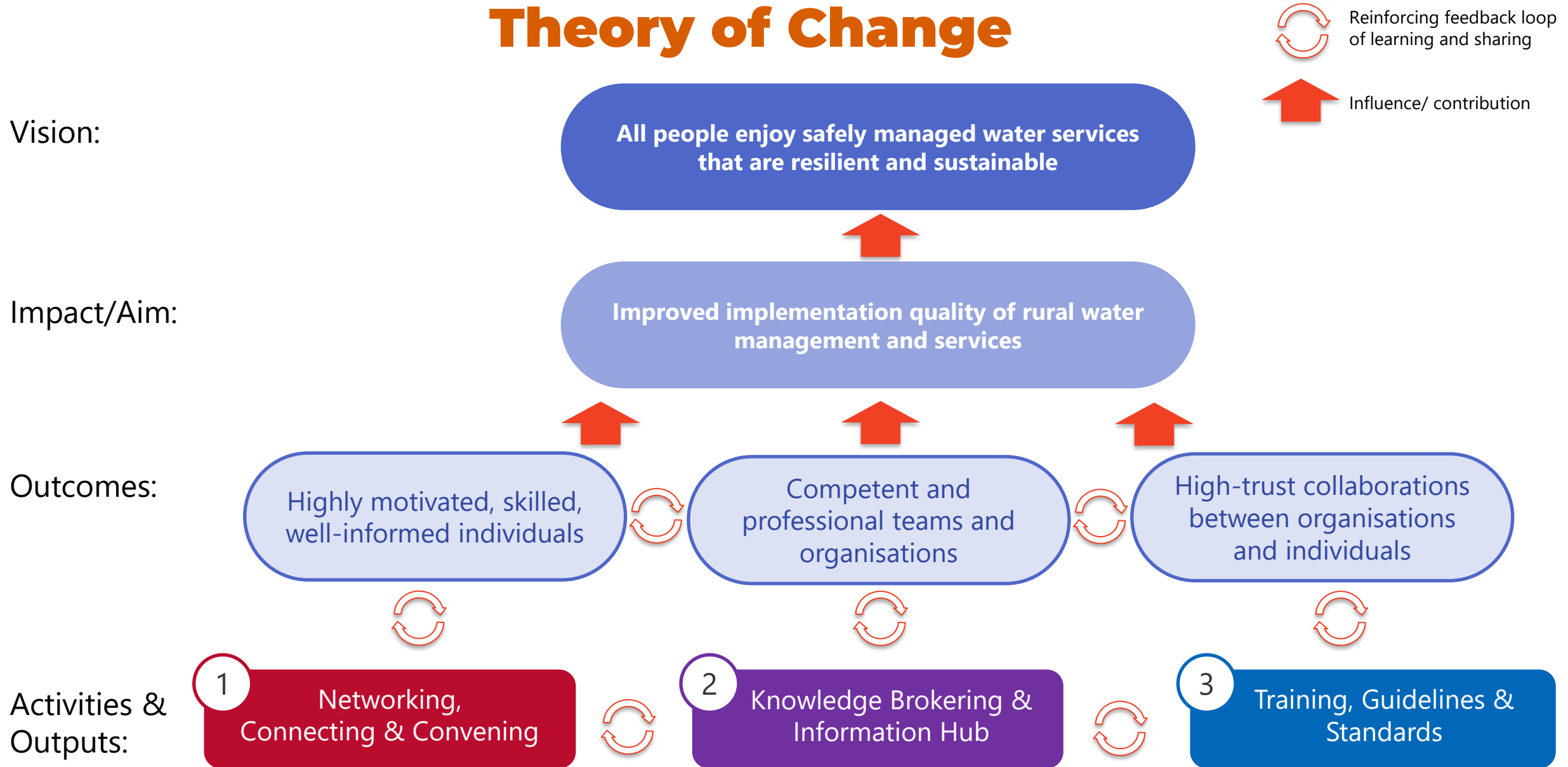
3

Training, Guidelines & Standards

We identify gaps and develop practical training and technical guidelines and standards.

Rural water infrastructure fails regularly because of lack of essential expertise and quality standards. Fixing this would impact the lives of millions.

Theory of Change



Our Global Position & Role

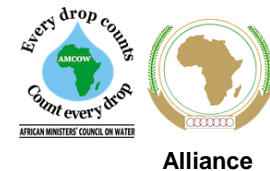
RWSN is part of the global architecture of the international development community, representing the voice of rural water supply organisations and professionals at international events and global processes.

We are an official partner of UN-Water. Below is how we see RWSN's contribution to the problems and priorities identified in the "Blueprint for Acceleration: Sustainable Goal 6."

We collaborate with other networks, partnerships and associations where it makes sense to draw on each other's strengths.

We collaborate with Development Banks, UNICEF, WHO and others development partners to facilitate peer-to-peer learning, uptake of proven evidence and approaches, and encourage more and better targeted investment into rural water including WASH.

Problem	Blueprint	RWSN contribution
Not enough money flowing to water.	Pour in more funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Convening funders, governments, researchers and operators/service providers to help bridge understanding and evidence for decision-making
Not enough data.	Fill the data gaps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data for Action Theme.
Not enough capacity.	Invest in the workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RWSN is well placed to make a significant contribution here through professional networking and connecting trainers, learners and employers. RWSN Lifelong learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mentoring Training standards and materials Inter- generational exchange
Not enough innovation	Boost innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge brokering between innovators/researchers and investors/implementers.
Not enough coherence	Maximize cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global and regional platform, convenor and catalyst on practical implementation for rural water services.



Structured and Strategic Networking Principles

Due to the high variability and complexity of rural contexts and the 'wicked' problems faced by rural communities and professionals, a flexible and systematic approach is needed across scales that identifies where and how

- 1. Develop and maintain guidelines** that can help systematically unlock the value of **local and indigenous expertise** where context sensitivity is high (**Bottom-Up**)
 - Examples: understanding of local ecosystems, traditional practices, cultural and social norms and values, needs and priorities of water users.
- 2. Connect and convene** local, national and international experts to **learn, collaborate and influence** decision-makers and communities (**Middle-Out**)
 - Examples: documenting and sharing experiences through online and face-to-face events, research and publications.
- 3. Standardisation, benchmarking** and **national/international expertise** can accelerate progress and sustainability (**Top-Down**)
 - Examples: WHO water quality standards; RWSN handpump standards; Uptime Catalyst Facility performance-based contracting.

Rural water supply is a local service. It is highly context sensitive and fragmented, but some issues are common around the world, and some things lend themselves to standardisation, to ensure quality and to avoid reinvention from first principles for each context.

Global

We will share experience and evidence from across the world and be the bridge from local and national to global dialogues, processes, partnerships and programmes, and use that knowledge to shape standards, guidelines and training.

National/Regional





RWSN Regional Hubs will encourage peer-to-peer exchange between and within countries, focusing on themes, languages and time zones that are more useful and relevant than the global activities. Where possible, this will be done in partnership with other global, regional and national water, WASH and rural networks. Where possible we will look for opportunities to strengthen national rural water systems.

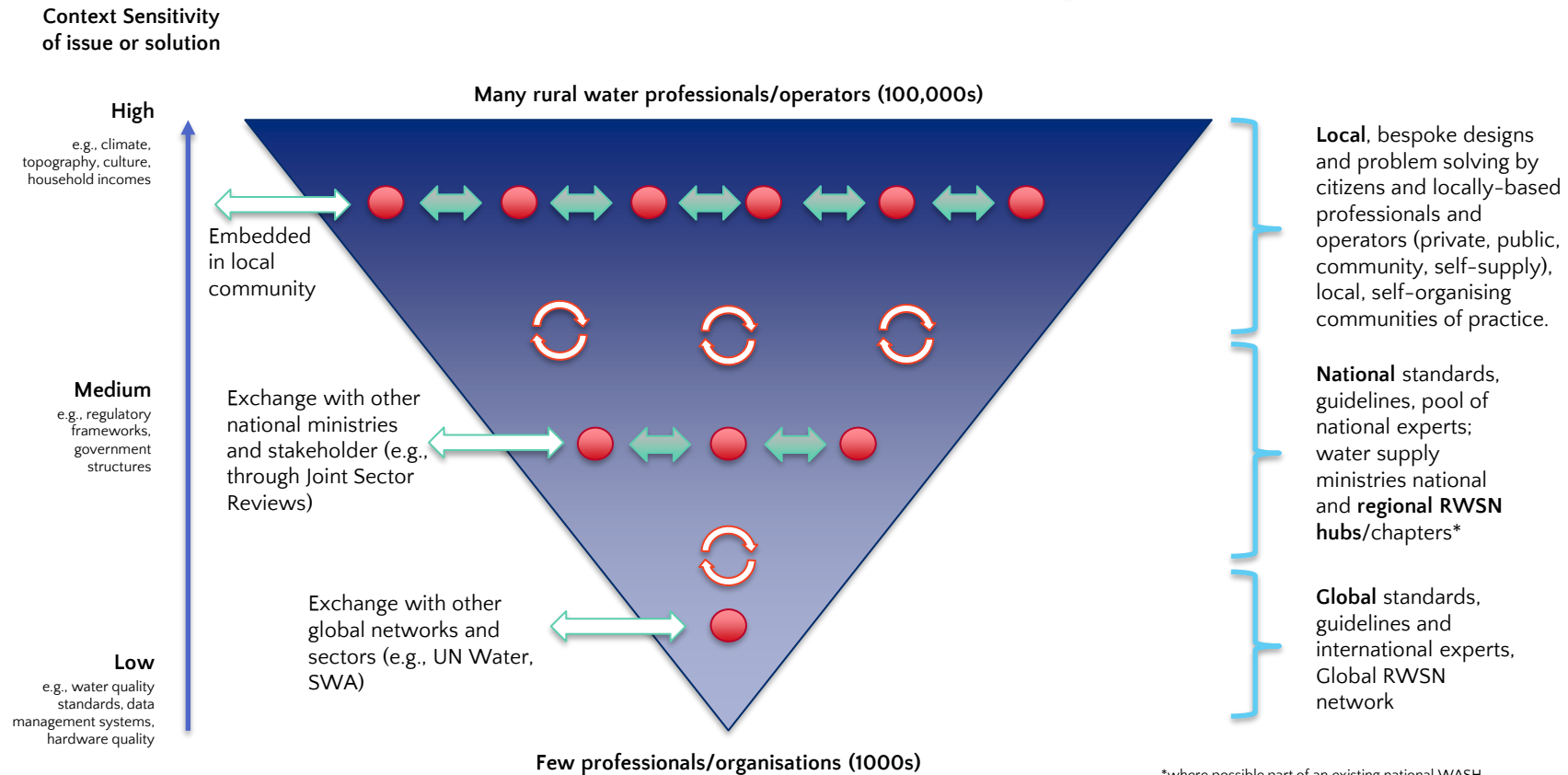
Local

We will continue to reach as many rural water professionals as possible directly through our online platforms and services to support their problem-solving capacity for their own specific contextual conditions. Where possible we will encourage sharing of practical experiences so that others facing similar opportunities and challenges can learn and be inspired.

The interconnections will be facilitated by having a decentralised global Secretariat and broad geographical spread of Theme Leaders.

Working across scales

-  Feedback loop of delivering top-down guidelines, tools, policies and standards and improving them with real world evidence.
-  Peer-to-Peer learning
-  Exchange/Coordination with other sectors
-  Organisation or individual



*where possible part of an existing national WASH, water or rural development network and/or in partnership with SuSanA Chapters

Network Activity Intensity

Combining our strengths with how we believe that RWSN can be an enabler of change provides a ladder of networking activities of increasing intensity, in terms of resources and funding, time and member engagement.

At the lowest rung, RWSN can consolidate and curate knowledge and news on a given topic, through the website and news activities.

We can go further to provide open spaces for members to share experiences and we can facilitate exchange through webinars, e-discussions and conference events.

If there is a more specific interest, we can convene individuals and organisations to meet on a regular basis and foster sharing and collaboration.

Where gaps in existing guidelines or standards are identified, RWSN may be well positioned to convene experts and find funding to fill those gaps.

However, information, guidelines and standards achieve nothing without being used, and for this they need to be integrated into training and continuous professional development.

1 Networking, Connecting & Convening

2 Knowledge Brokering & Information Hub

3 Training, Guidelines & Standards

How we enable change

[A] Consolidate and curate existing guidelines, tools, case studies, initiatives

[B] Providing spaces and events for meeting and facilitated exchange

[C] Convene organisations and individuals to spark collaboration on specific issues

[D] Fill Gaps with peer-reviewed Guidelines and Standards for Rural Water

[E] Lifelong learning to support careers and get uptake of guidelines and standards

Higher intensity of resource needs / Longer time frame / More measurable outcomes & impacts

Network Activity Categories

The principles, structure and logic presented in the preceding pages are then translated into five Activity Categories.

These will be used to guide planning, budgeting, fundraising, partnership building and reporting.

Activity Category (Who/ Where/ When)	Purpose	Outputs	Outcomes	Intensity/ Relative funding and effort needed
Knowledge Hub Curation of rural water supply guidelines, case studies, evaluations, standards; Continuous; Secretariat, Theme Leaders	Compiling discussion syntheses; evidence, guidance and standards easily available. RWSN acts as the sector memory for researchers and policy-makers.	Resources in RWSN Library	Professionals can quickly and easily find good quality information that they need in the form they need.	[A] Low (language translation: high)
Member Exchange Discussions, experience sharing. <i>Ad hoc</i> exchange by members on RWSN platforms; facilitated exchange of members by Theme Leaders and Secretariat	To discuss current topics of interest and give space for new opportunities and challenges to emerge.	Webinars; conference sessions; online discussions; member survey reports; blogs and social media posts	Peer-to-peer learning, influencing decision-making and research agendas.	[B, C, D, E] Low/ Medium/ High – depends on specific activity.
Action Groups of RWSN members, convened by Theme Leaders and the Secretariat	To encourage Member collaboration, joined up action and reduce duplicated or conflicting activities.	Depends on priorities chose by the Group.	Depends on priorities chose by the Group	[C] Medium
Specialist Guidelines and Standards Committees of experts from the membership to develop and review guidelines facilitated by relevant Theme Leaders and Secretariat. For standards, collaborate with relevant international standards organisation.	To identify where a very specific technology or method can be tightly codified into a standard.	Peer-reviewed RWSN Guideline publications International standards	Implementers, funders and regulators use guidelines or standards directly, or versions that have been translated and adopted into national standards.	[D] Very High
Lifelong Learning Mentoring; training materials and courses; competency frameworks; inter-generational exchange.	To attract, retain and develop talented individuals and teams in rural water supply.	Training materials, competency frameworks, standardised job descriptions, training and mentoring process reports	A stronger, more informed and confident work force; job creation; better careers; better collective memories of success and failure factors.	[E] High to Very High

1

Networking, Connecting & Convening

The core, or backbone, of the network comprises the services that we provide to our members and the wider water, WASH, rural and international development sectors. All the activities of RWSN are only possible if this Backbone is sufficiently resourced.

This must be underpinned by efficient and transparent management and governance. Because RWSN is not a legal entity, but a partnership, it is essential for the Secretariat to have sufficient resources to manage many relationships and fostering a high-trust environment.

RWSN is committed to growing and sustaining a flourishing network that is relevant, effective, efficient, inclusive, transparent and able to attract sufficient resources to be able to carry out our Mission.

Backbone Networking Services

RWSN Network Management, Governance and Development

Planning, Management, Reporting, Audit*	Management and coordination of Exec, Theme Leaders, Regions, Members and project partners.*	RWSN Governance*
Fundraising, revenue and in-kind support generation, and project acquisition.*	Rural water/WASH sector coordination and collaboration building*	Member and Member Organisation administration and query resolution.*

RWSN Services

E-discussions and online communities*	News, blogs and social media*	Events, conferences and RWSN Forum Conference
Website and information curation*	RWSN Publications	Lifelong Learning (training, mentoring)
Research and documentation	Other networking and knowledge brokering activities.	

*Minimum activity to be given higher priority from core network funding

1

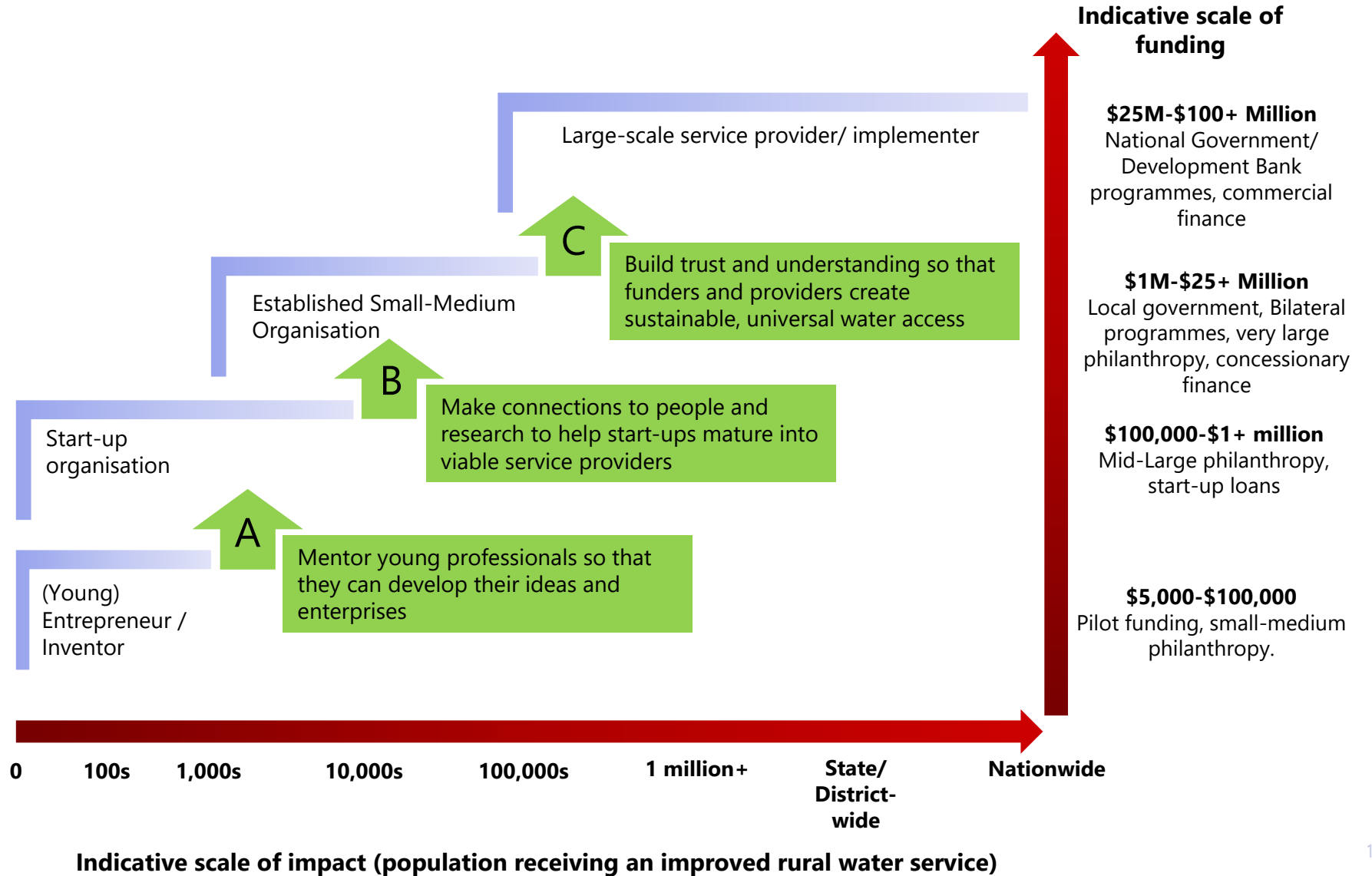
Networking, Connecting & Convening

Action needs many different resources, but funding is critical. There are many different sources of funding for rural water activities, but a common challenge is the mismatch between funders and implementers, particularly in relation to scale and maturity of ideas or operations.

We have identified four broad 'steps' or plateaus where organisations (and innovations) can get stuck and not achieve their potential.

RWSN continues to hone ways to support and connect individuals and organisations find the funding and support that suits their needs, and funders find solid investment opportunities that suit their scale and mandates.

Making connections for scaling-up



The RWSN website is the go-to global knowledge hub for rural water supply, with over 20,000 document downloads per year from our online library. RWSN will continue to:

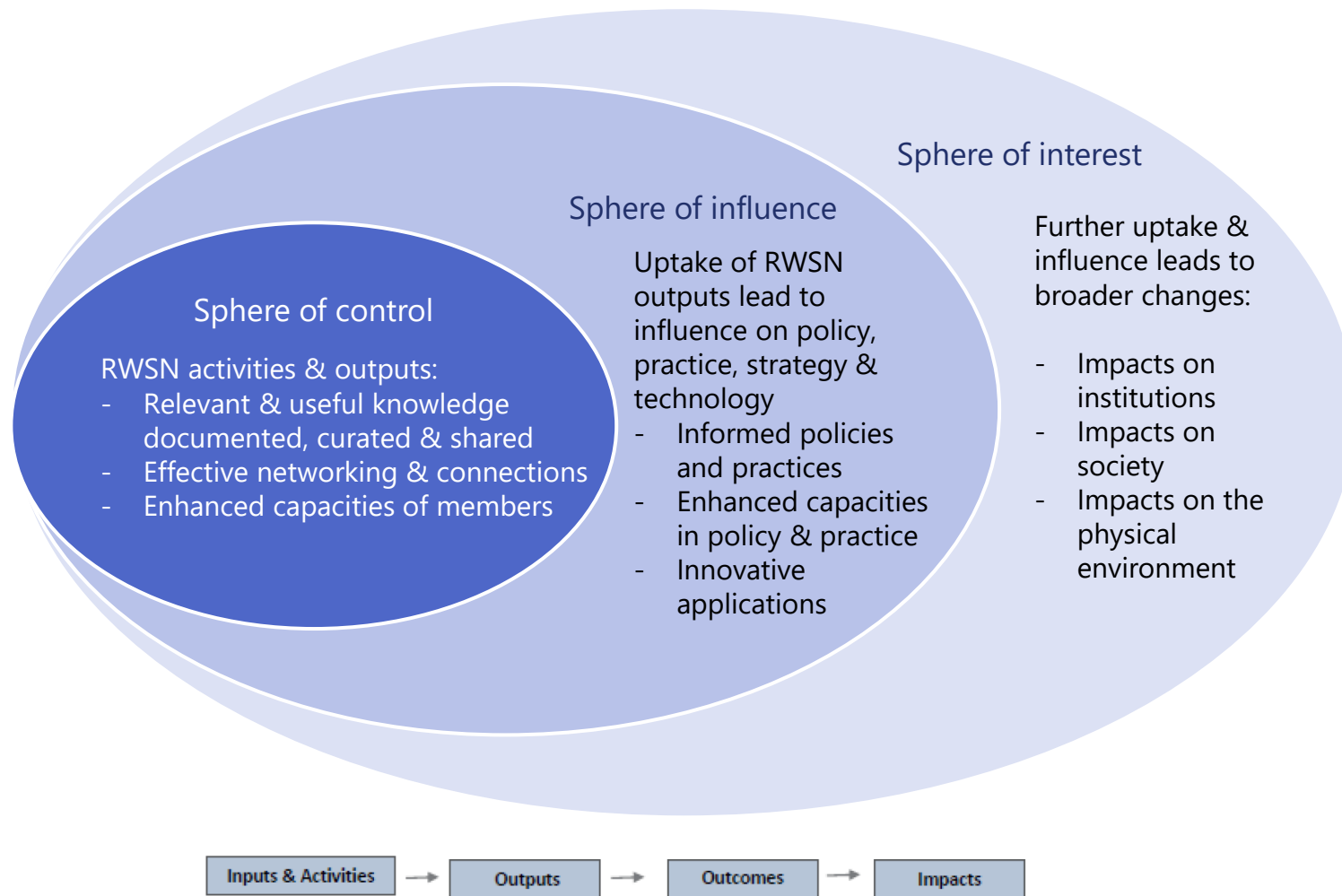
- Curate relevant and high quality resources on the RWSN website.
- Provide a news service to help professionals stay informed about publications, events, programmes, research, and high priority and emerging priorities.

We act as knowledge brokers between practitioners, financiers, researchers and governments to encourage evidence-based decision-making in the rural water sector.

Our role is to increase the likelihood and the reach of our activities and outputs to influence policy and practice.

This can be done through the suite of RWSN online networking services, through our knowledge of who-is-who and matching researchers and research with individuals and organisations who are most likely to be motivated and able to use research outputs to drive positive change for rural water services, and wider objectives.

Knowledge Brokering



Source: RWSN, based on IDRC (2014)

Standards and guidelines have a critical role to play in ensuring that good quality work is defined, achievable and enforceable. Despite the context sensitivity of many aspects of rural water supply, there are some principles that are largely universal that all rural water professionals should be aware of. In some cases, there are technologies or techniques that benefit from tight standardisation to ensure that replication is done well and can be done well.

RWSN will:

- Identify important gaps and find partners and resources to address those needs.
- Work with international standards organisations to develop and maintain relevant international standards and their translation into national standards.
- Support awareness raising, interest, understanding and uptake of guidelines and standards.
- Continue to support and update existing RWSN guidelines and standards, where resources allow.

Standards and Guidelines



Workforce Life-long Learning

The rural water supply careers are often overlooked, but any progress is dependent on attracting and retaining a skilled and motivated workforce. Rural water supply represents a major job creation opportunity worldwide, in the areas where more employment is urgently needed.

RWSN's Mentoring Programme has been running since 2019 and proved popular and cost-effective. It continues to develop multiple benefits for the health and vibrancy of the network as a whole and therefore will continue to be a high priority activity.

All RWSN activities are focused on fostering learning and sharing. More specifically, where resources allow, RWSN will:

- Provide a dedicated space for young rural water professionals to encourage networking to share opportunities for them.
- Encourage inter-generational exchange on career advice and professional experiences. through our platforms.
- Continue and expand the RWSN Mentoring Scheme, with a focus on young professionals and women in the water sector.
- Curate rural water supply knowledge assets as a resource for trainers and teaching institutions
- Support Theme Leaders to develop partnerships for creating and delivering thematically specialist learning resources and events.
- Strengthen links with universities and vocational training colleges/centres to host regionally focused face-to-face and online training and mentoring opportunities for members.
- Examine possibility of RWSN developing an accreditation or standards scheme for trainers, courses or content.



RWSN lifelong learning strategy

Signposting to WASH in Schools Network

Establish a competency framework for rural water training and continuous professional development

Maintain a list of activities and research needs suitable for student projects

RWSN Young Professional (YP) Strategy

1. Online community for YPs
2. Mentoring Scheme
3. YP representation in RWSN activities
4. Dedicated events for YPs

Expanded focus of mentoring scheme to support mid-career women

Specialist short courses and briefings
Mentoring junior and mid-career professionals

Inter-generational exchange through:

- Contributing to online discussions
- Writing blog posts and books
- Being mentors
- Interviews

RWSN Governance and Membership

RWSN MANAGEMENT

RWSN is not a legal entity, it is a partnership governed by a set of non-legally binding rules set out in the Governance Protocol. In summary, the structural elements of RWSN are:

- **Executive Committee:** The “Owner” of RWSN as a network and brand. Members of the Exec are expected to have high-level buy-in and provide regular financial and in-kind support to the Backbone functions or key thematic priorities.
- **General Assembly:** The General Assembly is not a committee but an annual online or hybrid meeting at which all and any registered RWSN members can provide inputs and feedback on how the network is run and volunteer ideas and contributions for the coming year, a beyond.
- **Secretariat:** The organisation that runs the day-to-day running of the network, including Backbone functions and RWSN Projects.
- **Theme Leaders:** Individuals and/or that provide in-kind expertise, leadership and support to networking activities around a particular **thematic area** of rural water supply that has been identified as a priority in the RWSN Strategy
- **Regional Coordinators:** Individuals and/or organisations that provide in-kind expertise, leadership and support to networking activities around rural water supply in a particular geographic area
- **RWSN Projects:** Projects in which there is a contractual relationship with the Secretariat organisation to make use the RWSN services for mutual benefit.

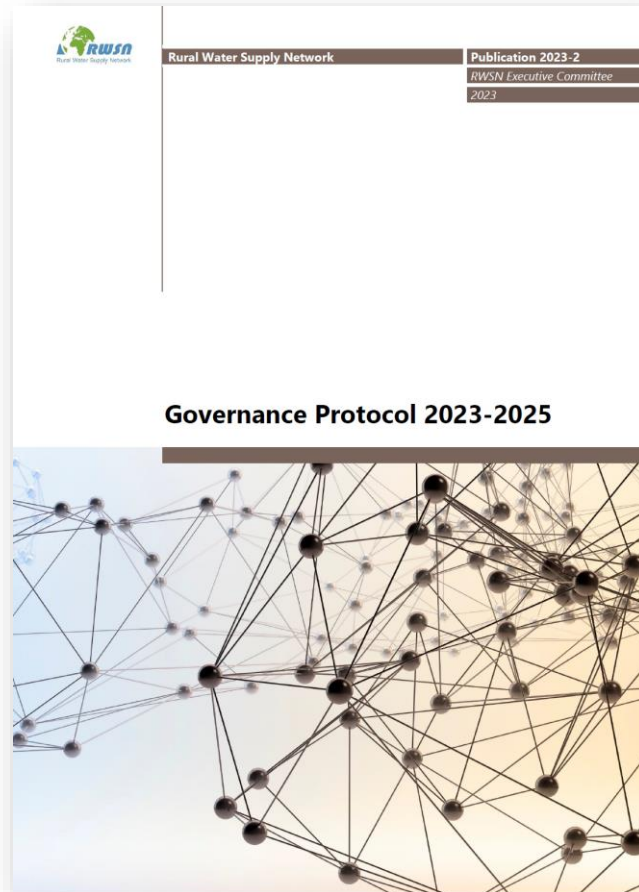
RWSN MEMBERSHIP

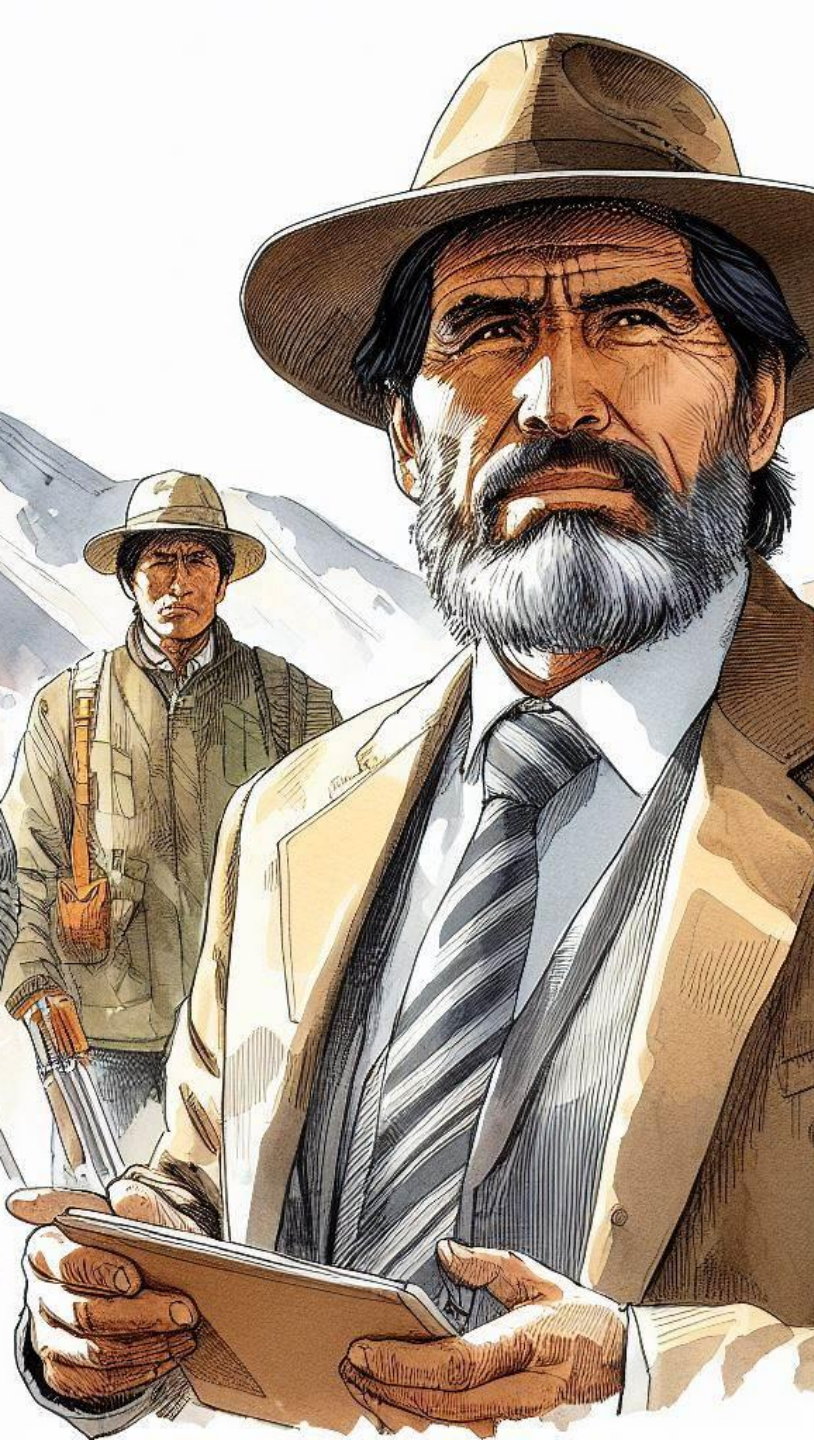
Individuals and organisations can be member of RWSN:

- **Individual Members:** Individuals who sign up to RWSN. Membership is not time limited. Individuals can leave and join as they wish. Financial and in-kind contributions are encouraged by not mandatory.
- **Young Water Professionals (YWPs):** Individual members below the age of 35. YWPs are eligible for opportunities that arise for supporting early career professional development and networking.
- **Member Organisations:** Organisations that can demonstrate activity in rural water supply. Membership is renewed annually. Three levels are:
 1. Bronze: No financial contribution and basic benefits.
 2. Silver: Annual financial contribution based on type and size and more benefits
 3. Gold: Organisations that make a substantial annual financial contribution to the Backbone functions of the network but are not actively involved in the Network Management (below).

The tariffs and benefits will be agreed by the Executive Committee and Secretariat and regularly reviewed.

RWSN will continue to grow its membership, with a particular focus on water service providers and operators, and local government water staff in Africa, Asia and Pacific, and Latin American and the Caribbean.





Roles and Responsibilities

To summarises the roles and responsibilities within RWSN for delivering this strategy:

Executive Committee	Secretariat	Theme Leaders/ Regional Coordinators	Project Partners	Members (Individual / Organisation)
Strategic direction Oversight and accountability Collaborative projects and initiatives	Delivery of backbone network services. Day-to-day leadership and management. Responsibility for project and network deliverables.	Initiate and respond to discussions and member engagement. Focal point for queries and activities related to their theme or region. Convene working groups, with Secretariat support	Develop thematic content (e.g., research outputs, training materials) Support networking and engagement activities.	Share experiences and insights through RWSN events and platforms. Learn and apply good practices discovered through RWSN.



Supporting Diversity

RWSN's focus is on water supplies to households in low- and middle-income countries. Therefore, networking activities, such as webinars and publications, should reflect the diversity of our membership and give voice to those most affected by the issues on a daily basis – Southern based professionals, women and young people - so that the leadership, expertise and contribution of Southern professionals is acknowledged and visible.

RWSN will continue to monitor and report on:

- % webinar presenters/discussants/facilitators who are women
- % webinar presenters/discussants/facilitators who are young professionals (<35)
- webinar presenters/discussants/facilitators who are Southern (Low and Middle Income Countries).

Since 2021, an RWSN applies a Gold Standard for activities and events, such as webinars and conference side events:

- **Gender representation** – At least 40 percent of presenters (panellists and speakers) must be women. The aim is to ensure balanced gender representation.
- **Young professional representative** – At least one of the presenters must be a young professional, i.e., under 35.
- **Southern representation:** At least 40 percent of presenters (panellists and speakers) must be from a Low or Middle Income Country. The aim is to ensure balanced representation that reflects the demographics of RWSN membership.
- **Interactive format:** the session should have a format that promotes audience interaction.
- **Meet deadlines:** the convenor must also meet all determined deadlines as specified by the RWSN Secretariat.





Supporting Young Professionals

A “RWSN Young Professionals Engagement Strategy” was published in July 2018 after extensive consultation with members and partners. In summary:

The objective of the RWSN Young Professionals’ Engagement Strategy is to guide the network in engaging with young people and to empower them to become agents of change, so that they become advocates and contribute actively to the achievement of the SDGs.

Activities are focused around four pillars:

- Pillar 1: Defining and enlarging RWSN’s community of young professionals.
- Pillar 2: Facilitate capacity building of young professionals, and knowledge exchange between junior and senior members (Mentoring).
- Pillar 3: Young professional representation in RWSN’s activities.
- Pillar 4: RWSN Young professionals events.

The Pillar 2 Mentoring has been particularly successful and with more resources it is proposed to broaden the scheme to other age groups, and in particular to strengthen mentoring support for women professionals, who need stronger representation at a mid-career and senior levels.



Business Model

Recognising that most rural water supply organisations, particularly operators and local government water offices in low-income countries have little or no funding for capacity development of staff or their organisations as whole, RWSN continues to take the approach that individual and organisational membership should be free and access to most information and platforms should not be charged as it is in the public good. However, annual Member Organisation contributions will continue to be encouraged and incentivised through a tiered membership system, as set out in the RWSN Governance Protocol.

The funding landscape for international development is highly volatile, therefore we will continue to take an entrepreneurial approach to income generation, particularly for core networking functions (Page 18), which are the most challenging costs to cover. The diversified approach to securing resources for the priorities and activities in this strategy will include, but not limited to:

- Annual financial contributions by Executive Committee Members (minimum, CHF 10,000/year)
- Annual Member Organisation contributions, based on type and size.
- In-kind contributions by Executive Committee Members, Theme Leaders, Regional Coordinators and members.
- Grant funding for core services.
- Grant and Mandate funding for project activities where there is deemed sufficient overlap with the RWSN Strategy (for example being performing knowledge broker services for a research project relevant to rural water supply).
- Paid-for network services (e.g., sponsored webinars, advertising)

As RWSN is not a legally registered entity, financial contributions and contracts will be with the Secretariat (Skat Foundation). A separate fundraising strategy will be developed and revised on an on-going basis to adapt to opportunities and challenges.

Part 2: Thematic Strategy

The thematic areas and framings that are high priorities for RWSN



Scope & Framing

Since our creation in 1992 as the Handpump Technology Network, RWSN has focused on household potable water access in low- and middle-income countries, with a main driver being public health benefits.

The scope of RWSN does not cover sanitation, because that is within the scope of the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) with whom we have a strong partnership.

The lesson learned from previous strategies is that being prescriptive on Theme aims, objectives, outputs and activities is not helpful. A network is not a project and what RWSN is able to do is highly dependent on the interest, resources, time and expertise of Theme Leaders, members and the Secretariat.

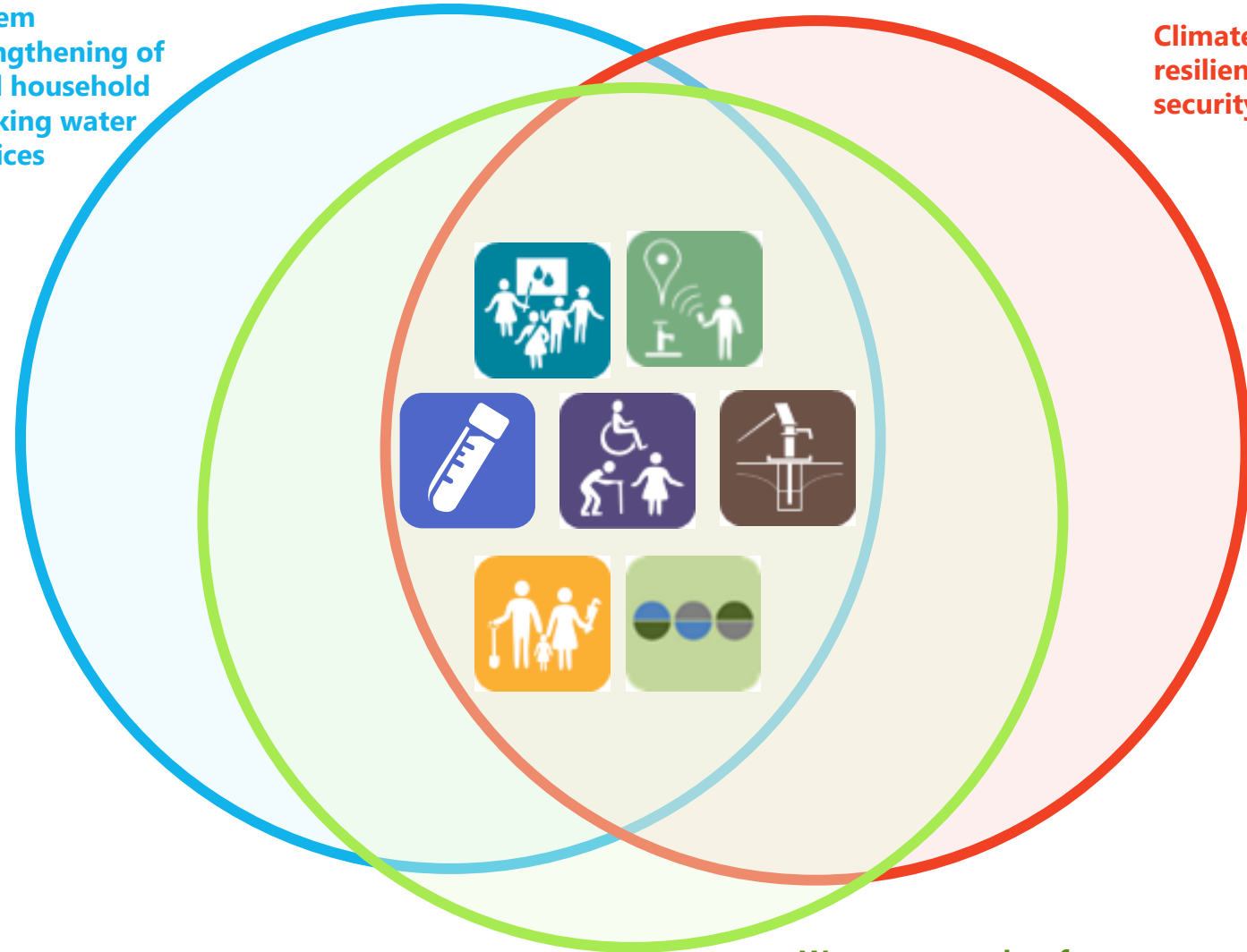
Therefore, this section of the strategy sets out the scope and priorities, identified and agreed by the RWSN Executive, Theme Leaders and Secretariat, whilst being mindful of interests and needs of members and the wider sector.

Theme Leaders will refer to this Strategy when deciding what level of engagement they want to take (page 16) and what activities (page 17) to include in the RWSN Annual Work Plans.

Furthermore, the focused Themes are now set within three "Framings" which are different perspectives or world views which different actors bring, depending on their goals and interests.

System strengthening of rural household drinking water services

Climate change resilience and water security



Water as a catalyst for rural development

FRAMING

Primary Goals:

Universal improvements to public health & quality of life

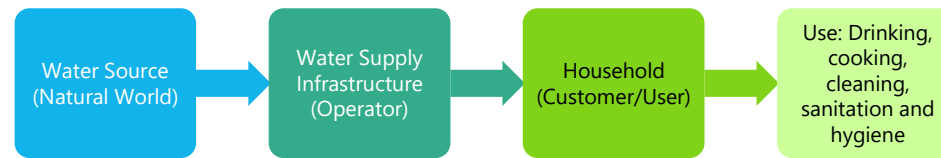
Rural water supply is generally framed as a public service to households and workplaces. This urban view of water supply has advantages of simplifying the system into four main components (see figure right). However, the main rationale for many actors is to achieve public health and quality of life benefits (e.g., collection times). Achieving these goals generally requires a systematic approach to strengthening not just access to safe potable water, but also improving sanitation and hygiene.

Consequently, rural water supply is commonly seen as part of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), which is helpful when linking into the broader trend in international development of WASH systems strengthening based around building capacity across all building blocks within the WASH system, such as that used by Agenda for Change.

RWSN is most explicitly part of the global "Learning & Adaptation" building block and in that role plays an indirect role in strengthening the other blocks. However, each Theme can benefit from considering their area of interest in relation to all the building blocks, and useful links to other components of WASH sector, namely hygiene, rural sanitation and the continuum between rural and urban water and wastewater services.

System strengthening of rural household drinking water services

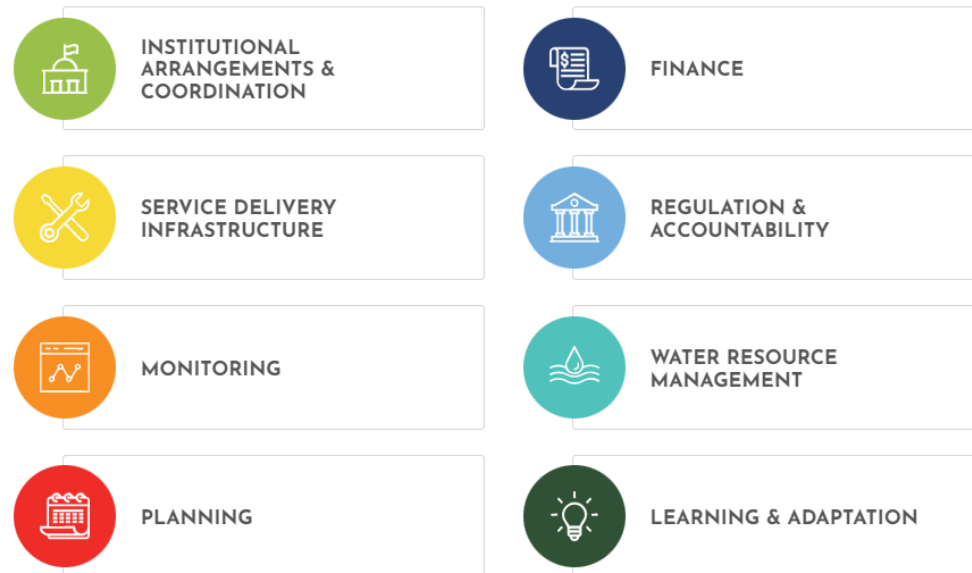
Rural water with an urban utility mindset:



Source: original

(Wastewater is often ignored with rural systems due high cost and relatively small volumes, so it is often left to household to have their own soakaways or drainage)

WASH System Building Blocks:



Source: [WASH Agenda for Change](#)

FRAMING

Primary Goals:

Economic development, food security and elimination of poverty

Exactly who pays for the infrastructure and its operation varies widely and is the centre of much discussion, however, what is generally common to all management models is that domestic water supply is seen as a **cost** that is worth paying on grounds of public health and time-saving, particular for women and girls.

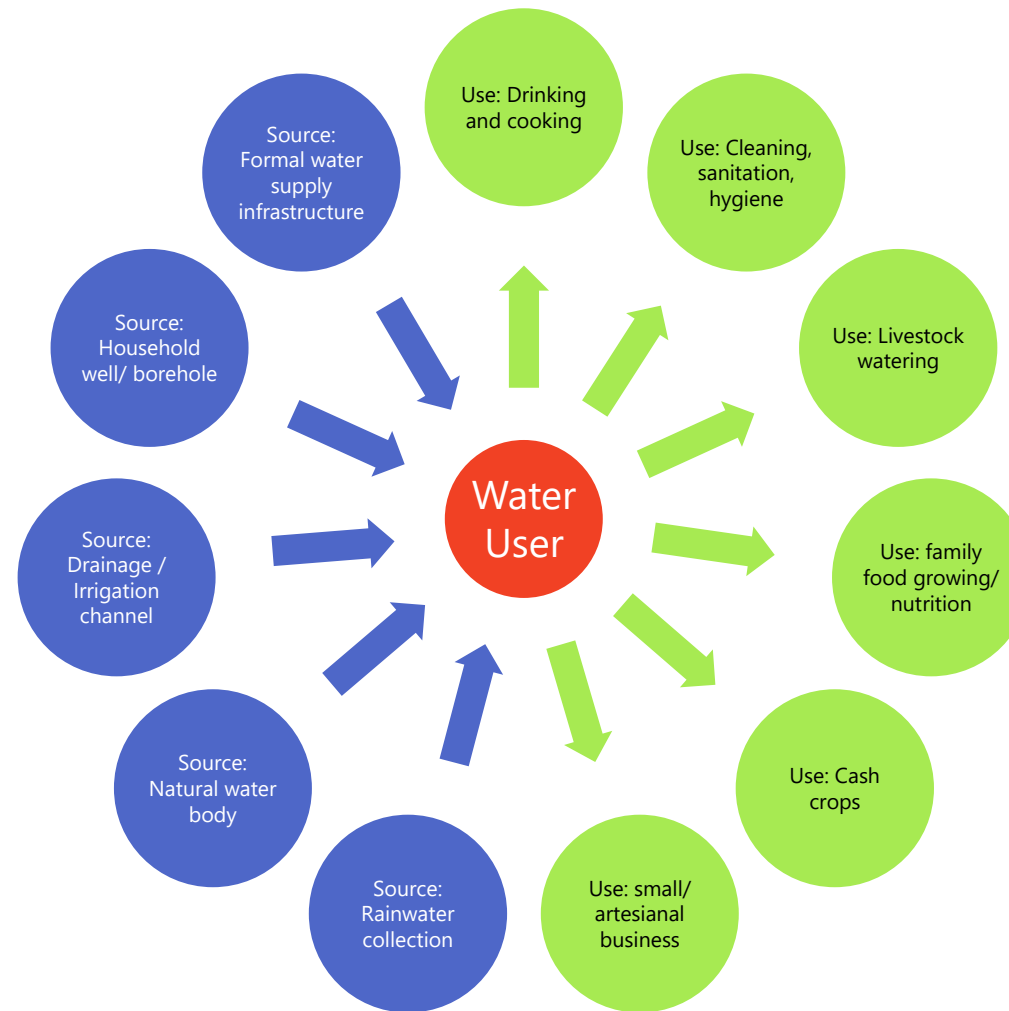
However, water use in rural areas is often markedly different to households in cities: water is often drawn from multiple sources for multiple purposes and often shift and change throughout the year in response to seasons, response to weather events, and opportunities to use water generate household **income** (not just cash, but also food). This puts the water user at the centre.

It is therefore important rural water use and management is viewed from the water user perspective and local priorities and incentives which can include:

- Income generation (including employment)
- Cost avoidance (using a free/cheaper source of water, at least for times of the year then such sources are available)
- Convenience (proximity to where the water is used, e.g. the home, place of work, fields)
- Social status and cultural, religious and spiritual values, norms and expectations.

With this Framing, RWSN will look to collaborate with other dimensions of rural development.

Water as a catalyst for rural development



Inter-related sectors:

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

Rural Electrification, energy supply, telecommunications

Rural transport infrastructure and services

Rural Public Sector (e.g., nutrition, health, education, law enforcement, government)

Primary Industries (e.g., agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining)

Secondary and Tertiary Industries (e.g., rural manufacturing, tourism, transport, financial services)

FRAMING

Primary Goals:
Increasing resilience to acute and chronic shocks

Rural communities are often highly vulnerable to many complex, inter-related risks. In many countries the majority of livelihoods are linked to agriculture, and other primary industries, which face significant hazards, including:

- Unpredictable precipitation, which affect the growing season of crops and fodder availability for livestock.
- Disease and pest outbreaks.
- Commodity price volatility, which impacts incomes.
- Rapid inflation which impacts costs
- Poor or intermittently available of energy, transport and internet links.
- Criminal gang/trafficker activity, terrorism, armed conflict, cattle raiding.
- Biodiversity loss and land-change.

The risks from these hazards are being accelerated and amplified by climate change.

Furthermore, new climate risks are emerging, such as sea-level rise, dangerous heat and shifting species habitats.

RWSN will look for practical solutions for increasing the resilience and water security of rural people and water service providers.

Climate resilience and water security



Approaches to increasing climate change resilience:

- **Reducing Climate Change Impacts:** Mitigation efforts aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and human activities contributing to climate change: this may involve solar water pumping, reducing deforestation, and promoting carbon-positive land and soil management.
- **Increasing Resilience:** Adapting to climate change is essential for increasing the resilience of rural communities and ensuring their ability to cope with its impacts. This may involve climate-resilient water infrastructure, such as rainwater harvesting systems, groundwater recharge measures, and climate-smart water management approaches.
- **Water Resource Management:** Climate change adaptation in rural water supply includes adopting integrated water resource management practices, such as protecting water sources, and enhancing water storage and distribution systems to be more resilient to climate-induced variability.
- **Community-Based Adaptation:** Local communities, including indigenous and nomadic peoples involved in climate change adaptation planning, incorporating traditional knowledge and practices.
- **Early Warning Systems:** Developing and implementing early warning systems for extreme weather events helps rural communities prepare and respond to potential disasters, minimizing the impacts on water resources and infrastructure.
- **Capacity Building:** training on disaster preparedness, sustainable water management, and climate-resilient infrastructure development.
- **Ecosystem-Based Adaptation:** Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, such as wetland conservation and watershed protection, contributes to natural water resource management and enhances resilience to climate change impacts.
- **Partnerships and Financing:** Collaborative efforts among governments, non-governmental organizations, international agencies, and private sectors for financing and implementing climate change adaptation in rural water supply.
- **Research and Innovation:** Investing in research and innovation related to climate change impacts on water resources and WASH services improves understanding and fosters the development of effective adaptation strategies.

Source: REACH risk based framework for water security (2021) (higher resolution, landscape format needed)



RWSN Theme: Data for Action
Operational data, benchmarking, mapping, remote monitoring, tools and technology, water quality monitoring



RWSN Theme: Leave no one behind:
Human Rights, Social accountability, overcoming barriers to access, gender and inclusion



RWSN Theme: Multiple Use Services
Income generation, farmer-led irrigation, rural livelihoods



RWSN Theme: Self-Supply
Household investment, market development, rainwater harvesting



RWSN Theme: Sustainable Groundwater Development
Pump technology, drilling professionalisation, groundwater management



RWSN Theme: Sustainable Services
Management models, financing, enabling environment, life cycle costing, resilience



RWSN Theme or Action Group: Water Quality and Safety
Water quality monitoring, treatment, Water Safety Planning, catchment protection

RWSN Themes

An RWSN Theme is a broad area of interest that the RWSN Executive Steering Committee sees as strategically important and has the following characteristics:

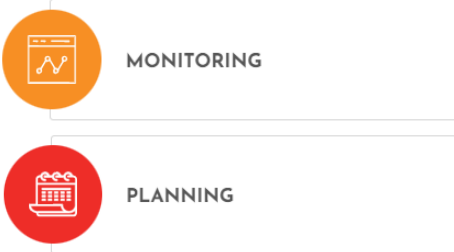
- (1) **Clear Outcome(s)** that the Theme wants to achieve to contribute to the higher level Network-level outcomes, Mission and Vision;
- (2) Has **wide applicability and relevance** to rural water supply globally (with an emphasis on low- and middle-income countries where there is greatest need for safe and sustainable rural water supply services);
- (3) **1+ Theme Leaders**, with sufficient support and resources to implement their work plan; The role of the Theme Leader is set out in the “RWSN Governance, Roles and Responsibilities – January 2016- December 2018” Annex 1
- (4) **A Dgroup community** with a critical mass of members for stimulating knowledge & experience networking activities and collaboration;
- (5) A wider sphere of **partner organisations and networks** to work on collaborative projects, research, advocacy or embedding.

THEME



Data for Action

Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Digitalisation of rural water services, and broader rural water management has been a long time coming and offers distinct advantages for improving service performance and water security, in particular for making use of Internet Communications Technologies (ICTs) for overcoming the barriers of physical remoteness and poor transport infrastructure. However, because collection, quality control, curation and sharing data is expensive and time-consuming, it needs to be done purposefully to drive decision-making. Data is generally used at one of several levels:

- **Political Data:** Generally international databases aggregated to a state or national level to track and highlight progress and shortfalls. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and drinking water (GLAAS) data are the most widely used globally, but there are also regional data hubs, assessments and national benchmarking.
- **Planning Data:** Often national data sets population data, services levels, water resources, water quality, and climate monitoring, asset and infrastructure locations and conditions – used in planning process for targeting and prioritising investment, e.g. by development bank financed programmes.
- **Operational Data:** data that operators need to run and viable service, and that regulators and civil society/water users need to have an appropriate level of oversight and accountability.
- **Research Data:** can take many forms but generally collected in fixed period, needs to be very high quality and very specific to a well-defined research question, which can be fundamental science questions or less novel but equally important

The Data for Action Theme will focus on relevant aspects of these including:

- Innovation in data for rural water, including harness emerging technologies and trends, such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.
- Strengthening how rural water data is used systematically to support decision-making at all levels.
- Identifying and developing guidelines where there is a need.
- Supporting harmonisation of indicators, benchmarking and open data standards (such as the Water Point Data Standard[1]).

THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



REGULATION &
ACCOUNTABILITY



INSTITUTIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS &
COORDINATION

Leave No-one Behind

Universal access to safe drinking water is a central challenge for RWSN and all of our members. This is enshrined in international law, through the Human Right to Water, and in international policy, through Sustainable Development Goal 6.1. Many countries have translated those international rights and responsibilities into national and sub-national laws and policies, but not all. Even among those who have made, progress is uneven, and the barriers are many, complex and inter-related.

The Leave No-one Behind Theme is a place for civil, open discussion on these barriers to universal water access, sharing of experiences of these challenges and practical experiences of success in overcoming them.

Topics within the Theme include, but are not limited to:

- The practical realisation of the Human Right to Water and supporting the UN Special Rapporteur and the synergies and tensions with other Human Rights, including the Rights to sanitation and food.
- Gender equality and women's rights: Empowering women and young girls, and promoting gender equality through rural water services as water users, water professionals and decision-makers.
- Improving transparency, social accountability and integrity.
- Menstrual and per-menopausal health and other critical dimensions of hygiene that can deliver better public health outcomes.
- Overcoming systematic barriers to inclusion, including:
 - Physical access.
 - Affordability.
 - Remoteness.
 - Awareness and education.
 - Deliberate and unconscious bias against particular ethnic, racial, caste and socio-economic groups.
 - Unhelpful colonial legacies (including legal and institutional structures).
 - Harmful or counter-productive post/neo-colonial behaviours by international actors.

THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Multiple Use water Services (MUS)

Rural and peri-urban people need water for drinking, cooking, washing, sanitation, watering animals, growing food and generating income. **Multiple-Use water services (MUS)** take people's water needs as the starting point. By looking at all water needs and available water resources holistically, it is possible to make more cost-effective and sustainable investments that generate a broader range of health and livelihood benefits than is possible with single-use systems.

Multiple-Use water Services meet people's domestic and productive needs while making the most efficient use of water resources—considering different water sources and their quality, quantity, reliability and distance from point of use. A MUS approach can be used to plan a new water service or to upgrade existing domestic or irrigation services. This is a systematic approach that can be scaled up.

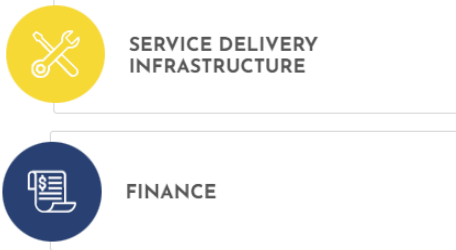
Thematic Priorities

- Supporting awareness and scaling-up of MUS approaches.
- Fostering greater links between domestic rural water supply and rural water use for productive purposes, including agriculture, commercial and rural industries.
- Finding pragmatic ways to improve water and land tenure and bridge the gap between national legislation and local customary norms and practices.

THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Self-supply

Self-supply as a way of upgrading service levels chiefly financed by the users has been going on for centuries. It is particularly strong where public service levels are chronically of poor quality or in situations where these have collapsed, in some instances leading to uncontrolled use of water resources. The concept of “Supported Self-supply” refers to a deliberate set of policies and activities by an actor (or a group of actors) to foster an enabling environment for capacity building, promotion and quality control of water supply services. This form of service delivery usually does not make use of subsidies for infrastructure and the investments are mainly financed by the users and usually delivered by the local private sector. RWSN’s Self-supply theme investigates past and on-going processes of Self-supply and Supported Self-supply, with the goal of analysing and documenting them.

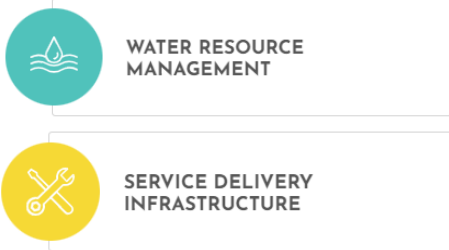
Thematic Priorities

- Establish Supported Self-supply as a recognized service delivery option for rural water supplies by government agencies, donors and implementing partners and water users, and we want to foster its application where appropriate.
- Unlocking the potential of household investment and microfinance for domestic water supply and Multiple Use water Services (MUS).
- Be actively involved in the debate around capacity building, particularly vocational technical and business training for the private sector entrepreneurs in rural and peri-urban areas.
- Disseminate knowledge and experiences around rainwater harvesting, as one possible technology to be used under a Self-supply approach.
- Manual drilling is one of the key technologies implemented under a Self-supply mode, thus there is a direct link to this topic, which shall be made more explicit in the future.

THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Sustainable Groundwater Development

Groundwater provides about 45% and 75% of global and African domestic water demands respectively. Without doubt, groundwater supplies have a tremendous role to play in reaching the SDG target for drinking water. Groundwater is playing an ever more important role for drinking water services, particularly in rural areas. In places where it is readily available, and of good quality, it can be a reliable resource. Groundwater storage is extensive in many places and acts as a natural buffer against climate variability. However, the quantities that can be abstracted are unevenly distributed, and yields vary. Climate change exacerbates this issue, with increased variability of rainfall impacting the amount of groundwater extraction and availability.

The Sustainable Groundwater Development theme strives to ensure that Groundwater resources are properly considered and sustainably used for developing drinking water supply sources and ensuring their long-term quality and security. The theme focuses on the following areas:

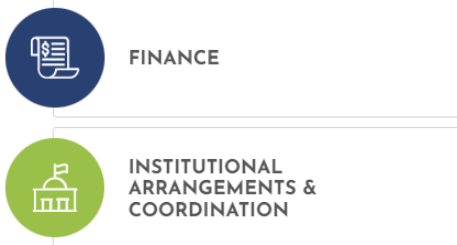
Thematic Priorities

- Groundwater abstraction (manual pumps and solar pumping).
 - “Stop the Rot” improving choice and quality control of hardware to eliminate or reduce risks and impacts of corrosion and contamination by hazardous substances, including lead (Pb).
 - Supporting the scaling-up and sustainability of solar-powered pumping water supply systems.
 - Maintaining and updating the RWSN/Skat Foundation handpump standards.
- Professionalising water well drilling.
 - Mainstreaming RWSN training materials and tools into third-party training institutions and courses, or directly into operational use.
- Groundwater resources management.
 - Protecting quantity, quality and reliability of rural water groundwater sources from impacts of other water users (e.g., large scale irrigation) and climate change/variability.

THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Sustainable Services

Sustainable Services means that water users have reliable and affordable access to enough water of sufficiently high quality to meet their daily needs. There are many ways that such access can be achieved, from household self-supply to large-scale water utilities.

While community management (with varying levels of external support) remains the dominant management model worldwide in low- and middle-income countries, there is increasing diversity of management models and practices involving combinations of public, private, NGO and community agreements, operating modalities and regulation.

Despite the increasingly role of private and social-enterprise operators, there are no documented examples of them achieving life-cycle cost recovery and therefore some level of subsidy is essential. The Uptime Consortium has demonstrated that Performance-based Contracting is a promising way to target subsidies from blended finance trust funds to achieve better service delivery for water users and greater transparency and efficiency for subsidy funders.

Thematic Priorities

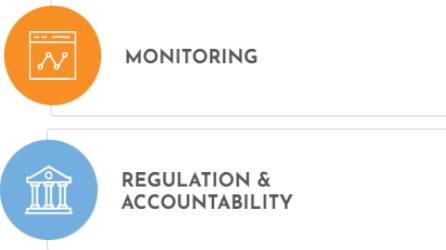
- Incentives for delivering sustainable services: what factors drive good (and poor) management practices and how context sensitive are they?
- Systematic institutional strengthening: practical approaches and overcoming tensions between working with the grain of existing social and institutional structures that are likely to be more sustainable, but less inclusive to some marginalised groups.
- Documenting and sharing management models and management practices and their enabling environments.
- Financing of life-cycle costs, specifically, supporting the uptake of results-based contracting and financing.
- Resilient services: ways that rural water service providers can plan for and respond to chronic and acute challenges, including climate change, natural hazards, political instability and economic downturns.



THEME



Most prominent WASH System Building Blocks:



Water Quality and Safety

Global progress on drinking water is tracked by JMP and the headline acceptable service levels are:

- **Safely Managed:** Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination.
- **Basic:** Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

In the past, RWSN has focused on water quantity, because of the cost and complexity of water quality monitoring and small-scale water treatment is often prohibitive, instead advising that water safety should be based on selecting 'safe' (or at least protected) water sources, such as boreholes, covered wells, protected springs and rainwater harvesting. The definition of 'safely managed' has challenged this and there has been growing interest in setting the bar higher, both in terms of extending piped water coverage and having treatment at the collection point and/or point of use. However, practical difficulties remain, and destabilising climate, economic and political conditions in many rural areas is making the SDG6.1/Human Right to Water goal harder than ever.

The goal of the Theme (or Action Group hosted by another Theme) is to maximise collective impact so that members achieve more through participating than they would do alone.

Thematic Priorities:

- Uptake and use of the World Health Organisation (WHO) Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Small Water Systems (2023/4*)
- Cost-effective water quality testing, monitoring and action (linked to the Data for Action Theme).
- Water Safety Planning (WSPs) for small and rural water systems.
- Catchment protection and pollution prevention (linked to the Sustainable Groundwater Development Theme)
- Water treatment and safe storage (in partnership with the Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Network)

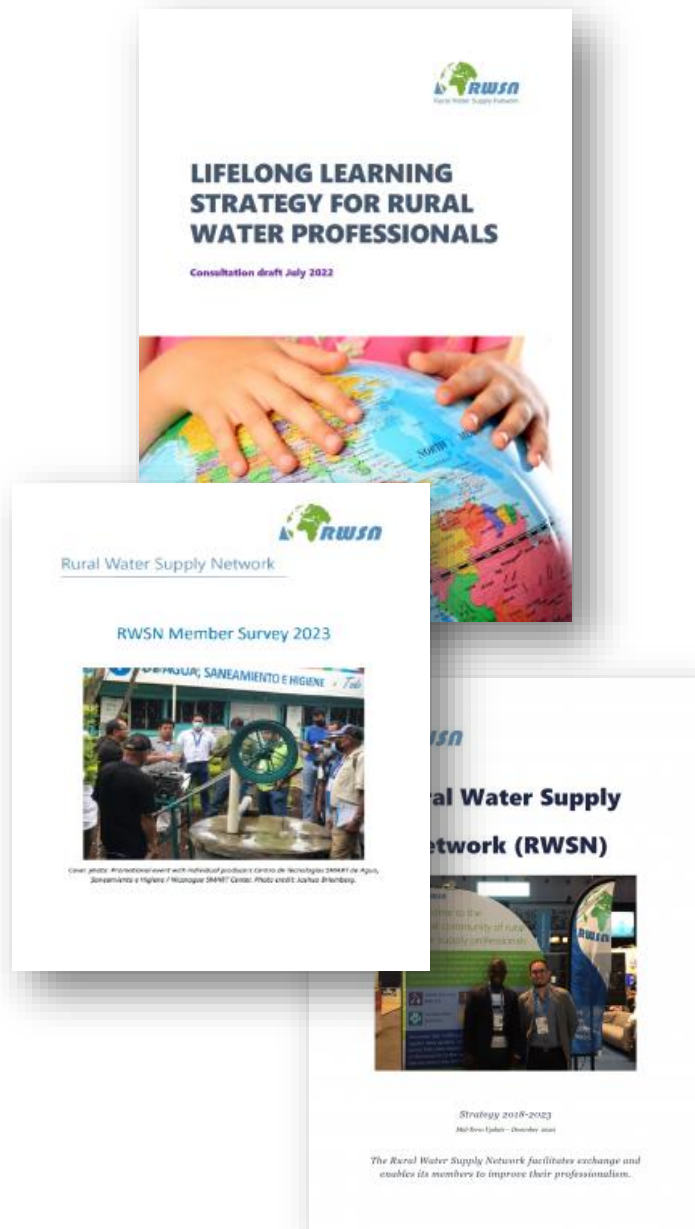
*due to be published January 2024

Supporting RWSN documentation

- [RWSN Governance Protocol 2023-2025 \(2023\)](#)
- [RWSN Members survey \(2023\)](#)
- Rural Water 2030 – Discussion posts on LinkedIn
- [RWSN Draft Lifelong Learning Strategy \(2022\)](#)
- [RWSN Strategy 2018-2023 \(rev. 2020\)](#)
- [RWSN roadmap \(2021\)](#) a plan for the evolution of the network in the coming decade which highlighted the **large unmet demand** for training and professional development in RWS and need to decentralise the network to facilitate networking and learning at country/ regional level
- [RWSN Evaluation \(2017\)](#) and [RWSN Management response to the evaluation \(2017\)](#)

Other relevant documents:

- [REACH Exit Strategy \(2023\)](#)
- [REAL-Water Theory of Change \(2023\)](#)



Acknowledgements

Executive Committee	Theme Leaders	Secretariat Skat Foundation	Project Partners (2023)
Tommy Na Ka Ngai Chair, WaterAid	Amita Bhakta	Sean Furey Secretariat Director	University of Oxford/FCDO (REACH)
Awa Diagne World Bank	Dr Barbara van Koppen IWMI	Meleesa Naughton Secretariat Deputy Director	The Aquaya Institute/USAID (REAL Water)
Bertha Camacho Skat Foundation	Euphresia Luseka	Dr Aline Saraiva-Okello Global Network Manager	Inter-American Development Bank/SDC (SIRWASH)
Diane Arjoon African Development Bank	Julia Boulenouar, Eleonore Motte Aquaconsult	Rena Salzmann Webinar Support	The Waterloo Foundation (Stop the Rot II)
Erik Harvey WaterAid	Jorge Alvarez-Sala UNICEF	Andrea Güpfer Finance & Administration	AquaFed/DGIS (Valuing Water Initiative)
John Butterworth IRC	Dr Kerstin Danert Ask for Water GmbH	Batima Tleulinova Communications (from October '23)	SuSanA Secretariat/GIZ (SuSanA Online Forum)
Jorge Alvarez-Sala UNICEF	Mandy Goksu, David Inman Water Mission	Daniela Marko Communications (to September '23)	World Health Organisation
	Matthias Saladin Skat Foundation		
	Muthi Nhlema Baseflow		
	Sandra van Soelen Simavi		
	Temple Oraeki		



Consultation

Please send your feedback on the proposed direction of the RWSN Strategy for 2024-2030: <https://forms.gle/18cVBfxpkR3SCTRr5>

By 30 November 2023

Email any questions or comments to sean.furey@skat-foundation.ch