

Aggregated Reference Indicators

Aggregate Reference Indicators (ARI) allow to assess outcomes and outputs achieved with SDC support, which contribute to the 10 Effectiveness goals in conjunction to the Swiss thematic priorities defined in the [dispatch on Switzerland's International Cooperation 2017–2020](#).

The mandatory ARIs relevant for the Water domain are presented below:

Global challenges – Water policies:

yy international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of water

Access to resources – Water:

yy water related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level

Basic services – Water:

yy people (M/F) gained new access to safe and affordable drinking water

Basic services – Sanitation:

yy people (M/F) gained new access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene

Watch the video about the Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)

Video with a general introduction to the Aggregate Reference Indicators

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=opzVfga8vI>

EDA staff can find more information on the [Shareweb of SDC Quality Assurance](#)

Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
W1	
Global challenges – Water policies	
yy international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of water	
Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	<i>Water</i>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><i>In the field of water, the following policy areas are covered by this indicator:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM);</i> - <i>Human Right to Water;</i> - <i>Universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation;</i> - <i>Water quality, water efficiency;</i> - <i>Global knowledge networks to promote cooperation and shared learning on good practices in integrated water resource management and WASH, fostering nexus to other core themes such as climate change resilient food production and private sector development.</i>
Measurements	
Measuring unit 1	<i>yy international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of water</i>
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of personalised data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<i>None</i>
Data source - where do we find data?	<i>Annual reports Global Programmes (eventually Annual reports COOF)</i>
Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<i>Monitoring Global Programme</i>
Responsibility - who collects data?	<i>Respective Global Programmes</i>
Possible messages directed to the public	
<p><i>Global pressure on freshwater resources is rising due to increasing demand. One of the challenges of the 21st century is to manage this vital resource and ensure an equitable distribution of water that promotes development. In 20zz, the SDC contributed to the development of yy international norms, global policies and political processes in the field of water. Thereby the SDC also contributes to the achievement of the sustainable development goals.</i></p>	
Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs	
Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)	<p>EG 1 Global Challenges</p> <p><i>Switzerland contributes to the development of the UN system, the development banks as well as other global funds and networks - in order to promote the Sustainable Development Goals, the Agenda 2030 and react to the global challenges related to climate change, water management, public health, food security and migration, taking into account that national and international agenda shall complement each other.</i></p>

Field of observation	<i>1.1 Contribution (selective) to the definition of norms, global policies and political processes in the thematic fields of climate change, water, health, food security as well as migration and development.</i>
Links to SDG Targets & Indicators	<i>SDG 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6</i>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Water

Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
W2	
Access to resources – Water	
<i>yy water related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level</i>	
Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	<i>Water</i>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<i>Water: Policies, laws, strategies and plans related to access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).</i>
Measurements	
Measuring unit 1	<i>yy water related policies, laws, strategies and plans developed at national level</i>
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of personalised data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<i>Disaggregation by key theme</i>
Data source - where do we find data?	<i>Annual Report Global Programmes and Annual Report COOF</i>
Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<i>SDC Monitoring</i>
Responsibility - who collects data?	<i>Global Programmes and COOF</i>
Possible messages directed to the public	
<i>Sustainable and equitable access to natural resources is a fundamental human right and therefore at the core of Swiss development cooperation.</i>	
<i>In 20zz, Switzerland contributed to the development of yy policies, laws, strategies and plans in the water sector in xx countries. Thereby Switzerland contributed substantially to meeting major challenges, such as access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene as well as integrated water resources management.</i>	
Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs	
Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)	EG 3 Basic services <i>The SDC supports sustainable access to resources, as well as basic services and supply in the areas of health, water, sanitation, food and education; moreover it contributes to sustainable resource management. In regard to its principal beneficiaries, the SDC gives particular attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups.</i>
Field of observation	<i>Contribution to the development and to the implementation of public policies in the field of sustainable and equitable access to and management of natural resources - namely water, land, forest, biodiversity, mineral and energy resources.</i>
Links to SDG Targets & Indicators	<i>SDG 6.5/6.6/6.a/6.b</i>
Thematic responsibility	<u>Focal Point Water</u>

Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
W3	
Basic services – Water	
yy people (M/F) gained new access to safe and affordable drinking water	
Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	Water
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Number of people with new access [Implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs is reliably available close to home] to safe [Safe drinking water is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times] and affordable [Payment for services does not present a barrier to access or prevent people meeting other basic human needs] drinking water [Water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene].</p> <p>Sources of drinking water i.e.: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs & rainwater.</p>
Measurements	
Measuring unit 1	yy people gained new access to safe and affordable drinking water
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of personalised data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<p>Disaggregation for urban/rural is available. Further disaggregation (e.g. for gender) will be implemented where possible.</p> <p>Drinking water services will also be disaggregated by service level, where possible and meaningful.</p>
Data source - where do we find data?	<p>Annual Reports COOF, HA (WES), global institutions and GPW</p> <p>Further data sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - End of phase report - Progress report by implementing partners - National statistics
Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<p>SDC Monitoring (Project/Programme Reports by Implementing Partners)</p> <p>Further methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households surveys and census for rural and for urban areas; use of existing data sets collected by national entities; no separate data collection foreseen - JMP might use additional data e.g. on water quality for verification and more in depth analysis. (JMP = WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation (JMP) on behalf of UN-Water www.wssinfo.org)
Responsibility - who collects data?	COOF, HA (WES), global institutions and GPW

Possible messages directed to the public

In 2010 the United Nations explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation. Nevertheless, almost one billion people lack access to drinking water and up to 2.5 billion people do not have sufficient access to sanitation. The sustainable management of water resources represents one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century.

In 20zz, the SDC contributed to providing access to safe and affordable drinking water for yy people in xx countries.

Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs

Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)	EG 3 Basic services <i>The SDC supports sustainable access to resources, as well as basic services and supply in the areas of health, water, sanitation, food and education; moreover it contributes to sustainable resource management. In regard to its principal beneficiaries, the SDC gives particular attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups.</i>
Field of observation	<i>Contribution towards improving access to good basic services in the fields of water and sanitation, basic education and health, namely of vulnerable groups.</i>
Links to SDG Targets & Indicators	<i>SDG 6.1/6.2 and 6.a/6.b</i>
Thematic responsibility	Focal Point Water

Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)	
W4	
Basic services – Sanitation	
yy people (M/F) gained new access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene	
Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	<i>Water</i>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><i>Number of people with new access [Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed] to adequate [Implies a system which hygienically separates excreta from human contact as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ, or safe transport and treatment off-site] and equitable [Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities between population sub-groups] sanitation [Sanitation is the provision of facilities and services for safe management and disposal of human urine and faeces] and hygiene [Hygiene is the conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease including handwashing and menstrual hygiene management].</i></p> <p><i>Sanitation facilities used i.e.: flush toilet or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slab, and composting toilets, which is not share with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or treated off-site.</i></p>
Measurements	
Measuring unit 1	<i>yy people gained new access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene.</i>
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<p><i>Disaggregation for urban/rural is available. Further disaggregation (e.g. for gender) will be implemented where possible.</i></p> <p><i>Sanitation services will also be disaggregated by type and service level, where possible and meaningful.</i></p>
Data source - where do we find data?	<p><i>Annual Reports COOF, HA (WES), global institutions and GPW</i></p> <p><i>Further data sources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>End of phase report</i> - <i>Progress report by implementing partners</i> - <i>National statistics</i>

Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<p><i>SDC Monitoring (Project/Programme Reports by Implementing Partners</i></p> <p><i>Further methods:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Households surveys and census for rural and for urban areas; use of existing data sets collected by national entities; no separate data collection foreseen</i> - <i>JMP might use additional data e.g. on water quality for verification and more in depth analysis. (JMP = WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation (JMP) on behalf of UN-Water www.wssinfo.org)</i>
Responsibility - who collects data?	<i>COOF, HuHi (WES), global institutions and GPW</i>
Possible messages directed to the public	
<p><i>In 2010 the United Nations explicitly recognized the human right to water and sanitation. Nevertheless, almost one billion people lack access to drinking water and up to 2.5 billion people do not have sufficient access to sanitation. The sustainable management of water resources represents one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century.</i></p> <p><i>In 20zz, the SDC contributed to providing access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for yy people in xx countries. At a global level, Switzerland works towards this goal through its core contribution to the Global Sanitation Fund (GSF).</i></p>	
Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs	
Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)	<p><i>EG 3 Basic services</i></p> <p><i>The SDC supports sustainable access to resources, as well as basic services and supply in the areas of health, water, sanitation, food and education; moreover it contributes to sustainable resource management. In regard to its principal beneficiaries, the SDC gives particular attention to gender equality and vulnerable groups.</i></p>
Field of observation	<i>Contribution towards improving access to good basic services in the fields of water and sanitation, basic education and health, especially of vulnerable groups.</i>
Links to SDG Targets & Indicators	<i>SDG 6.2 and 6.a/6.b</i>
Thematic responsibility	<u>Focal Point Water</u>