

Strategic Plan

2022-2025



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Cover photo:

Seretan Makoi (52), Kajiado County, Kenya, witnessed a change in rainfall in the last 10 years: "Nowadays, it's an enormous challenge to find enough water."

Introduction



Students from Shree Nera Madhyamik
Bidhyalaya in Baijnath, Kohalpur, Nepal.

Introduction

In a fast-changing world confronted with climate, health and human rights crises, Simavi needs to make radical choices. We remain meaningful whilst fulfilling our mission by restructuring our organisation and putting women and girls at the centre of our work.

Our strategic plan 2022-2025 gives direction to our mission and focuses on those areas where we believe we can create the most impact through our programmes, advocacy and campaigns;

- **The right to water and sanitation**
- **Gender equality**
- **Climate justice**

The work doesn't end here. We will continue to reflect on our activities and behaviour to remain relevant and just. Set amongst the Sustainable Development Goals, our work focuses explicitly on three interrelated SDGs: water and sanitation (SDG 6), gender (SDG 5) and climate (SDG 13). These SDGs aim to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, achieve gender equality, empower all women and girls and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by 2030. In the coming years, Simavi will create (political) space for civil society to make sure women's and girls' voices are being heard and hold public and private sector actors to account for human rights obligations.

Water and Climate Action

The world is suffering from a global water crisis. Even today, 1 in 4 people lack safely managed drinking water. We know that the impact of climate change will have further devastating effects on people's livelihoods, health and economic growth, increasing global inequality. We also know that access to clean water and sanitation will strengthen people's health, boost economic growth and advance equality. If 2021 taught us anything, it was a reminder of the importance of health and equality. Whilst Covid-19 has captured global attention to clean water for hygiene purposes, it did not translate into increased access to water for the most marginalised nor increased financing and realisation of SDG 6.

Climate change leads us towards an unprecedented crisis, and will further affect the availability, quality and quantity of water for basic human needs. For potentially billions of people, the human right to water and sanitation is under threat. Simavi believes an integrated approach to the water and climate crisis is needed to ensure all 8.5 billion people have their basic human right to water and sanitation universally fulfilled in 2030. We need a global transformation.

Women are central to the collection and safeguarding of water and are therefore key to laying the foundations of a resilient society. With their accumulated knowledge of water resources and their experiences as early adopters of new agricultural techniques, they offer valuable insights and solutions into better managing the climate and its risks. Unfortunately, their knowledge and expertise are left unused in water and climate action, and their practical needs are forgotten. Simavi believes that national and international policies and financing mechanisms that address the climate and water crisis should be gender-responsive.

Change from within

The global movement to "Shift the Power" demands urgent changes in the development sector to ensure that funding, programmes and advocacy are local-driven, -rooted, and -led. Changing the way we work also means stepping outside our comfort zone and acknowledging our position and own biases. In the future, Simavi will focus more on influencing, building equitable partnerships and championing women and girls as the ultimate stakeholders of our work. We will intensify our collaboration with global activists and networks to make sure women's voices are heard and human rights to water and sanitation are realised. We need to be bold in our lobby and advocacy, demand change and push for a new global economy where natural resources and human rights are valued over profit.

1 What drives us?



Students from Karugaya Primary fetching water in Bundibugyo, Uganda.

What drives us?

Simavi operates in a rapidly changing and challenging context where human rights are under attack. The Covid-19 crisis has substantially aggravated existing global inequalities beyond the millions of deaths. This status quo requires us to be bold and flexible.

Whilst our core values remain the same, we need to change the focus of our work and maximise the impact of our partners. What drives us? And how do we look at the world today? This chapter describes significant global challenges that affect society and the planet and are therefore at the core of Simavi's strategic plan.

The silent water crisis and gender equality

In 2020, the World Economic Forum listed water crises among the top five risks to the global economy. Water-borne diseases cause nearly two million preventable deaths annually, with children under five suffering the most. Despite UN recognition of water and sanitation as human rights, universal access to water and sanitation has made slow progress.



In the Kijijado County in Kenya, the effects of climate change have led to less rain and a generally unpredictable rainfall.

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic highlighting the importance of hygiene to prevent the spread of disease, three billion people worldwide still do not have access to handwashing facilities with soap. One-quarter of the human population (a figure of two billion people) have no access to safe drinking water and the pandemic has made it clear that too many people have too little or no access to WASH services.

If we want everyone to have access to water, we need to accelerate the current progress on WASH by up to four times.¹ Furthermore, an estimated global investment of 114 billion dollars is needed annually to reach SDG 6.² Whilst the solutions are clear, there is a lack of political commitment to use them and the water crisis remains silent. Simavi will accelerate its advocacy with global and grassroots organisations to increase public investment in water and sanitation. These investments must reach the most vulnerable communities. It is unacceptable that in 2022 people still drink polluted water from rivers, walk for 15 kilometres to a well or have to pay warlords for a small bucket of water.

Women and girls are disproportionately exposed to risks of waterborne diseases during floods due to a lack of access to safe water, the disruption of water services and increased contamination of water resources. In 80 per cent of households with water shortages, women and girls are responsible for water collection. Due to traditional values, women and girls collectively spend 200 million hours per day fetching water which often prevents them from getting an education and earning a formal wage, keeping them in poverty. Women and girls are also more affected by the lack of access to a safe and private toilet³, because of their different needs. This is especially evident during their menstruation. Due to patriarchal societal norms, menstruation has long been a taboo subject and many (young) people who menstruate face considerable physical and

social challenges during their menstruation.⁴ Yet, women and girls are excluded from making decisions about water resources and sanitation. Since less than 2 per cent of land globally is owned by women and land ownership ultimately influences the management and distribution of (income from) water resources, women are left out. Yet, we know that women's active participation in water and sanitation solutions will increase women's and girls' safety. This in turn, will create opportunities to generate income and increase women's agency and leadership roles in society. The underestimation of women's and girls' priorities and solutions negatively impact the realisation of their human rights to water and sanitation.

“Women can be powerful agents in sustainable and climate-resilient water management, given their extensive knowledge about natural resources.”

The climate crisis is a water crisis

Most climate change effects (90%) are water-related, such as floods, cyclones and drought, and water-related hazards have increased in frequency over the past 20 years.⁵ Water shortages now affect more than 3 billion people, while 1,5 billion people suffer severe water scarcity or even drought. The climate crisis is a water crisis. Water plays a pivotal role in how the world mitigates and adapts to the effects of climate change. To understand the climate crisis from a water perspective, we can look at slow-onset disasters. Millions of people from already marginalised communities are exposed to climatic shocks like river erosion, desertification, groundwater contamination, or inland salinity intrusion. Erratic weather patterns, such as floods and droughts, devastate crops and livestock and accelerate soil erosion. Projected higher temperatures and more extreme weather conditions will further deteriorate water quality and availability. The countries most impacted by climate change contributed the least to historical CO₂ emissions. Poor communities, who are already the most

vulnerable to any threats to water supply, are likely to be the worst affected.

Everyone is affected by climate change, but it is undeniable that those in poverty and vulnerable situations, especially women and girls, suffer the most. Often, women and girls are the last to eat; they face greater health and safety risks as water and sanitation systems become compromised; and they take on increased domestic and care work as resources dwindle. The implementation of regional and national adaptation programmes needs to address social inequities better and improve overall effectiveness in dealing with climate change and water resources. Simavi believes that we need to harness women's knowledge, skills and leadership in water and climate action to build a sustainable future and climate resilience in communities. Women can be powerful agents in sustainable and climate-resilient water management, given their extensive knowledge about natural resources. Yet, their contribution is often overlooked in climate and water action, and their practical needs are forgotten which are crucial for inclusive policies and programming. Access to finance is a major barrier to improving climate-resilient water security.⁶ Simavi will, therefore, further invest in the economic empowerment and leadership of women to strengthen their capacity to act and adapt. In this way they can leverage efficient and sustainable water-related climate solutions, and simultaneously address environmental justice issues.

MICHELLE BACHELET: HOLD POLICY-MAKERS ACCOUNTABLE

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, highlighted that together with the pollution and biodiversity crisis, the climate change crisis is one of the threats multiplying structural inequalities and forcing people into increasingly vulnerable situations. Bachelet said the ‘greatest uncertainty about these challenges is what policy-makers will do about them’,⁹ and emphasised the need for an active civil society and clear advocacy agenda that holds policy-makers accountable to the communities and people they represent.

Shift the Power and a redistribution of power and resources

The global movement to “Shift the Power” calls to redistribute power and resources to the people whose human rights are violated.⁷ It is an urgent wake-up call about power dynamics and systemic racism within the entire aid system. These power dynamics also shape and influence the water sector where organisations from rich countries dominate power and resources in the global water governance system. Furthermore, quality water has become, more and more, an ideal financial investment for speculators because everyone needs it. The financialisation of water opens the door to massive speculation and high water prices favouring the most powerful economic stakeholders. In this market, ecosystems and peoples needs are not a priority. That is why Simavi has, and always will advocate that good water governance involves

adhering to human rights principles, including accountability and transparency.⁸ Water is a public good. We must make sure that communities, civil society organisations and women groups hold public and private actors to account on human rights principles. Simavi will not just represent but ensure that women and girls are part of the solutions to the global WASH crisis.

Simavi’s agenda towards a more equal and just society also requires critical self-reflection and consideration of how we work. Simavi will change its organisational structure, and be more equitable regarding our partnerships and interventions. We will work to ensure they are locally-led, including the leadership of women and girls. At the same time, we seek to ensure our continued legitimacy and relevance as an impactful and viable organisation.



Purnila Tripura, 18 years old, Montri Para village Bangladesh. “I face problems to collect water. In the village there is only a tube well. So there is a long queue everyday to collect water. I have to wait for around half an hour to one hour. Besides, as the tube well is located at an open place, beside a road, girls and women face eve teasing. Some men stare at us which makes me feel uncomfortable.”

2 Prioritising women



Ram Pati washing her hands after mixing mud and cowdung for the regular maintenance of her house. Baankattuwa, Kohalpur.

Women and girls as key drivers of change in water and sanitation

Since women are the primary users and, therefore, key stakeholders of the provision and management of water and sanitation, they will be the key drivers for change. Simavi firmly believes that we need women's voices and expertise to create a locally-led movement to break down the water crisis. Women are most affected by the water crisis and key to the solution. Simavi will therefore focus on making sure women and girls can take up these powerful roles and will use even more inclusive and locally-led approaches to ensure women are not cast as victims or as under-resourced members of society. Women and girls need to participate meaningfully, be equally included in decision-making, and be heard and respected at all levels of WASH governance. We know that women's active participation in water and sanitation solutions will increase women's and girls' safety, create opportunities for income generation, and expand women's agency and leadership roles in society. We will take action on the following:

Taking action

Female leadership in water and sanitation: In collaboration with women's networks, women's organisations and other CSOs, we will identify, co-create and support interventions to increase the agency and leadership of women. We will link up with women's and feminist movements, joining forces in tackling the root causes of gender inequalities in women's rights to water and sanitation. We will strongly advocate for gender-responsive WASH services, laws, and policies that respect women's and girls' safety and privacy.

Economic empowerment of women: We will confront the silencing and underestimating of women's voices and agency by recognising where existing power, discrimination, and exclusion lie. We collaborate with CSO partners investing in women's capacity to become economically active in the water, sanitation and hygiene-related services and markets. We also advocate for redistribution of women's and girls' burden of unpaid care and domestic work and encourage men to share household responsibilities.

Menstrual health: We want to reduce menstrual stigma and improve menstrual health¹⁰ with accurate information and space for dialogue, including men and boys. We will collaborate with CSO partners to share knowledge, raise awareness, and advocate for equal access to facilities and needs.

Climate justice and advancing rights to water and sanitation

The world needs to wake up and recognise that the climate crisis will aggravate the already existing water crisis. While there is an increasing amount of climate adaptation funding available, water and sanitation is often not prioritised. Only massive public investments in climate adaptation, community-led resilience, and water and sanitation services will tackle climate-related inequality. Simavi believes access for women and girls to sustainable water and sanitation services should be at the heart of the struggle for climate justice. Our work will focus on the following actions:

Taking action

Female leadership and investing in locally-driven climate-resilient solutions: We will amplify voices of women in climate action by removing barriers that prevent women and girls from meaningfully participating and leading in climate decision-making processes. In addition, we will invest financial and technical resources to scale locally-driven climate-resilient solutions that specifically reach the most vulnerable communities.

Advocacy to increase investments in SDG 6 and 13: We will work with CSOs in their countries and within Dutch and global networks to assure governments adhere to their promises in the Paris Agreements and increase their investments in climate adaptation. We will advocate that climate adaptation funding should increasingly focus on locally-driven solutions instead of large scale technical solutions. Simavi firmly believes that water and sanitation should become a central part of climate adaptation funding.

Invest in climate-resilient WASH services. The consequences of the climate crisis on WASH systems are complex, uncertain and context-specific. Therefore, we will invest in risks assessments and support CSOs to develop adaptive pathways scenario's towards more climate-resilient WASH services. These actions should lead to more inclusive, resilient and sustainable WASH systems using human rights-based approaches.

Rights, activism and redistributing power

Strategically linking water security, climate change, and gender equality is crucial for the realisation of the SDGs. However, this requires bold advocacy of local and international CSOs, networks and activists. Almost all countries where Simavi works have a 'repressed' civic space. Furthermore, we are witnessing growing violence against water activists: the number of murders perpetrated against activists struggling to protect their water resources saw a three-fold increase in 2018. Therefore our advocacy will focus on improving policies and creating political spaces for civil society to hold the government and private sector accountable to fulfil, uphold and protect human rights to water and sanitation. Simavi will demand and facilitate more influence for civil society to speak up, claim their rights and hold duty bearers accountable for providing sustainable, inclusive and equitable WASH services that are climate-resilient and gender-sensitive. This also means that we need more crucial voices of women and girls in global advocacy and included at all decision-making levels. There is significant evidence that top-down solutions are unsustainable and unjust.

This is why we invest in local leadership and support local initiatives, local actors and community engagement, which is key to lasting social change and transformation. We will continue to do so and focus even more on supporting grassroots women and girl-led initiatives, which are key to lasting social change and transformation. Our work will focus on the following actions:

Taking action

Positioning locally-rooted CSOs at the heart of change:

We actively engage in resourcing and supporting locally-rooted CSO partners because they need to play their role in social transformation. We will jointly develop flagship programmes that address root causes of inequality and challenge existing power dynamics. We will do this by harnessing the knowledge, skills, and leadership of CSOs, and creating space for women and girls to participate in relevant discussions.

Strengthening networks and campaigning:

We will strengthen and collaborate with existing global and regional networks and work with organisations in the Netherlands to hold governments accountable for international commitments on human rights to water and sanitation. Together with our CSO partners, we initiate campaigns and develop (international) advocacy agenda's that are locally driven. We firmly advocate for the equal presence of Southern stakeholders at the global stage.

Transparency and accountability:

We will question conscious and unconscious biases and reflect on racist, capitalist, colonial and patriarchal systems that create (and enlarge) inequalities. This also means that we will challenge our use (and abuse) of power, privileges, and biases. Simavi will develop a mutual accountability framework with its partners. We will ensure that our partnerships are based on clearly defined responsibilities and our involvement does not compete with local roles. As part of this commitment, we will develop a critical accountability tool to monitor how we successfully redistribute power and allow further course correction.



The Satkhira District in Bangladesh is inundated for about seven months of the year due to floods and cyclones.

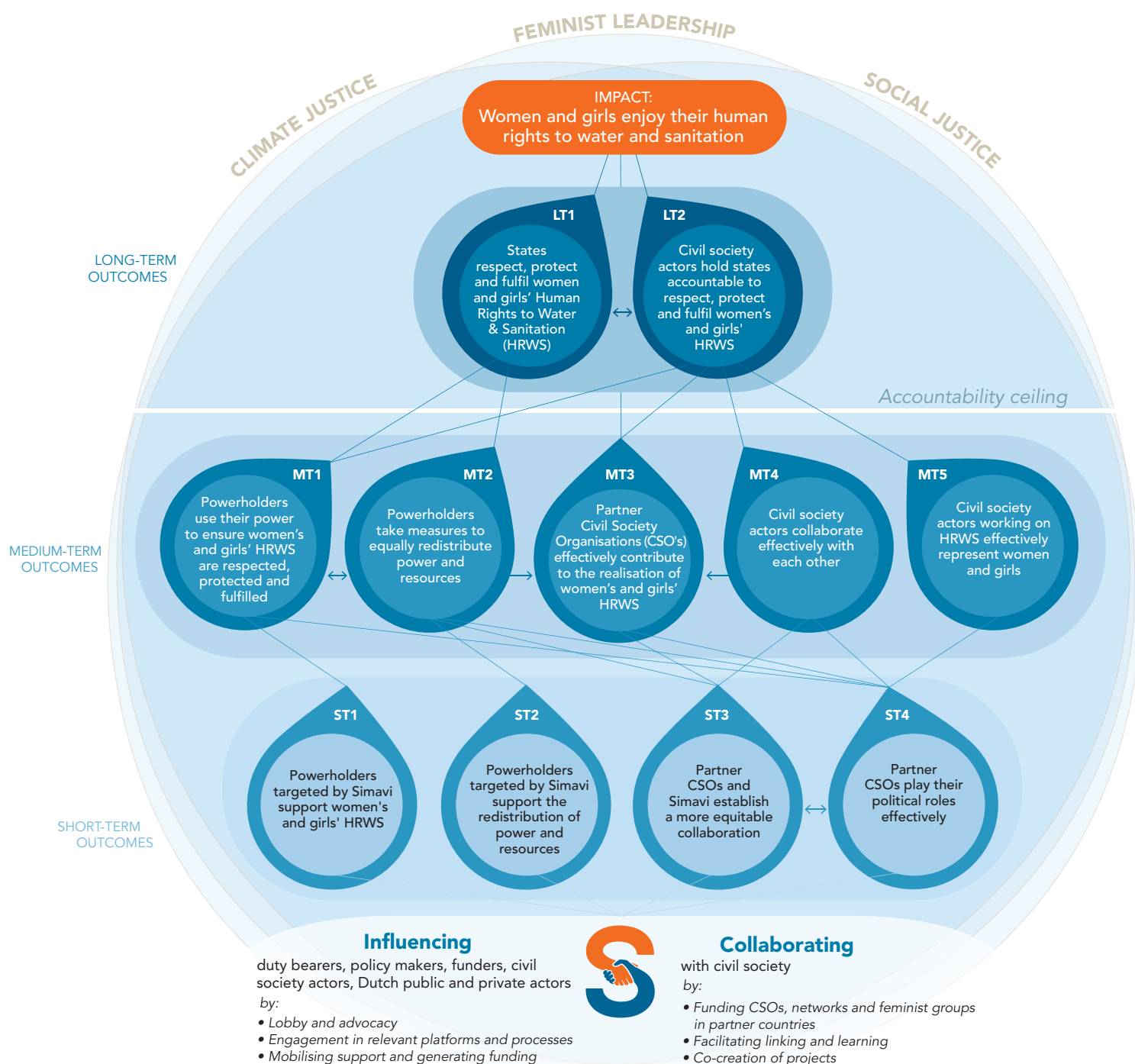
Simavi's Theory of Change



Students from Picfare in Bundibugyo, Uganda attending class in their colorful reusable masks.

Our Theory of Change

Our work is informed by three guiding principles: social justice, feminist leadership and climate justice. These principles are both a means and a goal. They represent the values and approaches that guide our work while at the same time we aim to embed these principles deeper into society and decision-making.



Our work will focus on low resource countries and regions in Africa and Asia where the human rights to water and sanitation for women and girls are most at risk. To get there, we will work towards a situation in which state and civil society actors take responsibility and are accountable to the people and the communities they serve. States should implement laws and policies that respect, protect and fulfil women's and girls' human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS) from a holistic perspective. At the same time, we want to encourage an active civil society that addresses injustices and holds duty bearers to account. What is required is a legitimate civil society that is inclusive, transparent, representative and aware of human rights treaties and mechanisms. It also means that civic space interaction is guaranteed to occur effectively. We envision a system change that incorporates both these long-term outcomes.

Influencing and collaborating

We have identified two mutually reinforcing intervention strategies that fit our role, position and expertise in the international development sector. These two strategies work together, and it is essential to create an enabling environment in which crucial voices, opinions and demands are recognised and heard and followed by concrete action.

We influence duty bearers, policymakers, funders, civil society actors and private actors to take responsibility for women's and girls' human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS).

A broad range of actors is involved in women's and girls' human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS) and related issues of inequality and injustice. Simavi will influence these actors to own their roles and responsibility. To do this, we must challenge existing power imbalances and broaden the "access to water" narrative from a mere technical problem to a human rights problem that interrelates with other global issues.

We collaborate with civil society actors to strengthen their leadership in achieving human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS) for women and girls.

In collaborations with civil society actors, we try to amplify the voices of women and girls affected by a lack of human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS). We collaborate with civil society actors through funding and supporting CSOs, networks, movements and feminist groups. Our approach enables them to make their own decisions and lead their agenda. Simavi will play a critical role in resourcing civil society actors to shift the power towards women and girls. We will mainly focus on the 'soft' issues that hinder women's and girls' human rights to water and sanitation (HRWS). An essential part of this is supporting linking and learning to strengthen knowledge, skills, data collection and collaborations.



The mothers of Kapilvastu Programme in Nepal form a network of women actively working towards safer pregnancies.

4 Our commitments



Girl making use of the facility installed during the WASH SDG programme in Baijnath, Kohalpur, Nepal.

Our commitments

In this rapidly changing world and sector that we operate in, we want to be sure that we continue to add value. Our renewed strategic plan supports women and girls as the key drivers of change and as leaders in decision-making and programme development.

Within Dutch international development cooperation, we strive to be a key driver in transforming resources and decision-making structures. The following commitments underpin our strategy and vision of promoting the human right to water and sanitation (HRWS) and gender equality.

- Programmes with impact
- Robust resource base
- Credibility and visibility
- Future-proof organisation

Programmes with impact

We consider the voice and agency of locally rooted organisations essential in achieving women's and girls' rights to water and sanitation in an impactful and sustainable way. Our partners are in the best position to have influence and make a positive lasting change. Through co-creation and collaborative fundraising processes, we will support the durability and resilience of these organisations. Over the next few years, we will transform our collaborative work whereby we lead from behind, and local actors make their own decisions and set the agenda according to their priorities.

Simavi will undertake programmes ranging from large-scale multi-million multi-country alliances with peer organisations in the Netherlands and internationally to supporting Southern CSOs and setting up small grants mechanisms for directly resourcing women's and girls' groups. We will continue to apply impact-oriented and evidence-based ways of working. Throughout the programme cycle, we use a variety of evidence, including the input and solutions of women and girls, to inform programmes, lobby and advocacy work. In addition, we will explore ways to increase mutual accountability. Where possible, we will use secondary data and minimise the data we collect from women and girls.

Robust resource base

Simavi will broaden its scope for fundraising, and our goal is a mix of financing from governments, the private sector, international foundations, individual donors and other sources. Traditionally, our funding sources were Dutch private and governmental donors, which remain a very important part of our income. However, in light of "Shift the Power", more funding is directly given to local organisations. Therefore, our localisation agenda will be central to our fundraising ambitions and work with locally-led strategic partners to raise funds. Furthermore, we increase our collaboration with companies, business associates, and foundations to realise the human rights to water and sanitation for women and girls. We will emphasise cooperation with institutional partners and business associates and engage with international CSOs and the private sector to develop joint propositions. We will further invest to increasing our revenue from private donors by an increased personal approach to individual givers, corporate partners, and foundations. Our priorities for fundraising are:

- Increase revenues from events and campaigns.
- Invest in a substantial growth scenario for private donors, including middle and major donors and legacies.
- Expand and intensify engagement with our network of corporate and foundation partners.

"We consider the voice of local organisations essential in achieving women's and girls' rights to water and sanitation in an impactful and sustainable way."

Credibility and visibility

We will continue to build a strong brand by engagement, being in the right place at the right time, and providing high-quality information to our online and offline stakeholders. Integrated campaigns will increase our visibility and engagement. We will be thought-leading politically engaging on the relevant platforms, and we will launch inspiring, high brand value and leads generating campaigns for our Dutch, international and government audiences.

Future-proof organisation

Based on Simavi's position as Dutch INGO nearing its centennial, the secret to our longevity is our ability to adapt and respond to changing needs and times. We continue to do that as we always have, building on our

people as our strength, with our future focus on staff, more inclusion in the way we work and equity in our practices. We will need to update the way we work for more shared leadership and responsibility among the Amsterdam and country offices. And we will strive to more diversity in our staff, including our management and supervisory board.

Simavi uses an agile organisational model. Instead of the traditional hierarchical triangle model, Simavi organises teams in Circles. The aim is to have the responsibility low in the organisation where people have clear roles and responsibilities that contribute to Simavi's overall mission. Employees can join several Circles depending on the talents and development areas of the staff member and the organisation's needs.



The Neighbours Initiative Alliance built several sand dams and installed a hand pump in the community of Felister Tima (26) in the Kijado County in Kenya.

Financial and organisational outlook



The Golden Line programme contributed to economic and social empowerment of women in and around artisanal and small-scale gold mines in Ghana and Tanzania.

Financial and organisational outlook

The new strategy will have a significant impact on our business model. Shifting the power will also entail a shift in the balance between the staffing in the Netherlands and our staff and partners in-country.

The focus will be less on programme management and implementation as in-country actors and partners will take up these responsibilities. In the Netherlands, the focus will be mainly on fundraising and engagement. Lobby and advocacy and awareness-raising will be important in the Netherlands and international fora. At the same time, the liaison with the in-country actors and our role in knowledge sharing, linking and learning will remain of great importance. Finally, Simavi will continue to lead in consortium management and multi-country programme

coordination. As a result, the balance between the staffing in the Netherlands and our staff and partners in-country will change, as the shifted roles are taken over by the staff and partners in-country.

In 2021 several larger programmes were finalised, resulting in a drop in own income to around €9 million. This minimum income is required to remain a professional and effective organisation without losing the flexibility to cope with changing circumstances. We expect our income to grow by 30 per cent from private fundraising activities in the coming years. At the same time, income from companies and foundations will increase to 15 per cent of own income. Income from lotteries and institutional funding remain key elements in the total budget for Simavi.

Two main institutional programmes are currently in progress: the Netherlands WASH SDG programme and the Our Lives, Our Health, Our Future programme funded by the EU. These programmes run until 2023, and we aim to secure funding for the period beyond in the next few years. We will also invest in expanding our private donor base to ensure broad support for our work.

To remain as transparent as possible and for our programmes to have the maximum impact, we will monitor our financial performance against the following three key performance standards:

- Expenditure on Simavi's objectives, expressed as a percentage of total income, must be at least 90 per cent.
- The costs of fundraising expressed as a percentage of income should not exceed 7 per cent.
- Management and administration costs, expressed as a percentage of expenditure, must be less than 4 per cent.

“Our expected income will allow us to maintain a sound and solid organisation without losing the flexibility to cope with changing circumstances.”

6 Our core values



Gitaran Tharu and Phulkumari Tharu
from Baankattuwa, Kohalpur, Nepal.

Our core values

We have defined five core values that help us state what we stand for, drive our decisions, realise our ambition and describe how we work.

OUR VISION:

A world in which all women and girls enjoy their human rights to water and sanitation, resulting in healthy and just societies.

OUR MISSION:

Jointly, we fight for equality and overcome barriers for women and girls to claim their human rights to water and sanitation.



Just

We fight for equality and strive for a just world where all people have equal chances, distribution of power and resources is equal, and everyone receives fair treatment. We encourage diversity and appreciate differences between people, cultures and organisations.



Empowering

We believe in the power and passion of people to develop their talents and make a difference. We lead by example, think outside the box and challenge the status quo. We actively participate in global and Dutch networks to pressure power holders, particularly governments, donors, the private sector, financial institutions, and other WASH sector actors.



Sustainable

We are committed to sharing the consequences of climate change equitably. Our activities should be meaningful, efficient and effective to ensure a lasting positive change that respects people and the planet.



Inspiring

We strive to be a source of inspiration for everyone involved in our field. We encourage creativity and innovation and are open to new ideas and perspectives. We find inspiration through engaging individuals, like-minded organisations, movements and networks.



Connecting

We put our heart and soul into what we do. We are open, authentic and empathetic. By cooperating and sharing, we learn and improve continuously. By collaborating in an inclusive and participatory way, we can reach further.

Endnotes

- 1 (UN-Water SDG Progress 2021)
- 2 The Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal Targets on Drinking Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (worldbank.org)
- 3 Globally 1.25 billion women and girls do not have access to a private and safe toilet, and 526 million do not have access to a toilet at all. (UN Women, 2019)
- 4 (UN Women, 2019)
- 5 <https://unece.org/environment/press/world-water-day-2020-how-water-and-climate-change-are-inextricably-linked-and-how>
- 6 Session 4: Climate resilient investments in water security: Contributing to women's empowerment and environmental justice (oecd.org)
- 7 <https://globalfundcommunityfoundations.org/what-we-stand-for/shiftthepower/>
- 8 UN World Water Development Report 2020
- 9 <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=27443>
- 10 Menstrual health: a definition for policy, practice, and research (nih.gov)



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 **Simavi**
Powerful women, healthy societies.