

Water



International Cooperation

**Proceedings from the Workshop on
Exploring opportunities for the scaling-up of the JPI activities for water challenges
in Europe and beyond**

Online – 28th January 2021

<http://www.waterjpi.eu/international-cooperation/international-cooperation-workshops/ic4water-exploring-opportunities-for-the-scaling-up-of-the-jpi-activities-for-water-challenges-in-europe-and-beyond-workshop/ic4water-exploring-opportunities-for-the-scaling-up-of-the-jpi-activities-for-water-challenges-in-europe-and-beyond-workshop>

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Disclaimer	i
Acknowledgements	i
List of Abbreviations/Acronyms	ii
Executive Summary	1
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Workshop methodology.....	3
2.1. Workshop objectives	3
2.2. Workshop Audience	4
2.3. Workshop Programme	4
3. Proceedings	5
3.1. Plenary Session	5
➤ Context and aims of the workshop – Véronique Briquet-Laugier	5
➤ The EU international R&I cooperation strategy and Horizon Europe - Pantelis Tziveloglou	6
➤ The international dimension of water management: the example of the World Bank – Raimund Mair	7
➤ International water governance – Oriana Romano.....	9
➤ Water JPI Thematic Annual Programming Action on Ecosystem Services - José María Bodoque del Pozo.....	9
➤ Water JPI Knowledge Hub on Contaminants of Emerging Concern - Norbert Kreuzinger.....	10
➤ Participation of the private sector in water RDI activities – Elisabeth Holst.....	10
➤ Key messages from the plenary session and presentations (what can be learnt?)	10
3.2. Breakout sessions	11
3.3.1. Outputs of the breakout session on participation of the private sector.....	11
3.3.2. Outputs of the breakout session on international cooperation to the UNSDGs	13
5. Conclusions of the meeting and next steps.....	16
Annex 1: List of attendees	20
Annex 2: Workshop programme	22
Annex 3: Workshop concept note	24

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Acknowledgements

The Water JPI has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration under Grant Agreement n°730264 (**IC4WATER**). We also wish to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from all of the invited speakers and attendees, the **IC4WATER** CSA partners, as well as the European Commission.

List of Abbreviations/Acronyms

ABs	JPI's Advisory Boards
ANR	French National Research Agency
CSA	Coordination & Support Action
CWA	Cleveland Water Alliance
DFG	Data For Good
EC	European Commission
EIWP	EU-India Water Partnership
FP9	9 th European Framework Programme
GB	Governing Board
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GSES	Global Sustainable Enterprise Systems
HEU	Horizon Europe
IC	International Cooperation
ICPDR	International Convention for the Protection of the Danube River
IC4WATER	International cooperation for Water JPI
IoT	Internet of Things
IT	Information Technologies
JPI	Joint Programming Initiative
KH	Knowledge Hub
LAC	Latin America & Caribbean
MNC	Multinational Companies
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RDI	Research, Development and Innovation
SAG	Stakeholders Advisory Group
SDGs	Sustainable development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TAP	Thematic Annual Programming
TERI	The energy Research Institute – New Delhi, India
UCLM	University Castilla La Mancha
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America

Executive Summary

The Water Joint Programming Initiative, Water JPI (www.waterjpi.eu), “Water Challenges for a Changing World”, was launched following a decision of the Competitiveness Council on 6th December 2011.¹ As of December 2020, the Water JPI membership includes a total of 20 member countries, 5 associated partners and 2 observer countries, which collectively represent 88% of European public research, development and innovation investment in water resources. The Water JPI is dedicated to tackling the ambitious grand challenge of achieving “sustainable water systems for a sustainable economy in Europe and abroad”.

The Water JPI, through its supporting Coordination and Support Action, CSA, [IC4Water](#),² is looking at opportunities to develop a common strategy for International Cooperation (IC) with other European initiatives. [IC4Water](#) was launched in January 2017 and is funded by the European Commission under Horizon 2020. [IC4Water](#) aims to implement joint activities in a dedicated effort to reinforce IC in research, development and innovation to address global water challenges.

The present report contains the proceedings of the workshop “Exploring opportunities for the scaling-up of the JPI activities for water challenges in Europe and beyond” held remotely on 28th January 2021. Building upon the key lessons and recommendations from previous Water JPI workshops on International Cooperation and the workshop on Public-Private Partnership, the main objectives were:

1. reinforcing collaboration with enterprises and identifying thematic priorities to increase the participation of enterprises in Water JPI activities;
2. enlarging the Water JPI partnership to other international partners;
3. exploring opportunities for the enlargement of Water JPI activities through missions of expertise, advocacy, and knowledge & technology transfer.

A total of 45 people attended the workshop including representatives from international organisations such as the European Commission, World Bank, OECD, as well as international initiatives (India-EU Water Partnership), international expertise organisation (GIZ India), from national competitiveness clusters (e.g. Netherlands Water Partnership; France Water Team, Cleveland Water Alliance), from the Private sector (Data for Good).

The [master presentation](#) is available on the Water JPI website.

The main key lessons of the workshop are:

- The European Commission has established a number of priority areas at the international level within the frame of Horizon Europe (HEU). Those areas are Africa, EU neighbourhood countries and the Balkans region.
- The achievement of the objectives set for SDG6 and, more generally all SDGs related to water, is set back by inaccessible, the lack of effective governance, and insufficient water supply and sanitation systems.
- Tackling water challenges requires the active participation of different types of partners (private sector, policy, public sector and civil society). The participation of the civil society and the private sector constitutes one of the strategic objectives of the Water JPI as both groups are today underrepresented in joint activities.
- The Water JPI needs to ensure a permanent dialogue with representatives from the private sector so that the needs and ²RDI interests of the latter are adequately considered in the planification of future activities. This permanent dialogue can be facilitated through the set-up of a dedicated platform or

¹ [Council conclusions](#) on the launching of the joint programming initiatives on “Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans”, “Urban Europe – Global Urban Challenges, Joint European Solutions”, “Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe”, “Water Challenges for a Changing World” and “The Microbial Challenge – An Emerging Threat to Human Health” – Adoption 17424/11 of 29 November 2011.

² <http://www.waterjpi.eu/implementation/supporting-projects/csa-ic4water>

through the inclusion of members representing the private sector in the Water JPI's Advisory Board (ABs).

- Technological innovations are levers for better water management but much needs to be done as regards awareness, adoption of innovations, education, capacity development, information and knowledge sharing and water governance.
- There are opportunities for the Water JPI to enlarge its strategic contact list at the international level. Several participants expressed their willingness to collaborate with the Water JPI such as the Desert Research Institute (USA), the World Bank and the EU-India Water Partnership (EIWP). This collaboration can translate into greater visibility and impact of scientific activities through the organisation of thematic workshops, knowledge sharing or the implementation of demonstration/ pilot sites.

Building upon these key lessons, the following actions will be carried out by the Water JPI:

Action 1. Promotion and valorisation of results from joint projects, alignment activities and networking instruments.

Action 2. Establishment of a working group on **water governance issues** at the international level in order to underpin water management and support the implementation of SDGs.

Action 3. Establishment of a list of Large Enterprises (MNC not directly involved in the water sector) that could take part in the Water JPI's Advisory Boards: to be discussed during the next Steering Committee of **IC4Water** and the Water JPI's GB meeting.

Action 4. Enhancing **collaboration with some of the organisations** present in the workshop: the World Bank, the EU-India Water Partnership, and the Desert Research Institute.

Action 5. Development of the Water JPI's **international cooperation strategy** to be delivered at the end of the IC4Water project (June 2022).

Action 6. Permanent dialogue with Water4All in order to inform international collaboration activities carried out within the partnership. A first workshop on synergies in the field of international cooperation will be jointly held by both initiatives during the first semester of 2022.

1. Introduction

The Water Joint Programming Initiative, Water JPI (www.waterjpi.eu), entitled “Water Challenges for a Changing World”, was launched following a decision of the Competitiveness Council on December 6th 2011³. As of December 2020, the Water JPI membership includes a total of 20 member-countries, 5 associated partners and 2 observer countries, which collectively represent 88% of European public research, development and innovation investment in water resources. The Water JPI is dedicated to tackling the ambitious grand challenge of achieving “*sustainable water systems for a sustainable economy in Europe and abroad*”.

Water challenges such as water pollution, hydroclimatic extreme events or loss of biodiversity in aquatic ecosystems are global, as recognised by UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or the World Economic Forum⁴. As such, actions to address them must be coordinated globally.

In addition to their environmental effects, water challenges are likely to impact the economy and society in the future. Water crises, usually associated with failures in the implementation of climate change adaptation plans, are also more likely to occur. To make matter worse, global water requirements are projected to be pushed beyond sustainable water supplies by 40% by 2030⁵.

In this context, the outreach and opening of the Water JPI to third country partners is increasingly raising interest amongst members (non-EU-countries are more and more present in joint actions). Now the **Water JPI**, as part of its supporting CSA [IC4Water](#)⁶, **is looking at opportunities to develop a common strategy for international cooperation**, in cooperation with, amongst others, neighbouring European initiatives (e.g. other JPis) and international partners (such as the Belmont Forum, the Global Water Research Coalition, or targeted non-EU countries). **IC4WATER therefore concentrates on the initiation, promotion and implementation of activities laying the ground for an international cooperation strategy, including the identification of strategic partners/ countries, thematic areas of interest, barriers and enablers for international cooperation, and cooperation models.**

Building upon the outputs from previous workshops on International Cooperation and Public-Private Partnership⁷, the purpose of this workshop was double fold; first, it aimed at discussing **how to increase participation of the private sector** in Water JPI activities; and, secondly, it addressed how to further enlarge the international cooperation portfolio of the Water JPI through activities of expertise or knowledge transfer.

2. Workshop methodology

2.1. Workshop objectives

This workshop targeted international organisations, international initiatives, research operators, the private sector and competitiveness clusters.

³ [Council conclusions](#) on the launching of the joint programming initiatives on 'Healthy and Productive Seas and Oceans', 'Urban Europe - Global Urban Challenges, Joint European Solutions', 'Connecting Climate Knowledge for Europe', 'Water Challenges for a Changing World' and 'The Microbial Challenge - An Emerging Threat to Human Health' – Adoption. 17424/11 of 29 11 2011.

⁴ <http://reports.weforum.org/global-risks-2015/part-1-qlobal-risks-2015/introduction/>

⁵ 2030 Water Resources Group, 2009.

⁶ <http://www.waterjpi.eu/implementation/supporting-projects/csa-ic4water>

⁷ List of most relevant workshops: Workshop with European peer initiatives “Towards a Common Strategy on International Cooperation” (Vienna, September 2018); - Workshop targeted at the research community (from both EU/Associated and non-EU countries) participating in Joint Actions (Paris, June 2019); - Workshop “Future Cooperation in Research and Innovation with countries beyond Europe” (Lisbon, December 2019); - Second workshop with European peer initiatives “Towards a Common Strategy on International Cooperation”, held online in May 2020; - Workshop on “International cooperation in the Danube region”, held online in November 2020.

The workshop aimed at:

- Reinforcing collaboration with the private sector through the identification of thematic priorities and priority areas of common interest for the Water JPI and the private sector.
- Identifying funding sources and schemes to expand Water JPI activities beyond Europe, in particular as regards the implementation of the SDGs linked to water.
- Exploring opportunities for the enlargement of Water JPI activities through missions of expertise, advocacy, and knowledge and technology transfer.
- Enlarging the Water JPI partnership to other international partners/ strategic alliances.
- Contributing to the International Cooperation Strategy for Water4All⁸.

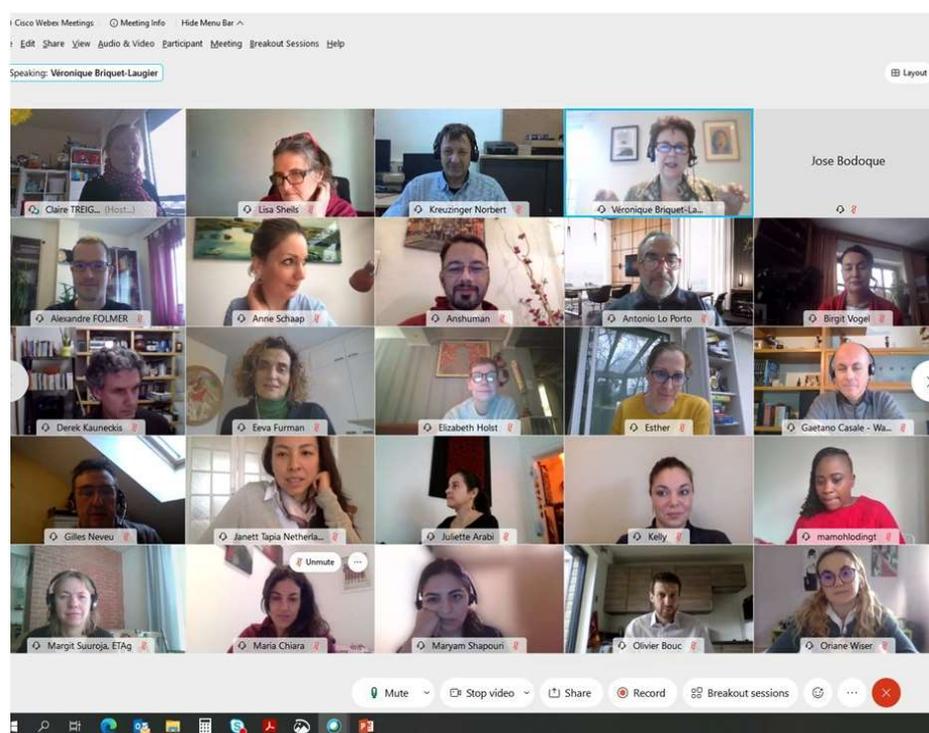
2.2. Workshop Audience

There were 45 attendees out of 24 countries (47 registered participants) for this online workshop including representatives from the European Commission; representatives from international organisations e.g. World Bank, OECD, as well as international initiatives (India-EU Water Partnership), an international expertise organisation (GIZ India), national competitiveness clusters (e.g. Netherlands Water Partnership; France Water Team, Cleveland Water Alliance), research performing operators e.g. SYKE (FI) and Desert Research Institute (USA), and the Private sector (e.g. Data for Good).

In addition to the Water JPI Secretariat, several members of the **IC4WATER** consortium joined the workshop (see **Annex 1** for the list of participants).

2.3. Workshop Programme

The workshop programme is available in **Annex 2**. The workshop was structured around a plenary session and two parallel breakout sessions.



During the morning plenary session, 7 keynote speakers from international initiatives/organisations were invited to present their work and achievements as well as their perspectives on international cooperation (see **details in 3.2**). Keynote speakers were selected on the basis of their role and experience in all the topics of interest for the Water JPI for this workshop, namely:

⁸ Water4All is the name of the upcoming initiative on water co-funded by the European Commission and Member States. Its official launch will take place at the end of 2021/ first quarter of 2022. Its vision is to ensure water security for all through activities on circular economy, ecosystems and biodiversity, sustainable water management, health, infrastructures, governance and international cooperation (topics defined within its preliminary research and innovation agenda). It will bring together different types of players ranging from national research agencies, to research operators, the private sector, regional river basin managers and water RDI associations. At the time of writing these proceedings, there are reflections as for the role of the Water JPI following the launch of Water4All. The strategic role of the Water JPI is currently being explored by the Water JPI consortium.

- Better understanding of targeted international areas by the European Commission (*presentation from the European Commission, DG RTD*)
- Identification of barriers for international cooperation through RDI/ expertise/ advocacy activities, in particular as regards the implementation of SDG6 (*presentations from the World Bank, OECD*)
- Consideration on how to deal with possible different preferences from the private sector in a complex environment (*presentation from Cleveland Water Alliance*)
- Better understanding on the use and usefulness for the audience of the collaboration tools and activities already launched by the Water JPI (*presentations on the KH and TAP of the Water JPI*)

The plenary session was followed by 2 parallel breakout sessions of about 15-20 attendees each to discuss the following topics:

1) Breakout session #1: How to increase awareness and participation of the water private sector in flagship Water JPI activities?

The questions below were asked to start discussions:

- Responding to the RDI needs of the private sector: thematic priorities and target areas worldwide.
- Possible instruments and funding opportunities for reinforcing collaboration with the private sector.
- Supporting the co-creation of solutions: participation of end-users in water RDI activities.
- How could the Water JPI's TAP / KH better integrate the needs of the private sector?
- Involving the private sector in the Water JPI's governance: key organisations missing in the current SAG.

2) Breakout session #2: How can the Water JPI contribute to the UN SDGs in Europe and beyond?

The following questions were asked to start discussions:

- In your view, what are the main barriers to achieving SDGs in Water?
- Working together in achieving the SDGs in Water: possible actions to tackling together existing barriers towards SDGs.
- Looking at a common activity on SDGs: which action, theme and partners.
- Identifying funding opportunities in EU and beyond.
- Which missions for the Water JPI beyond the SDGs?

Attendees were assigned to one of the parallel breakout groups prior of the workshop according to their position and experience. The number of participants in the two breakout groups was well balanced.

After the breakout group sessions and the lunch break, the rapporteurs provided a short summary of the discussions to all workshop attendees.

In the final part of the plenary session, the future partnership on water, Water4All, was presented before the workshop wrap-up.

3. Proceedings

The Master presentation is to be considered as part of these proceedings.

3.1. Plenary Session

The Water JPI coordinator, Véronique Briquet-Laugier, opened the workshop and welcomed participants. The opening of the meeting was followed by the presentations described below:

- **Context and aims of the workshop – Véronique Briquet-Laugier**

Véronique Briquet-Laugier, the coordinator of the CSA **IC4Water** and the Water JPI, presented the context and objectives of the workshop, which is held in the framework of **IC4Water** CSA project. As explained above, this CSA aims to support the Water JPI in the development of its international cooperation strategy.

She presented the Water JPI activities (e.g. alignment, strategic research and innovation agenda, knowledge management, networking) and the several joint actions already initiated with international partners.

She outlined the main pillars of the future Water JPI's international cooperation strategy (depicted here):

- reaching out strategic countries based upon their excellence and capacity-development;
- establishment of strategic alliances, including the private sector; and,
- coordinating actions with strategic partners in order to address globally and efficiently water challenges.



➤ **The EU international R&I cooperation strategy and Horizon Europe - Pantelis Tziveloglou**

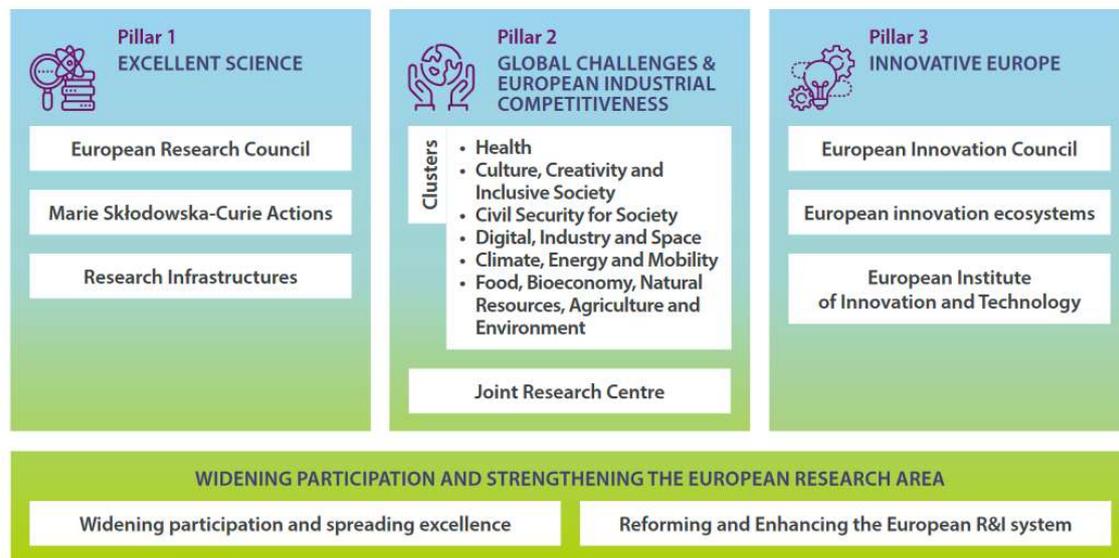
Pantelis Tziveloglou, policy officer in the Directorate for International Cooperation at the DG RTD of the European Commission, presented the European international Research and Innovation (R&I) cooperation strategy and highlighted the main elements of the international dimension of **Horizon Europe**.

Horizon Europe (HEU) is the 9th RDI Framework Programme of the European Commission. Launched last February, it will run till the end of 2027 with an overall budget of 95.5 billion.

It is structured around 3 main pillars (shown in the Figure below): - **pillar I**, aimed at enhancing European RDI excellence through frontier research projects; - **pillar II**, meant to mainly support projects addressing global challenges and European industrial competitiveness; and, - **pillar III**, looking to improve innovation levels in Europe, including via the European Innovation Council, which has been recently set up.

The **Figure** below shows the structure of the HEU programme.

THREE PILLARS FOR IMPLEMENTATION



Mr Tziveloglou highlighted that R&I cooperation with specific countries and regions will follow a modular approach, adapting to the R&I capacities of the other country and our overall relations with it, as well as to our interests and priorities for cooperation. R&I cooperation will contribute to deepening the overall EU relations and partnerships with EU-wide geographic priorities such as **Africa, the neighbourhood countries and the Western Balkans**; as well as contribute to EU-wide thematic priorities such as those related to the green transition, global health, and the digital transition and innovation.

Strengthening multilateral cooperation is a priority, e.g. by supporting and developing global alliances for addressing global goals more efficiently such as those related to Climate, Environment, Health and Water. While the Horizon Europe Work Programme for 2021-2022 is still being finalized, based on the latest drafts we count around 200 call topics that will be flagged as particularly relevant for international cooperation. Many of them will make references to specific third countries or regions such as Africa, USA, Japan, Canada, the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Region and others.

The overall Global Approach to R&I will also aim to reinforce the links with international cooperation in the areas of higher education and youth.

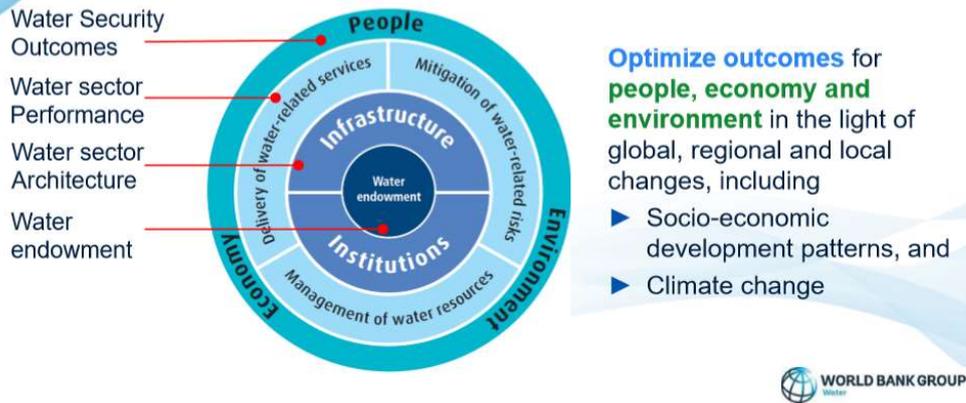
Questions raised

- Funding available for countries outside Europe in calls?
Similar to H2020, low to middle income countries will be eligible for funding, apart a few exceptions (e.g. Brazil, Russia, India, China and Mexico) that will have to bring their own funding.
- **The international dimension of water management: the example of the World Bank – Raimund Mair**

Raimund Mair, Water Resources Management Specialist in charge of Water, Europe and Central Asia, stressed the complexity of water-related issues as water is subjected to multiple pressures and multiple cross-sector interests. Its management may become particularly complex in transboundary basins.

The World Bank takes these complex issues into account into a water security diagnosis framework (depicted below) that establishes a consistent and structured approach to diagnosing water security. The framework considers: (i) the management of water resources; (ii) the delivery of water services; (iii) mitigation of water-related risks; (iv) water infrastructure, and institutions (encompassing institutional arrangements, financing and governance); (v) most serious risks and greatest unexploited opportunities.

World Bank Water Security Diagnostics Framework



Main barriers for action relate to the so-called 3Is (i.e. **Information/data, Institutions/governance and Infrastructure**), in particular:

- ⇒ Major data gaps in order to turn data into relevant information. There is a need to enable the accessibility of data and to make data usable for management and decision making. The importance of open data for management and decision making, research and innovation, and dialogue with partner organisations around the world are key enablers in tackling global challenges.
- ⇒ Lack of clear and effective legal frameworks, policies and regulations, and strong and well capacitated institutions.
- ⇒ Insufficient understanding of successful approaches for inter-institutional and transboundary cooperation.
- ⇒ Lack of universal and resilient water supply and sanitation systems.

Capacity development to manage the 3 I's is one of the key issues to improve water security globally.

Raimund Mair concluded on an inspirational quote from the new framework programme HEU to be encouraged both within the Water JPI and the upcoming Water4All partnership.

And finally...

be bold, inspirational and widely relevant to society
be clearly framed: targeted, measurable and time-bound
establish impact-driven but realistic goals
mobilize resources on EU, national and local levels
link activities across different disciplines and different types of research and innovation
make it easier for citizens to understand the value of investments in research and innovation

*EU Mission Statement for Horizon Europe

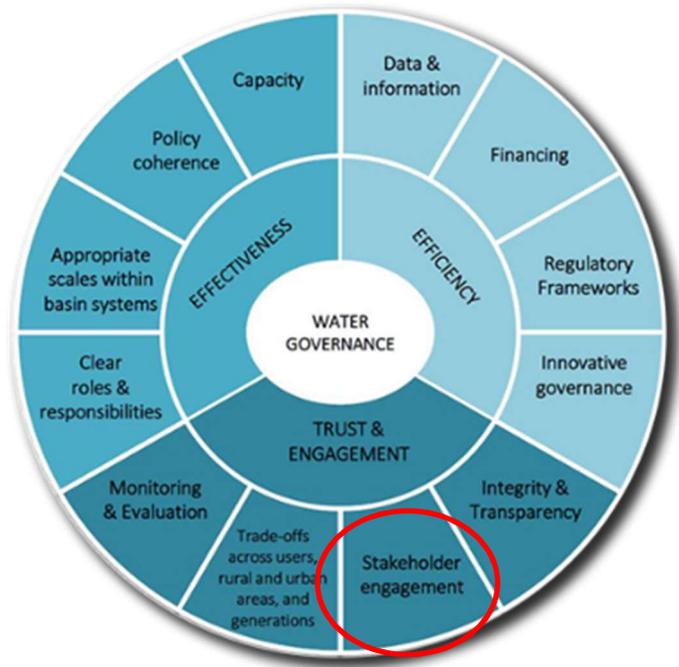
➤ **International water governance – Oriana Romano**

Oriana Romano, Head of Unit, in charge of Water Governance and Circular Economy, reminded that the OECD was until recently part of the Water JPI SAG. She stressed that good water governance is a crucial element for the achievement of the SDGs.

Water governance is very complex and needs stakeholders’ engagement. Thus, stakeholder engagement has been listed by the OECD as one of the principles of water governance (other principles are depicted in the Figure at the right).

The major obstacles for stakeholder engagement e.g. lack of political will, no clarity on the expected use of inputs of decision making, as well as the motivations for stakeholders, were presented.

The various ways to get involved in stakeholder engagement were underlined. Experience from the OECD shows that certain societal groups are underrepresented in stakeholder engagement activities, including women, young people, indigenous communities, the poor and civil society organisations. Efforts for more inclusive governance should be boosted.



➤ **Water JPI Thematic Annual Programming Action on Ecosystem Services - José María Bodoque del Pozo**

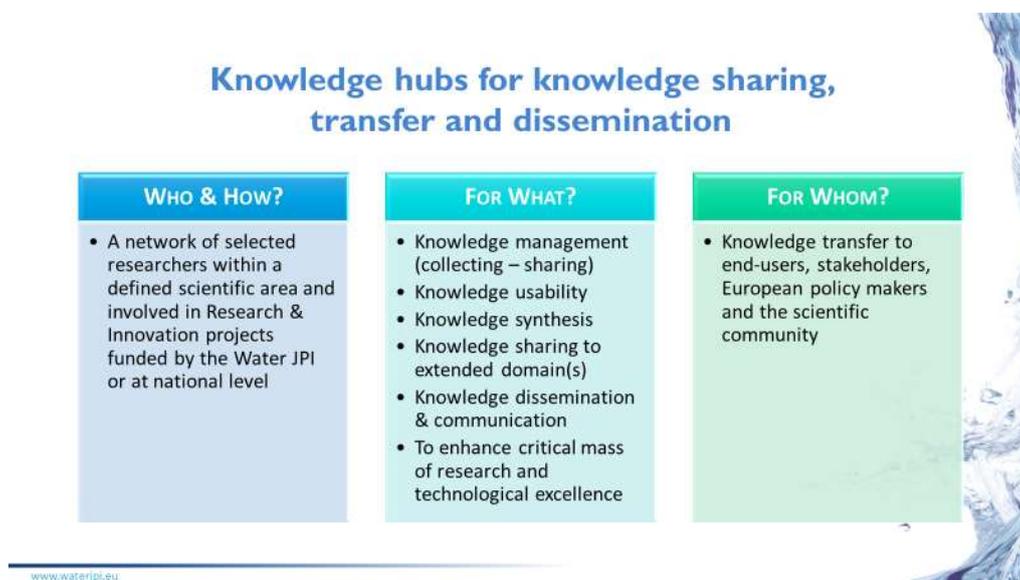
The TAP Action funded under the Water JPI umbrella is a network of national projects. The first Water JPI TAP focuses on **Ecosystem Services (AQUATAP_ES)**. It fosters integration of the ecosystem service concept into decision-making related to the management of aquatic resources. Through contacts with various initiatives it already delivered papers and a policy brief.

Thematic Annual Programming Action (TAP) for a common research priority on Ecosystem Services

WHO & HOW?	FOR WHAT?	FOR WHOM?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cluster of Research & Innovation projects • Common call text agreed by funders or selection of relevant recently-funded projects at national level or from a Water JPI Call • 14-month preparation + 2-year period of networking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transnational cooperation and exchange of approaches, methods, data and results • Assessing and optimising the value of Ecosystem services • To enhance critical mass of research and technological excellence • Knowledge dissemination & communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generating Knowledge for European policy makers, public institutions, farmers, consumers and extension services

➤ Water JPI Knowledge Hub on Contaminants of Emerging Concern - Norbert Kreuzinger

The Knowledge Hub (KH) on Contaminants of Emerging Concern is the first network funded under the Water JPI umbrella (within the frame of the WaterWorks2015 ERA-Net Co-fund). Through four workshops held in 2018-2019 the KH delivered scientific documents, policy and stakeholder briefs, and infographics targeting players outside of the scientific community. This first KH experience demonstrated the importance of taking into account the needs and knowledge of targeted groups in the structuring and communication of Water JPI activities/ results.



➤ Participation of the private sector in water RDI activities – Elisabeth Holst

This presentation was moved to the breakout group session on private sector as an introduction prior to discussions.

➤ Key messages from the plenary session and presentations (what can be learnt?)

1. Geographical priority areas for the EU are **Africa, neighbourhood countries, EU13 Countries and the Balkans region.**
2. The achievement of water security is today mainly hindered by:
 - **Data** accessibility issues (data is not sufficiently open to interested players).
 - **Governance** – lack of effective legal frameworks, policies and regulations; lack of well-capacitated institutions; insufficient understanding of successful approaches for inter-institutional and transboundary cooperation.
 - Need for universal and resilient **water supply and sanitation systems.**
3. **Stakeholder engagement** is a key element in the conception and successful implementation of water policies and action plans. However, stakeholder engagement may be mainly stalled by the lack of political will, no clarity on the use of expected outputs, and inadequate communication across different levels of governmental authorities.
4. The Water JPI has put in place different collaborative schemes for addressing water global challenges. These instruments have proved useful in the provision of data and information, as well as in the preparation of policy briefs. The presentation of **data and information must be adapted to the needs, context and knowledge of**

targeted audiences (policy makers, the scientific community, society at large). Different presentation methods should be therefore considered in the Water JPI's communication strategy.

3.2. Breakout sessions

During the two parallel breakout sessions, the attendees were divided into 2 groups:

1. The first group (15 attendees) was asked to discuss the following: How to increase awareness and participation of the water private sector in flagship Water JPI activities?
2. The second group (12 attendees) was asked to discuss the following: How can the Water JPI contribute to the UN SDGs in Europe and beyond?

3.3.1. Outputs of the breakout session on participation of the private sector

The breakout session was introduced by a presentation by **Elisabeth Holst**, Director of Clusters and Innovation of the Cleveland Water Alliance (CWA).

Located at Lake Erie, Lake Erie Basin "Fresh water innovation cluster" (more than 300 water solutions companies), the CWA is an industry driven cluster, focused on water quality, connecting different sectors, including the private.

The CWA connects efforts all over the world by triggering collaboration for RDI on challenges with multi-regional impact. The CWA provides opportunities to test and validate innovations in all kinds of environments; it contributes to accelerating adoption across different markets; and finally, it expands RDI opportunities for its regional constituents.

Fresh Water Innovation Cluster

> Lake Erie Basin:

- ✓ Shallowest, warmest, most biodiverse
- ✓ Confluence of agriculture and industry
- ✓ Robust Ports connect with Europe by way of St. Lawrence Seaway
- ✓ 11+m drinking water residents

> Burning-River History: Birth of the Clean Water Act

> One of the highest concentrations of water-industry expertise in the world

- ✓ 300+ water-solutions companies
- ✓ Water and wastewater utilities investing \$500M/year
- ✓ Over 16,000 blue-economy jobs in Northeast Ohio
- ✓ Adding over **300+ net new 'blue economy' jobs annually**
- ✓ Greater job creation than Bio-health, Aerospace, Advanced Energy & Additive Manufacturing



As indicated in Section 2.3, the following questions were discussed:

- How to increase awareness and participation of the water private sector in flagship Water JPI activities?

- Responding to the RDI needs of the private sector: thematic priorities and target areas worldwide.
- Possible instruments and funding opportunities for reinforcing collaboration with the private sector.
- Supporting the co-creation of solutions: participation of end-users in water RDI activities.
- How could the Water JPI's TAP / KH better integrate the needs of the private sector?

- Involving the private sector in the Water JPI's governance: key organisations missing in the current SAG.

Discussions emphasized that the **participation of the private sector (both large enterprises and SMEs working in the water sector or any other sector)** is fundamental in tackling water challenges.

Participants identified a number of themes to work on together internationally (science – stakeholders): data management, internet of things, automation, re-fragmentation of the market on data technologies, monitoring technologies, introduction of standards, IT infrastructures, increasing awareness in policy and the public. Participants stressed the role of **Living labs** as providers of a variety of environments to test solutions throughout the world. Implemented in real environments, living labs involve the participation of civil society and end users.

Exchanges during the breakout also allowed developing a good understanding of **views and lessons learnt from practitioners** on thematic priorities and target areas worldwide:

- **The India-EU Water Partnership⁹** (IEWP) is an outcome of the 'Joint Declaration on Water' adopted by India and the EU on 30th March 2016 during the 13th EU-India Summit in Brussels, to enhance cooperation on water issues, including 'Clean Ganga' programme of the Government of India. One important point is that governmental guidelines and priorities of the private sector are often different. So, **dialogue processes between the government, states and enterprises help bring common themes forward for the public and private sectors.**

For cooperation with India, **better knowledge sharing** is needed, and the new EU framework programme (HEU) will hopefully address these challenges. For successful projects with India, **a multi-stakeholder partnership** is needed besides innovative technologies; the alignment of stakeholders' needs with research outputs can be reached through the set-up of platforms.

- **The Cleveland Water Alliance**, CWA, Ohio, USA: to be successful in the cooperation with the private sector to water, CWA has done a thorough **mapping** that identifies the needs and the priorities of the water sector. It is important to help the private sector grow for value creation (jobs and innovations). The CWA is also engaged with international cooperation as the best way to tackle global water challenges.

- **In the Nevada, USA:** example of the most water scarce urban area in the US Las Vegas, lots of innovation around clusters of utilities, but how to address the public good nature of water? The public sector is very involved in drinking water innovation, but only focused on the systems they own and manage, without much regard to downstream users, other uses (instream ecological benefits, recreational, etc.). I might have expressed it in terms of how to involve the public sector in innovation systems or something similar, but my main point was we need to examine the trajectory of water innovation systems that appear to be moving toward the private benefits of water, not the public. .

- **Netherlands Water Partnership:** to succeed in including the private sector, close cooperation with all sectors is needed: policy, academy, land owners, local government, enterprises have to be connected.

- **Data for Good (DFG):** DFG is an independent global connector in the field of sustainability, facing the topic "restore our oceans and waters" (Mission Starfish 2030 of HEU). Awareness, **communication and dissemination activities** are crucial in the field of water to unite all sectors and players.

⁹ [IEWP | India-EU Water Partnership](#)

In a complex landscape like that of water, it is needed to connect the water players and the companies worldwide to build bridges to make sure that RDI is relevant and impactful. Participants suggested that **dedicated facilitators** could be invited to participate in Water JPI activities by helping to connect companies to the public sector.

A key question regards the funding of activities to connect the private and public sectors as well as the funding of dedicated facilitators. Some possible answers were put forward in the group:

- ⇒ **In USA:** with seed money, it may be possible to set up the frame for facilitator's implementation with guidelines or processes to connect the private sector with public entities (knowledge hubs, academic cells to build-up partnership with enterprises, etc.). The network could be initially set up through a membership fee; at a second stage, contributions could come from Federal government funding sources, professional associations or Not-for-profit organisations.
- ⇒ **The example in The Netherlands of GSES¹⁰ and DFG¹¹:** Kelly Ruigrok is CEO of both companies. Their objective is to transfer policy information into actionable missions. Their business model is based on memberships.

In conclusion, it is not enough to just include the private sector; an integration of the three Ps: Policy, Public and Private sectors together with the civil society is required to move forward and improve the water sector. Hence, knowledge sharing is needed (e. g. dialogue processes, building up knowledge platforms). **To record failures** in projects with the private sector would be useful to be solution-driven when establishing collaborations in the near future.

The last part of the breakout provided some insight on the **Water JPI's Stakeholders Advisory Group (SAG)** and the need to involve representatives from the private sector. It was then concluded that the SAG could greatly benefit from the participation of representatives from Large enterprises that **are not necessarily working directly in the water sector**. These enterprises are playing an important role for the civil society, and they contribute to raising awareness of water issues and the SDGs (SDG6 and any other related to water).

3.3.2. Outputs of the breakout session on international cooperation to the UNSDGs

The breakout session was introduced by 2 presentations:

Oriane Wiser – Data For Good

Data For Good (DFG) is a visual data platform that aims at transforming policies into missions and contributing to the SDGs. This data platform (dashboard) helps visualizing what needs to be improved for each SDG through monitoring and impact measuring functionalities. DFG has recently created a dashboard for the Mission Starfish 2030. This collects the monitoring effort to improve water resources and the oceans (SDG 6 and SDG 14).

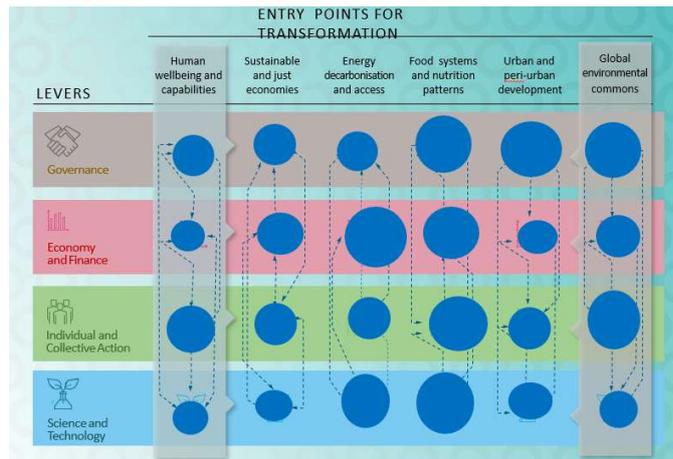


Eeva Furman – SYKE

¹⁰ [Global Sustainable Enterprise Systems](#)

¹¹ [Data for Good – Worlds Mission Control Center \(data-for-good.com\)](#)

She took part in the Global Sustainable Development Report (2019) as part of the independent group of scientists appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General. **Dr Furman** presented an operational framework to move towards a systemic transformation for sustainability. According to this framework, pathways for transformation are integrated and they result from context-specific combinations of levers (governance, science and technology, economy and finance, societal values) through the six entry points or calls for action listed in the Figure at the right (i.e. human wellbeing and capabilities, sustainable economies, energy decarbonization...)



The following issues were discussed during the session:

- How can the Water JPI contribute to the UN SDGs in Europe and beyond?

- In your view, what are the main barriers to achieving SDGs in Water?
- Working together in achieving the SDGs in Water: possible actions to tackling together existing barriers towards SDGs.
- Looking at a common activity on SDGs: which action, theme and partners.
- Identifying funding opportunities in EU and beyond.
- Which missions for the Water JPI beyond the SDGs?

Discussions highlighted main barriers for the accomplishment of the targets laid out for SDG6, such as:

- The **lack of a problem-oriented**, holistic and inclusive systemic approach;
- Insufficient consideration of SDGs interconnectivity ("**water cannot be locked in water**");
- The **lack of a common reporting** standard on SDG6 achievement (as "different groups of people have a different understanding of what needs to be achieved");
- **Insufficient integration of scientific knowledge into implementation and practice;**
- **Poor understanding of obstacles** for the implementation of solutions/ actions.

International networks can help to overcome these barriers. It is crucial, especially in times of crises, to support mobility of knowledge and to bring scientists and decision-makers together.

Participants were then asked to come up with ideas of possible actions that should be carried out in order to contribute to SDG6. The following ideas were put forward during the discussion:

- Enabling the flow of information and knowledge between sectors, between regions/ countries, and between different stakeholders, including information flow between the scientific and the decision-making communities.
- Identification of needs for enhancing capacity development through e.g. networking, pilot areas/studies with inclusion of all stakeholders.
- Linking water related science with education.
- Understanding of water inequalities.
- Establishing partnerships across disciplines (science and policy) and sectors (water and energy, agriculture, etc.)
- Supporting actions on "universal sustainability science".
- Enabling the communication and dissemination of project results in order to enhance their impact on the ground – the role of demonstration/ pilot sites was emphasised by participants.

Funding opportunities to sustain these actions should be mainly available within **Water4All**. International organisations, such as the World Bank, can also offer funding/ procurement calls but they are usually topic-specific (no open calls).

Discussions during the break-out also showed the **willingness of participants (World Bank, IEWP) to collaborate with the Water JPI** through knowledge sharing activities, communication and implementation, and pilot studies.

4. Water4All Partnership

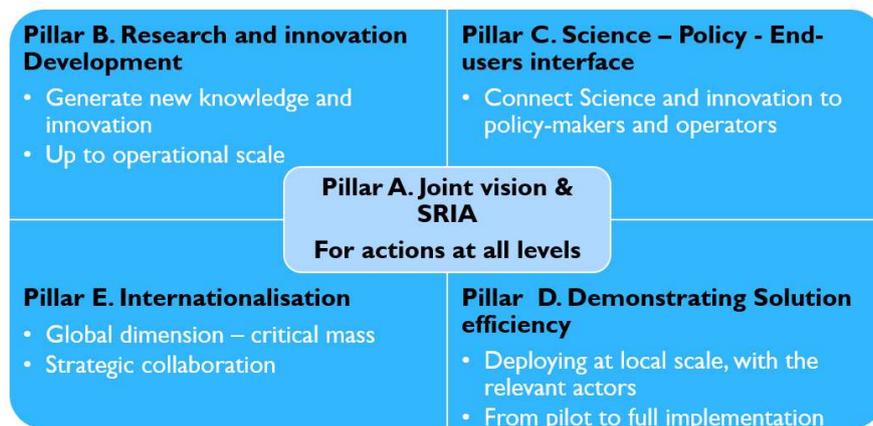
The last part of the seminar was devoted to the presentation of the Water4All Partnership to be launched within the frame of HEU. HEU includes 3 main types of instruments (all of them funded within pillar II of HEU) for water-related collaborative projects:

- (1) Calls from clusters, in particular within cluster 5 « Climate, energy and mobility », and 6 « Food, bio-economy, natural resources, agriculture and environment ».
- (2) Missions (this is one of the main novelties of the programme). Missions have been defined by the Commission as « a portfolio of actions – such as research projects, policy measures or even legislative initiatives – to achieve a measurable goal that cannot be achieved through individual actions ». The Starfish mission covers issues on water in inland areas and oceans.
- (3) Partnerships (another novelty from the programme), understood as initiatives that bring together public-private partners in order to address jointly challenges in the fields of water, health, risk assessment, etc. A first wave of Partnerships will be launched soon – the Water4All partnership is one of the candidates.

The presentation was made by **Olivier Bouc**, coordinator of the Drafting Group of Water4All. As described on page 4 of these proceedings, Water4All is one of the partnerships. **Its overarching goal is to ensure water security for all**. Its estimated global budget will be of around 420 Mio. Euros.

More than 20 Member States have expressed their intention to join the Water4All consortium.

Water4All will be structured around the 5 pillars indicated in the Figure. It will build upon the experience and knowledge accumulated by the Water JPI but **it will have a stronger focus on the demonstration and deployment of solutions** (pillar D).



The Water4All Drafting Group has recently worked on the preliminary version of its strategic agenda, which lays out RDI thematic priorities. The RDI thematic priorities of Water4All will be: smart water value and circular economy, ecosystems and biodiversity, sustainable water management, water and health, infrastructures for water, international cooperation and governance.

5. Conclusions of the meeting and next steps

The workshop “**Exploring opportunities for the scaling-up of the Water JPI activities for water challenges in Europe and beyond**”, held within the frame of the **IC4Water** Project, gathered online 45 participants stemming from academia, the private sector, the European Commission, international organisations and think-tanks.

Building upon the results of previous Water JPI’s international cooperation workshops, this seminar explored how to enhance the participation of the private sector in Water JPI’s activities as well as the role of the initiative in expertise and knowledge transfer actions – especially as regards of the Sustainable Development Goal #6, SDG6.

Thanks to the numerous exchanges during the workshop, the Water JPI has been able to develop a good understanding of the **activities to be undertaken by the initiative as regards international cooperation and the participation of the private sector. These findings will be considered in structuring future activities.**

As stated by participants, the private sector plays a key role in tackling water challenges. **Several strategies were spelled out during the breakout session in order to enhance the participation of the private sector** in Water JPI activities, such as the mapping of RDI priorities for the private sector so that joint activities are well aligned with those priorities, and the establishment of a dialogue platform.

Amongst the recommendations gathered during this workshop, it was proposed to allocate the role of **facilitator between the public and private sectors to the Water JPI**. To fund such a role, the Water JPI could in the first-place use **seed funding from public funding**. Then a **membership fee** could be foreseen to help out in ensuring the long-term sustainability of such a facilitating platform.

Another recommendation was **to promote and enable the transfer of previous results of the Water JPI to different types of users (primarily policy makes, water utilities, enterprises)**. KHS and the TAP instrument could be further exploited to attain this objective.

A strong recommendation from the audience was to include in the Water JPI’s ABs large enterprises that are not directly involved in the field of water. **Multinational Companies** are all using water and most of them are heavily engaged in SDGs through environmental corporate social responsibility schemes. Their presence, together with that of representatives from SMEs, in the ABs would allow a **more global outreach of Water JPI activities as well as raising societal awareness of water challenges.**

Discussions revealed that the achievement of SDG6 is challenging but it also opens up numerous opportunities for collaboration for the Water JPI. **Thus, the Water JPI could present itself as a player that:**

- Enables the **information flow** between sectors, between geographical areas, and between the scientific and the decision-making community.
- Initiates, promotes and analyses **capacity development** in different geographical areas to sustain activities targeting the achievement of SDG6 and related SDGs.
- Encourages and undertakes actions on **water science and education**, and water **inequalities**.
- Facilitates the establishment of **partnerships** across disciplines (science and policy) and sectors (e.g. water and energy).
- Promotes **universal sustainability science** as a way to better understand interactions between natural and social systems.
- Contributes to **enhancing the impact of project results** through communication and dissemination activities.

It should be emphasised that several participants expressed their interest in collaborating with the Water JPI such as the **Desert Research Institute (USA), the World Bank or the EIWP**. This collaboration could take many

forms including the provision of expertise for specific requests, the implementation of joint demonstration/ pilot sites, the joint reply to a call for proposals, the establishment of active networks, or the launch of common communication activities.

The workshop outputs demonstrated the following needs:

- to enhance the participation of large enterprises and SMEs in Water JPI activities by developing a good understanding of their RDI needs and priorities. This can be ensured through mapping exercises and by permanent dialogue with representatives from the private sector;
- (other than the private sector) to foster the participation of policy players, representatives from the public sector and civil society;
- to bring together players with a holistic and systemic approach;
- to link water related science with education and capacity development;
- to work together internationally (academy, civil society, policymakers, private sector) on the following themes and priorities: data management, internet of things, automation, re-fragmentation of the market on data technologies, monitoring technologies, introduction of standards, IT infrastructures, awareness raising. Tackling water challenges is not only about technological solutions. It is also about inclusiveness and about reaching new international markets;
- to formalise international networks to achieve the above issues as a methodology approach. It is therefore crucial to support mobility of information/ knowledge and to bring scientists and decision-makers together;

Next steps:

Building upon the results of the workshop “**Exploring opportunities for the scaling-up of the Water JPI activities for water challenges in Europe and beyond**” and previous workshops on international cooperation, the following actions will be carried out by the **IC4Water Coordination team and the Water JPI Secretariat**:

Action 1. Promotion and valorisation of results from joint projects, alignment activities and networking instruments. Amongst other endeavours, this action will imply the development of a business model for enabling the long-term sustainability of activities. Some of the possible funding sources currently explored include the Water4All Partnership (funded by HEU), seed funding from the public sector, and Water JPIs’ membership fees. Another possible option is to ask the Commission to include a call specifically devoted to the valorisation of Water JPI’s results within the next Work Programme of HEU (as done by other JPIs).

Action 2. Exchanges during the break-out group on international cooperation unveiled the need to work on **water governance issues** at the international level in order to underpin water management and support the implementation of SDGs. Specific activities need to be directed at improving the information flow across sectors and across different types of players, at bridging the gap between science and policy, at enhancing capacity development and at assessing different governance models of water management.

Building upon the ideas expressed by participants during the workshop, the Water JPI Secretariat and Coordination team have drafted a concept note and established a working group around the theme of “**SDGs, water governance and international cooperation**”. This working group is composed of representatives from some of the organisations that took part in the last workshop. At the time of writing these proceedings, the working group is working on a second version of the concept note.

One of the main challenges around this group will be the identification of a funding source. As with the previous action, seed funding and opportunities provided by HEU will be explored.

Action 3. Following one of the recommendations expressed during the workshop, the coordination team and the Water JPI Secretariat are going to prepare a list of enterprises that could be take part in the Water JPI’s ABs for discussion in the next Steering Committee of **IC4Water** and the Water JPI’s GB meeting.

Action 4. The Water JPI will look at **enhancing collaboration with some of the organisations** present in the workshop (notably, the World Bank, the EIWP, the Desert Research Institute). All these organisations expressed their interest to collaborate with the Water JPI through the organisation of joint workshops, knowledge sharing, implementation of demonstration sites or the launch of joint activities.

Action 5. Key lessons from all the international cooperation workshops held within the frame of **IC4Water** will be considered in the **development of the Water JPI’s international cooperation strategy that will be delivered at the end of the IC4Water project** (June 2022). As shown in the Figure below, the Water JPI’s international cooperation strategy will be underpinned by 3 pillars (i.e. to reach out strategic countries, to implement strategic alliances, and to coordinate actions with international partners and the private sector). In order to inform each of these pillars, **IC4Water** laid out specific actions (depicted in the Figure below, second column, forms in blue).

The information compiled so far in all the different workshops allows feeding the first two pillars (as indicated in the Figure 1); the objectives set for pillars 1 and 2 have been achieved. However, some more work needs to be done as regards pillar 3. Indeed, **the Water JPI has developed a good understanding of possible cooperation models with different strategic partners (e.g. World Bank, EIWP, Desert Research Institute, ICPDR¹²) but no strategic alliances have been officially set up yet with multilateral RDI programmes such as PRIMA, the Belmont Forum, BONUS/ BONA or EU neighbourhood programmes.**

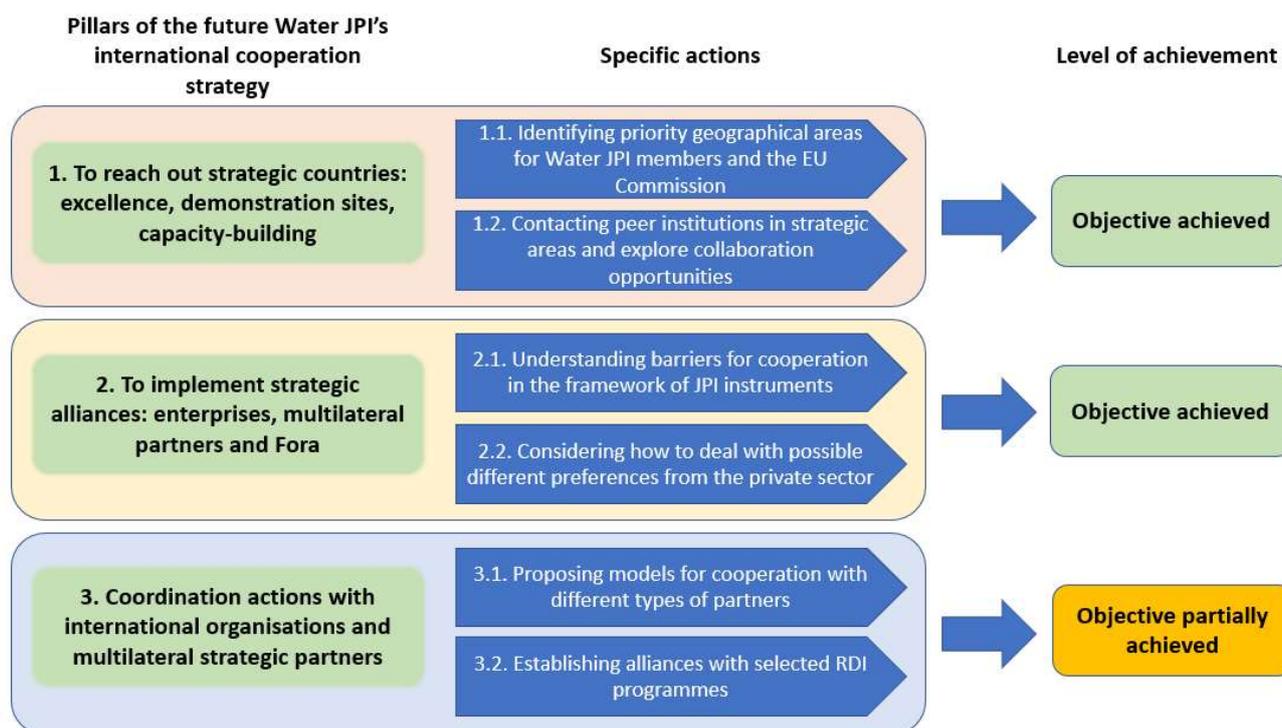


Figure 1. Representation of the Water JPI’s international cooperation strategy pillars and level of achievement of the objectives set out for all the actions feeding the future strategy.

Many of the key lessons and findings from the workshop held on the 28th January 2021 will contribute to the Water JPI international cooperation strategy, in particular as regards:

- Priority geographical areas (**action 1.1** above): Africa, neighbourhood countries, Balkans region (top priorities as funding could be ensured through HEU). 2nd range priorities: USA, India (both areas are

¹² On the occasion of the international cooperation workshop of the Water JPI on the Danube Region (held on the 5th November 2020), the ICPDR was identified as a strategic contact for the initiative.

not priorities for the European Commission so funding will have to be sought within other bilateral or international programmes).

- Contact peer institutions in strategic areas (**action 1.2** above): Desert Research Institute (USA), EU-India Water Partnership.
Other peer institutions to be contacted: World Bank (as an international organisation)
- Considering how to deal with different preferences from the private sector (**action 2.2** above). The Water JPI will reflect on possible joint activities in the fields of Data management, Internet of Things (IoT), automation, re-fragmentation of the market on data technologies, monitoring, standards, IT infrastructures, awareness raising, living labs.
The set-up of a dialogue platform or the inclusion of companies in the Water JPI's ABs could help guarantee permanent dialogue with representatives from the private sector.
- Proposing models for cooperation with different types of partners (**action 3.1**). Other than the launch of joint calls, cooperation with the private sector, public institutions, international organisations and multilateral RDI programmes could take different forms such as knowledge sharing, thematic workshops, the establishment of thematic networks, the implementation of joint demonstration/ pilot sites, or the provision of expertise. In this regard, the Water JPI should set up specific actions for the identification of calls for tenders instigated by the European Commission or expertise-driven organisations like AFD (France) or GIZ (Germany).

Action 6. The Water JPI will ensure **permanent dialogue with Water4All in order to inform international collaboration activities carried out within the partnership**. A first workshop on synergies in the field of international cooperation will be jointly held by both initiatives during the first semester of 2022.

Annex 1: List of attendees

Last name	Name	Organisation	Country	Breakout group
Anshuman	Anshuman	TERI - The Energy and Resources Institute	India	Private sector
Arabi	Juliette	ANR	France	
Balabanis	Panagiotis	European Commission	Belgium	
Bodoque del Pozo	Jose	UCLM	Spain	Private sector
Bouc	Olivier	ANR	France	Private sector
Briquet-Laugier	Veronique	Water JPI coordinator - ANR	France	Private sector
Casale	Gaetano	UN IHE	Netherlands	International
Chauke	Tiyani	Water Research Commission	South Africa	Private sector
Chiron	Serge	Montpellier University	France	Private sector
Davidenco	Olga	NARD	Moldova	International
Dham	Vivek	Delegation of the European Union to India	India	International
Diez Cebollero	Esther	ANR	France	International
Folmer	Alexandre	France Water Team / HYDREOS	France	Private sector
Furman	Eeva	Finnish environment institute	Finland	International
Gonzalez Gonzalez	Avelino	EC	Belgium	
Holst	Ebie	Cleveland Water Alliance (CWA)	United States	Private sector
Jensen	Bjorn	IFD	Denmark	International
Kauneckis	Derek	Desert Research Institute	United States	Private sector
Kreuzinger	Norbert	Vienna University of Technology	Austria	Private sector
Kristensen	Kamilla	EU Delegation to India	India	International
Lo Porto	Antonio	Water Research Institute (IRSA-CNR)	Italia	International
Mair	Raimund	World Bank	Austria	International
Marin	Laura	JPIAMR	Sweden	International
Monacelli	Giuseppina	ISPRA/Water JPI	Italia	International
Neveu	Gilles	OiEau/INBO	France	International
Pattanaro	Giulio	EASME	Belgium	International
Romano	Oriana	OECD	France	Private sector
Rubini	Andrea	WATER EUROPE	BELGIUM	Private sector

Ruigrok	Kelly	Global Sustainable Enterprise System - GSES System & Data for Good	The Netherlands	Private sector
Saar	Katrin	Estonian Research Council	Estonia	International
Schaap	Anne	Global Sustainable Enterprise System - GSES System & Data for Good	The Netherlands	Private sector
Shapouri	Maryam	Research Council of Norway	Norway	International
Sheils	Lisa	EPA	Ireland	International
Sole	Maria Chiara	ISPRA	Italy	Private sector
Suuroja	Margit	Estonian Research Council, ETAg	Estonia	International
Tapia	Janett	Netherlands Water Partnership	Netherlands	Private sector
Tikansak	Osman	Formas	Sweden	Private sector
Tlhagale	Mamohloding	WRC	South Africa	International
Treignier	Claire	ANR	France	Private sector
Tyagi	Vikrant	GIZ India	India	Private sector
Tziveloglou	Pantelis	EC	Belgium	International
Vogel	Birgit	GIZ India	India	International
Wiser	Oriane	GSE-System / Data For Good	The Netherlands	International
Wohlgemuth	Saskia	Jülich	Germany	Private sector
Yetis	Ulku	Middle East Technical University	Turkey	Private sector

Annex 2: Workshop programme

From 9.30 to 15.30

<i>9:30 - Plenary session: Introduction to the workshop; The strategic role of water in Europe and beyond</i>		
9:30-9:35	Welcome and opening of the meeting	Véronique Briquet-Laugier, Water JPI coordinator
9:35-9:50	Tour de table	
9:50-10:00	Context and aims of the workshop	Véronique Briquet-Laugier, Water JPI coordinator
10:00-10:10	The EU international R&I cooperation strategy and Horizon Europe	Pantelis Tziveloglou International cooperation DG RTD, European Commission
10:10-10:20	The international dimension of water management: the example of the World Bank	Raimund Mair, Senior water resources management specialist Water, Europe and Central Asia
10:20-10:30	Exploring opportunities for enabling international networking in the frame of the Water JPI activities	José María Bodoque del Pozo, Water JPI Thematic Annual Programme on Ecosystem Services Norbert Kreuzinger, Water JPI Knowledge Hub on Contaminants of Emerging Concern
10:30-10:40	International water governance	Oriana Romano, Head of Unit Water Governance & Circular Economy Cities, Urban Policies, & Sustainable Development Division Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions & Cities
10:40-10:50	Participation of the private sector in water RDI activities	Elisabeth Holst, Director, Clusters & Innovation Cleveland Water Alliance - USA
10:50-11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>	
<i>Two parallel breakout groups</i>		

11:00-12:30	<p>Breakout group – How to increase awareness and participation of the water private sector in flagship Water JPI activities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Responding to the RDI needs of the private sector: thematic priorities and target areas worldwide. - Possible instruments and funding opportunities for reinforcing collaboration with the private sector. - Supporting the co-creation of solutions: participation of end-users in water RDI activities. - How could the Water JPI's TAP / KH better integrate the needs of the private sector? - Involving the private sector in the Water JPI's governance: key organisations missing in the current SAG. 	<p>All Moderators : Véronique Briquet-Laugier – Claire Treignier Rapporteurs: Saskia Wohlgemuth & Olivier Bouc</p>
11:00-12:30	<p>Breakout group – How can the Water JPI contribute to the UN SDGs in Europe and beyond?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In your view, what are the main barriers to achieving SDGs in Water? - Working together in achieving the SDGs in Water: possible actions to tackling together existing barriers towards SDGs. - Looking at a common activity on SDGs: which action, theme and partners. - Identifying funding opportunities in EU and beyond. - Which missions for the Water JPI beyond the SDGs? 	<p>All Moderator: Esther Diez Cebollero Rapporteur: Gaetano Casale</p>
<i>12:30-13:30 Lunch break</i>		
<i>Discussion 13:30 – 15h30</i>		
15'	Water partnership Water4All	Olivier Bouc
80'	Rapporteurs feedback of the 2 breakout groups Discussion with the participants	Rapporteurs
15'	Wrap-up of the workshop	Véronique Briquet-Laugier, Water JPI coordinator

Annex 3: Workshop concept note

Context

Building upon the key lessons and recommendations from previous Water JPI workshops on International Cooperation, the upcoming workshop will look at (i) **How to increase awareness and participation of enterprises in flagship Water JPI activities?** and (ii) opportunities to **enlarge the international portfolio of the Water JPI** (RDI activities in strategic geographical areas, expertise, advocacy, etc.).

This Water JPI workshop is organised in the context of the EU-funded supporting Coordination Support Action IC4WATER which has been designed to support the implementation of the Water JPI. IC4WATER is also meant to support **Water4All – Water Security for the Planet** for which International Cooperation will be a cross-cutting issue.

Water4All is candidate for a co-funded Partnership under EC Horizon Europe. The partnership aims at enabling water security for all on the long term by boosting the systemic transformations and changes across the entire research – water innovation pipeline, fostering the matchmaking between problem owners and solution providers for ensuring water security for all in the long term. Its cross-sectoral approach will deploy a broad range of activities along the whole R&I chain of values, including:

- Alignment of national and regional programmes; research synergies among networks;
- Implementing Joint calls, including innovation transfer to the relevant end-users;
- Knowledge hubs, engaging with demonstration sites or living labs, roadshows, science – policy interface documents and events;
- Decrease of barriers in international cooperation and contribution to UN framework.

It is in this context that this workshop will seek the presence of EU and international funders for RDI and expertise, as well as SMEs and larger enterprises.

Objectives

The workshop aims at:

- Identifying thematic priorities to boost the participation of enterprises in Water JPI activities to bring solutions to water challenges.
- Reinforcing collaboration with enterprises.
- Identifying funding sources and schemes to increase activities and actions beyond Europe.
- Exploring opportunities for the enlargement of Water JPI activities through missions of expertise, advocacy, and knowledge and technology transfer.
- Enlarging the Water JPI partnership to other international partners.
- Contributing to the International Cooperation Strategy for Water4All.

Attendees

- All IC4Water partners
- European Commission: DG RTD Inco; Delegation of the European Union to India, European External Action Service
- International organisations: OECD, World bank
- International initiatives: PRIMA, India-EU Water Partnership, Danube region initiatives, e.g. EUSDR
- International expertise organisation: GIZ India
- Water JPI Advisory Board members

- International Partners involved in our calls or contacted to be part of it, e.g. BR, ZA
- National competitiveness clusters with private sector: Netherlands Water Partnership; France water Team; Cleveland Water Alliance
- Private sector representatives: Data for Good

Expected outcomes

- Identifying the needs of the private sector to adapt existing cooperation tools.
- Collecting views from possible partners on the capacity of the Water JPI to be involved in new types of activities (expertise, advocacy, knowledge and technology transfer).
- Identifying the potential Water JPI expertise and advocacy activities and new sources of funding.
- Identifying new models of cooperation for integration in the international cooperation strategy of the Water4All.
- Recommendations for increasing the participation of the private sector.
- Identifying new sources of mid-term and sustainable funding.
- Harvesting insights for contacting potential partners.

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