

UN-Water Inventory

An overview of the UN-Water family's work on water and sanitation



JNF photo/Manuel Elias

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1. Background

UN-Water is the coordination mechanism for the United Nations' (UN) efforts on water and sanitation. The mission of UN-Water is to enable the UN to 'deliver as one' on water-related issues by maximizing UN system-wide coordinated action and coherence. Through its Members and Partners UN-Water ultimately works to strengthen Member States in their efforts to secure sustainable water and sanitation for all.

The current reform of the UN development system emphasizes the need for increased collaboration and coordination across the UN system, which is especially relevant for water and sanitation issues. The UN Secretary-General's report on repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda highlighted "significant gaps in our collective support for water and sanitation (Sustainable Development Goal 6 [SDG 6])" and "significant overlaps in our work".¹ In this context, UN-Water provides a platform to collectively respond to the identified gaps and accelerate progress towards water and sanitation-related goals and targets.

¹ UN Secretary-General's report on repositioning the UN development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda, December 2017: <http://undocs.org/A/72/684>



UN-WaterPhoto/ElmaOkic

“The UN-Water Inventory is meant to become a tool for increased coordination, collaboration and harnessing of synergies to accelerate progress on SDG 6.”

2. What is the UN-Water Inventory?

The UN-Water Inventory provides an overview of the collective work of the UN-Water ‘family’: UN-Water’s Members and Partners working on water and sanitation-related goals and targets.

UN-Water Members (currently 32) are UN agencies, programmes and other UN entities dealing with water and sanitation-related issues. UN-Water Partners (currently 41) include Partners with Special Status, which are entities hosted by the UN but with independent governance, and Partners, which are non-UN international organizations, all working on water and sanitation-related issues. So far, only Members and Partners with Special Status have been included in the Inventory. Information relating to other Partners will be added in due course. The Inventory also includes an overview of the intergovernmental bodies relevant to the UN’s work on water and sanitation.

The UN-Water Inventory is meant to become a tool for increased coordination, collaboration and harnessing of synergies to accelerate progress on SDG 6. While the Inventory report provides an initial overview of current activities, the collected information is also being turned into a dynamic, online web tool on the UN-Water website that can be periodically updated to reflect new programmes while increasing collaboration between UN and non-UN entities.



3. Introduction to UN-Water

UN-Water was established in 2003 as the coordination mechanism for UN entities and international organizations working on water and sanitation issues. Through UN-Water, Members and Partners are able to maximize system-wide coordinated action so that the UN 'delivers as one' in response to water-related challenges.

UN-Water Members and Partners currently collaborate on three main areas of work:

1. Informing policies
2. Monitoring and reporting
3. Inspiring action

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Through this work, UN-Water's Members and Partners have helped build water and sanitation in to recent milestone agreements such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the 2015–2030 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, and the 2015 Paris Agreement within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. For example, UN-Water's consolidated technical advice helped inform the development of SDG 6 to "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all".

Overview of SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

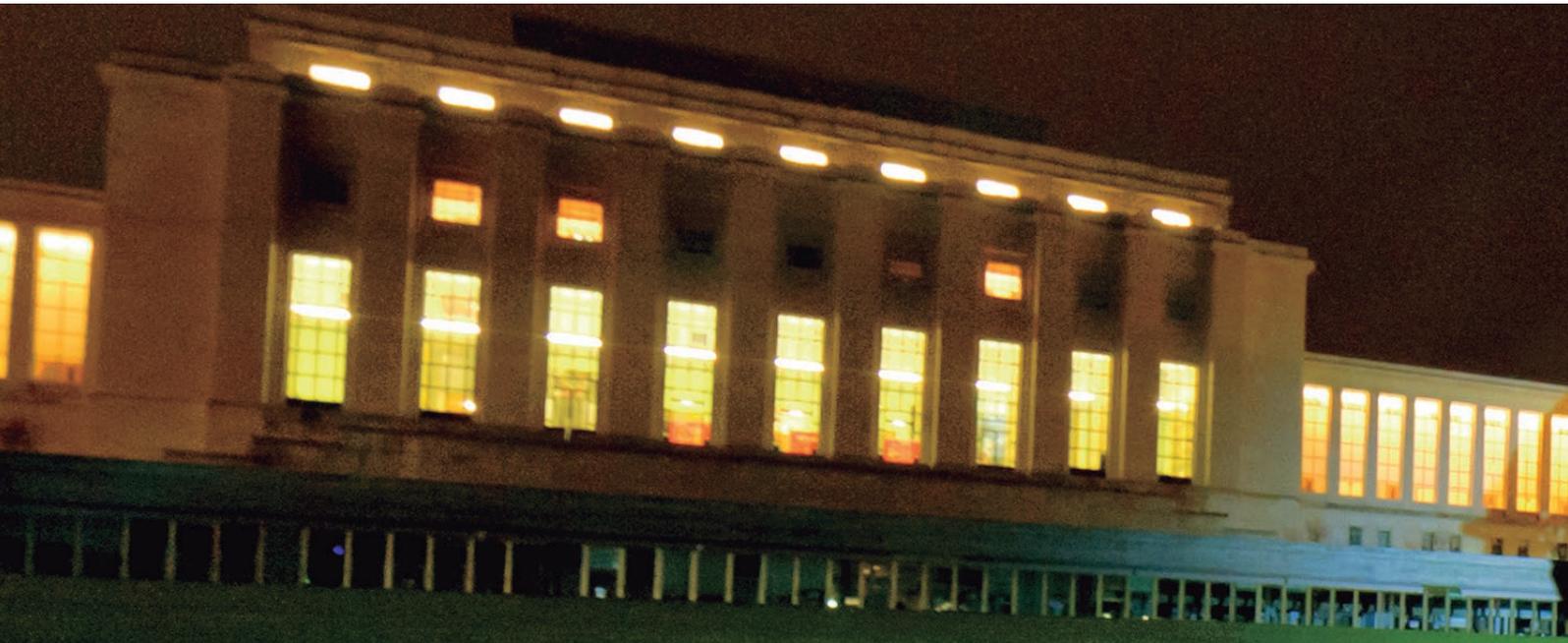
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.

6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.



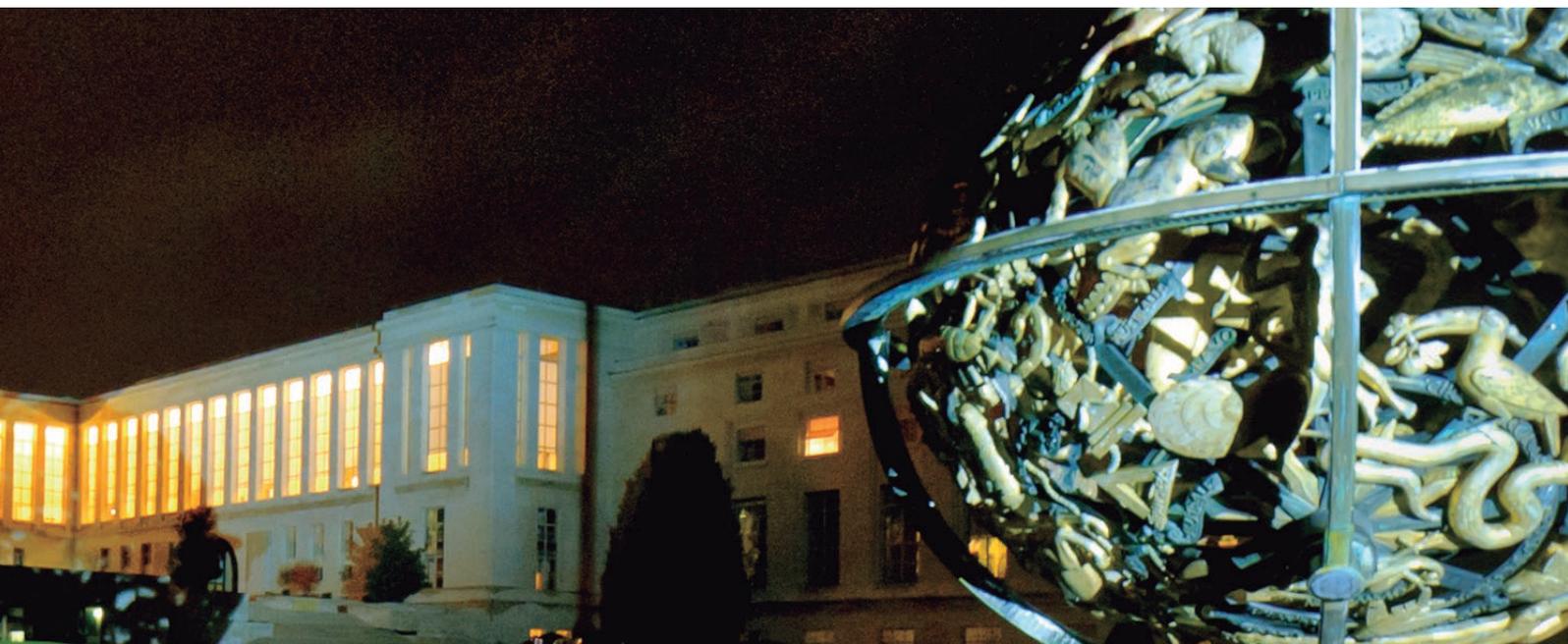
4. Water and sanitation-related work of the UN-Water family²

4.1 Cross-cutting work on SDG 6

To meet the needs of the 2030 Agenda, UN-Water has launched the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, building on and expanding the experience and lessons learned during the Millennium Development Goal period (2000-2015). All the custodian agencies of the SDG 6 global indicators have come together under the Initiative, which encompasses the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), the Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets (GEMI) and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS). Based on this work, UN-Water produced the *SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation*, which represents a joint position from the UN on the global status of SDG 6 and other water-related targets. The report also explores the linkages within SDG 6 targets and the interlinkages between SDG 6 and the other targets and indicators.

² Please see Annex 7.2 for a full overview of the water and sanitation-related work of each organization.





UN Photo/Violaine Martin

UN-Water is also supporting other intergovernmental processes, including the planning, organization and implementation of the Water Action Decade, declared by the UN General Assembly between 2018–2028. At the request of the UN Secretary-General, UN-Water developed the UN Secretary-General's Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028,³ launched in March 2018, and is coordinating its implementation throughout the Decade.

UN-Water's global campaigns include the annual World Water Day on 22 March and World Toilet Day on 19 November, with maximum potential reach on social media of around 2 billion and 1 billion people respectively. UN-Water is also producing UN system-wide reports on water and sanitation, including the annual thematic UN World Water Development Report (WWDR).⁴ The global campaigns and WWDR have a common focus each year, identified by UN-Water, to place necessary attention on the most pressing issues.

Other examples of cross-cutting activities of UN-Water Members include capacity development programmes on water integrity and women's rights; development of hydrometeorological data and services including for assessing the status of surface and groundwater; investments and technical support to circular water management; and support to businesses in setting corporate water targets and promotion of water stewardship.

For a detailed overview of all cross-cutting work on SDG 6, please see Annex 7.3.1.

4.2 Work on SDG target 6.1: Achieve safe and affordable drinking water

To address people's lack of access to safely managed drinking water, the UN-Water family provides policy advice and thought leadership, investment, implementation support, normative support, data collection and analysis, capacity development and technical assistance and convening of stakeholders at the global, regional and country levels.

Example activities include policy and advocacy work to raise awareness of the importance of considering migration in water management and vice versa; provision of safe water to displaced and vulnerable communities; policy, investment and capacity development at the national level for drinking water supply management and governance; and mobilizing of businesses to take action on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in their own operations, in the communities where they operate, and across their supply chains.

UNICEF and WHO are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.1, please see Annex 7.3.2.

³ United Nations Secretary-General's Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028. Available at: <http://www.wateractiondecade.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/UN-SG-Action-Plan-Water-Action-Decade-web.pdf>

⁴ Coordinated by the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP).



4.3 Work on SDG target 6.2: Achieve access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation

To tackle people's lack of access to safely managed sanitation, the UN-Water family provides implementation support, capacity development and technical assistance, investment, convening of stakeholders, normative support, policy advice and thought leadership, and data collection and analysis at the global, regional and country levels.

Example activities include providing access to hygiene and sanitation services to displaced communities; support for the development and implementation of sanitation strategies at the national level; construction of wastewater treatment plants; and provision of sanitation finance through global, dedicated sanitation funds.

UNICEF and WHO are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.2.1a: Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water; and for indicator 6.2.1b: Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available on premises.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.2, please see Annex 7.3.3.

4.4 Work on SDG target 6.3: Improve water quality, wastewater and safe reuse

Ambient freshwater quality is at risk globally, with freshwater pollution increasing in many regions and thereby negatively impacting water availability. To address this, the UN-Water family provides implementation support, data collection and analysis, normative support, capacity development and technical assistance at the global,



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regional and country levels.

Example activities include construction of wastewater treatment systems; capacity development for governmental officials in charge of water quality monitoring; groundwater analysis; development of unconventional water resources and technologies; assessments and case studies on water quality and water pollution in different regions and countries, including assessment of emerging pollutants; and water quality monitoring support.

WHO, UN-Habitat and UNSD are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated. UNEP is the custodian agency for indicator 6.3.2: Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.3, please see Annex 7.3.4.

4.5 Work on SDG target 6.4: Increase water-use efficiency and ensure freshwater supplies

Many countries experience high water stress, with the impacts of climate change and increasing water demand expected to make the situation worse. To address this, the UN-Water family provides data



UN Photo/Marco Dormino

collection and analysis, normative support, convening of stakeholders, implementation support, investment, capacity development and technical assistance at the global, regional and country levels.

Example activities include irrigation optimization; strengthening agricultural water efficiency and productivity; building capacity of farmers to plan for and respond to future impacts of climate change on food security through water resources management; studies on connections between hydrology and social and economic development to ensure future water availability; flood and drought monitoring systems; groundwater recharge; and implementation and development of methodologies for rainwater harvesting.

FAO is the custodian agency for indicator 6.4.1: Change in water-use efficiency over time; and for indicator 6.4.2: Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.4, please see Annex 7.3.5.

4.6 Work on SDG target 6.5: Implement integrated water resources management (IWRM)

Implementing a holistic IWRM approach will provide institutional structures and multi-stakeholder processes to balance the development and use of water resources for people, sustainable economic growth and supporting ecosystem services. To support this, the UN-Water family provides data collection and analysis, capacity development and technical assistance, policy advice and thought leadership, normative support, investment, implementation support and convening of stakeholders at the global, regional and country levels.

Example activities include analysis of climate trends to enable adapted water management; training on management of climate and water data; programmes on strengthening social dialogue in utilities; support to adapt and

apply isotope techniques for water monitoring; scaling up of integrated water supply systems; investment to develop local watershed management plans; support to countries in their implementation of integrated flood management within the overall framework of IWRM; and training and other support for water cooperation in transboundary aquifers, lakes and river basins.

UNEP is the custodian agency for indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation. UNESCO and UNECE are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.5, please see Annex 7.3.6.



UN Photo/Martine Perret



UNPhoto/JCMcIlwaine

4.7 Work on SDG target 6.6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

Natural wetlands, freshwater species and water-related ecosystems have long been in decline. To address this, the UN-Water family provides data collection and analysis, policy advice and thought leadership, normative support, and capacity development and technical assistance at the global and regional levels.

Example activities include knowledge products for constructed wetlands, wetlands management and implementation of nature-based solutions; source-to-sea management and engagement of business leaders in source-to-sea solutions.

UNEP and Ramsar are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.6.1: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.6, please see Annex 7.3.7.

4.8 Work on SDG target 6.A: Expand international cooperation and capacity-building

Adequate financial resources are critical for achieving SDG 6 by 2030, whether by attracting new sources or better utilizing existing resources. To support this, the UN-Water family provides capacity development and technical assistance, policy advice and thought leadership, investment and implementation support at the global and country levels.

Example activities include technical support for water pricing and financing; mainstreaming the adoption of renewable energy in water



UNPhoto/Tobin Jones



projects; and support for capacity building networks and online and offline training courses.

WHO and OECD are the co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.A.1: Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.A, please see Annex 7.3.8.

4.9 Work on SDG target 6.B: Support stakeholder participation

Local community participation in water and sanitation management has the potential to empower marginalized groups and ensure sustainable service delivery. To support this, the UN-Water family provides capacity development and technical assistance at the global and country levels.

Example activities include employment intensive investment programmes and WASH accountability mapping exercises and workshops.

WHO is the custodian agency for indicator 6.B.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 6.B, please see Annex 7.3.9.

4.10 Work on SDG target 11.5: Reduce number of deaths, people affected and economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters

To tackle and mitigate water-related disasters, expected to worsen with climate change, the UN-Water family provides normative support, data collection and analysis, capacity development and technical assistance, convening of stakeholders, policy advice and thought leadership, and implementation support at the global and regional levels.

Example activities include normative and monitoring support to the Sendai Framework and related targets of the SDGs (targets of SDGs 1, 11 and 13); capacity-building and policy guidance and tools for Member States to enable them to reduce disaster losses and strengthen resilience; advocacy campaigns to support disaster risk reduction, including the World Tsunami Awareness Day; provision of WASH services in emergency responses; support for the protection of migrants when the countries in which they live, work, study, or transit experience a disaster or conflict; improvement of flood forecasting, prevention and implementation of flash flood guidance systems; and support to countries and sharing of best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management.

UNISDR is the custodian agency for indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population; and for indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters.

For a detailed overview of all work on SDG target 11.5, please see Annex 7.3.10.



Photo/Michael Coghlan

4.11 Other water-related work on other SDGs

Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all underpins wider efforts to end poverty and advance sustainable development. For the UN-Water family this includes work on the nexus approach including interlinkages between water and energy, ecosystems, agriculture, industry, health, migration, gender etc. Example activities include:

- Protecting livelihoods and food production through the conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems in support of SDGs 1 and 2.
- Reduce the risk of transmission of water-borne infectious diseases among populations affected by conflict, cholera epidemics, nutritional crises and disasters in support of SDG 3.
- Construction of drinking water and sanitation facilities in schools to improve access to education in support of SDG 4.



UNPhoto/ArianeRummery



“Sustainable management of water and sanitation for all underpins wider efforts to end poverty and advance sustainable development. For the UN-Water family this includes work on the nexus approach including interlinkages between water and energy, ecosystems, agriculture, industry, health, migration, gender etc.”

- Investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy for water management in support of SDG 7.
- Water-related technical support for development of greener cities in support of SDG 11.
- Monitoring glaciers and enhancing climate resilience through water management in support of SDG 13.
- Enhancing the governance arrangements for the protection of the marine environment through an integrated land, water and coastal management approach and monitoring water quality including coastal eutrophication in support of SDG 14.
- Investments to halt the ongoing loss of healthy land through reducing land degradation and reversing past degradation in support of SDG target 15.3 on land degradation neutrality.

“While there are many UN intergovernmental platforms that can deliberate on water-related issues, they can do so only according to their core mandate, which is typically limited to some aspects of SDG 6 and of the water cycle”

5. Water and sanitation-related governance and budgeting

While there are many UN intergovernmental platforms that can deliberate on water-related issues, they can do so only according to their core mandate, which is typically limited to some aspects of SDG 6 and of the water cycle. Among UN-Water Members, a majority (27 of 31) have intergovernmental bodies governing their work. Four intergovernmental bodies are focusing specifically on parts of SDG 6: the Meetings of the Parties to the Water Convention of UNECE, the Intergovernmental Council for the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) of UNESCO, the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Ramsar Convention, and the Commission for Hydrology of WMO. The other intergovernmental platforms of UN-Water Members may discuss water and sanitation issues to a varying extent and scope. These bodies, platforms and fora are listed in Annex 7.1.

The estimated annual water and sanitation budgets vary significantly between UN-Water Members, from below 1 million USD for some organizations to several billion USD for others. For an overview of estimated annual water and sanitation budgets of UN-Water Members and Partners with Special Status, please see Annex 7.2.



UNICEFPhoto/JordanBadran

6. Looking ahead

The world is currently off track to ensure safe water and sanitation for all by 2030. Through UN-Water Task Forces, Expert Groups and Projects/Initiatives,⁵ UN-Water Members and Partners work together to accelerate progress on SDG 6 and address global water challenges. Some of the ongoing work includes: the Task Force on Country Level Engagement, which is developing strategy options for how UN-Water can add more value to the country level; the Expert Group on Regional Level Coordination, which is working to strengthen regional level coordination on water and sanitation issues; the Task Force on UN High-level Meetings on Water and Sanitation, which has prepared a technical advice paper on addressing global water challenges and accelerating progress on SDG 6 at the country level;⁶ and the Task Force on Water Action Decade Implementation, which is coordinating the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Plan for the Water Action Decade.



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

⁵ An up-to-date overview of UN-Water's organizational chart is available at: <http://www.unwater.org/about-unwater/governance/>

⁶ Technical Advice Concept Note: Addressing Global Water Challenges and Accelerating Progress on SDG 6 at the Country Level. UN-Water. 2018. Available at: <http://www.unwater.org/publications/un-water-technical-advice-concept-note-addressing-global-water-challenges-and-accelerating-progress-on-sdg-6-at-the-country-level/>

7. Annexes

7.1 Overview of relevant intergovernmental bodies at the global level

SDG 6 specific intergovernmental platforms of UN-Water Members and Partners	Leading entity
Meeting of the Parties to Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Water-courses and International Lakes (Water Convention)	UNECE
Intergovernmental Council for the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) elected by UNESCO's General Conference	UNESCO
Commission for Hydrology	WMO
Conference of the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention	IUCN hosts the Ramsar secretariat

Other intergovernmental platforms of UN-Water Members	Leading entity
The Conference of the Parties	CBD
Committee on World Food Security	FAO, IFAD, WFP
The FAO Conference	FAO
General Conference of all Member States and the 35-member Board of Governors	IAEA
The Governing Council and the Executive Board	IFAD
International Labour Conference	ILO
The General Assembly and the Human Rights Council	OHCHR
The Conference of the Parties	UNCCD
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNCTAD
High-level Political Forum (for Division for Sustainable Development)	UN-DESA
The Executive Board (shared with UNFPA and UNOPS)	UNDP
Regional Commission	UN ECA
Regional Commission	UN ECE
Regional Commission	UN ECLAC

The UN Environment Assembly	UNEP
Regional Commission	UN ESCAP
The General Conference	UNESCO
Regional Commission	UN ESCWA
The Conference of the Parties	UNFCCC
Governing Council (under ECOSOC)	UN-Habitat
Executive Committee (under General Assembly and ECOSOC)	UNHCR
Executive Board (under ECOSOC)	UNICEF
General Conference	UNIDO
Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction	UNISDR
The General Assembly, ECOSOC and the Commission on the Status of Women on normative support functions; the General Assembly, ECOSOC and the Executive Board on operations	UN Women
General Assembly of UNWTO	UNWTO
Executive Board (elected by ECOSOC and FAO Council)	WFP
World Health Assembly	WHO
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	WMO, UNEP
Intergovernmental Board on Climate Services for the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)	WMO
World Meteorological Congress	WMO
Boards of Governors	World Bank Group

Other periodic relevant global fora that may include an intergovernmental component	Leading entity
Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Partnership Meeting	UNICEF hosts the SWA Secretariat
World Water Week in Stockholm (annual)	SIWI
World Water Forum (triennial)	WWC and host country
Budapest Water Summit (triennial)	Hungary
Dushanbe conferences	Tajikistan



UN Photo/Martine Perret

7.2 Overview of UN-Water Members and Partners ⁷

CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity)

The CBD entered into force in 1993 and has three main objectives:

1. The conservation of biological diversity.
2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity.
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization)

FAO is a specialized agency of the UN that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and is the custodian agency for the SDG indicators 6.4.1 on water use efficiency, and 6.4.2 on level of water stress. As such, FAO collects and reports indicator data produced and/or verified by each country, and provides technical support and capacity development as required. FAO is a partner of the UN-Water-coordinated GEMI project. It has been actively involved in GEMI since it joined the Initiative, where it has provided technical expertise in relation to water use efficiency, water scarcity, and wastewater treatment and reuse, together with expertise on approaches to global water monitoring. FAO has developed AQUASTAT, a monitoring capacity which it has maintained for more than 25 years and which includes a global water database, country reports and associated tools for global analyses of water issues.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 20-30 million USD

IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)

The IAEA is the world's centre for cooperation in the nuclear field, promoting the safe, secure and peaceful use of nuclear technology. The IAEA, through its Water Resources Programme, is one of the UN agencies responding to its Member States by providing science-based information and technical skills to improve understanding and management of their water resources.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 10-20 million USD

IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)

IFAD's work aims to catalyse country and global progress for rural people to overcome poverty and achieve food security through remunerative, sustainable and resilient livelihoods. All three of IFAD's strategic objectives are related to water: to increase poor rural people's productive capacities (including access to natural resources, agricultural technologies and production services); to increase poor rural people's benefits from market participation (including water for agro-processing); and, to strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of poor rural people's economic activities (including environmental sustainability and climate change).

IFAD's water-related portfolio currently covers 118 projects in 68 countries, representing about 1.3 billion USD in loans, grants and technical expertise.

ILO (International Labour Organization)

The ILO promotes the inclusive governance of water supply and sanitation at the community level, with a focus on indigenous communities and women, through employment-intensive investment

⁷ Currently, only Partners with Special Status have been included in the Inventory. Information relating to other Partners will be added in due course.



UN Photo/Martine Perret

projects and capacity building for community water supply projects. Much of this work is done in alliance with other UN agencies. In addition, the ILO promotes social dialogue in water sectors across the world to provide a voice for water workers in the management of water supply. At the political level, the ILO promotes the integration of actions to promote SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 6, through events such as World Water Day and World Toilet Day, and through practical publications on subjects such as open defecation, water fetching and access to WASH in the workplace.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: Below 1 million USD

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

The IOM focuses on the complex dimensions of the water-migration nexus. The IOM raises awareness of, and addresses, environmental migration challenges due to water-related disasters. The IOM has ensured that environmental and climate change issues, including water, are now considered in migration policy agendas and that migration issues are taken into consideration in water-related policies.

The IOM recognizes that access to water and sanitation services, paired

with hygiene promotion, is life-saving in humanitarian contexts, while sustainable access to water and sanitation services is also critical in the context of resolving displacement situations and building resilience to future shocks and stressors. Directly and through partners, the IOM provides life-saving and longer-term WASH promotion services in 29 countries.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 60-70 million USD

Mandate of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water

The mandate of the Special Envoy for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water is to rally commitments from Member States, the private sector and civil society to support UN efforts on water-related disaster risk reduction. Dr Han Seung-soo, Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea from 2008 to 2009 and President of the 56th session of the United Nations General Assembly, was appointed in December 2013.

Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation was established to examine these crucial issues and provide recommendations to Governments, the UN and other stakeholders. Mr Léo Heller was appointed in November 2014.

OHCHR (Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights)

OHCHR, as the leading UN entity on human rights, is mandated to promote and protect the enjoyment and full realization, by all people, of all rights established in the Charter of the UN and in international human rights laws and treaties, including the human



UN Photo/Jerry Frank

rights to water and sanitation. The work of OHCHR includes monitoring and preventing violations of the human rights to water and sanitation, developing thematic research and advocacy, and promoting a human rights-based approach to water and sanitation in cooperation with Member States, the UN system, national human rights institutions and civil society. OHCHR, as the secretariat of the Human Rights Council and treaty bodies, provides secretariat support to the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation, which is an independent mandate established under the Human Rights Council's Special Procedures mechanism, as well as to the work of relevant treaty bodies related to water and sanitation.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: Below 1 million USD

SWA (Sanitation and Water for All)

SWA is a partnership of governments and their development partners, including civil society, the private sector, donors, UN agencies and research and learning institutions. SWA is based on the belief that government-led, collaborative, and multi-stakeholder decision-making processes lead to more sustainable, efficient and transparent solutions than when development partners work alone.

UNCCD (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification)

UNCCD is actively supporting countries to be prepared for droughts by proposing three areas of action: developing early warning systems; conducting vulnerability and risk assessments; and developing drought risk mitigation measures.

UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)

UNCTAD is the main UN body dealing with trade, investment and development issues.

UN DESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs)

Based at UN Headquarters in New York, UN DESA works towards a common goal to promote the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.



Photo/WeiseMaxHelloween

UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

UNDP's work on water and ocean governance focuses primarily on the challenges related to SDG 6 and SDG 14 (to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources). UNDP's projects and programmes bring diverse actors together to jointly protect ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of water and ocean resources to build equitable, inclusive and sustainable societies. The UNDP Water and Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) helps countries achieve integrated, climate-resilient, sustainable and equitable management of water and ocean resources, and universal access to safe water supply and sanitation. Focusing on governance, WOGP supports the enabling environments and long-term and comprehensive partnerships for the sustainable use and protection of freshwater and marine resources, and the efficient and equitable provision of related services.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 80-90 million USD

UNECA (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa)

UNECA's mandate is to promote the economic and social development of its Member States, foster intra-regional integration, and promote international cooperation for Africa's development.

UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)

UNECE serves as the secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). The Convention aims to promote the sustainable management of transboundary water resources through cooperation. The Convention, which was originally negotiated as a regional instrument, is open for accession by all UN Member States since March 2016. UNECE, jointly with WHO, also serves as the secretariat for the Protocol on Water and Health of the Convention, which aims to protect human health and well-being by better water management, including the protection of water ecosystems, and by preventing, controlling and reducing water-related diseases.

UNECLAC (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean)

UNECLAC provides technical advisory assistance, including on water and sanitation, to governments and other stakeholders, is engaged in public policy formulation-oriented research, and organizes meetings of experts and training courses.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: Below 1 million USD



UN Photo/Martine Perret

UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)

The core work of UNEP related to its mandate also extends to freshwater and thus financial and human resources are available for freshwater-related work on the environmental dimension of sustainable development. UNEP is the global custodian of a number of water-related goals and targets in the SDGs, and it also conducts a number of activities related to target-setting, monitoring, capacity-building and training on complex water-related issues.

UNESCAP (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific)

UNESCAP is the regional development arm of the UN for the Asia-Pacific region.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

UNESCO's Water Science Programme was founded on the International Hydrological Programme (IHP), which has evolved from an internationally coordinated hydrological research programme into an encompassing intergovernmental programme to facilitate research, education and capacity building, and enhance water resources management and governance. By delivering education and training, providing data and information, developing and testing tools and methodologies, IHP contributes directly and/or indirectly to SDG 6 and its targets. UNESCO and UNECE are co-custodian agencies for the indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation. In August 2018, they jointly produced a report presenting the global indicator baseline:

<http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/>.



UNESCO IHP also contributes to implement many other SDGs that are related to water such as those on poverty reduction and equality (1, 10, 16), agriculture (2), health (3), education (4), gender (5), energy (7), the economy and infrastructure (8 – 12), climate change and resilience (13), and the environment (14, 15). Furthermore, IHP also contributes to achieving SDG 17 by enhancing global partnerships for sustainable development.

UNESCO's World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) coordinates the work of UN-Water's Members and Partners in producing the UN World Water Development Report (WWDR), the flagship report on freshwater providing an authoritative picture of the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources. The annual WWDR provides the thematic backbone of World Water Day and focuses on relevant interlinkages between SDG 6 and other SDGs (e.g., jobs, nature-based solutions, leaving no one behind, climate etc). WWAP also coordinated the production of the UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation. In addition, WWAP implements transdisciplinary projects, science-policy dialogues, develops case studies, enhances capacity at the national level and informs policy and decision-making processes.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 20-30 million USD

UNESCWA (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia)

UNESCWA has the following main objectives:

- To support economic and social development in member countries.

- To promote interaction and cooperation between member countries.
- To encourage the exchange of experience, best practice and lessons learned.
- To achieve regional integration and ensure interaction between Western Asia and other regions.
- To raise global awareness of the circumstances and needs of member countries.

UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

UNFCCC secretariat was established in 1992. With the subsequent adoption of the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the Paris Agreement in 2015, Parties to these three agreements have progressively reaffirmed the secretariat's role as the UN entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change.

UN Global Compact

The UN Global Compact's CEO Water Mandate formed in 2007 to mobilize business leaders to advance water stewardship, sanitation and the Sustainable Development Goals in partnership with the UN, governments, peers, civil society, and others. Via its Water Security through Stewardship Action Platform, the Mandate looks to support SDG 6 and its touchpoints with other water-related SDGs by working with companies to implement good water stewardship practices from internal operations to external and value chain engagements across the social, environmental,



and economic dimensions of water. The Mandate develops tools and resources, convenes stakeholders, and facilitates meaningful partnerships and on-the-ground collective actions that improve conditions in at-risk river basins around the world. The work streams of the Action Platform tackle a variety of issues from climate-water nexus to WASH, human rights, and corporate water target-setting that lead to meaningful change in key regions.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 1.3 million USD

UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat is the UN programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees/the UN Refugee Agency)

UNHCR works on SDG target 6.1 – ‘achieve safe and affordable drinking water’ – by provision of safe water to displaced communities (refugees/internally displaced persons), and on SDG target 6.2 – ‘achieve access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation’ – by providing access to sanitation and hygiene services for displaced communities. UNHCR also conducts policy and advocacy work to raise awareness of the importance of considering migration in water management.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 200-300 million USD

UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund)

To address WASH challenges, UNICEF works with partners to strengthen national systems, with particular attention paid to gender considerations. UNICEF also support initiatives for WASH in schools and health centres, taking into account the specific needs of women, girls and children living with disabilities.

In 2017, the UNICEF WASH programme expenditures surpassed USD1 billion for the first time (USD1.02 billion), through programming activities in 113 countries. This growth is due to both the need to respond to major emergencies and an expansion of development programmes to meet the ambitious SDGs and their targets for WASH. UNICEF development programming grew most in sub-Saharan Africa, where overall water and sanitation coverage remains low.

UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization)

UNIDO is the specialized agency of the UN that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.

UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)

UNISDR is the UN system's focal point for disaster risk reduction and the custodian of the Sendai Framework, supporting countries and societies in its implementation, monitoring and review of progress.

UNISDR's vision is anchored in the four priorities for action set out in the Sendai Framework: understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

UNPhoto/UNICEF/ZAK

The seven global targets of the Sendai Framework contribute to the achievement of water-related SDGs. Target 11.5 directly refers to water-related disasters, and in addition there are seven targets related to disaster risk reduction within SDG 6 and 15, firmly establishing the role of disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy to achieve water-related SDGs.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 500,000 USD

UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research)

UNITAR is a training arm of the UN system, and has the mandate to enhance the effectiveness of the UN through diplomatic training, and to increase the impact of national actions through public awareness-raising, education and training of public policy officials. UNITAR provides training and capacity development activities to assist mainly developing countries with special attention to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other groups and communities who are most vulnerable, including those in conflict situations.

UNU (United Nations University)

The UNU's Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES) develops strategies to resolve pressing problems in the sustainable use and integrated management of environmental resources, particularly water, soil and waste. Focusing on the needs of the UN and its Member States, particularly developing countries and emerging economies, the Institute engages in research, capacity development, advanced teaching and training as well as dissemination of knowledge. In all activities, UNU-FLORES strives to fulfil its mission of



UN Photo/Manuel Elias

advancing a nexus approach to the sustainable management of environmental resources.

The UNU Institute for Water Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) is the global water policy think tank, the only Institute within the UNU system that focuses entirely and solely on water issues, and the only entirely water-focused UN entity in Canada. The Institute works on five thematic directions i) information and policy support to UN Member States in their progress towards water-related Sustainable Development Goals; ii) alleviating global water scarcity through unconventional water resources and technologies; iii) water security



UNPhoto/TimMcKulka

and nexus; iv) managing water-related health risks; and, v) managing water resources variability and risks for increased resilience. All five directions have explicit connection to the SDGs to which they contribute.

The UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) carries out research on risks and adaptation related to environmental hazards and global change including water-related hazards such as floods, droughts and salinity intrusion. The Institute's research promotes policies and programmes to reduce these risks, while taking into account the interplay between environmental and societal factors. Research areas include climate change adaptation incorporating water-related challenges, ecosystem services and environmental deterioration processes including water scarcity and water quality deterioration. UNU-EHS develops and uses models and tools to analyse vulnerability and risks linked to natural hazards aiming to connect solutions to development pathways.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 1-10 million USD

UN Women

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide.

UNWTO (United Nations World Tourism Organization)

UNWTO is the UN agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism. As the leading international organization in the field of tourism, UNWTO promotes tourism as a driver of economic growth, inclusive development and environmental sustainability and offers leadership and support to the sector in advancing knowledge and tourism policies worldwide.

WFP (World Food Programme)

WFP is the leading humanitarian organization saving and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.



UN Photo/UNICEF/Marco Dormino

WHO (World Health Organization)

WHO is the UN specialized agency on health. WHO monitors global progress on WASH through estimates of the global burden of WASH-related diseases, monitoring of progress under the SDGs on WASH in households, schools and health facilities, wastewater treatment and the enabling environment for WASH service delivery. WHO supports progress on WASH through the development of rigorous evidence-based global guidelines on drinking-water quality, sanitation and health, safe use of wastewater in agriculture and aquaculture, and safe recreational water environments. WHO also supports capacity development for guideline implementation at country level through regional and country offices. WHO also works with the health sector to ensure that WASH is coordinated and incorporated in health programme delivery wherever WASH plays a role in primary prevention or in health service delivery with a focus on: WASH in health facilities, emergencies and cholera control, neglected tropical diseases, antimicrobial resistance and health impacts of climate change. Further details are available in the [WHO Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy 2018-25](#).

WHO's annual global budget for technical advice and capacity development on WASH is approximately 20 million USD.

WMO (World Meteorological Organization)

The Hydrology and Water Resources Programme (HWRP) of the WMO promotes the effective use of hydrology in sustainable development to reduce the risk and impacts of water-related disasters and to support effective environmental management at international, regional, national and basin levels.

The HWRP strengthens the capabilities of Members, particularly those in developing countries or countries in transition, through technology transfer and capacity development. The Programme supports Members by assisting them to develop their capacities in:

- Measuring basic hydrological elements from networks of hydrological and meteorological stations.
- Collecting, processing, storing, retrieving and publishing hydrological data, including surface water and groundwater.
- Providing data and information for use by planners and water managers.
- Managing extremes, particularly through integrated flood and drought management.



UNFPA/FrancineEgberts



UNPhoto/PatriciaEsteve

- Installing and operating hydrological forecasting systems.
- Integrating meteorological and climatological information and forecasts into water resources management.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 10-20 million USD

World Bank Group

As the world's largest multilateral source of financing for water in developing countries, the World Bank is committed to achieving the vision of a water-secure world for all. Under this vision, water is effectively managed as a critical resource for development to support agriculture, manufacturing, job creation, households, and the environment. This work contributes to the World Bank's twin goals — ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity — by investing in effective and sustainable water solutions that enable universal access to sanitation and water, promote water security, and build resilient societies. Five priority themes have been identified where action is critically needed to achieve the SDG targets for water: sustainability, inclusion, institutions, financing, resilience.



The World Bank's water portfolio currently covers 170 projects worth 26.7 billion USD in lending and technical expertise.

WSSCC (Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council)

Founded in 1990, WSSCC's work contributes to the achievement of SDG 6.2, with far-reaching impacts on related SDG targets for health, education, women's empowerment, reducing inequality, improved urban spaces and climate change mitigation. WSSCC facilitates sector coordination at national, regional and global levels, and engages rights holders and duty bearers to adopt policy guidelines on menstrual hygiene and disability. WSSCC also supports national sanitation and hygiene improvement programmes through its Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), coordinates knowledge platforms, and advocates on behalf of people without access to improved sanitation across the globe.

Estimated annual water and sanitation budget: 20-30 million USD



7.3 Water and sanitation-related work of the UN-Water family

7.3.1 Cross-cutting work on SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of cross-cutting engagement on SDG 6	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
World Bank Group	Normative support	<p>The World Bank Group is committed to moving towards aligning the monitoring of results with ongoing discussion on water-related SDG indicators. The Bank is also committed to strengthening the results indicators in their lending operations to go beyond access alone and instead track service delivery outcomes (such as adequacy, reliability, quality, and affordability), as well as service provision to the poor. This approach will also go beyond SDG 6 and include other water-related SDGs. Given the country-driven approach of their operations, this means continued efforts to strengthen country capacity to collect the data required to measure the SDGs. In partnership with the Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF/WHO, the custodian agencies for SDG indicators 6.1 (on drinking water) and 6.2 (on sanitation and hygiene), the Bank is working with these actors and others to align the data collection efforts for compliance with the definitions for these indicators.</p>	<p>http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/water/overview#3</p>	Global, regional, country level	Over 100
	Convening of stakeholders; Policy advice				
	Data collection and analysis	<p>The World Bank is deepening its work on social inclusion in water through knowledge generation and curation, country engagements, learning, and partnerships. The recent World Bank report <i>The Rising Tide</i> provides policymakers and practitioners with a new framework for thinking about the intersection between water and gender. And in Indonesia, the Bank is supporting around 200 villages to gain inclusive infrastructure that makes water and sanitation facilities accessible for persons with disabilities, by constructing handrails, non-slippery floors, and ramps.</p>			
	Implementation	<p>In 2016, the World Bank co-convened the High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) with the UN which included the highest level of government leadership – 11 heads of state and a special advisor. The HLPW has engaged in robust study and analysis to solve the challenge of ensuring the availability and sustainability of water. The Water Global Practice has been closely involved in the entire process, providing both intellectual leadership and support to the HLPW. The World Bank will continue to leverage the high level partnerships with ongoing work in a number of areas including finance, innovation, valuing water and a number of new Bank-funded programmes in our client countries addressing the broader water agenda.</p>			
	Capacity developing and technical assistance	<p>The HLPW mandate ended with the release of an outcome package consisting of an open letter to fellow leaders, an outcome document, and short summaries of key initiatives undertaken by the Panel. The outcome report articulated an agenda and key recommendations at three levels: a foundation for action; leading an integrated agenda at the local, country and regional levels; and catalyzing change, building partnerships and international cooperation at the global level.</p>			

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of cross-cutting engagement on SDG 6	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNU	Policy advice and thought leadership	Water-related SDGs	http://inweh.unu.edu/water-related-sustainable-development-goals/	Global, country level	5
	Normative support				
	Convening of stakeholders				
	Capacity development and technical assistance				
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	Training course developed by Cap-Net (the network for sustainable water management) on water integrity: 'Principles and Concepts: A course to increase knowledge, efficiency and integrity of water management'.	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/wit25-water-integrity-and-transparency-principles-and-concepts/	Global level	5
	Convening of stakeholders	Convening of stakeholders at the World Water Week for a session on 'Sex for water: A women's right violation'.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/8011-sex-for-water-a-womens-right-violation	Global level	5
WMO	Implementation	The Global Hydrometry Support Facility (WMO HydroHub) makes the portfolio of expertise of WMO Members available to end-users of hydrometeorological data and services from various economic sectors as tailored services. This Facility helps to increase the base of hydrometeorological data catalyzed by innovative technologies and approaches to support WMO Members in water-related decision-making.	https://hydrohub.wmo.int/en/home	Global level	
		WMO Hydrological Status and Outlook System (WMO HydroSOS), starting in 2018, strives to build an operational system for assessing the current status of surface and groundwater hydrological systems, and predicting how they will change in the near future, in comparison to normal situations.	https://public.wmo.int/en/our-mandate/what-we-do/application-services/hydrosos	Global level	
UNESCO	Data collection and analysis	Coordination of the production of the UN World Water Development Report (WWDR), the flagship report of the UN System on freshwater providing an authoritative picture of the state, use and management of the world's freshwater resources. Coordination of the production of the UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 that informed Member States and other stakeholders at the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development 2018 during their in-depth assessment of SDG 6 on the state of affairs of SDG 6, key interlinkages to other SDGs and related policy implications to accelerate achieving the 2030 Agenda.	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/	Global level	
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Organization of events for launching the annual WWDR, interviews (TV and journals) etc.		Global level	

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of cross-cutting engagement on SDG 6	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UN Global Compact	Convening of stakeholders	The Business Alliance for Water and Climate (BAFWAC) was formed ahead of the COP21 Paris agreement with founding partners CDP, WBCSD, and Suez. The Mandate currently serves as coordinator. Companies who are part of BAFWAC commit to 1) analyzing and sharing water related risks to implement collaborative response strategies 2) measure and report on water use data and 3) reduce impacts on water in their operations and throughout their value chain. BAFWAC is also building a community of best practice of tools and resources around three innovation areas: circular water management, climate resilient agriculture, and natural infrastructure.	www.bafwac.org	Global level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	The CEO Water Mandate is working with partners on a project to develop a methodology for more meaningful corporate water target setting. The methodology is currently being tested in a number of regions around the world including California, South, Africa, India, and Brazil.		Global level	
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Recognizing that companies of all sizes will need to be engaged in water stewardship in order to effectively tackle today's water challenges, the Water Stewardship Toolbox collates and organizes information and resources for companies to easily find useful resources and information to help them along the water stewardship journey.	www.ceowatermandate.org/toolbox	Global level	
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	The Water Action Hub was launched as an online platform to connect different organizations interested in working together on water. The Hub maps organizations' interests, resources, and projects across regions around the world to help highlight the good practice that exists while helping organizations identify those with whom they can collaborate.	http://wateractionhub.org	Global level	
OHCHR	Normative support	Mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation (as well as other relevant Special Rapporteurs, e.g. on food, environment, toxic waste, poverty); standard-setting work by treaty bodies (e.g. General Comments by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights).	https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/WaterAndSanitation/SRWater/Pages/SRWaterIndex.aspx	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Development of practical guidance and training materials on a human rights-based approach to water and sanitation.	https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/ESCR/Pages/Water.aspx	Global level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Integration of human rights to water and sanitation framework into UN system-wide advocacy and support on SDG 6 by co-leading the World Water Day 2019 campaign on 'leaving no one behind', and supporting global and country level advocacy on human rights based-approach to water and sanitation.		Global level	

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of cross-cutting engagement on SDG 6	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNICEF	Capacity development and technical assistance	Climate-resilient WASH services.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Convening of stakeholders	Global and/or regional network meetings.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
	Normative support	Standards and guidance on climate-resilient WASH services.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
IFAD	Other	IFAD-supported interventions typically include asset development (water mobilization, storage and distribution for agricultural uses by crops and livestock), together with the development of the related institutions (water user associations, water boards etc) and capacities (water management from plot to basin levels). They also include activities related to the possible restoration of natural resources needed (soil and water conservation, flood control etc) and support to more inclusive local governance of the natural resources (watershed management committees, watershed development plans etc). Interventions include WASH activities.		Global level	118
WHO	Normative support	Guidance and implementation support for climate-resilient water supply and sanitation services.	https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/climate-resilient-water-safety-plans/en/	Global	147
	Data collection and analysis	In addition, WHO engages in cross cutting work with health sector programmes to support global monitoring and progress towards SDG 3 on health. Key activities include monitoring of SDG3.9.2 on WASH-related disease and supporting implementation of the UN-Secretary General's Call to Action for WASH in Health Care Facilities.			
	Capacity development and technical assistance	In addition, WHO collaborates on WASH across the health sector for emergencies and cholera control, neglected tropical diseases (especially soil transmitted helminths and schistosomiasis control), antimicrobial resistance and polio containment.	https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/publications/wash-strategy-2018-2025/en/		
	Convening of stakeholders				

7.3.2 Work on SDG target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.1	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Policy advice and thought leadership	Policy and advocacy work to raise awareness of the importance of considering migration in water management and vice versa. During 2018 five events (three at high level) were organized/co-organized dedicated exclusively to the nexus of migration and water. An integrated advocacy and communication strategy has been developed to advance the topic at the policy level, which includes publications, online media and innovative partnerships.	http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/migration-and-water	Global level	
	Implementation	During 2017, IOM provided 2.3 million cubic meters of safe water (tertiary treatment) to displaced and vulnerable communities in 14 countries.	https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/Shelter/documents/2017_wash_highlights.pdf	Country level	14
UNU	Policy advice and thought leadership	'Unconventional water resources and technologies': a thematic direction within UNU and a dedicated UN-Water Task Force led by UNU-INWEH.	http://inweh.unu.edu/unconventional-water-resources/	Global level	
UNECLAC	Policy advice and thought leadership	'Latin America and the Caribbean Towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Water and Sanitation: Recent Reforms of Sectoral Policies, (LC / TS.2017 / 17, March 2017, Natural Resources and Infrastructure Series No. 180)'		Regional level	

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.1	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Normative support	Support tariff setting policy in Bosnia Herzegovina (GoAL WASH project).	http://www.ba.undp.org/content/bosnia_and_herzegovina/en/home/presscenter/articles/2017/09/19/goal-wash-predstavio-partnerima-do-sada-realizovane-aktivnosti-.html	Country level	5
	Implementation	Construction of water point and sanitation facilities for communities hosting refugees in Lebanon.	http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/projects/SupporttoHost-CommunitiesinNorthLebanonintheWASHSector.html	Country level	5
	Data collection and analysis	Report on sustainability checks of nine West and Central Africa countries and analyses - harmonization of indicators (Accountability for Sustainability UNDP-UNICEF-SIWI).	http://www.watgovernance.org/news/water-governance-facility-participates-5th-review-unicef-wash-programme/	Regional level	2
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Strengthen policy development and reform at the national level in the sphere of drinking water supply and sanitation management and governance in Tajikistan.	http://www.watgovernance.org/news/a-new-tariff-policy-for-water-supply-and-sanitation-services-is-being-developed-in-tajikistan/	Country level	5
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Introduction course to the professional management of water well drilling projects and programmes (Cap-Net - the network for sustainable water management).	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/professional-management-of-water-well-drilling-projects-and-programmes-an-overview-wwd20/	Global level	
UNESCO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Training of operators and water utilities directors.		Global, regional, country level	15
UN Global Compact	Convening of stakeholders	The CEO Water Mandate serves as Secretariat for the WASH4Work initiative which looks to mobilize business to take action on WASH in their own operations, in the communities where they operate, and across their supply chains. The initiative has 15 partners spanning UN agencies, civil society, and businesses.	www.wash4work.org	Global level	
OHCHR	Data collection and analysis	Contribution to the global indicators discussions with inputs from the human rights indicators framework.	https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/indicators/pages/hrindicatorsindex.aspx	Global level	

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.1	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNICEF	Normative support	Guides and standards for sustainable water services; community water safety approach.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Data collection and analysis	Use of data and evidence to promote child rights, equitable access to WASH; support SDG 6.1 national monitoring systems.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
	Implementation	Sustainable climate-resilient water services; options for using solar technology for water services etc.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Sustainability in water services; climate-resilient WASH programming.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
	Convening of stakeholders	Global partnerships; global and regional network meetings.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Strengthening the enabling environment; WASH bottleneck analysis.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
UNHCR	Implementation	Installation of water supply systems in refugee camps and urban areas hosting refugees.	http://wash.unhcr.org/	Global, country level	50
WHO	Normative support	WHO monitors global access and use of safe drinking water in households, schools and health facilities through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme and also monitors the enabling environment for safe drinking water services through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS). WHO also supports global progress towards universal access and use of safe drinking water through the WHO Guidelines on Drinking-water quality and water safety plan implementation working with a wide range of national governments and international development partners. WHO provides expert advice on emerging issues for water quality such as potable reuse of wastewater and microplastics in drinking water. WHO also interfaces with health programmes where safe drinking water plays a key role in primary prevention and response, especially cholera control.	www.washdata.org	Global level	147
	Data collection and analysis; Implementation; Capacity development and technical assistance				
	Convening of stakeholders		https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/water-quality/en/		
	Policy advice and thought leadership				

7.3.3 Work on SDG target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.2	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Implementation	During 2017, IOM provided access to hygiene and sanitation services to over 1.5 million people. Out of those, over 500,000 people were provided with access to latrines.	https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/Shelter/documents/2017_wash_highlights.pdf	Country level	19
ILO	Implementation	Building back (post-disaster) with decent work for all.		Regional, country level	3
WSSCC	Implementation	Global Sanitation Fund.	www.wsscc.org	Global, regional, country level	16
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Global Sanitation Fund.	www.wsscc.org	Global, regional, country level	16
	Convening of stakeholders	WSSCC national coordinators.		Country level	16
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Knowledge management for sanitation programming.		Global, regional, country level	16

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.2	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Normative support	Support the development of a rural sanitation strategy in Niger (Goal WASH).		Country level	4
	Implementation	Construction of Khan Younis Waste-water Treatment Plant (KYWWTP) in Palestine.	http://www.ps.undp.org/content/papp/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/KYWWTP.html	Country level	4
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Promoting water and sanitation access, integrity, empowerment, rights and resilience in Philippines.	http://www.sdgfund.org/pro-water-promoting-water-and-sanitation-access-integrity-empowerment-rights-and-resiliency	Country level	4
	Convening of stakeholders	Convening of stakeholders at the World Water Week 2018 around the contribution of sanitation to the Paris Agreement.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/7975-contribution-of-sanitation-to-paris-agreement-what-is-stopping-us	Global level	3
UNESCO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Global Water Pathogen Project; organized fora and workshops on water pathogens and treatment technologies.	https://en.unesco.org/theme/water-security/hydrology/water-human-settlements/gwpp	Global level, regional level	
			http://www.waterpathogens.org/		
UN Global Compact	Convening of stakeholders	The CEO Water Mandate serves as Secretariat for the WASH4Work initiative which looks to mobilize business to take action on WASH in their own operations, in the communities where they operate, and across their supply chains. The initiative has 15 partners spanning UN agencies, civil society, and businesses.	www.wash4work.org	Global level	
UNU	Implementation	CLIMAFRI is a flood risk information system to be co-designed, established and implemented at the Mono River Basin Authority in Togo and Benin.		Country level	2

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.2	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNICEF	Normative support	Work towards ending open defecation.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Data collection and analysis	Use of data and evidence to promote child rights and equitable access to WASH; support national assessment of WASH in schools or WASH in health care facilities.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
	Implementation	Market-based sanitation promotion.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Sanitation sustainability monitoring.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
	Convening of stakeholders	Leveraging partnerships and resources.	https://www.unicef.org/wash/files/UNICEF_Strategy_for_WASH_2016_2030.PDF	Global, regional, country level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Strengthening the enabling environment; WASH bottleneck analysis.	https://www.unicef.org/publicpartnerships/files/Annual_Results_Report_2017_WASH(1).pdf	Global, regional, country level	
UNHCR	Implementation	Installation of sanitation solutions in refugee camps and urban areas hosting refugees.	http://wash.unhcr.org/	Global, country level	50
WHO	Normative support	WHO monitors global access and use of sanitation (including open defecation, basic, limited and safely managed services) in households, schools and health facilities through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme and also monitors the enabling environment for sanitation services through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS). WHO also supports global progress towards universal access and use of safe sanitation through the WHO Guidelines on Sanitation and Health and sanitation safety planning implementation working with a wide range of national governments and international development partners. WHO also interfaces with health programmes where sanitation plays a key role in primary prevention, especially neglected tropical diseases (soil transmitted helminths, schistosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis), antimicrobial resistance and polio containment.	www.washdata.org	Global level	147
	Data collection and analysis, implementation, capacity development and technical assistance				
	Convening of stakeholders		https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/en/		
	Policy advice and thought leadership				

7.3.4 Work on SDG target 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.3	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Implementation	Construction of wastewater treatment systems.	https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/Shelter/documents/2017_wash_highlights.pdf	Country level	3
UNU	Data collection and analysis	Building capacity of governmental officials in charge of water quality monitoring.	https://flores.unu.edu/en/research/projects/understanding-water-quality-indicators-and-their-application.html#outline	Global level	
	Data collection and analysis	Analysing groundwater pollution in wastewater-irrigated areas.	https://flores.unu.edu/en/research/projects/integrated-evaluation-of-wastewater-irrigation-for-sustainable-agriculture-and-groundwater-development.html	Country level	1
	Implementation	SludgeTec project: resource recovery from wastewater in the Americas.	https://flores.unu.edu/en/research/projects/resource-recovery-from-wastewater-in-the-americas-assessing-the-water-soil-waste-nexus-sludgetec.html#outline	Country level	2
	Normative support	Unconventional water resources and technologies: a thematic direction within UNU, which involves work on wastewater, including contribution to indicator 6.3.2 guide development.	http://inweh.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/2018-WEP-Qadir_Trade-offs-of-wastewater-in-developing-countries.pdf	Global level	All UN Member states

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.3	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Normative support	Preparation of watershed management plan for the restoration of Strumica river, Macedonia.	http://www.mk.undp.org/content/the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_macedonia/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_ener-gy/restoring-the-health-of-the-strumica-river-basin.html	Country level	5
	Implementation	Construct a wastewater treatment plant in Cyprus.	http://www.cy.undp.org/content/cyprus/en/home/operations/projects/partnershipforthefuture/new-nicosia-waste-water-treatment-plant.html	Country level	3
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Training of trainers on water safety plan 2018 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.	http://www.cap-net.org/2018/07/29/training-of-trainers-tot-on-water-safety-plan-2018-3rd-to-4th-july-2018-kuala-lumpur-malaysia/	Regional level	4
UNESCO	Implementation	Assessments and case studies on water quality and water pollution in different regions and countries, including assessment of emerging pollutants (pharmaceuticals and microplastics).	https://en.unesco.org/water-quality-IIWQ/activities-projects	Global, regional, country level	50
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Regional training workshops on emerging pollutants.		Regional, country level	100
	Data collection and analysis	Monitoring water quality (five parameters) to support indicator 6.3.2 (and 6.6.1) monitoring and reporting.		Regional level	
WHO	Normative support	WHO monitors safe treatment of wastewater through the GEMI initiative and monitors the enabling environment for improvements in wastewater treatment and safe use through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS). WHO also supports global progress towards improvements in treatment and safe use through the WHO Guidelines on Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture and Aquaculture and Guidelines on Safe Recreational Water Environments and promotion and capacity building on sanitation safety planning business models for safe resource recovery and reuse.	https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/coverage/monitoring-waste-water/en/	Global level	79
	Data collection and analysis, implementation, capacity development and technical assistance				
	Convening of stakeholders				
	Policy advice and thought leadership				
		WHO also interfaces with health programmes where wastewater and ambient water quality plays a key role in primary prevention, especially antimicrobial resistance and food safety.			

7.3.5 Work on SDG target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.4	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNU	Data collection and analysis	Irrigation optimization in West Africa.	https://flores.unu.edu/en/research/projects/the-impact-of-soil-variability-on-crop-water-productivity-and-food-security-of-irrigated-agriculture-in-west-africa.html#outline	Country level	1
	Normative support	Advisory services conducted under the umbrella of the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative.	[The guide/manual will be published before the end of 2018].	Global level	
UNDP	Normative support	Support for the development of the national policy framework for water governance and IWRM in Uzbekistan.	http://www.uz-undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/projects/sustainable-management-of-water-resources-in-rural-areas-in-uzbe.html	Country level	4
	Implementation	Implementing a ridge-to-reef approach to preserve ecosystem services, sequester carbon, improve climate resilience and sustain livelihoods in Fiji.	https://www.pacific-r2r.org/partners/member-countries/fiji	Country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Building capacity of farmers to plan for and respond to future impacts of climate change on food security; water resources management in Myanmar.	https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/addressing-climate-change-risks-on-water-and-food-security-in-the-dry-zone-of-myanmar/	Country level	5

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.4	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNESCO	Implementation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Studies to understand hydrology and water-related social and economic factors and sanitation in Medan, North Sumatera, Indonesia (2016), in order to secure water sources to fulfil water needs until 2030. 2. Studies on sustainable water management in Yogyakarta City and Borobudur surrounding areas, Indonesia (2016). 3. Studies on the role of community participation in peri-urban water management towards sustainability of water supply in Jember City, Indonesia (2016-2017). 		Regional level	
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop web page and mobile device applications in English, French, and Kiswahili language. 2. Community education activities to raise awareness on water security and water quality in small islands: case study of Pari Island, Indonesia (2016-2017). 3. Smart water management publication. 		Global, regional, country level	15
	Normative support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drought atlas and flood and drought monitoring systems, including observatories. 2. Developing methodology for rainwater harvesting in Africa. 	http://www.cazalac.org/mwar_lac/index.php?id=12	Global, regional level	
FAO	Data collection and analysis	AQUASTAT database.	http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/main/index.stm	Global, regional, country level	100
	Capacity development and technical assistance	E-learning courses.	http://www.fao.org/elearning/#/elc/en/course/SDG642	Regional, country level	100
	Convening of stakeholders	Regional workshops.		Regional, country level	50
	Data collection and analysis	WaPOR water productivity database.	https://wapor.apps.fao.org/home/1	Regional level	Around 60
	Implementation	Strengthening agricultural water efficiency and productivity at the African and global level.	http://www.fao.org/agwa/home/en/	Regional level	53

7.3.6 Work on SDG target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.5	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNU	Data collection and analysis	Analysing climate trends to enable adapted water management.	https://flores.unu.edu/en/research/projects/assessing-and-synthesising-climate-related-data-for-integrated-water-soil-management-in-east-africa.html	Regional level	3
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Training on data management and statistical downscaling of climate data in Ethiopia.		Country level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Involvement in water-energy nexus dialogue for implementation in Africa.		Regional level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Developing data, information and knowledge on the water-security nexus.	http://inweh.unu.edu/water-security-and-nexus/	Global, regional level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Online Water Learning Centre: global water security course; IWRM course.	http://wlc.unu.edu/	Global, regional level	
ILO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Action programme on strengthening social dialogue in utilities; governance of water and sanitation.		Country level	6
IAEA	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Works with Member States to adapt and apply isotope techniques to the needs of each country. From technical advice and analysis to capacity building and expert services, the Water Resources Programme supports Member States in addressing their water resource management issues. While helping to test and adapt various techniques under a variety of hydrogeological conditions, experts from the Water Resources Programme develop scientific approaches through applied research.		Global, regional, country level	79

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.5	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Normative support	Initiate the development/review of community/district-based water management plans to include tributaries in Ghana.	http://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/Adaptation_Fund_Project.html	Country level	5
	Implementation	Scaling up an integrated water supply system to provide safe water to vulnerable households in Maldives.	http://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/supporting-vulnerable-communities-maldives-manage-climate-change-induced-water-shortages	Country level	5
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Training course on 'Climate resilience – access to water supply and sanitation' was organised by the National Water Resources Institute (NWRRI) in collaboration with the West African Network for Capacity Building (WA-Net)/Cap-Net (the network for sustainable water management) in Nigeria.	http://www.cap-net.org/2018/09/03/climate-resilience-access-to-water-supply-and-sanitation-in-kaduna-nigeria/	Country level	5
	Convening of stakeholders	Convened stakeholders at the World Water Week 2018 to launch WWDR on nature-based solutions for water management.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/8117-un-world-water-development-report-2018-nature-based-solutions-for-water	Global level	3
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Kosovo joined the rest of the Drin river riparians and donors in their commitment to sustain joint cooperation mechanisms and to undertake priority reforms and investments.	http://www.ks.undp.org/content/kosovo/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/enabling-transboundary-cooperation-and-integrated-water-resource.html	Regional level	5
WMO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	WMO/Global Water Partnership (GWP) Associated Programme on Flood Management supports countries in the implementation of integrated flood management within the overall framework of IWRM to maximize net benefits from the use of their floodplains and minimize loss of life and impacts.	http://www.floodmanagement.info/	Global level	
UNESCO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	1. Training on water cooperation in transboundary aquifers, lakes and river basins. 2. Publications on IWRM (mainly books).	https://en.unesco.org/themes/water-security/hydrology/programmes/iwrm/resources	Global, regional, country level	21
	Convening of stakeholders	1. Organize international forums, regional, national and local workshops, stakeholder dialogues, regional curricula and publications. 2. Encourage and facilitate partnerships between UNESCO Category 2 Centres on IWRM.		Global, regional level	
	Implementation	Identification of transboundary aquifers.	www.isarm.net	Global, regional level	
	Data collection and analysis	UNESCO and UNECE are co-custodian agencies for indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation and in August 2018 jointly produced a report presenting the global indicator baseline.	http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators652/	Global, regional, country level	153

7.3.7 Work on SDG target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.6	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNU	Data collection and analysis	CWetlands: Constructed Wetlands Knowledge Platform.	www.CWetlands.net	Global level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	Wetlands management and nature-based solutions.	https://www.springer.com/gp/book/9783319674155	Global level	
UNDP	Normative support	Support the Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management (S2S Platform).	http://www.siwi.org/what-we-do/source-to-sea/	Global level	5
	Capacity development and technical assistance	Research initiatives on the High Andes ecosystems and water interactions.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/7860-research-initiatives-on-the-high-andes-ecosystems-and-water-interactions	Regional level	2
	Convening of stakeholders	Event at High-level Political Forum (2018) emphasized source-to-sea approach.	http://www.siwi.org/latest/event-hlpf-emphasizes-source-sea-approach/	Global level	5
	Policy advice and thought leadership	S2S Platform engages business leaders in source-to-sea solutions.	http://www.siwi.org/latest/s2s-platform-engages-business-leaders-in-source-to-sea-solutions/	Global level	5

7.3.8 Work on SDG target 6.A: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.A	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Capacity development and technical assistance	IOM Regional Office in Nairobi is coordinating the Global Solar and Water Initiative, which aims to mainstream the adoption of renewable energy (solar) in water projects across the relief sector.		Country level	
UNU	Policy advice and thought leadership	Water pricing and financing.	https://www.mdpi.com/2073-4441/10/9/1173	Global, country level	1
WHO	Data collection and analysis	WHO monitors SDG target 6.A through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) and also supports national level analysis of sector financing through the TrackFin initiative.	https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/investments/en/	Global level	110
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	Cap-Net virtual campus training course.	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/gemi-webinar-series/	Global level	3
	Implementation	Cap-Net training course.	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/efs27-water-education-for-sustainability/	Global level	

7.3.9 Work on SDG target 6.B: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 6.B	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
ILO	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	Employment Intensive Investment Programme in Ghana, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Yemen.		Country level	8
WHO	Data collection and analysis	WHO monitors SDG target 6.B through the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).	https://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/investments/en/	Global level	110
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	Development of case study on participation for the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).		Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	WASH accountability mapping exercise/workshop conducted by UNDP-SIWI for two Local Government Associations: East Anambra and Aguata in Nigeria (2018).	http://www.wateregovernance.org/news/wgf-maps-accountability-relations-wash-service-delivery-nigeria/	Country level	

7.3.10 Work on SDG target 11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 11.5	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNISDR	Normative support	Words into Action (WiA) are thematic guides for the implementation of the Sendai Framework and the integration of disaster risk management in specific areas. The WiA guides help engage the disaster risk reduction community by facilitating access to concise and practical information that is readily accessible for global, local and field use. Following editions will support the implementation of SDGs 6, 11, 13 and 15, including an edition on 'Water related disasters and transboundary cooperation'.	https://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/sendai-framework/wordsintoaction/	Global level	
	Data collection and analysis	In the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR is tasked with advocating and promoting integration, coherence and synergies across the 2030 Agenda, notably on reducing multi-hazard disaster risk, and with developing a new monitoring system for the Sendai Framework, linked with the monitoring of SDGs 1, 11 and 13, through, for instance, the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. From 2018, countries are able to report against the Sendai Framework and disaster risk reduction-related SDG targets using the online Sendai Framework Monitor tool developed by UNISDR. Based on the self-assessment reports submitted by countries and regional organizations through the Sendai Framework Monitor tool, UNISDR will present biannually the Sendai Framework Progress Report, which will measure progress against the global targets of the Sendai Framework and the relevant targets of the SDGs. This report will be presented in 2019 as part of the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR): a biennial global assessment of disaster risk reduction and a comprehensive review and analysis of the natural hazards that are affecting humanity. The GAR monitors risk patterns and trends and progress in disaster risk reduction while providing strategic policy guidance to countries and the international community, contributing to the implementation of risk-informed development.	https://sendaimonitor.unisdr.org/	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	UNISDR, in collaboration with partners, is implementing a long-term Global Capacity Development Strategy for disaster risk reduction that will provide training and technical assistance to Member States and help them better understand and respond to the disasters risk associated with water-related hazards, thus contributing to SDGs 6, 11, 13, and 15.		Global level	
	Convening of stakeholders	The Global Platform and the Regional Platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction are the main forums at global and regional level for knowledge and practice sharing, coordination, partnership development, and assessment of progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, taking into account interlinkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The platforms create opportunities for Member States and other stakeholders to exchange lessons learnt and develop policies on water and disaster risk reduction-related SDGs, including SDGs 6, 11, 13 and 15.	https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/global-platform https://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/regional-platforms	Global, regional level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) is a biennial global assessment of disaster risk reduction and a comprehensive review and analysis of the hazards that are affecting humanity. UNISDR explicitly develops the GAR as a research, advocacy and policy engagement initiative in partnership with leading research institutions, national and regional organizations, and UN partners. The wealth of knowledge generated through the GAR and related research will be taken up and used for the development of forward-thinking and strategic policy guidance in relation to key and emerging themes in disaster risk reduction, including climate change and sustainable development, water, ecosystems, gender, urbanization and others.	https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/gar	Global level	
	Advocacy engagement	Through versatile advocacy UNISDR mobilizes diverse actors to support disaster risk reduction, the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and related SDGs, for example, on World Tsunami Awareness Day.		Global level	

Organization	Type of engagement	One example activity for this type of engagement on SDG target 11.5	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Implementation	Provision of WASH services in emergency responses.		Global level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	<p>IOM's work on disaster risk reduction and environmental degradation contributes to the efforts of Member States to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by advancing mobility-based strategies in disaster risk reduction and resilience, paying particular attention to at-risk communities, migrants and other vulnerable mobile populations.</p> <p>IOM hosted the secretariat for the Migrants in Countries in Crisis (MIC-IC) Initiative, a government-led effort co-chaired by the United States and the Philippines, aimed at improving the protection of migrants when the countries in which they live, work, study or transit experience a natural disaster or conflict.</p> <p>IOM, together with UNHCR, is a Standing Invitee to the Platform on Disaster Displacement's Steering Group, and plays a key role in supporting Member States' efforts to implement the Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda and the priorities identified by the Platform's Steering Group, which are directly in line with IOM's vision and action on addressing displacement and human mobility associated with natural disasters and climate change.</p>	https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/DOE/humanitarian_emergencies/transition-recovery/drr/DRR_Work_Plan_External_Version_July27.pdf	Global level	
	Implementation	Disaster risk reduction programming.	http://publications.iom.int/books/compendium-iom-activities-disaster-risk-reduction-and-resilience		
UNU	Policy advice and thought leadership	Water resources variability and risks.	http://inweh.unu.edu/managing-water-resources-variability-and-risks-for-increased-resilience/	Global level	
UNDP	Implementation	EU Floods Recovery Programme: improvement of flood prevention and mitigation response in affected areas: Macedonia.	http://www.mk.undp.org/content/the-former-yugoslav-republic-of-macedonia/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/eu-floods-recovery-programme-improvement-of-flood-prevention-and.html		
WMO	Implementation	Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) with Global Coverage Project. The primary purpose of the FFGS is to provide training forecasters with real-time informational guidance products for flash floods.	http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/flood/ffgs/index_en.php	Global, regional, country level	65
	Normative support	Preparation of guidance material on operational hydrology aspects such as: flood forecasting, flood risk mapping, stream gauging.	http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/hwrp/manuals.php	Global level	
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	WMO/Global Water Partnership (GWP) Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). The IDMP works with a wide range of partners with the objective of supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing them with policy and management guidance through globally coordinated generation of scientific information and sharing best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management.	http://www.drought-management.info/	Global level	
	Implementation	WMO Flood Forecasting Initiative: enhancing the cooperation between meteorological and hydrological services to jointly deliver improved flood forecasting early warning services through timely and more accurate products.	https://hydroconference.wmo.int/en/partners/service-delivery/wmo-flood-forecasting-initiative-wmo-ffi	Global level	

7.3.11 Water-related work on other SDGs

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IOM	Policy advice and thought leadership	SDG 10	Policy and advocacy work to raise awareness on the importance of considering migration in water management and vice versa. Five events (three at high level) were organized/co-organized dedicated exclusively to the nexus of migration and water during 2018. An integrated advocacy and communication strategy has been developed to advance the topic at the policy level, which includes publications, online media and innovative partnerships.		Global level	
	Implementation	SDG 13	Climate change adaptation.	https://publications.iom.int/books/compendium-ioms-activities-migration-climate-change-and-environment	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 13	IOM launched a series of capacity-building workshops targeting mid to senior level policymakers and practitioners active in environmental and/or migration areas to support national and regional policy making processes related to migration, environment and climate change.	http://environmentalmigration.iom.int/training-workshops	Global level	
UNU	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 13	Training on data management and statistical downscaling of climate data in Ethiopia.		Country level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	SDG 7	Involvement in water-energy nexus dialogue for implementation in Africa.		Regional level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	SDG3	Water-related health risks.	http://inweh.unu.edu/managing-water-related-health-risks/	Regional level	

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
World Bank Group	Normative support		<p>The World Bank Group is committed to moving towards aligning the monitoring of results with ongoing discussion on water-related SDG indicators. The Bank is also committed to strengthening the results indicators in their lending operations to go beyond access alone and instead track service delivery outcomes (such as adequacy, reliability, quality, and affordability), as well as service provision to the poor. This approach will also go beyond SDG 6 and include other water-related SDGs. Given the country-driven approach of their operations, this means continued efforts to strengthen country capacity to collect the data required to measure the SDGs. In partnership with the Joint Monitoring Programme of UNICEF/WHO, the custodian agencies for SDG indicators 6.1 on drinking water and 6.2 on sanitation and hygiene, the Bank is working with these actors and others to align the data collection efforts for compliance with the definitions for these indicators.</p>	http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/water/overview#3	Global, regional, country level	Over 100
	Data collection and analysis		<p>The World Bank is deepening its work on social inclusion in water through knowledge generation and curation, country engagements, learning, and partnerships. The recent World Bank report <i>The Rising Tide</i> provides policymakers and practitioners with a new framework for thinking about the intersection between water and gender. And in Indonesia, the Bank is supporting around 200 villages to gain inclusive infrastructure that makes water and sanitation facilities accessible for persons with disabilities, by constructing handrails, non-slippery floors, and ramps.</p>			
	Capacity developing and technical assistance		<p>In 2016, the World Bank co-convened the High Level Panel on Water (HLPW) with the UN which included the highest level of government leadership – 11 heads of state and a special advisor. The HLPW has engaged in robust study and analysis to solve the challenge of ensuring the availability and sustainability of water. The Water Global Practice has been closely involved in the entire process, providing both intellectual leadership and support to the HLPW. The World Bank will continue to leverage the high level partnerships with ongoing work in a number of areas including finance, innovation, valuing water and a number of new Bank-funded programs in our client countries addressing the broader water agenda.</p>			
	Convening of stakeholders					
	Policy advice		<p>The HLPW mandate ended with the release of an outcome package consisting of an open letter to fellow leaders, an outcome document, and short summaries of key initiatives undertaken by the Panel. The outcome report articulated an agenda and key recommendations at three levels: a foundation for action; leading an integrated agenda at the local, country and regional levels; and catalyzing change, building partnerships and international cooperation at the global level.</p>			

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 11	Through Cap-Net (the network for sustainable water management), UNDP works with the Global Water Partnership and UN-Habitat to support greener cities and capacity development for IUWM.	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/integrated-urban-water-management-part-1-getting-started-with-an-integrated-approach-a-means-to-an-end-iuwm22/	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 5	Cap-Net (the network for sustainable water management) virtual campus training course on the human rights-based approach to water and sanitation	http://campus.cap-net.org/en/course/a-human-rights-based-approach-to-iwrm-2017-edition-hr-ba17/	Global level	
	Convening of stakeholders	SDG 5	Convening of stakeholders at the World Water Week 2018 for a session on 'Sex for water. A women's right violation'.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/8011-sex-for-water-a-womens-right-violation	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 8	UNDP/GEF International Waters projects has helped Small Island Developing States in the Pacific to fully engage in the processes of the West and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention.	http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/blog/2017/6/7/-Pacific-Small-Island-States-trailblazing-fishery-management-for-sustainable-oceans.html	Country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 13	Officers from the Ministry of Water Resources, the Sierra Leone Water Company, Guma Valley water company and district council leaders trained on climate change impacts, preparedness and responses In Sierra Leone.	http://www.sl.undp.org/content/sierraleone/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_energy/waterandclimatechange.html	Country level	1
	Convening of stakeholders	SDG 14	Convening of stakeholders at the World Water Week for a session on 'The Source-to-Sea Balancing Act - Development Needs and Ecosystem Preservation'.	https://programme.worldwaterweek.org/event/7786-the-source-to-sea-balancing-act---development-needs-and-ecosystem-preservation	Global level	
	Policy advice and thought leadership	SDG 14	Enhance regional governance arrangements for the protection of the marine environment.	https://www.thegef.org/project/realizing-inclusive-and-sustainable-development-bclme-region-through-improved-ocean	Regional level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 4	Raise public awareness of the importance of water and its conservation through a comprehensive national awareness programme targeting youth and women in Lebanon.	http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/projects/Lebanese-CentreforWaterConservationandManagementLCWCM.html	Country level	1

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 7	Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy for Sustainable Water Management project in Turkmenistan.	http://www.tm.undp.org/content/turkmenistan/en/home/projects/Energy-efficiency-and-renewable-energy-for-sustainable-water-management-in-turkmenistan.html	Country level	1
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 11	Clarification of decentralization options, strengthening of local management and strengthening of central-local complementarity.	https://open.undp.org/projects/00065430	Country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 15	Pacific Islands Ridge-to-Reef programme: integrated land, water and coastal management approach: protecting livelihoods and food production and enhancing climate resilience through the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.	https://open.undp.org/projects/00084701	Country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 16	A social audit manual has been developed to enhance water integrity in the management of water resources at local level in El Salvador.	http://www.watergovernance.org/programmes/goal-wash/el-salvador/	Country level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 16	Regional Capacity Building Programme: Promoting and Developing Water Integrity in the Middle East and Northern Africa.	http://www.watergovernance.org/resources/water-integrity-voices-middle-east-north-africa/	Regional level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 17	Cap-Net (the network for sustainable water management) directly links to SDG target 17.9 on capacity-building in developing countries.	http://www.cap-net.org/	Global level	
	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 12	The Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem project promotes sustainable consumption and production through the ECO-certification of fisheries.	https://www.thegef.org/project/towards-ecosystem-management-humboldt-current-large-marine-ecosystem	Regional level	
	Implementation	SDG 4	In Bangladesh, the UNDP Every Drop Matters partnership with Coca Cola Foundation supported the construction of drinking water and sanitation facilities in 21 schools leading to improved access for 9,700 students in Chittagong City.		Country level	
	Implementation	SDG 1	UNDP, in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Water, is engaged in rehabilitating irrigation canals in several villages in north Lebanon, benefiting migrants and host communities.	http://www.lb.undp.org/content/lebanon/en/home/projects/Support-toHostCommunitiesin-NorthLebanoninthe-WASHSector.html	Country level	

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNDP	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 3	Reducing the risk of transmission of water-borne infectious diseases among populations affected by conflict, cholera epidemics, nutritional crises and natural disasters in Democratic Republic of the Congo.	https://open.undp.org/projects/00093654	Country level	
	Implementation	SDG 10	In three regions of Peru, 69 native communities have joined the water resource management initiative, working together with the Ministry of Agriculture and regional governments to protect more than 300,000 hectares of forest, helping to prevent deforestation and fulfil its commitments to promoting and protecting the collective rights of indigenous populations.	https://open.undp.org/projects/00093654	Country level	
UNESCO	Implementation	SDG 13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring of glaciers and associated education and training. 2. Providing climate risk-informed decision analysis. 3. Pilots on test ecosystem-based adaptation methodologies. 4. Demonstration site on 'enhancing resilience to disasters of urban water systems of Mindanao Philippines', by carrying out vulnerability assessment of urban water systems in several neighbourhoods and producing several policy options and policy recommendations for improving the urban water system plan. 5. Groundwater studies for adaptation to climate change within the UNESCO-IHP GRAPHIC (Groundwater Resources Assessment under the Pressures of Humanity and Climate Change) Programme. 		Global, regional, country level	50
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	SDG 13	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity-building on enhancing resilience through strengthening preparedness to address water related disasters (flood and drought). 2. Education and training on tools and methodologies for climate risk-informed decision analysis. 3. Publication: <i>Climate Change Education for Asia Pacific Small Islands Developing States</i> (2017). 4. Publication: <i>Basin Water Allocation Planning – Training Manual</i> (2017). 5. Youth Leadership Camp on Climate Change in UNESCO designated sites in Indonesia (2017). 6. Strategic strengthening of flood warning and management capacity for Pakistan and Afghanistan, focusing on education on flood management for proper utilization of flood hazard information and tools (2015-2018). 7. Development of regional curricula for ecohydrology, IWRM and sustainability science for enhanced resilience to climate change impact (ongoing, 2018). 	http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002443/244336e.pdf http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0022/002208/220875e.pdf	Global, regional, country level	20

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
UNESCO	Implementation	SDG 14	UNESCO World Water Quality Portal for monitoring water quality (five parameters) to support indicator 14.1.1 on monitoring and reporting on coastal eutrophication.	https://en.unesco.org/water-quality-IIWQ/activities-projects	Global, regional, country level	20
	Capacity development and/or technical assistance	SDG 15	National level pilot case study on ecological-based adaptation methods; education and training on tools and methodologies for climate risk-informed decision analysis.	www.ecohydrology-ihp.org	Global, country level	23
FAO	Capacity development and technical assistance	SDG 2.6	Partnership for agricultural water for Africa (AgWA).	http://www.fao.org/agwa/home/en/	Regional level	53
	Normative support	SDG 1.5	Drought and agriculture.	http://www.fao.org/land-water/water/drought/en/	Global level	
UNCCD	Data collection and analysis	SDG 15.3	Drought preparedness. Custodian agency for SDG indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.	https://www.unccd.int/actions/drought-initiative	Country level	44

Organization	Type of engagement	SDGs	One example activity for this type of water-related engagement on other SDGs	Web link	Geographical scope	Number of countries
IFAD	Implementation	SDGs 1,5,10	<p>Poverty targeting, gender equality and empowerment are cornerstones of IFAD's work to reduce rural poverty and food and nutrition insecurity. Recent research publications include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Toolkit: Poverty targeting, gender equality and empowerment.</i> • <i>Changing lives through IFAD water investments: A gender perspective.</i> • <i>Lessons learned: Reducing women's domestic workload through water investments.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/40241536 • https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39176517 • https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40196082/Reducing+women%E2%80%99s+domestic+workload+through+water+investments/e37d1600-bb17-47cc-9d41-7e142b25693b 	Country level	118
	Other	SDG 13	<p>IFAD has pioneered channelling climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers with the establishment of its flagship Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP).</p> <p>IFAD places strong emphasis on facilitating the restoration and sustainable management and use of ecosystems and their services in projects and through policy engagement and partnership-building. Its programmes develop capacities and incentives for rural people to become better stewards of natural resources by fostering creation of environmental service markets for carbon sequestration, watershed management and safeguarding biodiversity.</p> <p>IFAD's activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy engagement: supporting agricultural institutions in IFAD Member States seeking to achieve international climate change commitments and national adaptation priorities. • Climate risk assessment: facilitating the systematic use of climate risk information when planning investments to increase resilience. • Women's empowerment: increasing the participation of women in, and their benefits from, climate-change adaptation activities. • Private sector engagement: strengthening the participation of the private sector and farmer groups in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. • Climate services: enhancing the use of climate information for when planning investments to increase resilience. • Natural resource management and governance: strengthening the participation and ownership of smallholder farmers in decision-making processes and improving technologies for the governance and management of climate-sensitive natural resources. • Knowledge management: enhancing the documentation and dissemination of knowledge on approaches to climate-resilient agriculture. 	<p>https://www.ifad.org/web/guest/asap</p>	Country level	43

