

UN-Water Work Programme 2010–2011

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Introduction

UN-Water, a mechanism established to strengthen collaboration on water-related issues within the UN System and with non-UN partners enters its 8th year in 2010. Over the years, general interest for and support to UN-Water has increased steadily. It is becoming an increasingly efficient vehicle for supporting actions and promoting solutions related to the complex water-related agenda. This includes issues associated with both water supply and sanitation as well as water resources management. UN-Water continues to focus on developing its role as a support mechanism for members, partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to provide leadership and offer solutions to water challenges in support of Member States.

This Work Programme outlines activities to be carried out over the period 2010-2011.

It is divided into three parts. The first presents UN-Water's strategic directions over the next few years and outlines activities linked to two major challenge areas: water resources management and water supply and sanitation. Some cross-cutting activities figure in both areas. The second part presents all the envisaged activities in each of UN-Water's five activity areas. The third part provides an overview of UN-Water and its governance structure.

A result-based framework for UN-Water, lists of UN-Water members and partners and a listing of the acronyms used in this document are included in the annexes.

¹ The UN-Water Work Programme is a dynamic document. UN-Water will respond to emerging needs and requirements and is expected to provide substantive support to various policy processes. Flexibility will therefore be of the utmost importance. The rate of implementation of identified activities may depend upon the availability of financial resources.

Part 1. Strategic Directions and Challenge Areas

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS FOR UN-WATER IN 2010-2011

Since it was established in 2003, UN-Water has continuously engaged in activities and developed its capacities to address complex water-related challenges. UN-Water has:

- strived to increase its effectiveness in providing support to greater collaboration and coordination amongst its members and partners, which has resulted in better delivery of services to UN member states;
- increased its responsiveness to specific and emerging concerns, including climate change adaptation, food security, water supply and sanitation services and country-level coordination;
- provided an effective platform for debate on key issues and concerns among both UN entities and non-UN partners, often arriving at a consensus point of view that has helped the UN respond more effectively to global water challenges; and
- developed and delivered assessments, reports, publications and tools that clarify global water crises and point to solutions.

Each of these endeavours could be viewed as work in progress and UN-Water's successes point to tremendous potential for the future. The processes and mechanisms that have evolved through UN-Water also serve the UN System's strategic goals and objectives.

UN-Water will develop its capacity within a number of strategic areas. All of these areas will contribute to UN-Water's overall objective to support increased coordination and efficiency within the UN System in addressing issues related to water. Three strategic directions will guide the work over the coming years.

First, UN-Water will continue its work to foster greater coordination amongst its members and partners as they work together to address the global water crisis in all its facets. This involves a strategic prioritization of the work of the various Task Forces and Thematic Focus Areas. Given that it is unlikely that funds or human resources will be sufficient to cover every proposal simultaneously, this prioritization is extremely important. This will require active participation from all UN-Water members and partners and a more effective use of the extensive resources, especially human resources, at their disposal. Such engagement is particularly crucial for the The Economic and Social Council

(ECOSOC) Regional Commissions, as they play a key role in bridging the gap between global policy formulation and country-level action. UN-Water will consider ways to further facilitate the engagement of senior management within UN-Water member organizations.

Second, UN-Water will increase its efforts to ensure that water is included in critical global policy debates. These debates cover a wide range of pressing challenges, including the global financial crisis, climate change, food security and international peace and security concerns. Water is a central element of each of these issues, but this fact is typically overlooked. A case in point, is the almost complete exclusion of water from the political debate on climate change adaptation.

There are a number of international fora, both within and outside the UN System that are shaping the global agenda on these critical issues, including the UN General Assembly and Security Council, the G8 Summit, and most recently the G20 summit. Other political processes are becoming increasingly important, such as the world trade negotiations, particularly those linked to agriculture. A recent debate in the UN General Assembly specifically targeted global water issues. However, little progress has been made in addressing the strong connections that link water to the other global challenges. UN-Water, with the collective wisdom of its members and partners, can become a strong voice in these debates. This will require comprehensive planning, the development of mutually agreed upon recommendations and policy advice and interaction at the highest policy levels.

Third, UN-Water will continue to investigate how it can help to improve the delivery of water services by its members and partners at the country level. Many member states, both recipient and donor countries, including the contributors to the UN-Water Multi-Donor Trust Fund, frequently express their desire for a more cohesive delivery of water services. Although the 'One UN' initiative has made some inroads in this direction, it has had limited practical successes. This provides an opportunity for UN-Water membership to demonstrate good examples of enhanced coordination. The Task Force on Country-Level Coordination has identified a number of ways in which UN-Water can help, but these concepts require additional discussion and testing on the ground. UN-Water is in the position to provide the

conceptual constructs, policy guidance and case studies on how water services can be delivered more effectively for UN Member States and relevant stakeholders.

Overall, UN-Water will continue to support the UN System in its efforts to provide coordinated and coherent policy, technical and programming support to Members States and donors agencies in the management and development of water resources. Over the next few years, UN-Water intends to strengthen its capacity to support the UN System and relevant stakeholders to play a leadership role in responding to key emerging issues and in presenting common positions on water resources management and water supply and sanitation issues. At the same time, the core mandate of UN-Water will remain: to reduce duplication of efforts and resolve contradictions in the approaches advocated by different UN-Water members in dealing with water-related issues.

ADDRESSING MAJOR WATER CHALLENGES: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The Water Resources Management Agenda

Water resources management is a complex matter of great strategic importance for sustainable development. A number of global 'drivers', including population growth, economic development, changes in consumption and production patterns, climate variability and change, ecosystem changes, land-use changes, economic and political globalization are combining to put tremendous stress on the world's water resources. As the pressure on water resources increase, there is greater urgency to adopt integrated water resources management (IWRM) approaches, invest in infrastructure and human resources, improve water use efficiency in all sectors and engage in more proactive demand management. The pressures on transboundary waters demand that particular attention be paid to promoting cooperative management and maximizing the shared benefits from water across all riparian states and sectors within basins.

UN-Water supports members in their efforts to ensure that water resources management becomes a political priority and stimulate necessary changes in governance. Cross-sectoral dimensions are particularly important. Water resources management is strategically linked not only to water-related sectors, such as water supply and sanitation, but also other key sectors, particularly food and energy. Although often considered as such, water is not a sector in itself.

There is currently no structured and focussed political process in place related to water resources management challenges. This is perhaps not surprising given the diversity of issues and sectors that are linked to water resources issues. While water supply and sanitation are considered as more or less distinct sectors, water resources are associated in many direct and indirect ways with a number of different sectors, such as agriculture, energy and industry. The Millennium Development Goals articulate clear targets for access to water supply and sanitation, but there is no specific target (apart from the IWRM target decided at the World Summit on Sustainable Development) on water resources management. The water community frequently advocates the role of water for all development targets. However, the water component is often omitted in more sector-oriented discussions or in discussions and processes related to environmental issues, such as climate change and ecosystem degradation. The need for coordination is therefore evident.

With its unique mix of competences as well as country, regional and sector networks operating through specialized agencies and programmes, the multilateral system has the capacity to address all issues of relevance to water resources management. The multilateral system can foster increased collaboration among key actors and has strong links to governments and relevant authorities. Member States have given it a clear global mandate to take on this role. In addition, there are opportunities to strengthen the joint response capacity of the UN System. With UN-Water, established with a mandate to foster increased collaboration and coherence, a proactive mechanism is already in place and operational.

UN-Water intends to continue to advance its work within water resources management. It will seek to further strengthen the knowledge and information base to support decision making as well as the capacity of the UN System to address current and emerging water challenges and trends. In particular, UN-Water will focus on ensuring greater coordination and coherence among its members on key issues as a way to improve the guidance and support available to Member States and donor agencies.

The list below presents a comprehensive overview of planned activities in 2010-2011 of particular relevance to water resources management (pending the availability of financial resources):

- Thematic Priority Areas on: Water and Climate Change; Transboundary Waters; Gender and Water;
- Task Forces focusing on: Country-Level Coordination; Regional Level Coordination;
- Increased interagency substantive inputs on and

- response to water resources;
- Global and regional meetings and processes, development of Joint UN-Water messages, position papers, fact sheets and policy briefs and response strategies;
- Analytical Water Briefs addressing emerging issues and trends related to water resources management;
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development;
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication;
- World Water Assessment Programme, including the process to prepare for the 4th World Water Development Report, which will be published in 2012;
- Development and launch of the Federated Information System linked to key indicators;
- A systematic and periodical IWRM/Water Efficiency follow-up process;
- Water Country Briefs addressing Water Resources Management challenges and opportunities;
- UN-Water web page as an entry point to the UN System on water;
- Advocacy and communication through the World Water Day;
- Systematic and comprehensive monitoring of the outcome of global and regional meetings and processes and the development of a database on the UN-Water web page; and
- The development of water resources related scenarios.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Access to drinking water supply and sanitation services is a fundamental prerequisite for human development. The international focus on water supply and sanitation has been greater than on water resources management. Efforts have been governed to a large degree by the formulation of specific targets and goals from global down to local levels. These are articulated through the Millennium Development Goals Target 7c: "Reduce by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation".

Problems associated to access to water supply and sanitation services are largely due to a lack of appropriate investments in new systems and existing systems. Water scarcity tends to be less of an issue. However, there are clear trends indicating increased competition for water between fast growing urban areas and nearby rural areas where water may be diverted from agriculture or other sectors.

Global trends indicate that progress is being made toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals target

related to access to water supply services. However, the target related to access to sanitation is the one most off track. This demonstrates the complexity and different natures of water supply and sanitation services. There is clearly a fundamental need for the UN System to maintain a strong focus on these essential services.

The number of UN-Water members and partners primarily focussing on water supply and sanitation services are much lower than those focusing on water resources management. Aspects of coordination and collaboration are therefore less complicated. For this reason, UN-Water has played a more supporting role in relation to advocacy and communication and major initiatives such as the Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action (SWA – GFA).

UN-Water will continue its support to members and partners in the area of water supply and sanitation. As with water resources management, UN-Water will work to strengthen the knowledge and information base on these issues and the capacity of the UN System to address current and emerging water challenges and trends.

The list below presents a comprehensive overview of planned activities in 2010-2011 of particular relevance to water supply and sanitation (pending the availability of financial resources for their implementation):

- Task Forces focusing on Sanitation; Gender and Water; Wastewater management; Regional level coordination; Country level coordination;
- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme including the Joint Monitoring Programme Report;
- The Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS);
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development;
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication;
- Federated Information System linked to key indicator;
- Water Country Briefs addressing also Water Supply and Sanitation challenges and opportunities;
- UN-Water web-page as a entry point to the UN system on water;
- Interagency substantive inputs/response to water supply and sanitation issues in relation to global and regional meetings and processes, through the development of Joint UN-Water messages and/or positions, fact sheets and policy briefs and the development of response strategies. Support to the annual High Level Event organized as part of the SWA-GFA;
- Advocacy and communication through the World Water Day;

- Analytical Water Briefs addressing emerging issues and trends related to water supply and sanitation; and
- Systematic and comprehensive monitoring of the outcome of global and regional meetings and processes and the development of a database on the UN-Water web page.

UN-Water will continue to operate under five activity areas to address these strategic areas. The activity areas and the expected activities are further presented under Part 2 and in Annex 1.

Part 2: UN-Water Activity Areas 2010-2011

Five activity areas steer actions of UN-Water and each has a number of identified activities. These areas are consistent with the coordination goals of UN-Water. They are seen as areas where UN-Water can make a meaningful contribution to the activities of its members and partners. The activity areas and identified key activities are presented below. The Work Programme is presented through a results-based framework in Annex 1. UN-Water governance-related activities will also be presented in this framework.

Activities are indicative and their implementation will ultimately depend on the availability of financial resources.

ACTIVITY AREA 1. COORDINATION AND COHERENCE AMONG UN-WATER MEMBERS AND PARTNERS AT ALL LEVELS

Medium to long term results: Coherent and coordinated approach of the UN System in collaboration with other relevant actors on water-related issues, delivering clear and measurable added value.

The objective of activities carried out in this area is to enhance coordination and coherence among UN-Water members and partners in various fields and at all levels.

Identified activities and deliverables are listed below.

1.1 UN-Water Senior Programme Manager meetings

Biannual meetings of UN-Water provide an opportunity for Senior Programme Managers from member and partners to report on their activities, debate water challenges and look ahead to emerging issues. The UN-Water Senior Programme Managers meetings represent UN-Water's primary decision making body. One of the two meetings will have a specific focus on UN-Water collaboration with partners.

Expected Outcome/Output

The biannual meetings should generate comprehensive discussions relating to UN-Water's Work Programme, Task Force activities and collaboration with non-UN partners. The meetings are expected to result in an agreed upon the Work Programme for UN-Water, a review of progress made and the identification of potential new activities.

1.2 Thematic Priority Areas

UN-Water focuses on a number of Thematic Priority Areas, which are long-term in nature and entail a strong focus on interagency collaboration and coordination. When UN-Water was established, the following areas were identified: water scarcity; sanitation access; disaster prevention, pollution; transboundary water issues; gender issues on water and sanitation; capacity building; financing; valuation; IWRM; Africa – a priority region.

Some Thematic Priority Areas are addressed through different activities, such as reporting mechanisms, Task Forces and UN-Water Programmes. However, others are directly coordinated by member agencies. Their responsibility is to monitor the developments within the respective priority area and propose relevant UN-Water actions. Specific activities can receive financial support, such as the production of policy briefs, thematic reports, key messages documents and other contributions to relevant processes or meetings. UN-Water members have agreed to focus on the following Thematic Priority Areas in 2010-2011:

- water and climate change (coordinated by WMO);
- transboundary waters (coordinated by UNECE and UNESCO); and
- gender and water (coordinated by UNDESA)

Expected Outcome/Output

The following outcomes are expected:

- a more consolidated and systematic coverage of issues of strategic and long-term importance for the global water agenda;
- substantive contribution to global processes and meetings and the production of communication and advocacy materials; and
- regular reporting to UN-Water members and partners on noteworthy developments within respective priority areas.

1.3 Task Forces

Task Forces are time-bound and cover areas where UN-Water members have identified specific activities. Task Forces may cover Thematic Priority Areas but could also focus on other subjects requiring interagency collaboration or coordination. UN-Water members have agreed to operate the following Task Forces over the next 1 to 2 years:

- Task Force on Sanitation, coordinated by UNICEF;
- Task Force on Wastewater Management, coordinated

by UNEP and UN-HABITAT;

- Task Force to Improve Coordination of Regional Level Activities of UN-Water members and partners, coordinated by UNESCAP; and
- Task Force on Country-Level Coordination, coordinated by UNDP.

Expected Outcome/Output

Each task force produces its own terms of reference and work programme that includes specific expected outputs. The terms of reference and work programmes are agreed upon by the Senior Programme Managers of UN-Water. The most recent information on UN-Water Task Forces can be found at <http://www.unwater.org/activities.html>.

1.4 – 1.7 UN-Water programmes

Individual UN-Water Programmes are increasingly engaged in the implementation of various activities defined by the overall UN-Water Work Programme. As a common objective is to further strengthen coordination and coherence among UN-Water members and partners at all levels, they are presented under Focus Area 1 in this Work Programme. Four Programmes are currently operating under UN-Water:

- UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), hosted by UNU (1.4);
- UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), hosted by UNDESA (1.5);
- World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), hosted by UNESCO (1.6); and
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), hosted jointly by UNICEF and WHO (1.7).

Expected Outcome/Output

Each programme produces its own terms of reference and work plan that includes the specific expected outputs of their work. The most recent information on UN-Water Programmes can be found at <http://www.unwater.org/activities.html>, which includes links to the each Programme's web site (if available).

ACTIVITY AREA 2. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRESS TOWARDS WATER-RELATED MDGS AND JPOI TARGETS

Medium to long term results: Coherent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting systems in place and widely recognized to deliver a sound basis for decision making at the global, regional and national level

One of UN-Water's key objectives, as stated in its Terms of Reference, is to provide coherent and reliable data and information to external stakeholders on key water trends and management issues. Together, its three major reporting initiatives provide a comprehensive picture of the state of global water and sanitation issues. The UN System needs to identify and agree on core sets of data and information for water resources management and water supply and sanitation sector planning and undertake collective and collaborative monitoring of water resources management and development.

2.1 World Water Development Report (WWDR)

The triennial WWDR constitutes a knowledge base providing indicators, case studies and a wealth of scientific data that can assist decision-makers at all levels. Coordinated by the WWAP, the development of the WWDR is a joint effort of the UN agencies and entities that make up UN-Water, working in collaboration with UN-Water partners, governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders. The first assessment report was presented in 2003, the second in 2006 and the third in 2009. The next report will be published in March 2012. In 2010, UN-Water will establish an advisory group to explore future development options for the WWDR.

Expected Outcome/Output

The WWDR is coordinated by WWAP and the production is steered by a separate work programme that includes outcomes and outputs. The main work in 2010 and 2011 will be the preparations for the 4th WWDR.

2.2 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) reports

The JMP reports are the official UN System mechanism to monitor global progress towards the MDGs on water supply and sanitation. They are published to inform policy-makers, sector personnel and civil society of the status of safe drinking-water supplies and basic sanitation services in every country in the world. The reports are compiled mainly using data obtained from nationally representative household surveys and censuses and provide a clear picture of the status of improved drinking-water supplies and sanitation services overall, divided into rural and urban areas.

Expected Outcome/Output

The production of the JMP reports is steered by a separate work programme with identified outcomes and outputs. The key output for 2010-2011 will be the next JMP report in early 2010.

2.3 Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The GLAAS reports on the capacity of countries to progress towards the MDG water and sanitation targets and on the effectiveness of external support agencies in facilitating this process. Its analysis of institutional and financial capacity in relation to status and trends in drinking-water and sanitation service levels complement the WWDR and JMP reports. It compares, for example, improvements in service levels against institutional or policy changes or fluctuations of external support funds. The first GLAAS report will be launched in early 2010 and the second report will be published in 2011.

Expected Outcome/Output

The 2010 and 2011 GLAAS reports will be presented in the 1st quarter of each year. It is expected that the number of recipient countries included in the report will increase to between 25 and 30 in 2010 and reach about 50 in 2011. The production of the GLAAS report is steered by a separate work programme and is also linked to SWA – GFA.

2.4 Federated Information System linked to Key Indicators

The Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting finalized its work in 2009. The result is a set of proposed key indicators that provide a comprehensive overview of the entire water sector status and present information on global, regional and national levels. The federated system is intended to increase the accessibility of data, facilitate the analysis of country-level and regional trends and support regular follow-up. This will require systems development and streamlining of databases within the UN System. The key indicators will also need to be supported by appropriate data and monitoring mechanism. Some indicators are already being monitored through FAO's Aquastat and the JMP, but others are not yet supported through appropriate data collection systems. A federated information system is currently being assessed, but long-term support is required to establish and maintain it. There will therefore be a step-by-step approach taken for its development.

Expected Outcome/Output

The key output of this activity is a federated information system linked to key indicators defined by the Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting and made available through different UN-Water members' data and indicator systems. The federated information system should be made accessible on the UN-Water web site through an attractive interface. This interface is expected to be launched during 2010-2011.

2.5 Systematic and Periodical IWRM/Water Efficiency follow-up process

At the 16th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), UN-Water presented a report to illustrate progress made on the WSSD IWRM target. There is currently no single systematic and periodical follow-up process in place to monitor progress toward reaching the IWRM target and the implementation of IWRM principles and strategies at the national level. Through this activity, UN-Water would facilitate such a process. This work would require close collaboration among a number of UN-Water members and partners.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity is expected to produce a periodic report providing a comprehensive picture of the implementation of IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans at the national level. The report is intended to provide an important input to relevant intergovernmental meetings, national level decision making and other global assessment reports, notably the WWDR.

2.6 Water Country Briefs

The overall objectives of the Water Country Briefs (WCB) are to better visualize the critical importance of water and sanitation for human development at the country level. This will build political momentum for stronger interventions on water and sanitation issues by policy makers, dealing with such issues as peace and security, infrastructure investments, agricultural, health, education and environmental issues, as well as macro- and micro-economic questions. The ultimate goal is to mobilize increased interest and investments in water.

The first phase of the initiative (2010-2011) is intended to generate a number of sample WCBs to test the methodology. The current plan is to present two different examples of country-level information:

- a succinct but comprehensive and visually attractive overview of the challenges related to water resources management and access to water and sanitation services in a number of countries, with a specific focus on making the economic case for water-related investments; and
- a similar presentation of water related challenges in a number of countries, but in relation to a specific intergovernmental process, such as the UNFCCC.

The WWDR, GLAAS, the JMP reports, Aquastat and a comprehensive and periodical reporting mechanism on IWRM and Water Efficiency Plan implementation can provide a broad basis for the development of the WCBs. The WCBs would therefore also serve the purpose of consolidating at the country level, data and information already available from different sources.

Expected Outcome/Output

The key output from this activity will be a number of pilot reports that would serve as test cases for the development of more consolidated country-level reporting that would make links to specific water-related challenges and opportunities.

**ACTIVITY AREA 3.
COMMUNICATION AND ADVOCACY**

Medium to long term results: Professional and comprehensive communication and advocacy products supporting UN-Water members, partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to increase general knowledge on water-related issues, advocate for coherent actions to safeguard water resources, attract the attention of decision makers, stakeholders and the public and realize synergies between existing initiatives.

The objective of activities carried out in this area is to increase the quantity and effectiveness of UN-Water's communication and advocacy materials by making more information accessible, disseminating the information to a wider audience and contributing to a more coherent and coordinated UN involvement in major activities and international conferences.

3.1 UN-Water web site

In late 2008, a major update of the UN-Water Web site (www.unwater.org) was completed. Work will continue to be done to improve the site and make it the 'single entry point' to the UN System on all issues related to water. The site provides data and information of interest to government officials, water professionals, the media and others interested in global water issues and the UN System. Efforts will be made to improve links to existing web sites and make better use of the information systems of UN-Water members, partners and programmes.

Expected Outcome/Output

The key output will be an expanded and improved web site that includes

- an operational statistics page displaying key sector indicators at the national level through an interactive map;
- a significant improvement of the accessibility of user-friendly multimedia products; and
- an increased the number of pages available in UN languages other than English.

Other functions, such as increased accessibility to water related intergovernmental decisions and declarations will also be developed.

3.2 UN-Water Preparations and Participation in Global and Regional Meetings

UN-Water plans to be active in a number of international conferences in 2010–2011. It will provide substantial inputs either as a convenor or through its periodical assessments or tailor-made reports to these conferences. It will also provide support to a more coordinated contribution of UN agencies and actively promoted the role of the UN System in solving global water challenges. For some events, UN-Water will explore the option of organizing a pavilion or an exhibition. Examples of events at which UN-Water may participate during 2010 – 2011 include:

- The sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD);
- The Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, UNCBD and UNCCD;
- G8 / G20 Process
- The 15th African Congress Association;
- Mid-Term Review of the Water Decade, Tajikistan (8-10 June 2010)
- The United Nations General Assembly special events - High-level interactive dialogue of the 64th United Nations General Assembly in New York on 22 March 2010 - World Water Day - on the implementation of the International Decade for Action "Water for Life" 2005-2015;
- MDG Summit in September 2010;
- Asia Pacific Water Summit;
- Singapore Water Week;
- Africa Water Week;
- World Water Week in Stockholm;
- Preparatory Meetings for Rio+20 (2012);
- Preparatory meetings for the 6th World Water Forum in 2012
- The IWA World Water Congress and Exhibition, September 2010
- International Conference on Transboundary Aquifers; and
- World Water Days

As part of its engagement in global and regional meetings, UN-Water intends to facilitate the development of joint positions on key water issues among UN-Water members (and potentially with key partners depending on the subject area). These positions would serve as a basis for a more coordinated UN System response. These positions would be linked to global processes (see 3.3. below), such as the UN conventions and strategic water resources issues.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity will lead to the coordinated preparation and dissemination of substantive information materials, includ-

ing position papers and key messages at global and regional meetings. The production of these materials is expected to stimulate further collaboration among UN-Water members and partners and promote strategic planning and priority setting.

3.3 UN-Water contributions to global processes

UN-Water will play a proactive role in facilitating the development of joint response strategies following decisions emerging from major global processes. Such processes include G8 meetings, G20 meetings, SWA – GFA, the EU Water Initiative, UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD and UNSGAB. As most UN-Water members and partners will be increasingly involved directly or indirectly in climate change adaptation, decisions from COP15 (Copenhagen, December 2009) may serve as a trial case. One outcome could be a 'collaborative strategy' among UN-Water members on how they will work jointly towards supporting COP15 decisions. Another option is to provide an outline of the responses by individual members and partners. The existing Task Force on Water and Climate Change could facilitate such a process.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity is designed to generate and disseminate messages and strategies that are agreed on by UN-Water members in response to outcomes emanating from inter-governmental processes. As with activity 3.2, this work is expected to stimulate increased collaboration among UN-Water members and partners and encourage strategic planning and priority setting.

3.4 Annual High-Level Meeting associated with the Global Framework for Action

The Annual High Level Meeting (HLM), hosted and coordinated by UNICEF, is a key component of the SWA – GFA. The HLM functions as a platform where the Ministers of Finance and Ministers responsible for water and sanitation from developing countries and Ministers of Development Cooperation from donor countries meet within a culture of mutual accountability and shared responsibility to discuss, prioritise and agree on actions to increase the performance and effectiveness of the sector. Although the HLM is not an integrated UN-Water activity, there is a direct link as UN-Water, through the UN-Water Multi-Donor Trust Fund, coordinates the fund management for the different components of the SWA-GFA, including the HLM.

Expected Outcome/Output

The key output is an annual meeting of finance and water ministers from developing countries and of development ministries from developed countries that lead to clear and measurable results in relation to water supply and sanitation coverage in targeted countries.

3.5 World Water Day 2010 and 2011

Each year, UN-Water is responsible for organizing the activities of World Water Day (WWD). The focus for 2010 is on water quality with UNEP serving as the lead agency. In 2011, the focus is on Water and Urbanization, with UN-Habitat serving as the lead agency.

Activities WWD 2010 include;

- advocacy and communication related efforts,
- a three day journalist WWD programme,
- a high-level WWD main event in Nairobi, Kenya and
- an event organized by the UN General Assembly in New York with the support of UN-Water.

Another important area of work is the development and production of media and information materials, including a thematic exhibition, a dedicated World Water Day web page, tailor made campaign materials related to the theme of the day and a major global event to draw attention to the issue.

Expected Outcome/Output

The expected outcome of these activities is that there will be a marked increase in awareness about UN-Water member's and partner's activities and that the UN-Water WWD site will be used as an authoritative site for information.

3.6 Web based system to increase accessibility to the outcomes of global and regional meetings and processes

UN-Water is in a central position to be a clearing house on information related to major global and regional political agreements and processes related to water. The main task will be to provide both substantive information and analysis of the water resources management aspects of such agreements and ongoing processes. It will include both agreements and processes that are directly water related but also those that have an important water component, such as those linked to energy, agriculture and trade. Information will be provided on the UN-Water web page and a report may be produced on an annual basis.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity will lead to a systematic process for presenting outcomes from global meeting and processes of relevance to water issues. This will include a focal point function for such information on the UN-Water web page that will offer easy access for all interested stakeholders.

3.7 Fact sheets and policy briefs

In response to the needs of its members and partners, UN-Water will develop, publish in print and post on its web site, policy briefs, fact sheets and other communication and

advocacy materials. Efforts will be made to monitor the dissemination and use of these materials.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity is intended to have the following principle outcomes:

- the wide dissemination of UN-Water related material to key stakeholders that contributes to greater general awareness of water-related challenges and a better understanding of UN-Water and its activities; and
- increased collaboration among UN-Water members and partners in the process of preparing these materials.

3.8 UN-Water Annual Report

Activities will be undertaken to prepare a UN-Water annual report as a means of enhancing transparency and providing information on UN-Water's activities. Efforts will be made to monitor and record its dissemination.

Expected Outcome/Output

The key output from this activity will be a comprehensive and attractive annual report that provides information on UN-Water activities and serves as an important tool for follow-up of UN-Water activities.

3.9 The WaterWiki

The wiki concept allows registered users of a web site to input their own information and edit existing pages. A Water Wiki offers the potential for involving more members of the water community in UN-Water's work and increasing the body of knowledge available to all users of the internet. Over the past year waterwiki.net, operating under UNDP, has expanded its geographic coverage to include the entire world and added new themes covering major freshwater issues. UN-Water will further look into how it can support the development of the WaterWiki as an interactive web resource that complements existing sites and becomes an initiative that potentially could involve all UN-Water members and partners.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity is expected to generate a WaterWiki that is supported through UN-Water, contains relevant information, and engages many UN-Water members and partners.

ACTIVITY AREA 4. ADDRESSING EMERGING AND CRITICAL TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

Medium to long term results: Enhanced capacity of the UN System to respond systematically and in a timely way to emerging challenges and monitor and address critical trends on a continual basis.

A range of current and potential global changes and challenges will undoubtedly influence the water agenda and by extension the potential priorities of UN-Water and its members and partners. For this reason, UN-Water has identified a need to work more proactively in identifying emerging trends and challenges and develop with its members and partners collaborative response actions.

4.1 Analytical Water Briefs (AWB)

The AWBs are intended to stimulate forward looking discussions. The briefs would not only address 'new' issues but could also review trends related to existing challenges and the implications these may have on water issues and the water agenda. These types of briefs are frequently prepared in other areas, by governments and private sector interest groups. They are used as strategic planning and decision making tool and to spur discussions and debates. They can be produced through Thematic Priority Areas, Task Forces or as a specific task (coordinated by the Technical Secretariat) if so decided.

Expected Outcome/Output

The outcomes of this activity are expected to be AWBs published in time for relevant major events. The briefs will support UN-Water in its efforts to engage in discussions on emerging issues and critical trends. They will also serve as a basis for discussions related to the UN-Water Work Programme, identify potential future activities and be a tool for substantive discussions with various key stakeholders.

4.2 Development of water resources related scenarios

The project is expected to run for three years (pending specific funding). It will have three principal phases that involve:

- a review and analysis of principal drivers including identification of linkages between them;
- a review of the drivers by a Scenario Development Group (SDG) who will outline a set of about four scenarios (possible futures) that will be developed through qualitative and quantitative analysis (modelling) to be used as background material for the preparation of scenarios by local actors; and
- a review by the SDG of the global scenarios that take account of learning at the local level.

Expected Outcome/Output

Phase 1

In the initial phase outputs will include:

- a document containing a synopsis of the current situation of the current water system in qualitative and quantitative terms and its context;
- the identification of the scenario drivers;

- the characterization of the scenario drivers and their trends;
- the identification of those drivers considering critical uncertainties and strategic invariants;
- an identification and characterization of the critical dimensions to be included in the scenarios;
- an identification of the critical gaps in understanding or measurement;
- the definition of the time-horizon of the scenarios; and
- the description of the state-of-the art on water scenarios.

Phase 2

In the second phase outputs will include:

- a document containing a first-approximation set of global water scenarios in narrative and diagrammatic form;
- a document describing the types of models to be used, the numerical values assigned to the initial state and the driving forces, and the outputs of the first-approximation mathematical models, proving the numerical trajectories of the selected quantitative indicators; and
- a set of second-approximation scenarios, incorporating the qualitative scenarios with projections from numerical modeling where possible and the new insights generated by the enriched knowledge base.

Phase 3

In the final phase outputs will include:

- a toolbox to assist local groups unfamiliar with the scenario development process;
- a basic system of reporting for groups that are familiar with the scenario development process that allows them to compare and integrate their results into the global process;
- a network and dedicated web site to facilitate information exchange, mutual learning and cooperation among teams of researchers and decision-makers who are exploring the scenario approach at national and sub-national levels;
- a toolbox reflecting the lessons learned, including some software tools and on line tutorials on scenario building.

The final draft of global scenarios with the methodology used and annexes describing regional outputs will be edited and published. The results will be communicated following a communications and distribution plan that includes interactions with decision makers.

ACTIVITY AREA 5. EFFICIENT UN-WATER OPERATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Medium to long term results: An efficient, non-bureaucratic mechanism providing value added support to members and partners and contributing to positive impact of UN system operations on water and related issues.

The operations of UN-Water have progressively changed since 2003. Since March 2007, a Multi-Donor Trust Fund has provided important support to UN-Water activities and operations. The establishment of the Trust Fund has created an increased need to have an appropriate management and governance structure in place. This Activity Area focuses on UN-Water's internal management.

5.1 Two-year Work Programme developed and accepted for UN-Water

UN-Water will prepare a Work Programme covering two years. This Work Programme will be updated on an annual basis.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity will generate a comprehensive 2-year work programme, including a result-based framework. The Work Programme will serve as a basis for UN-Water's planning and operational activities. A draft updated Work Programme will be prepared annually for the first, semi-annual UN-Water Senior Programme Managers meeting.

5.2 UN-Water Joint Steering group

The UN-Water Joint Steering Group (JSG) was established at the 12th UN-Water Senior Programme Managers meeting in February 2010. The JSG is a forum to steer the operational management of UN-Water. The JSG has the overall responsibility for all operational aspects related to UN-Water. This includes

- the Work Programme;
- budget planning;
- decision-making related to the implementation of agreed activities;
- oversight and management of the UN-Water Multi-Donor Trust Fund, which is to administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the UN-Water Technical Secretariat; and
- preparations for the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers meetings.

The JSG provides guidance on all activities of UN-Water and its Programmes and prepares for decisions of strategic importance that are taken at the semi-annual Senior Programme Manager meetings. The JSG takes its strategic guidance from the Senior Programme Managers.

Expected Outcome/Output

This activity will lead to more efficient management of UN-Water from both an operational and administrative perspective.

5.3 UN-Water reports to HLCP and CEB

UN-Water continues to prepare and send regular reports on its evolution and activities to the HLCP and CEB meetings through their respective secretariats. The UN-Water Chair

will explore the possibility of holding regular meetings with the Secretary of CEB, together with the Chairs of UN-Energy and UN-Oceans in 2010-2011.

Expected Outcome/Output

The outcome of this activity is expected to be coordinated interaction and dialogue with the HLCP and CEB leading to a productive exchange of information and ideas.

Part 3. An overview of UN-Water and the governance

UN-WATER – A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Established in 2003, UN-Water is composed of United Nations agencies and organizations engaged in work related to water and sanitation. Its goals are to provide an efficient, coherent and proactive mechanism for coordinating the work of UN System agencies and programmes in these areas. UN-Water also seeks to contribute substantially to the achievement of global targets and goals related to water and sanitation, with special emphasis given to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted at the United Nations General Assembly Millennium Summit in 2000 and the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation (JPOI) adopted at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

UN-Water complements and adds value to existing UN programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts among the implementing agencies. In doing so, UN-Water seeks to:

1. **improve the coherence** in UN System actions at all levels, and in particular at the country level;
2. **contribute to the global policy debate** on water-related issues through active participation in global policy fora and events and the production of assessments and policy reports;
3. **contribute to increased knowledge** on water-related issues through relevant monitoring and reporting systems and by serving as an entry point for water-related indicators, data and information;
4. **identify emerging issues** related to global water challenges and provide a platform for UN System strategic discussions on how to prepare for and cope with them more effectively; and
5. **increase the capacity** among stakeholders by providing relevant information and policy advice available through the extensive experience among UN-Water members and partners.

The expected outcome of UN-Water's work is improved system-wide coordination and coherence in water-related initiatives carried out by the UN System and increased effectiveness in supporting member countries efforts towards achieving time-bound goals, targets and actions in the water sectors.

UN-Water also has a specific responsibility to respond to the United Nations General Assembly's call to deliver

a coordinated response to the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005–2015. The goal of the Decade – to place a greater focus on water-related issues at all levels – is aligned with UN-Water's Terms of Reference. Two UN-Water programmes are directly linked to the Decade. Their role is to provide specific support for its implementation. UN-Water has also identified the central themes for the 'Water for Life' Decade: scarcity, access to sanitation, water and gender, capacity building, financing, valuation, integrated water resources management, transboundary water challenges, disaster prevention, pollution and Africa as a region for priority action.

UN-WATER'S TERMS OF REFERENCE

The High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), at its meeting on 18–19 September 2003, established UN-Water as the interagency mechanism to promote coherency and coordination in the UN System actions aimed at implementing the agenda defined by the Millennium Declaration and the WSSD as it relates to its scope of work. UN-Water has grown not only out of many years of extensive collaboration and partnership among the UN agencies, but also from a conviction that more collaboration is possible and that further collaboration and coherence will strengthen the UN System and improve its efficiency. UN-Water's efforts have contributed to the achievement of significant progress to date and have helped bring water and water-related issues to the top of the political agenda.

In the Terms of Reference endorsed by the Chief Executive Board (CEB) at its October–November 2003 session in New York, the following activities were identified as critical for UN-Water:

- identify strategic issues and priorities for system-wide action, and facilitate timely, coordinated and effective responses by the UN system and its partners at global, regional and country levels in relation to both policy development and implementation;
- promote the elaboration and facilitate the dissemination of system-wide positions shared by UN-Water members, in particular with regard to relevant MDG and JPOI targets and their achievement;
- facilitate interagency exchange of information, experiences and lessons learned, serve as a clearing house for policy-relevant information, assessment and advice on status and trends at the global and regional

levels, and provide member countries with a collective point of entry to the UN System's initiatives and responses in areas within its purview;

- promote effective communication and collaboration between the UN System and civil society and private-sector partners;
- facilitate and support work being carried out at the regional and sub-regional levels, both within the UN System and with partners, follow up on relevant goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the JPOI, working through the Regional Commissions and relevant interagency mechanisms; and
- contribute to the coherence and impact of the UN System actions at country level, in support of Resident Coordinators, country teams and theme groups, and working in close collaboration and coordination with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).

The scope of UN-Water's work was identified as encompassing all aspects of freshwater, including surface water and groundwater resources and the interface between freshwater and seawater. It covers freshwater resources, in terms of their quality and quantity, their development, assessment, management, monitoring and use, including domestic uses, agriculture and ecosystem requirements. UN-Water's work also encompasses sanitation (both access to and use of sanitation by populations and the interactions between sanitation and freshwater), water-related disasters, emergencies and other extreme events and their impact on human security.

The HLCP recognized that advancing such a complex and ambitious international agenda is a collective responsibility and challenge that calls for coordinated action – beginning with the UN System but also progressively involving other concerned 'non-traditional' partners and stakeholders, including organizations from the public and private sectors and civil society. The HLCP also recognized that UN-Water's Terms of Reference would need to be reviewed and updated periodically.

ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNANCE

The UN-Water organizational and governance structure consists of the Senior Programme Managers in charge of water and/or sanitation in 27 UN agencies, funds, programmes, conventions and its Secretariat. A Chair and Vice-Chair are elected among the members on a rotating basis for a term of two years. A Secretary is posted at the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in New York. The current Chair (from February 2010) is the United Nations University. Apart from members and partners contributions, the work of UN-Water is

currently supported through two full-time staff-members, a Chief Technical Advisor to the Chair and a Water Advisor to the Secretary, and consultants.

The work of UN-Water is steered by the Terms of Reference and guided by the UN-Water Operational Guidelines. These documents are posted at www.unwater.org.

Members

The members of UN-Water are the 27 UN agencies, funds, programmes and conventions that include water as part of their mandate (see Annex 2 for a list of members). In addition to their steering function for UN-Water as a whole, members also constitute the UN-Water Task Forces and implement specific activities and initiatives.

Partners

Partners to UN-Water are organizations from the public and private sectors and civil society that are active in UN-Water's scope of work (see Annex 3 for a list of partners). Partners take an active role in UN-Water meetings, work with Task Forces and provide support to specific activities. Their collaboration with UN-Water is guided by a set of partner criteria.

Programmes

Four programmes currently operate under UN-Water. Each programme has its individual mandate, organization, staff resources and financing from various sources.

- The **World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)** synthesises information and data gathered from UN-Water members and presents its findings through the triennial World Water Development Reports (WWDR). The next WWDR is due in 2012. These reports offer decision- and policy-makers advice and options on how to manage water resources in ways that are in line with their particular economic and social objectives. The WWAP examines the nature of water crises, how well countries are equipped to deal with them and how well water policies and management strategies are working. It also suggests and develops the indicators that are needed to monitor progress. Launched in 2000, WWAP is hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

More information: www.unesco.org/water/wwap

- The **UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)** enhances the coherence, credibility and effectiveness of UN-Water by strengthening its members' capacity-development programmes, particularly in developing countries

and economies in transition. It operates by bringing together stakeholders in the capacity-development field and creating added value for their programmes. It links the activities in the water sector to the broader efforts of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, 2005–2014 (DESD). Launched in August 2007, UNW-DPC is located in Bonn, Germany, and is hosted by the United Nations University.

More information: www.unwater.unu.edu

- The **UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC)** is implemented by the United Nations office established to support the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005–2015. It is responsible for mobilizing information and inputs generated by various UN-Water members and partners and developing advocacy campaigns aimed at accelerating the implementation of internationally agreed goals. In doing so it promotes the visibility of the work done by UN-Water members and partners and strengthens partnerships, especially outside the UN System. Launched in October 2007, the programme is located in Saragossa, Spain, and hosted by UNDESA.
- The **WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)**. Although this programme operates under the aegis of UN-Water (before 2003, under the aegis of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Water Resources), it remains an autonomous programme implemented by WHO/UNICEF and supervised solely by them. The JMP was established in 1990, following earlier monitoring activities undertaken by WHO since the 1960s. Its objectives are to provide regular global reports on water and sanitation coverage, facilitate sector planning and management, support countries in their efforts to improve their monitoring systems and provide information for advocacy. It is the official mechanism of the UN System mandated to monitor global progress towards MDG Target 7.C, i.e. to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and sanitation services.

More information: www.wssinfo.org

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER UN MECHANISMS AND ENTITIES

As specified in the Terms of Reference, UN-Water cooperates with other interagency mechanisms, including UN-Energy, UN-Oceans, the United Nations Environment Management Group (UNEMG) and UNDG, on issues of common concern. UN-Water also collaborates closely with the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) on activities identified through the Hashimoto Action Plan. UN-Water and UNSGAB representatives also participate in the respective governance meetings of the two entities in order to optimize work plans.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

A Multi-Donor Trust Fund, currently managed by FAO, has been established to support the external and project-oriented work of UN-Water. Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom are current donors (as of January 2009) to the Trust Fund. The total support from the three donors over the period 2007-2010 is approximately USD 4 million.

The four UN-Water Programmes mentioned above have separate budgets with funding from the Governments of Italy, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom, France and United States as do some of the other activities carried out by UN-Water members through the Task Forces and other special initiatives. UN-Water members and partners support most of the activities and, in particular, the fundamental coordinating function, through internal support (mainly staff time).

MORE INFORMATION ON UN-WATER

More information about UN-Water and its activities is available at:

www.unwater.org

More information on the Water for Life Decade, 2005-2015 is available at:

www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/

For any other information, please contact the UN-Water Secretariat at:

unwater@un.org

Annex 1. Result-oriented framework for UN-Water Work Programme 2010-2011

UN-WATER RESULT-BASED FRAMEWORK.

The Terms of Reference for UN-Water include a number of key objectives. The development of Focus Areas and activities is based on these mechanism-level objectives.

In order to facilitate a more structured planning process and follow-up, this result-based framework is included as an annex to the 2010-2011 UN-Water Work Programme. The framework contains two sections. The first section presents activities listed under the objectives contained in the Terms of Reference. The second section presents activities under each Focus Area, with main outcomes, principal accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective, time plans, lead, specific outputs, challenges and constraints and indicators.

UN-WATER KEY OBJECTIVES WITH CURRENT ACTIVITIES LISTED UNDER EACH OBJECTIVE

1. Complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts

Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3) and UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7)

2. Maximize system-wide coordinated action and coherence as well as effectiveness of the support provided to Member States

UN-Water Senior Programme Managers Meeting (activity 1.1), Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3) and UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7) and activities related to monitoring and reporting (activities 2.1-2.6), Web-based system to increase accessibility to outcome of global and regional meetings and processes (activity 3.6).

3. Interface with other interagency mechanisms, including UN-Energy, UN-Oceans, United Nations Environment Management Group (EMG) and others, on issues of common concern. Included in this objective (although not stipulated in the ToR) is the interface with UN System-wide processes through the Chief Executives Board (CEB) structure of the UN, notably through the HLCP and UNDG.

Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2), UN-Water collaboration with and support to global

processes (activity 3.3), Reporting to CEB and HLCP (activity 5.6)

4. Collaborate with other relevant initiatives

Initiatives, such as UNSGAB, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and the UN Global Compact CEO Water Mandate are Partners with Special Status to UN-Water due to their close organizational link to the UN System and can thus participate in all activities and in all UN-Water meetings.

Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2) and UN-Water collaboration with and support to global processes (activity 3.3)

5. Identify strategic issues and priorities for system-wide action

UN-Water Senior Programme Managers Meeting (Activity 1.1), Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3) and UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7), World Water Development Report (activity 2.1), the Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (activity 2.3), Systematic and periodical IWRM/Water Efficiency follow-up process (activity 2.5), Country briefs (activity 2.6), Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2), UN-Water collaboration with and support to global processes (activity 3.3); Annual High Level Meeting associated with the Global Framework for Action (activity 3.4), and Addressing emerging trends and challenges (activities 4.1-4.2)

6. Facilitate timely, coordinated and effective responses by the UN System and its partners at global, regional and country levels in relation to both policy development and implementation

UN-Water Senior Programme Managers Meeting (Activity 1.1), Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7), Coherent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting (activities 2.1-2.6), Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2) and UN-Water collaboration with and support to global processes (activity 3.3)

- 7. Promote the elaboration and facilitate the dissemination of system-wide positions shared by UN-Water members, with particular regard given to relevant MDG and JPOI targets and their achievement**

Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), Assessments and reports (activities 2.1-2.6), UN-Water web-page (activity 3.1), Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2), UN-Water collaboration with and support to global processes (activity 3.3); World Water Day (activity 3.5), Fact sheets etc (activity 3.7), Analytical water briefs (activity 4.1)

- 8. Facilitate interagency information exchange, including sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and serve as a clearing house for policy-relevant information, assessments and advice on status and trends at global and regional levels.**

UN-Water Senior Programme Managers Meeting (Activity 1.1), Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7), Assessments and reports (activities 2.1-2.6), UN-Water web-page (activity 3.1), Substantive inputs to global and regional meetings (activity 3.2), UN-Water collaboration with and support to global processes (activity 3.3); World Water Day (activity 3.5), Web-based system to increase accessibility to outcome of global and regional meetings and processes (activity 3.6), Fact sheets etc (activity 3.7), Analytical water briefs (activity 4.1)

- 9. Provide Member States with a collective point of entry to the system's initiatives and responses in areas within its purview.**

UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7), Federated information system linked to key indicators (activity 2.4), UN-Water web page (activity 3.1), WaterWiki (3.9)

- 10. Promote effective communication and collaboration between the UN System and civil society and private sector partners**

UN-Water partner agreements (no specific activity), UN-Water members and partners meeting (activity 1.1), Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7), UN-Water web-page (activity 3.1), WaterWiki (3.8)

- 11. Facilitate and support work being carried out at the regional and sub-regional levels, both within the UN System and with partners**

Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.4-1.7)

- 12. Contribute to the coherence and impact of UN System actions at country level in support of Resident Coordinators, country teams and theme groups, and working in close collaboration and coordination with UNDG**

Thematic Priority Areas (activity 1.2), Task Forces (activity 1.3), UN-Water Programmes (activities 1.6-1.9)

Activity Areas and related activities – result based framework

The **rational behind the result-based framework is as follows:** Main Activities generate identified Main Outcomes. These provide the basis for the Principal Accomplishments of the Activity as seen from a UN-Water perspective. The Principal Accomplishments of each Main Activity contribute to achieve the medium- to long-term result of each Focus Area. Each Main Activity also generates a number of specific outputs.

Activity Area 1. Coordination and coherence among UN-Water members and partners at all levels

Medium to long term results: Coherent and coordinated approach of the UN System in collaboration with other relevant actors on water-related issues, delivering clear and measurable added value.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints ²	Indicators
1.1 UN-Water SPM and Partners meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 UN-Water SPM meetings organized per year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decisions contributing to the further development of UN-Water to achieve its ToR Practical challenges with coherence and coordination discussed and mitigation strategies proposed Shared vision among UN-Water members on how to collectively address water related challenges Strengthen collaboration between UN-Water members and partners 	Jan/Feb and Aug (2010, 2011)	Chair + secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant UN-Water Meeting Documents UN-Water Meeting Report with decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of participation Lack of time for preparations prior to meetings Not enough time devoted or too many items on agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings organized Level of attendance Meeting report Decisions made and adhered to Efficient follow-up
1.2 Thematic Priority Areas in 2010-2011 ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A coordinated and facilitated continuous process to follow-up on key trends and processes and stimulating proactive engagement of UN-Water members and partners addressing identified thematic priority areas 	<p>General (for all priority areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cooperation and coordination among UN-water members within Thematic Priority areas (Stimulate harmonization of activities etc) Increased and continuous response in relation to global water challenges (policy response etc) Clear interagency structure to continuously address priority areas <p>Specific:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined for each Thematic Priority Area 	Continuous	Identified Thematic Coordinator	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy relevant documents UN-Water response strategies <p>Specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be determined for each thematic priority area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of UN-Water Members engagement Time constrains Reaching consensus related to primary outputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators need to be defined through discussion with coordinating agencies and/or in each individual case

² The commitment of UN entities is a key requirement for all activities and indeed essential for the functioning of UN-Water as an interagency coordination mechanism.

³ Thematic Priority Areas are areas requiring long-term attention by UN-Water. Unlike Task Forces, they are not time-bound. Financial resources are available on an on demand basis for activities identified by the coordinators and groups of members and partners associated with each priority area. If such a group decides to initiate a range of activities over a time-bound period, a Task Force can be established. Budget allocations are to be decided by the Joint Steering Group through delegation by the Senior Programme Managers.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
1.3 Task Forces ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Work Programme of Each Task Force in annexes 	<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased cooperation and coordination among UN-water members within Thematic Priority area (Stimulate harmonization of activities etc) Response capacity in relation to identified challenge addressed by Task Force. <p>Specific:</p> <p>To be determined for Task Force</p>	2010-11	Identified Task Force Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Work Programme of Each Task Force in annexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Work Programme of Each Task Force in annexes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Work Programme of Each Task Force in annexes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation UN-Water Task Force on Wastewater Management UN-Water Task Force to Improve Regional-Level Coordination UN-Water Task Force on Country Level Coordination 							
<p>UN-Water Programmes: The UN-Water programmes are widely contributing to many of the UN-Water Focus Areas. They are increasingly engaged in the implementation of various activities within the UN-Water Work programme. However, as a common main objective of the programmes is to further strengthen coordination and coherence among UN-Water members and partners at all levels within their respective areas, they are presented under Focus Area 1 in this Work Programme.</p>							
1.4 UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping processes: Mapping of UN-Water activities in cooperation with UN-Water chair's office and TFs Capacity needs assessment: Done in cooperation with UN-Water members and partners, and WWAP Support to/co-organisation of bilateral and multilateral capacity development activities Evaluation of efficiency and effectiveness of (joint) capacity development activities Knowledge collection and dissemination of capacity development methodologies and activities of UN-Water Guidance on capacity development methodology development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster cooperation and coordination among UN-water members on capacity development issues Increasing global focus on the role of capacity development in relation to water issues Support to the UN-Water Chair and Secretariat Support to TFs UN-Water is more responsive to major developments in capacity development 	Continuous	UNW-DPC administered by United Nations University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Development Information System (CDIS) Capacity Development Observatory (CDO) Publication on/ documentation of Mapping (UN-Water and TFs) Publication on/documentation of capacity needs Joint capacity development activities Activity outcome reports and briefs Joint publications on capacity development issues Establishment of (thematic) networks Evaluation methodologies/tools development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity of UN-Water members and partners for engagement in activities supporting greater coherence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of TFs being asked to support Number of UN-Water members and partners cooperating with UNW-DPC (bilaterally and multilaterally) Mapping documents produced Documents on capacity needs produced Capacity development database and observatory online and used/well visited Activities co-organised and well-attended/supported Impact measurement of training and curricula development activities Tools for Capacity Development available

⁴ Task Forces are time-bound. They have specific terms of reference and work programmes that focus on concrete tasks to be performed within a time frame. Normally, this will be a maximum of two years.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
1.5 The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication	<p>Information, advocacy and communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic communication related to the decade, targeted to journalists, general public and stakeholders Website, support to UN-Water communication efforts, communication campaigns, international seminar coordination/organization, activities to celebrate WWD Information: internal/external knowledge management system Capacity related to communication – media training programme, capacity building workshops targeted to national and international media/journalists, comm. Professionals, capacity building on water issues Research and communications Support to UN-Water on advocacy and communications, media and outreach, support in major water and non-water events Education – e-learning platform Awareness raising activities and material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster cooperation and coordination among UN-Water members and partners, Enhance coherence and visibility of UN-Water and of the Decade actions and products UN system-wide coordinated communication response to accelerate the implementation of the water and sanitation agenda Facilitate for member states and stakeholders to acquire information about UN-Water Increased and improved cooperation and coordination with key partners and major other relevant organizations, programmes, projects and stakeholders 	Continuous	UNW-DPAC administered by UNDESA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decade World Water Portal Documents and brochures of the Office and joint publications of UN Agencies Documents and brochures of the Office and joint publications of UN Agencies Media oriented material Capacity building on water issues, media activities and events Support UN-Water in advocacy and communications efforts Water smart campaign, educational campaign, campaign with media partnerships Research and communication – communication strategies for the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of UN-Water members and partners response and engagement Gathering information from members, delays in response Lack of time by most UN-Water members to provide inputs required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of attendance to seminars and workshops organized Level of implication of UN-Water members in activities implemented by the Programme Quality of communication and outreach Number of publications and material distributed <p>Note: Guided by separate work programme and budget</p>
1.6 World Water Assessment Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous reporting on the state of global freshwater resources and the progress towards internationally agreed upon goals Development of a holistic approach to assessments using a DPSIR conceptual framework Processes to improve the inclusion of externalities in reporting Development of the second generation of indicators and comprehensive water scenario exercise Capacity development related to monitoring and assessment, in close cooperation with UNW-DPC Side publications complementary to the contents of the WWDR series Conduct case studies to highlight the specific problems and best practices for inclusion in the WWDR as the examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing global awareness of water issues Coordinated and comprehensive reporting on freshwater resources issues Increased cooperation and coordination among UN-water members 	Continuous	WWAP administered by UNESCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see 2.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding issues during the third phase Delayed transfer of HQ from UNESCO HQ, Paris to UNESCO Program Office, Perugia Increased need for ownership by UN-Water members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWDR published and effectively distributed. Other key publications published and effectively distributed Measured impact through questionnaires to key users of WWAP produced reports <p>Note: Guided by separate work programme and budget</p>

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
1.7 The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established norms and good practice: JMP is leader of a global process to harmonize definitions and indicators on use of access to sanitation and water supply and provides a platform for the development of post-2015 targets Relevant research in place: JMP promotes research on all topics related to monitoring of sanitation and drinking-water Capacity building: JMP works with government ministries and agencies to harmonize and reconcile WASH monitoring processes at different levels and in different sectors Reporting: The JMP reports provide the authoritative source of verification for progress towards achieving MDG target 7c 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing global awareness of water and sanitation issues Coordinated and comprehensive reporting on Water Supply and Sanitation coverage at the national level Increased cooperation and coordination among UN-water members 	Continuous	JMP administered by WHO and UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMP strategy and work-plan National and regional workshops JMP global reports JMP regional reports and snapshots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Resources constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JMP report published Other process products available Updated JMP web site <p>Note: Guided by separate work programme and budget</p>

Activity Area 2. Coherent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting towards water related MDGs and JPOI targets

Medium to long term results: Coherent and comprehensive monitoring and reporting systems in place and widely recognized to deliver a sound basis for decision making at the global, regional and national level

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
2.1 World Water Development Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System to gather data and information from specialized UN agencies for reporting purposes Consultative processes with contributors, UN partners, national decision-makers and stakeholders, System-wide coordination of writing process Production of Report and related publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated and comprehensive reporting on water resources issues in a global context. Improved coordination among UN agencies and key partners following joint information gathering, writing and clearing process. 	Continuous Triennial Report Latest edition published in 2009	WWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The World Water Development Report Side Publications Workshops Development of common WWDR reported indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering relevant data and information Complex process of consultation and data gathering delays process Lack of wider engagement Resources constraints Coordination with other assessment reports in order to avoid overlap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report published Impact or utilization measured through survey Other agreed publications published <p>Note: Guided by separate work programme and budget</p>
2.2 WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary data in place Statistical Analysis done Production of reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated and comprehensive reporting on use of access to water supply and sanitation 	Continuous Biannual Report published next time in 2010	WHO UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The JMP Report Regional reports and snap-shots 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection Resources constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report published Regional reports published Impact or utilization measured through survey <p>Note: Guided by separate work programme and budget</p>

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
2.3 Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of methodology Data gathered Data analysis done Production of report Supporting monitoring capacity at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated and comprehensive reporting on water supply and sanitation sector capacity and constraints Improved coordination and collaboration on monitoring and reporting with other relevant actors, such as the JMP, OECD, WSP. 	Continuous Report 2010 and 2011	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country level activities jointly with JMP, WSP or other relevant UN-Water Members/Partners Survey tools to fill in critical data and information gaps Draft reports for circulation among UN-Water members. The 1st (2010) and 2nd (2011) GLAAS reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges in gathering relevant data and information Complex process of gathering and data consultation and delay process Lack of response from countries and donor agencies Budget for the 2011 report not secured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports published Impact or utilization measured through survey
2.4 Federated information system linked to key indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of a "one UN entry point" to information and data on key water sector indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easy access to key indicators for the water sector Collective point of entry to the UN systems monitoring initiatives 	Continuous System running	FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> User-friendly interface on the UN-Water web-page Page presenting selected indicators at country level Federated system in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of final decision on key indicators Lack of data to support indicators Technical issues linked to the federated system set-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators defined Data-base established through links – "federated" Data and indicators presented on UN-Water web Rate of utilization Linked to online tools of the UN-Water programmes
2.5 Systematic and periodical IWRM/ Water Efficiency follow-up process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A systematic and coordinated process in place to gather relevant information Periodic assessment reports fostering action and coordination related to water resources management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better coordination related to water resources assessments Better coordination related to support provided for water resources development and management 	Continuous Periodicity to be determined (first report 2011)	To be determined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data gathering process defined and in place Assessment reports produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource intensive system Coordination aspects, among members and with partners Methodology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report published Impact or utilization measured through survey
2.6 Country briefs (Also relevant to Focus Area 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A systematic and coordinated process in place to gather relevant information and present analysis on country level. Improved access to country level data and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated support to country level decision making Coordinated country level input to global processes Increased collaboration among assessments and data providers 	Continuous	To be determined (collaboration among existing assessment initiatives and data holders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Country Briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial resources in order to go global Access to data and information. Analytical capacity, out of box 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country briefs published

Activity Area 3. Communication and advocacy

Medium to long term results: Professional and comprehensive communication and advocacy products supporting UN-Water members, partners and other key stakeholders in their efforts to increase general knowledge on water-related issues, advocate for coherent actions to safeguard water resources, attract the attention of decision makers, stakeholders and the public and realize synergies between existing initiatives.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
3.1 UN-Water web page	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative and attractive web-page Increased access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholder (media, schools etc) Relevant web-based tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A one-entry point function to the UN system on water Tangible contribution to raise awareness of water related issues Increased coordination towards presenting information 	Continuous	Chair's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive and dynamic web-page Web-based communication tools/systems Statistics/ indicators page displaying key sector indicators at the national level through an interactive map A significant increase in amount of multimedia material made available through the site An increase in the number of pages available in UN languages other than English A functional members-only sub-site to share internal information and establish experts data base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources not available Technical challenges Lack of members and partners response and input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A continuously updated site The number of UN-Water member and partner web sites (and others) that link to the UN-Water site Regular measurements of visitors; Measurement of the effect of UN-Water web site announcements and updates on the web traffic to members' and partners' sites and their on line publications and resources Access for and links with UN-Water Programmes
3.2 Substantive support/input to and participation in global and regional meetings Examples include CSDs, GA events, Water for Life Decade related events, Asia-Pacific Water Forum, African Water Week, World Water Week, World Water Forums, UNSGAB meeting, thematic meetings etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well coordinated participation of UN-Water and its members Making an impact through events and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for the inclusion of relevant water perspectives in the decision making at key meetings A more coordinated participation of the UN system (including where possible a common entry point to the UN system through a joint pavilion of the UN system) 	Continuous	Chair's office and Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Side-events, seminars, learning centres Input to reports Thematic reports and messages documents Advocacy materials Exhibitions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Events and where applicable exhibition space organized Timely delivery of publications Measured impacts
3.3 Substantive support/input to global and regional processes Examples are: G8, G20, SWA - GFA, EUWI, Convention processes, etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide relevant substantive and/or process support to global process as a way to influence decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water issues receive high recognition in agenda of global processes 	2010-2011	Chair's office and Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substantive input documents Process support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured impact on final outputs from processes
3.4 Annual High-Level Meeting associated with the Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action (SWA - GFA) ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A well coordinated and well attended High Level Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clear commitment by UN member countries to work towards MDG achievement 	April 2010 April 2011	UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Level Meeting Specific and substantive commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of key actors Capacity Financial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured results vis-à-vis identified GF4A objectives

⁵ This is part of the Global Framework for Action.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
3.5 Preparation and organization of World Water Day, 2010, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established partnerships with key actors Established World Water Day web page Develop outreach material Organize World Water Day event(s) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of selected theme Increased cooperation among key members and partners through joint events 	<p>March 2010</p> <p>March 2011</p>	<p>UNEP 2010,</p> <p>UN-Habitat 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Water Day web page World Water Day information materials in different languages World Water Day events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical issues and capacity to develop web-page, material and events Geographical distribution of included events Number of participants in events Number of media articles/ programmes on the theme of World Water Day Measurable impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of visitors to web page Number of sites linking to web page Number of events included on web page Geographical distribution of included events Number of participants in events Number of media articles/ programmes on the theme of World Water Day Measurable impact
3.6 Web-based system to increase accessibility to outcome of global and regional meetings and processes (declarations, commitments and other key outcomes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System in place to report on outcome of global meetings and processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More comprehensive reporting on global meetings and processes Increased awareness on global water issues and policy processes Making strategic information easily accessible 	Continuous	Chair's office + Secretariat in collaboration with members and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated web page Newsletter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No agreement with key partners Financial issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web service established Newsletter produced
3.7 Fact sheets, policy briefs and other communication materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of fact sheets, policy briefs and communication material on UN-Water and identified key issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased awareness of water related challenges Increased understanding of the UN-Water mechanism and its activities among key stakeholders 	Continuous	Chair's office, Secretariat, Task Forces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated information material on UN-Water Fact sheets and other publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of resources to produce them Quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact sheets produced Number of distribution or download
3.8 UN-Water Annual Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of UN-Water activities Production of final agreed report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive reporting on UN-Water activities Comprehensive reporting on achievements towards goals 	Mar-10 and 11	Chair's office + Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material not delivered (on time) from members in charge of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual reports prepared and made available on web by April each year.
3.9 WaterWiki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An open source focal point for water related information. Increased access to material relevant for decision and policy makers as well as other key stakeholder (media, schools etc) Increased efficiency in reaching new stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tangible contribution to raise awareness of water related issues Increased coordination towards presenting information among UN and non-UN stakeholders 	Continuous	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attractive and dynamic WaterWiki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality assurance Technical challenges Long-term sustainability Lack of members' and partners' response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WaterWiki running Regular, measurements of visitors and users;

Activity Area 4. Addressing emerging and critical trends and challenges

Medium to long term results: Enhanced capacity of the UN System to respond systematically and in a timely way to emerging challenges and monitor and address critical trends on a continual basis.

Main Activities	Main outcomes	Principal Accomplishments from a UN-Water perspective	Time plan	Lead	Outputs	Challenges & Constraints	Indicators
4.1 Analytical Water Briefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflection of output of item 4.1 in water briefs A tool for substantive consultations with key actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN-Water more responsive to emerging issues UN-Water more responsive to engage in major processes that are forward looking Increased collaboration with partners on key issues 	Continuous	Chair + Secretariat collaboration with members and partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> β Analytical Water Briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity pending approval Finding appropriate authors No agreement on emerging issues by UN-Water members (item 4.1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> β Briefs available Distribution Feedback from readers
4.2 Development of water resources related scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive scenarios for global, national and basin level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated development of scenarios related to water. 	Continuous but with clear deliverables	WWAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenarios relevant for policy and decision making processes at different levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of data and information Lack of technical capacity Lack of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenarios developed and presented Scenarios used in different policy and decision making processes.
<h2>Activity Area 5. Efficient UN-Water operational and institutional arrangements</h2> <p>Medium to long term results: An efficient, non-bureaucratic mechanism providing value added support to members and partners and contributing to positive impact of UN System operations on water and related issues.</p>							
5.1 Two-year Work Program developed and accepted for UN-Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consolidated two year work programme, which is updated annually, providing guidance to all UN-water activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous engagement of UN-Water members in UN-Water activities Increased member engagement in the development of UN-Water 	Mar-10 and 11	Chair + secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in work programme acceptance Work programme not implemented properly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work Programme accepted and implemented
5.2 UN-Water Joint Steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of advice and guidance to Senior Programme Managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficient and professional support to members, partners, donors and other key stakeholders Long-term strategic direction on UN-Water's operations Guidance to UN-Water programmes to better align with UN-Water activities 	Continuous	Chair + Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Work Programmes for the consideration of UN-Water members. Meetings of the Joint Steering group Support to UN-Water Senior Programme Manager Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of time by UN-Water members to provide substantive guidance Follow-up capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency in all operations Efficient administrative and governance structure in place Support to the development of UN-Water Programme Work Plans
5.3 UN-Water reports to HLCP and CEB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular reporting back to CEB and HLCP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication with political level of UN system Response from HLCP and CEB (the establishers of UN-Water) linked to the accomplishment and direction of UN-Water 	When needed	Chair's office and secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of response from HLCP and CEB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reports prepared and included in HLCP/CEB meeting documentation

Annex 2. UN-Water members

UN Secretariat

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)

Programmes and funds

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)

Regional commissions

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA)
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

Specialized agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
The World Bank Group (WB)
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)

United Nations related organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Conventions

Secretariat of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
Secretariat of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Other Entities

United Nations University

Annex 3. UN-Water partners

Aquafed
Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)
Global Water Partnership (GWP)
International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)
International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
International Hydropower Association (IHA)
International Water Association (IWA)
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Public Services International (PSI)
RAMSAR – Convention on Wetlands
Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future
Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
United Nations Secretary General Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB)
WaterAid
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)
World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
World Water Council (WWC)
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Annex 4. Acronyms

CDIS	Capacity Development Information System
CEB	Chief Executive Board
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DESD	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GF4A	Global Framework for Action
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HLCP	High Level Committee on Programmes
HLM	High Level Meeting (of the Global Framework for Action)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAH	International Association of Hydrogeologists
IAHS	International Association of Hydrological Sciences
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
IWA	International Water Association
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation
JPOI	Johannesburg Programme of Implementation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
PSI	Public Services International
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNEMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCSWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
UN	United Nations University
UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
UNWTO	World Tourism Organisation
WB	The World Bank Group
WBCSD	World Business Council on Sustainable Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRM	Water Resources Management
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WSSCC	Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WWC	World Water Council
WWDR	World Water Development Report
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

