

# ANNUAL REPORT





UN-Water  
Annual Report  
2013



# MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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BY MICHEL JARRAUD - CHAIR, UN-WATER

Cooperation is UN-Water's *raison d'être*. In this respect 2013 was certainly a year to remember.

In January, UN-Water established a working group to coordinate the preparation of the United Nations system's consolidated recommendation on a post-2015 global goal for water. The work lasted for the whole year and served as input to many relevant events, such as the 3rd session of the Open Working Group, the Dushanbe High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation, Stockholm World Water Week and the Budapest Water Summit, culminating with the finalization of the UN-Water technical advice towards the end of the year.

This 12-month-long process shows in many ways the effectiveness of UN-Water: Instead of duplicating and scattering efforts, the UN-Water Members and Partners combined their vast and yet specific expertise and experience and delivered their recommendation as one.

This work was done initially at the technical level within UN-Water, but addressing future water challenges also requires external dialogue, exchange and outreach. In this sense the year 2013 provided an excellent opportunity: when the United Nations General Assembly declared the year 2013 the 'International Year of Water Cooperation,' it was in the spirit of recognizing the broad benefits of cooperation by putting it on the agenda of world leaders, water professionals and the wider public. UN-Water played a key role in organizing the International Year's celebrations through successful year-long campaign with World Water Day as one of the main events.

Going forward, UN-Water will continue to draw on the positive spirit this year has left us in terms of cooperation, working to strengthen its ability to deliver as one and continuing to act as a useful mechanism that is fit for purpose in a changing, challenging and - yet - hopeful world.



Michel Jarraud speaking at the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week 2013



# ABOUT UN-WATER

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UN-Water is the United Nations (UN) inter-agency coordination mechanism for freshwater related issues, including sanitation. It was formally established in 2003 building on a long history of collaboration in the UN family. UN-Water is comprised of UN entities with a focus on, or interest in, water related issues as Members and other international organizations as Partners.

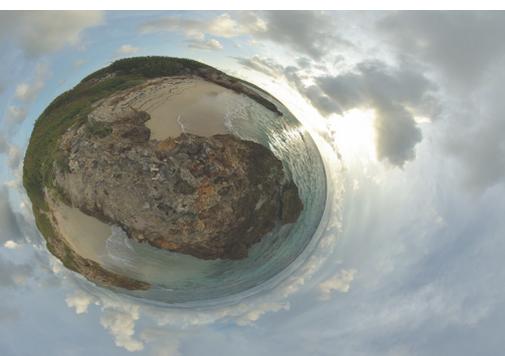
The work of UN-Water is organized around Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces as well as awareness-raising campaigns such as World Water Day (22 March) and World Toilet Day (19 November).

The main purpose of UN-Water is to complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts, so as to maximize UN system-wide coordinated action and coherence. By doing so, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of the support provided to Member States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water.

At the end of 2013, UN-Water had 31 Members and 34 Partners.

[www.unwater.org](http://www.unwater.org)

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## “WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE IF , ONLY WE SHARE”

In 2013, UN-Water championed calls to better cooperate around the most precious resource of the planet and make freshwater an instrument for peace through the International Year of Water Cooperation and World Water Day 2013 campaign.

Under the slogan ‘Water, water everywhere, only if we share’, this worldwide campaign was marked by a number of events, competitions and other initiatives to raise awareness of opportunities and challenges surrounding water cooperation, facilitate dialogue and partnerships between the various stakeholders and promote innovative solutions.

World Water Day 2013 coincided with the release of the UN-Water Analytical Brief on ‘Water Security & the Global Water Agenda’, which received much attention in light of current discussions on the post-2015 development framework.



## SUPPORTING DECISIONS AT THE COUNTRY-LEVEL

Country-level investments in water are critical for human and economic development. In 2013, UN-Water released a series of ‘country briefs’ that provide a strategic outlook.

They send a powerful message about the key water challenges that are stifling human and national development and are expected to foster increased political momentum for stronger interventions on water-related issues by policy makers



## WHAT ARE YOUR DAILY WATER CHALLENGES?

To help Member States shape the future development agenda, UN-Water invited people from all over the world to engage in the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water as part of a unprecedented series of discussions.

The Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water reached out through online engagement and social media and offered diverse perspectives and fresh insights on the water-related challenges people face in improving their lives and those of their communities. Beyond the online platforms for discussion, the water consultation enabled interactive and engaging face-to-face dialogues in many countries.

The thousands of individuals engaged in the consultations are asking global leaders to build on the strengths of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) drinking water and sanitation target, but also to address its shortfalls.

They want leaders to take action by addressing inequalities and go beyond universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) by tackling the challenges of water resources and wastewater management and issues of water quality.

## DEFINING WATER'S ROLE POST-2015

UN-Water launched in February 2013 an extensive expert consultation process on water's role in the post-2015 development agenda. The outcome is a consolidated technical advice from the UN system to Member States to prioritize water in the post-2015 development agenda through a dedicated goal ‘Securing Sustainable Water for All’.

The report ‘A Post-2015 Global Goal for Water: A Synthesis of key findings and recommendations from UN-Water’ builds on and extends existing commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities identified at 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), as well as the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water.

The goal includes five measurable and interconnected targets, namely: achieving universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; improving the sustainable use and development of water resources; strengthening water governance; improving water quality and wastewater management; and reducing risks of water-related disasters.

## JAPAN AND MOLDOVA WIN UN-WATER AWARD

The 2013 UN-Water ‘Water for Life’ Awards were presented to two outstanding initiatives: Basin wide groundwater management using the system of nature in Kumamoto city, Japan; and safe water and sanitation for all in the Republic of Moldova.

## SETTING THE STAGE TO COOPERATE

In preparation for the International Year of Water Cooperation, the UN-Water Annual Zaragoza Conference in Spain welcomed participants to identify best cooperation practices and reflected on ‘how to do better’. The event served as an introduction to the International Year.

— *Interview* —

# UN-WATER TURNS 10



In 2003, the United Nations High level Committee on Programmes established UN-Water building on a long history of coordination in the UN system. Over the past ten years, the UN-Water family has come to include 31 members and 34 international partners.

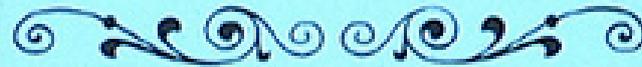
UN-HABITAT has been an active member of UN-Water from the start. Bert Diphooorn is Director of Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service at UN-HABITAT and Head of Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance Secretariat. From 2011 to 2013 he was also UN-Water Vice-Chair and closely saw the inter-agency expand. *'UN-Water's profile has grown strong within the UN system and today we really have the capacity to fulfill our coordination mandate,'* says Diphooorn. *'this also relates to the development of our strategy to 2020 and the value of enhancing coordination within the UN system.'*

UN-Water's work over the years has received increasing attention. Its periodic productions, yearly awareness-raising campaigns and ability to respond to emerging challenges by setting up Task Forces or defining Thematic Priority Areas have led the inter-agency to most recently work on providing advice to Member States for the post-2015 development framework.

*'UN-Water is about collaboration. It is about 'delivering as one' and I think we are really on the right track,'* explains Diphooorn. Just recently, UN-Water was asked to facilitate, in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders, the implementation of World Toilet Day (19 November) and Diphooorn concludes: *'This is a testimony to the fact that the coordination mechanism is working.'*



# ACT 1



TO COOPERATE OR NOT TO COOPERATE?  
THAT IS THE QUESTION

UN-WATER ACTIVITIES

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## OUTREACH AND COMMUNICATION

### THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF WATER COOPERATION AND WORLD WATER DAY 2013

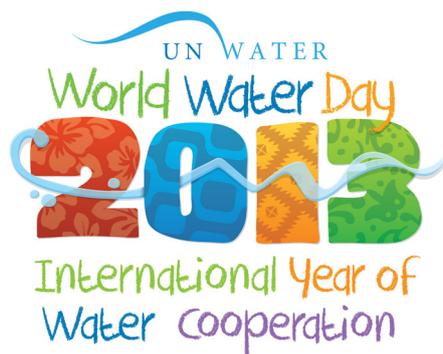
In December 2010, the UN General Assembly proclaimed 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation (resolution 65/154) and World Water Day 2013 was also dedicated to this theme. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was appointed by UN-Water to coordinate the preparations for both the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation and the World Water Day, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and with the support of the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) and the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC).

The objective of the campaign was to raise awareness, both on the potential for increased cooperation around water, but also on the challenges facing water management in light of the growing demands for water to satisfy the needs of people and the environment. The campaign emphasized that cooperation is essential to strike a balance between the different needs and priorities and share this precious resource equitably, using water as an instrument of peace. Four key messages were conveyed: the first is that water cooperation is vital for poverty eradication and social equity; the second, that it creates economic benefits; the third, that it helps to preserve water resources and protect the environment; and, last but not least, that it builds peace.

A website presented and recorded information related to the campaign. It included downloadable logos in 60 languages, a brochure available in six languages, an advocacy guide in two languages, infographics, audiovisuals, reference materials, educational material and publications reflecting the state-of-the-art of water cooperation. The campaign included social media use, interactive maps and databases collecting events, success stories and case studies.

By December 2013, around 1,000 events were registered worldwide.

Milestone events were organized by UN-Water Members, Partners and governments, including: the official launch event in Paris, France (February), the World Water Day celebrations in The Hague, the Netherlands, and New York, United States (March), the World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden (September), as well as high-level events in Dushanbe, Tajikistan (August), Nairobi, Kenya (September), Budapest, Hungary (October) and the closing ceremony in Mexico City, Mexico (December)



### WORLD TOILET DAY 2013

UN-Water is strongly committed to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 'Sanitation for All' resolution (67/291) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in July 2013, designating 19 November as World Toilet Day. Member States requested UN-Water to facilitate World Water Day in collaboration with Governments and relevant stakeholders.

The first official UN World Toilet Day celebrations were successfully held on 19 November 2013 at UN headquarters in New York. UN-Water will implement World Toilet Day through its Thematic Priority Area (TPA) on Water Supply and Basic Sanitation to ensure effective advocacy and common messaging.



### UN-WATER 'WATER FOR LIFE' BEST PRACTICES AWARD 2013

On 22 March, on the occasion of the World Water Day celebrations in The Hague, the UN-Water Chair, Michel Jarraud, announced the winners of the 2013 edition of the 'Water for Life' UN-Water Best Practices Award.

Category 1, best water management practice, was awarded to a project implemented in the city of Kumamoto in Japan. The city has been undertaking various efforts to protect groundwater so as to pass down this precious resource to their future generations. By protecting the natural systems and conserving Kumamoto's high-quality groundwater, the city can provide its citizens with high quality 'mineral water from the tap'

Category 2, best participatory, communication, awareness-raising and education practice, was awarded to the initiative 'Water and sanitation for all' from the Republic of Moldova. The initiative aims at improving the situation in rural Moldova by mobilizing citizens and the authorities to realize and respect the right to access safe water and sanitation through the sustainable management of local resources.

— *Interview* —

# A UNIFYING YEAR



*“The International Year of Water Cooperation had an important meaning for many people,” says Blanca Jimenez-Cisneros, Director of the Division of Water Sciences and Secretary of the International Hydrological Programme at UNESCO, which coordinated the 2013 campaign on behalf of UN-Water. “Both individuals and organizations truly adopted the theme and came up with ways to celebrate existing cooperation and learn about the importance of sharing.”*

The International Year of Water Cooperation focused on five objectives ranging from raising awareness on water issues to building capacity and sparking concrete and innovative action. *“We were very pleased with the outcomes,” says Jimenez-Cisneros. “Given the intrinsic nature of water as a transversal and universal element, it was our hope that our expertise would contribute to the success of the campaign and I am confident that this year has left a real legacy.”*

Cooperation is crucial, not only to ensure the sustainable and equitable distribution of water but also to foster and maintain peaceful relations within and among communities. It is also important for the international community: *“A one-year-long focus on water issues within the international community is important to us,” argues Jimenez-Cisneros. “It enables various UN entities to work together to promote the sharing and sustainable management of water worldwide but it also encourages us to speak with one voice, eliminate contradictory messages and truly deliver as one.”* For example, the Year has helped to forge the unanimous proposition of UN-Water of a dedicated global goal on water in the post-2015 agenda by providing consolidated advice from the UN system to Member States.

## MAJOR EVENTS

### UN-WATER ANNUAL ZARAGOZA CONFERENCE

*Zaragoza, Spain, 8-10 January 2013*

The 2013 edition of the UN-Water Annual Zaragoza Conference 'Preparing for the 2013 International Year, Water Cooperation Making it Happen', focused on ways to make cooperation happen in the water domain. It identified best practices to promote effective cooperation at different levels and reflected on 'how to do better'.

The Conference included sessions on: strengthening water cooperation among nations and between stakeholders; furthering water cooperation in rural areas; and techniques and models to enhance water cooperation to improve water efficiency and services in cities.

### INTERNATIONAL WATER SUMMIT 2013

*Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 15-17 January 2013*

UN-Water contributed to the International Water Summit 2013, a global platform for promoting water sustainability in arid regions that was held in conjunction with the World Future Energy Summit. UN-Water Chair Michel Jarraud highlighted the links between water and energy and encouraged decision makers to adopt integrated approaches in the development and management of water resources.

### LAUNCH CEREMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF WATER COOPERATION 2013

*Paris, France, 11 February 2013*

The International Year of Water Cooperation 2013 was officially launched in February 2013 by the UN-Water Chair and Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO. Representatives of governments, local communities, NGOs and UN organizations discussed the contribution of water cooperation to the post-2015 development agenda, as well as ways to harness cooperation at all levels. Youth held their own meeting at the 'Pavillon de l'eau' in Paris and developed a Youth Declaration on water cooperation. The kick-off meeting also included an exhibition and other cultural activities organized in partnership with the city of Paris.

### PANEL DISCUSSION ON WATER IN THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

*Washington D.C., United States, 20 February 2013*

State of the art information on the on-going processes that will feed into the overarching inter-governmental process to develop post-2015 goals and targets was presented at this event organised by UN-Water at the World Bank headquarters.

### SIDE EVENT 'WAYS TO INTEGRATE EFFORTS IN FURTHERING WATER DIALOGUE AND CO-OPERATION'

*New York, United States, 22 February 2013*

The UN-Water Chair participated in a side event organized by the Friends of Water Steering Committee and the EastWest Institute at the UN headquarters in New York.

### MEETING ON THE POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA CONSULTATION ON WATER: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT & WATER QUALITY

*Geneva, Switzerland, 27-28 February 2013*

This meeting, sponsored by the Government of Switzerland, was part of the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water. Almost 200 representatives of governments, international organizations, civil society and business from 70 countries gathered to scrutinize the role of water and its importance in the post-2015 development agenda, in particular on two aspects defined as 'Water Resources Management' and 'Wastewater Management and Water Quality.'

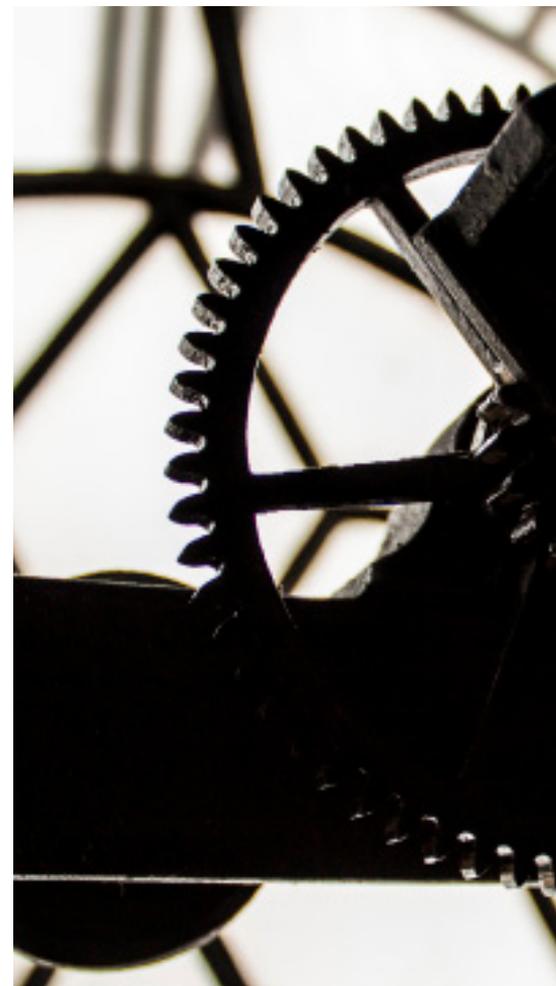
They also discussed how water relates to the other 10 themes of the 'World We Want 2015' consultations such as energy, health and food. After breakout group discussions, six clustered themes emerged as priorities under this framework:

Resilience/Climate Change  
Efficiency/Reuse  
Allocation/Balancing Uses  
Transboundary Water Cooperation  
Pollution/Protection/Water Quality/  
Ecosystems, and Governance.

### HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON NATIONAL DROUGHT POLICY

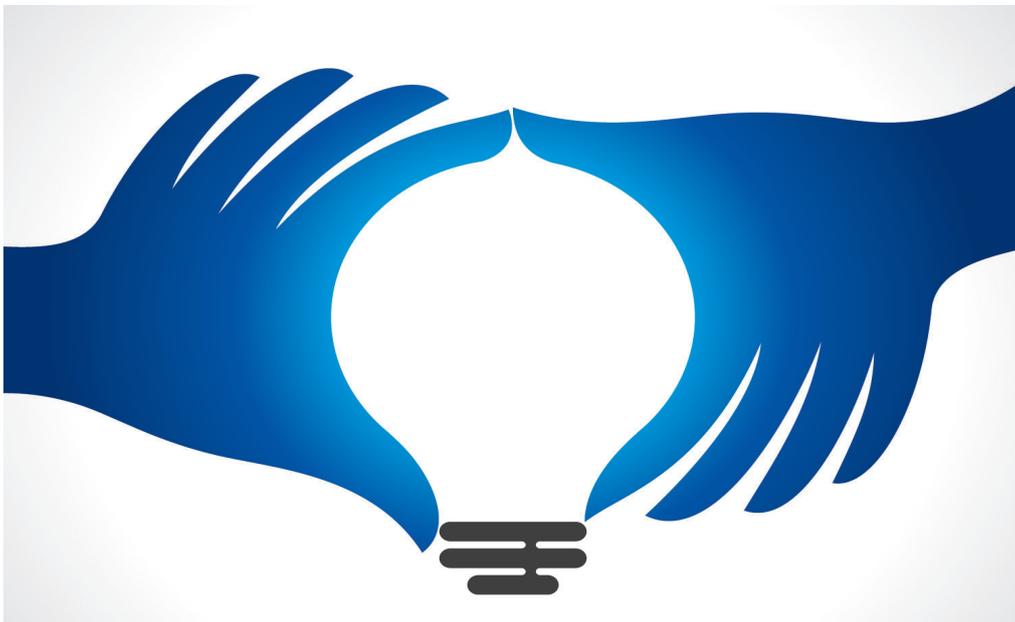
*Geneva, Switzerland, 11-15 March 2013*

The UN-Water Capacity Development Initiative to support National Drought Management Policies was launched with an international kick-off event in the framework of the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy in Geneva. The initiative aims to enable national institutions and ministries to assess their current national disaster and drought management systems and familiarize with strategies and tools to develop risk based national drought policies. The project is being carried out through a series of regional workshops in Eastern Europe, Asia-Pacific, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, followed by an international wrap-up conference in 2014.



— *Interview* —

# GENERATING PIONEERING IDEAS



When Catarina de Albuquerque, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to water and sanitation, joined UN-Water as a Partner with Special Status she was already convinced of the usefulness of the partnership. *“It makes sense for me to be associated with the number one platform where I, on the one hand, can get information on what is going on and on the other hand, can promote the human right to water and sanitation,”* says de Albuquerque. *“It was logical and necessary.”*

The recognition by the UN General Assembly of the right to water and sanitation provided an additional impetus to the work that de Albuquerque is active on in UN-Water. Getting involved in the Task Force on Country Level Coordination was imperative as her work as a Special Rapporteur has a strong national component. After she presents her reports on the situation on the ground, what happens then? *“The implementation of my recommendations depends very much on the governments,”* explains de Albuquerque. *“Some need more help than others and UN-Water can be a platform to follow up on a national level.”*

Since the approval of de Albuquerque’s Partner status she has worked with the Country Level Coordination Task Force to identify three pilot countries - Senegal, Bangladesh and Uruguay - and meet with the governments to investigate what has been done, what is still missing and what type of support they require. *“Together with UN-Water, we have come up with a pioneering idea,”* explains de Albuquerque and concludes: *“The pilot project can be scaled up and used in various ways. Not if, but when, it succeeds, I will be the first Special Rapporteur for which something like this is being done. Then, the sky is the limit.”* Good news for the right to water and sanitation.

**WORLD WATER DAY***Worldwide, 22 March 2013*

Celebrations and events took place around the world on the theme of water cooperation. Two main events took place in The Hague, the Netherlands and at UN headquarters in New York.

**WORLD WATER DAY CELEBRATIONS AND HIGH-LEVEL FORUM***The Hague, the Netherlands, 22 March 2013*

The World Water Day celebrations sponsored by the Government of the Netherlands in The Hague addressed both water cooperation and the outcomes from the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water.

The programme of the day included inspirational speeches, presentations and interactive discussions with the participation of high-level personalities, decision makers and members of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

The outcome document of World Water Day in The Hague was taken forward to the High-Level Panel meeting on the post-2015 development agenda in Bali in March 2013, to the High-Level International Conference in Tajikistan in August 2013 and to the Budapest Water Summit in September 2013.

**HIGH-LEVEL INTERACTIVE DIALOGUE OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON WATER COOPERATION***New York, United States, 22 March 2013*

In accordance with resolution 67/204, the President of the General Assembly convened a High-Level Interactive Dialogue on Water Cooperation on 22 March 2013 at UN headquarters in New York.

The event marked 2013 the International Year of Water Cooperation and the twentieth anniversary of the proclamation of World Water Day. Representatives of Member States, the UN system and civil society participated in the event, which was opened by the President of the General Assembly and by the UN Secretary General.

In a live video link with the World Water Day celebrations in The Hague, the General Assembly was briefed by the UN-Water Chair about the results of the High-Level Forum that was about to be concluded in The Hague.



**WORLD WATER WEEK IN STOCKHOLM***Stockholm, Sweden, 1-6 September 2013*

In 2013, the World Water Week was held under the theme 'Water Cooperation – Building Partnerships'. UN-Water Chair Michel Jarraud, together with Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, Lisa Svensson, Sweden's Ambassador for Oceans, Seas and Freshwater, and Karin Lexen, Director of World Water Week, invited participants to add their piece to the Giant Puzzle of Water Cooperation throughout the week.

UN-Water organized an exhibition pavilion to promote its activities and publications, as well as a series of seminars and events that attracted hundreds of attendees:

The UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue 'Triggering Action on Water through the Post-2015 Agenda' provided an opportunity for stakeholders implementing actions on the ground to give feedback on UN-Water's proposal for a global goal on water and associated targets. During the session women, business, youth, farmers and providers of development cooperation showed their support for a dedicated post-2015 goal on water and made suggestions on how such a goal could look like.

The seminar 'Exploring the Water-Energy Nexus' was organised as part of UN-Water's preparatory process for World Water Day in 2014 on water and energy. It triggered a dialogue on the nexus of water and energy, identifying stakeholders who could be actively involved in further developing the water-energy linkages in the context of the World Water Day 2014, and highlighting policy and capacity development issues in which UN-Water can offer significant contributions.

'Securing the Future: Designing a Post-2015 Water Goal' was the title of a side event that UN-Water co-convened with the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB). Participants reflected on two ways to address water. First, as a dedicated water goal encompassing access to safe water and sanitation, wastewater management, water resources management, or second as a cross-cutting challenge reflected across goals related to health, food security, energy or disasters.

UN-Water was also among the co-conveners of the seminar 'Cooperation for Post-2015 Water Targets and their Monitoring'. Participants discussed how the water-related monitoring framework and indicators for the post-2015 period should look like to set the right political incentives.

This was the first time the traditional World Water Week monitoring session broadened its discussions beyond water, sanitation and hygiene and also looked at other water-related sub-sectors, as well as at the interlinkages between water and other sectors, such as energy, health and food security.

During a side event, 'Tracking Financing to WASH' (TrackFin), a UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) initiative, presented a progress update, followed by a panel discussion with country representatives. Participants then discussed the challenges, opportunities and benefits related to the methodology and how to overcome practical constraints at the country-level.

The side event 'Launch of the UN-Water Country Briefs' presented the UN-Water Country Briefs' findings, followed by a panel discussion on national data availability and the role of quantitative data in informing policies.

**BUDAPEST WATER SUMMIT***Budapest, Hungary, 8-11 October 2013*

With 1,200 participants from all over the world, the Budapest Water Summit aimed to contribute to the elaboration of water-related Sustainable Development Goals and provide concrete guidance on the world's most pressing water issues. UN-Water organised on this occasion a 'Policy Dialogue on an Emerging Proposal for a Dedicated Global Goal on Water, Targets and Indicators'. The policy dialogue offered participants the opportunity to give feedback that shaped the next version of the UN-Water proposal for a dedicated global goal on water.

#### COMMEMORATIVE EVENT TO CELEBRATE WORLD TOILET DAY

*New York, United States, 19 November 2013*

The first UN endorsed World Toilet Day celebrations were successfully held on 19 November 2013 at UN headquarters in New York. In conjunction with the event, an Op-Ed piece by the UN-Water Chair, the Chair of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and the Chair of UNSGAB titled 'Why did the toilet paper roll down the hill?' was released. At the request of the General Assembly, UN-Water will facilitate future World Toilet Days in collaboration with Governments and other stakeholders to ensure effective advocacy and common messaging.

#### CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF WATER COOPERATION

*Mexico City, Mexico, 5-6 December 2013*

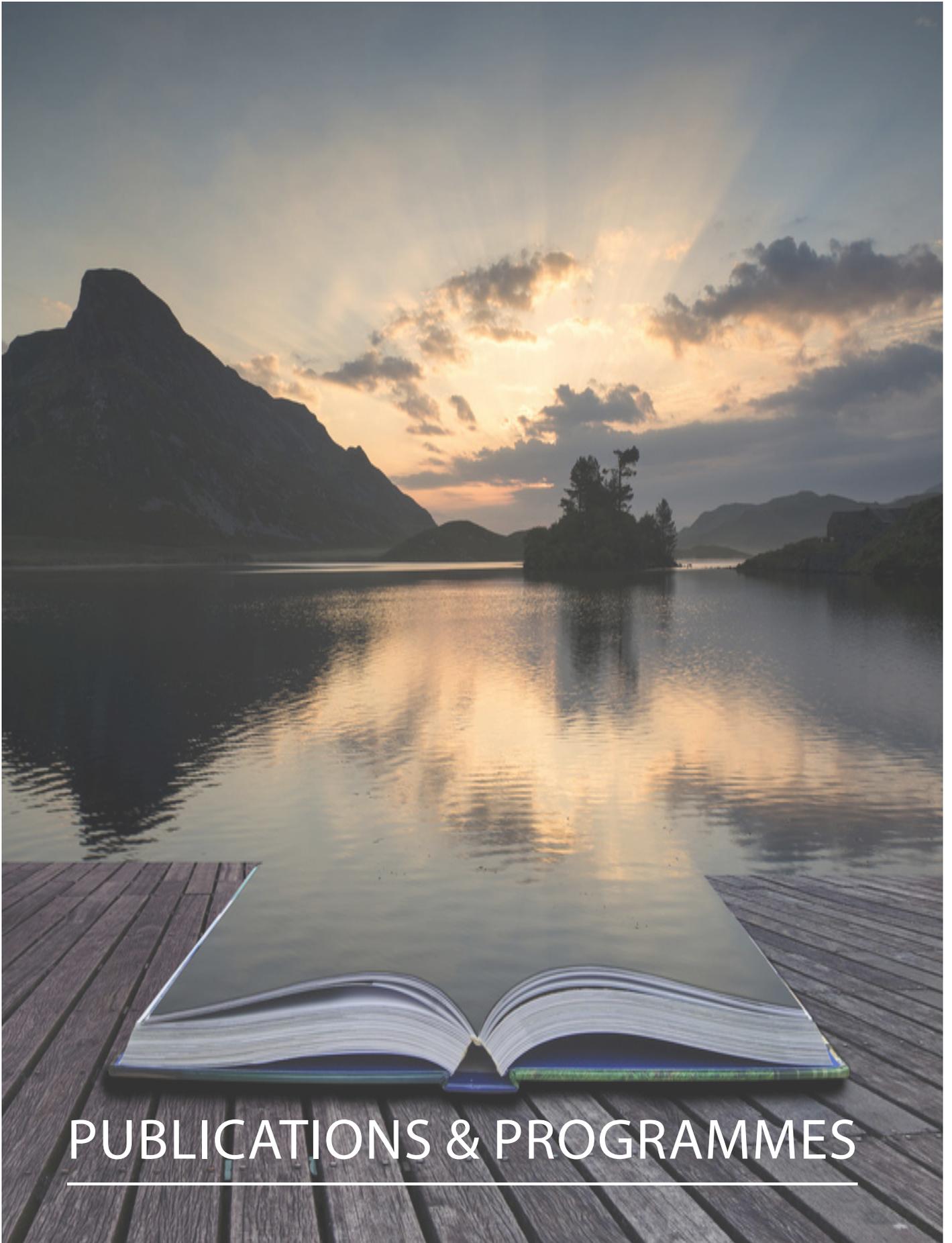
The ceremony, sponsored by the Mexican Government through its National Water Commission (CONAGUA), provided an opportunity to look at the major achievements of the International Year and explore modalities to further foster water cooperation and set the agenda for the follow-up to the International Year. High-level panelists discussed global water security and cooperation and looked back at the milestone events that took place during the Year. While the roundtable discussions focused on the key messages of the International Year, the ceremony concluded with discussions on the way ahead in light of ongoing discussions on the post-2015 development agenda.

#### SIDE EVENT 'TOWARDS A GLOBAL GOAL ON WATER: TARGETS, INDICATORS AND DATA REQUIREMENTS'

*New York, United States, 9 December 2013*

On the occasion of the 6th session of the intergovernmental Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, UN-Water held a side event that focused on the monitoring and measurability aspects of UN-Water's draft technical advice, as well as on questions related to the means of implementations. UN-Water welcomed inputs and suggestions by Member States and other stakeholders to further refine its technical advice and identify possible next steps. The final version of the document was presented to Member States in the beginning of 2014.





# PUBLICATIONS & PROGRAMMES

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— *Interview* —

# HEARING COUNTRY PRIORITIES



To create 'the future we want', it is imperative that the Post-2015 Development Agenda is prepared with input from all stakeholders. *"The purpose of the national stakeholder consultations on water was to listen to country needs and priorities,"* says Ania Grobicki, Executive Secretary at Global Water Partnership (GWP), a UN-Water Partner. *"The consultations captured the voice of stakeholders on water and obtained a deeper qualitative understanding of individual country priorities."*

22 countries were selected as regional representatives and the consultations were carried out building on the UN-Water Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management.

*"One of GWP's strengths lies in its extensive network of country and regional partnerships,"* says Grobicki. *"As part of UN-Water we were happy to make use of our network to continue to provide advice to the post-2015 process."*

To have the practitioner's voice in the wider policy dialogues adds value to the discussions. For example, one significant observation was the positive results that all countries reported on on-going programmes for water supply and sanitation. Grobicki concludes: *"What we clearly saw is that now, as compared to the year 2000, many regions and countries are better prepared to consider water development and management in a more integrated way."*

#### UN- WATER COUNTRY BRIEFS

In 2013, UN-Water released a series of Country Briefs that provide a strategic outlook on the critical importance of investments in water for human and economic development at country level. Within 6-pages, a UN-Water Country Brief presents the country's water profile and water-related investment flows together with an analysis on the state of irrigated agriculture, drinking water supply and sanitation, environment and health, energy, industry and water governance.

An ultimate goal is to mobilize increased financial and institutional investments directed to water-related interventions, to serve as a tool for advocacy on water issues in more general terms and as decision support tools in policy processes.

The primary target groups are national governments, but civil society organizations and private sector actors, and the media are also examples of key stakeholders. In 2013, country briefs have been produced for 13 countries: Bangladesh, Chile, the Gambia, Ghana, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Oman, Philippines, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

This first phase of the UN-Water Country Briefs project was implemented by FAO on behalf of UN-Water with financial support from the United States Department of State. GWP working together with FAO under the UN-Water umbrella and with the involvement of the relevant GWP Country Water Partnerships, will be preparing up to 10 new UN-Water Country Briefs in 2014-2015, based upon the existing framework and methodology used in the first phase.



## — Interview —

# COMBINED DATA FOR INTEGRATED SNAPSHOTS



For Karen Frenken, Project Supervisor and Coordinator of AQUASTAT, which is FAO's global water information system, the UN-Water Country Briefs are unique examples of how information from different UN entities can be brought together to provide an overview of the general water situation in a country – in this case with an emphasis on water investments.

*“There was a gap in the water knowledge pool” says Frenken. “Data is usually generated in a sectorial way across UN entities and until the country briefs were presented, there were no national-level knowledge products that captured information from all water-related sectors in one brief on this issue”*

As a pilot project, implemented by FAO on behalf of UN-Water, the main purpose was to develop a replicable method, which was used to produce country briefs for 13 countries. In addition to the use of data already available through AQUASTAT and other entities, the briefs also generated a new data set on investments in water, which makes them an easy ‘first reference’ for decision-makers or even for donors according to Frenken.

So what are the next steps - More national briefs to complete the picture? *“Yes but not only,” says Frenken. “We have developed a template and a framework, which can be replicated to other countries, but they can also be applied on a sub-national- or a regional scale or even for basins”.*

The country briefs provide a tool that can help mobilize increased financial and institutional investment on water. *“However, for this to happen, we absolutely need to invest in new data collection and also, while these country briefs provide a snapshot of the water situation, we need to add a monitoring dimension, for example through other UN-Water activities such as the Task Force on Country Level Coordination”, concludes Frenken.*

#### THE REPORT OF THE POST-2015 GLOBAL THEMATIC CONSULTATION ON WATER

This report, released in August 2013, is a result of sifting through and distilling the hundreds of stakeholder contributions made in response to dozens of practical questions raised during the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water. All the contributions are gathered and assessed in this report, which recommends a new development framework that adopts rights-based approaches to service provision and governance. These approaches should go beyond water, sanitation and hygiene. They should integrate the management of water resources and wastewater, and improvements in water quality, requiring all parts of the sector to break out of their narrow silos.

#### UN-WATER ANALYTICAL BRIEF 'WATER SECURITY & THE GLOBAL WATER AGENDA'

This Analytical Brief, launched on the occasion of World Water Day 2013, serves as a starting point for dialogue on water security in the United Nations system. It offers a working definition of water security developed from contributions made by the broad range of organizations, agencies, programmes and institutions that form UN-Water. Through this Brief, UN-Water aims to capture the constantly evolving dimensions of water-related issues, offering a holistic outlook on challenges under the umbrella of water security. It highlights the main challenges to be addressed, the role water security plays in policy agendas, and possible options for addressing water security challenges.

#### WORLD WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (WWAP)

With the recent change introduced to the World Water Development Report (WWDR), this UN-Water flagship report has become annual and thematic with a focus on different strategic water issues each year. The report's themes are now harmonized with those of World Water Day (22 March). In 2013, the World Water Assessment Programme worked on the development of the first annual WWDR to be published in 2014 on the theme of 'water and energy'.

#### UN-WATER DECADE PROGRAMME ON ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION (UNW-DPAC)

In 2013, UNW-DPAC's activities focused on the themes of water cooperation, MDGs/ Post-2015 and water governance. UNW-DPAC (co-)organised and participated in numerous sessions at international events, such as the World Water Day celebrations in the Netherlands, the Deutsche Welle Global Media Forum in Germany, the High-Level International Conference on Water Cooperation in Tajikistan, and the Stockholm World Water Week in Sweden.

In preparation of the International Year of Water Cooperation and World Water Day 2013, UNW-DPAC organized the International Annual UN-Water Zaragoza Conference 2012/2013 under the title 'Preparing for the 2013 International Year. Water Cooperation: Making it Happen!'.

The results of this conference were presented by UNW-DPAC at the Launch Ceremony of the International Year of Water Cooperation in February. In addition, UNW-DPAC produced a series of information briefs on different issues and tools on water cooperation, including on financing; information sharing and joint assessments; alternative dispute resolution; and legal frameworks and institutional arrangements.



### UN-WATER DECADE PROGRAMME ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (UNW-DPC)

UNW-DPC continued to update and maintains the 'Water for Life' Decade website, which in 2013 had more than 320,500 visits from English-language users and more than 280,060 visits from Spanish-language users. In 2013, new sections have been added to the website. In May 2013, a weekly newsletter was launched: the 'Decade's Weekly' brings to its readers every week the latest water-related news from the Water Decade and the UN system.

UNW-DPC also continued to release every two months a review on the latest publication produced by United Nations agencies and programmes on issues related to water and sanitation.

The 2013 edition of the 'Water for Life' UN-Water Best Practices Award was presented to its winners during the official World Water Day celebrations in The Hague, the Netherlands. The purpose of the 'Water for Life' UN-Water Best Practices Award is to promote efforts to fulfil international commitments made on water and water-related issues by 2015 through recognition of outstanding best practices that can ensure the long-term sustainable management of water resources and contribute to the achievement of internationally agreed goals and targets contained in the Millennium Development Goals, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. UNW-DPC maintain an active Media Programme including supporting African and Latin American and Caribbean media networks, preparing a web media corner, organizing dialogues for media at major events and preparing and facilitating articles and interviews.

Among UNW-DPC's numerous activities in 2013 was a major mapping update for UN-Water and a Capacity Development Expert Meeting at the UN Campus in Bonn, Germany, in June 2013. The meeting brought together capacity development experts from around the world, both independents and professionals from UN-Water Member and Partner organizations.

Another important area of work is the 'Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture' (SUWA) project, which was launched 2011 in collaboration with WHO, FAO, UNEP, UNU, the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). The project aims to reduce the demand of freshwater by converting wastewater into a valuable resource for agricultural purposes. In addition to saving energy by reducing water consumption, the project enables direct energy saving by reducing fertilizer usage and the amount of water needed for treatment.

Under the SUWA project, UNW-DPC continued to actively engage in 2013 with governments and other stakeholders to build capacity and promote best practices tailored to regional needs. In June 2013, an international wrap-up event for the SUWA project took place in Tehran, Iran, which laid the groundwork for the next phase of the project.

UNW-DPC also continued to coordinate a multi-year UN-Water initiative on 'National Drought Management Policies' in collaboration with UNCCD, WMO and FAO. The initiative, which was launched in March 2013 in the presence of the UN-Water Chair on the occasion of the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy in Geneva, Switzerland, aims to develop capacities in order to enable countries develop pro-active, risk-based drought management policies and overcome prevailing structures of reactive and post-hazard management strategies.

The UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS), implemented by UNW-DPC, has consolidated its position as UN-Water's online platform to present and share information on water-related projects and learning initiatives from UN-Water Members and Partners. In the UNW-AIS, information is available on water-related field projects and programmes, joint activities and learning initiatives categorized by focus areas and regional scope ranging from global to local level. Project information and e-learning form the two core components of UNW-AIS.

UNW-DPC regularly adds to its series of publications and newsletters, and has continued to be active in 2013, including by producing two new editions of its 'Capacity Pool Newsletter'.



— *Interview* —

## A TRULY GLOBAL CONSULTATION



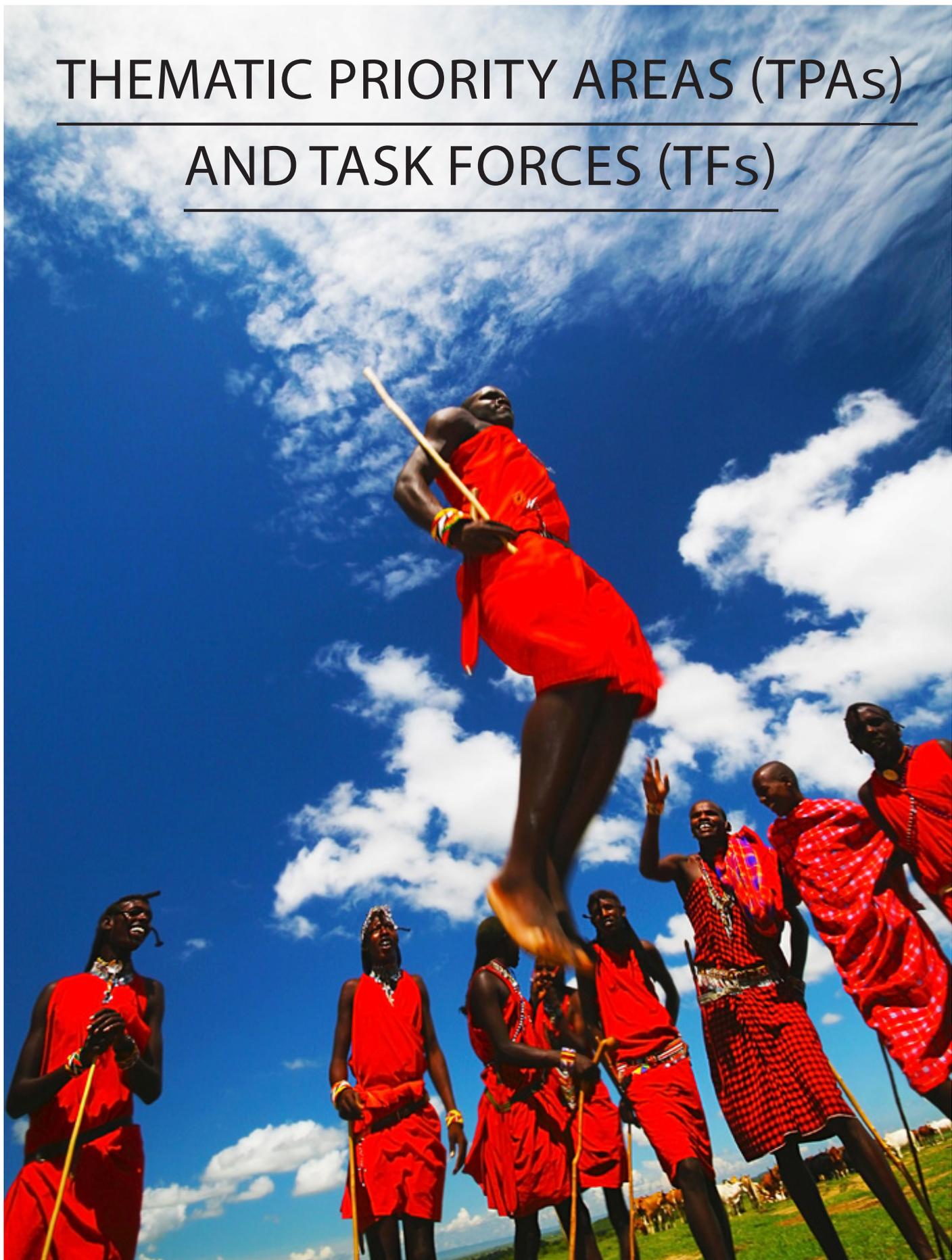
Cecilia Scharp, Senior Advisor on Water and Environment at UNICEF is happy about the outcomes of the Global Thematic Consultation on Water. *“To become truly global, the post-2015 agenda must engage and consider thinking and ideas from civil society, government, UN, the private sector, academia and citizens themselves. This is why the Thematic Consultation has been such an important step to understand what should succeed the Millennium Development Goals,”* says Scharp.

As one of the co-leads on the Thematic Consultation, UNICEF helped generate widespread participation that stimulated people’s interest in debating water issues. *“We also urged them to contribute with their views, experience and insights into their daily water challenges,”* recalls Scharp and continues: *“It is our hope that the consultation has helped build consensus around key water and sanitation challenges for the future and the need to include water in the post-2015 development framework.”*

Can the people who contributed to the consultation hope to see their recommendations transformed into real commitments? *“I truly hope so,”* says Scharp. *“the consultation showed that there is some consensus on what are key challenges and water issues have increasingly gained momentum within the post-2015 debate where there seems to be an agreement that water is central to many development goals.”*

Addressing water issues means reaching into several development areas. A strong focus on and investment in water and sanitation issues can have a large impact on people’s health, development, well-being, prosperity and in the case of children - on their survival. *“In view of the intergovernmental negotiations, we now need to focus on providing Member States with evidence-based information such as the UN-Water technical advice to which UNICEF has contributed actively with recommendations on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH),”* concludes Scharp.

# THEMATIC PRIORITY AREAS (TPAs) AND TASK FORCES (TFs)



## TPA ON DRINKING WATER AND BASIC SANITATION

*"We must break taboos. As was the case for the word 'toilets' a few years ago, it is time to incorporate 'open defecation' in the political language and in the diplomatic discourse,"* said UN Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) Jan Eliasson in his keynote address at 2013 Stockholm World Water Week.

In 2013, the TPA on Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation reinforced its support to the DSG's 'Call for Action on sanitation' and the 'Sanitation Drive to 2015' advocacy campaign through a series of actions, including by developing new advocacy materials such as presentations and infographics available for download on the 'Sanitation Drive to 2015' website. The 'Planner's Guide' is now also available in French and the five factsheets have been translated into six other languages including Urdu and Hindi. The TPA also contributed substantially to the first UN endorsed World Toilet Day celebrations by expanding its social media activities on that occasion and by coordinating an Op-Ed piece that was co-signed by the UN-Water Chair. Throughout 2013, the TPA continued to closely coordinate with the 'Sanitation and Water for All' initiative.

In addition, the TPA undertook in 2013 a baseline survey among UN-Water Members and Partners to collect information on their capacity development activities related to water operators. The analysis of this information will allow identifying gaps and needs in capacity development for water operators. The TPA on Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation is coordinated by UNU and UN-HABITAT.



## TPA ON TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS

In 2013, the TPA on Transboundary Waters collected best practices on transboundary cooperation and conflict resolution at various levels to be subsequently published in 2014. The compendium of best practices will provide a useful resource for the organisation of awareness-raising events, as well as for the production of promotional material on the global legal frameworks for transboundary water management in 2014 and 2015. UNECE and UNESCO coordinate the TPA on Transboundary Waters.

## TPA ON WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The TPA on Water and Climate Change coordinated in 2013 the online discussions on climate change and water-related risks in the framework of the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water. Activities comprised the development of a video message and discussion questions, as well as the organization of a live question & answer session and a question poll. The TPA on Water and Climate Change is coordinated by WMO.



#### TPA ON WATER QUALITY

In 2013, the TPA on Water Quality started preparing a global compendium of water quality guidelines and a report that is expected to provide evidence and recommendations for a future global water quality assessment report under the umbrella of UN-Water. Latter report would not only fill a very important knowledge gap, but also allow establishing baseline data for the post-2015 period as it relates to wastewater and water quality management. The TPA on Water Quality is coordinated by UNEP.

#### TF ON COUNTRY LEVEL COORDINATION

The TF on Country Level Coordination prepared in 2013 a report that analyzes water related coordination mechanisms in 13 countries representing differing humanitarian and development situations and geographic locations. The information collected has been supplemented by selected case studies on coordination provided by UN-Water Members and Partners and an examination of the literature on coordination mechanisms of governments for water supply, sanitation and hygiene and water resources management.

The report 'Coordination of Water Actions at the Country Level' will be released in early 2014. The TF on Country Level Coordination is coordinated by UNDP and UNW-DPC.



**TF ON REGIONAL LEVEL COORDINATION**

In 2013, the TF on Regional Level Coordination continued its work on a comprehensive assessment of coordination mechanisms within the water sector that exist in the five regions of the UN Regional Commissions to improve and scale up delivery of coordinated UN actions in water-related areas at the regional level. In pursuit of this purpose the TF carried out a survey of regional coordination mechanisms based on a common methodology and questionnaire. The report 'Regional Coordination Mechanisms for Water' will be released in 2014. The TF on Regional-Level Coordination is coordinated by UNESCAP and UNESCWA.

**TF ON WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT**

The TF on Water Resources Management coordinated in 2013 the online discussions on water resources management in the framework of the Post-2015 Global Thematic Consultation on Water. Building on the UN-Water Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management produced for the Rio+20 conference, this TF has produced a paper that explores some possible options for a periodic monitoring and reporting framework for water resources management. The TF has also substantially contributed to the UN-Water recommendations for a potential post-2015 goal on water and in particular its target on water resources management. The TF on Water Resources Management is coordinated by UNEP.





#### TF ON WATER SECURITY

The TF on Water Security led the engagement of UN-Water on various events related to water security and coordinated the promotion and dissemination of the Analytical Brief on 'Water Security and the Global Water Agenda' throughout the International Year of Water Cooperation at relevant events and conferences. The Analytical Brief was launched at the World Water Day events in both The Hague and New York and received significant media coverage. The TF on Water Security is coordinated by UNU.

#### TF ON WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

In 2013, the TF on Wastewater Management prepared a UN-Water Analytical Brief on wastewater management and pollution control, which contributed to the formulation of the UN-Water recommendations for a potential post-2015 goal on water and in particular its target on wastewater management and water quality. The Analytical Brief will be launched in 2014. The TF on Wastewater Management is coordinated by UNEP and UN-HABITAT.

The project 'Resource Recovery and Reuse: From Research to Implementation' implemented by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and by the World Health Organization (WHO), under the umbrella of the TF on Wastewater Management, made good progress in 2013. In particular, it developed a catalogue of relevant business cases and models in the fields of wastewater treatment and reuse, it completed baseline surveys for 14 cities, and it advanced the development and field-testing of Sanitation Safety Plans. The project should be finalized in 2014.



# OTHER ACTIVITIES

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## THE POST-2015 GLOBAL THEMATIC CONSULTATION ON WATER

The 'World We Want 2015' Global Thematic Consultation on Water, facilitated under the umbrella of UN-Water, co-led by UN-DESA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and co-hosted by Jordan, Liberia, Mozambique, the Netherlands and Switzerland has helped define the role of water in the post-2015 development agenda. Over a period of six months, thousands of stakeholders were engaged through social media platforms and consulted at a series of high-level global meetings in an inclusive, open and transparent process. They considered how to formulate the key global challenges and priorities that will shape the post-2015 development framework in ways that are measurable, inter-generational, pragmatic, and rest on the smart and equitable use of water.

To clarify and explore water's diverse role, and following the orientation given by the Rio+20 Conference, the Consultation married two complementary approaches and audiences. The general global consultation reached people broadly interested in water and encouraged them to share their views. More narrowly, three sub-consultations encouraged weekly in-depth discussions around the topics: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, led by UNICEF; Water Resources Management, led by UNECE; and Wastewater Management and Water Quality, led by UN-HABITAT and AquaFed. Numerous UN-Water Partners contributed to organising these sub-consultations, including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) the International Water Association (IWA), Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF).



The Global Thematic Consultation on Water reached out through online, web-based dialogue and social media platforms to encourage all stakeholders – including academia, civil society, end users, youth groups, and the private sector – to offer diverse perspectives and fresh insights. Such a massive outreach effort would have been unmanageable in the era before social media platforms eliminated distances between communities. But the effort came together quickly and yielded important outcomes. Countless e-discussions, online surveys, live video feeds and Q&A sessions empowered newer and younger voices to address priority issues with a special emphasis on inequalities in the field of water.

The website has generated a massive global response. In total 52,520 unique users generated 188,207 total page views, 1,226 website comments, and 1,617 poll responses. These individuals represent 185 UN Member States, 8 non-member states/territories, and 44% are from Global South Countries. Beyond the online platforms for discussion ([www.worldwewant2015.org/water](http://www.worldwewant2015.org/water)), the water consultation enabled face-to-face dialogues in Monrovia, Liberia; Tunis, Tunisia; Geneva, Switzerland; Mumbai, India and linked up to several other meetings taking place in the context of the consultation. The conversations culminated in a High-Level Meeting on World Water Day 2013 in The Hague to round up discussions and sharpen key messages to be taken forward in the different processes shaping the emerging development framework.

Among the findings of this global conversation is that water is a key determinant in all aspects of social, economic and environmental development and must therefore be a central focus of any post-2015 framework for poverty eradication and sustainable development. The thousands of individuals engaged in the Consultation are asking global leaders to build on the strengths of the Millennium Development Goals drinking water and sanitation target, but also address its shortfalls. They want leaders to take action by addressing inequalities and go beyond universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene by tackling the challenges of water resources and wastewater management and issues of water quality. The final report of the Global Thematic Consultation on Water was released in August 2013.

## UN-WATER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE POST-2015 AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS PROCESS

UN-Water undertook in 2013 an expert consultation process where UN-Water's 31 Members from the United Nations system and 34 international Partners have come together to analyze what role water could have in the post-2015 development agenda based on their experience and expertise. The outcome of the one-year long consultation is a consolidated technical advice from the UN system to Member States to prioritize water in the post-2015 development agenda. A broad goal would capture the fundamental importance of water for both humans and the environment.

The proposed goal builds on and extends existing commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities agreed at Rio+20. The goal provides an overall framework that is universally applicable, but that responds to particular national circumstances and addresses costs, benefits and means of implementation. The framework, with a clear set of targets and indicators, can be tailored to the context and priorities of each country. It includes five measurable and interconnected targets, namely: achieving universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; improving the sustainable use and development of water resources; strengthening water governance; improving water quality and wastewater management; and reducing risks of water-related disasters.

In addition, UN-Water prepared a number of inputs for the intergovernmental Open Working Group on SDG (OWG) process, including by leading the development of the 'Issues Brief on Water and Sanitation', which was presented by the UN-Water Chair at the third meeting of the OWG in May 2013. The UN-Water Working Group on SDGs is coordinated by UNDP.

# — Interview —

## AT THE HEART OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



In early 2013, UN-Water established a Working Group tasked to coordinate the preparation of a paper providing UN-Water Members and Partners' joint findings and recommendations on what should be water's role in the post-2015 development agenda.

*"Agreeing on how to address water issues in the future is essential,"* says Joakim Harlin, Senior Water Adviser at UNDP who also coordinated the Working Group that prepared the 'UN-Water Technical Advice on a Post-2015 Global Goal for Water'. *"There is an emerging consensus that water's cross cutting nature is so fundamental to all development that it needs a specific focus in the shape of – for example- a dedicated goal. The question that arises is how to include the inter-linkages between all water issues in a comprehensive and broad agenda while maintaining a focus where progress can be measured,"* explains Harlin.

The technical advice is therefore the result of a broad consultation process where continuous discussions and review have been key to narrowing down the proposed goal to *"Securing Sustainable Water for All"* with five interlinked targets and associated indicators.

*"The development of the technical advice was important and marks a milestone,"* says Harlin. *"It was the first time that the UN system, through UN-Water, came together to provide one consolidated advice to its Member States on all freshwater related issues in the post-2015 framework. We should be proud of this."*

What happens next? Michel Jarraud, Chair of UN-Water, emphasizes a critical juncture where the global community is discussing the next development framework while the real intergovernmental negotiations still have to start. *"We need to continue to provide our Member States with the best possible evidence to base their decision making on,"* he said in a speech. Echoing the Chair's words, Harlin promises: *"This is exactly our aim for 2014 and 2015. We hope that UN-Water's technical advice can facilitate the understanding of the multiple functions water plays in society by providing a framework that is universally applicable and yet responsive to particular national circumstances."*

### UN-WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS)

In 2013, GLAAS carried out its biennial global survey to collect information on the efforts and approaches of countries and external support agencies to extend and sustain water, sanitation and hygiene services. This was undertaken in order to inform the third GLAAS report to be published in 2014. In total, 91 countries and 21 external support agencies participated in the exercise and submitted data.

The 'Tracking Financing to WASH' (TrackFin) initiative also made progress in 2013. TrackFin aims at establishing a globally accepted methodology to track financing to WASH at national level, so as to improve our understanding of financing in the WASH sector. This methodology will help with strengthening national systems for the collection and analysis of financial information for WASH sector policy-making and programming. In 2013 the TrackFin methodology was presented at the Stockholm World Water Week and in 2014 will be pilot tested at country level.

GLAAS also collaborated closely with the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership, assisting countries to compile and present national WASH data in the lead-up to the SWA High Level Meeting in 2014.

### THE WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (JMP)

Since 2011, the JMP has convened a series of technical consultations on post-2015 WASH targets and indicators. The process involved establishing five working groups and facilitating an extensive consultation with more than 100 experts from over 60 organizations worldwide over a three-year period.

The proposed targets emerging from this process are, by 2030, to: eliminate open defecation; achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health-care facilities; halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and progressively eliminate inequalities in access.

It was widely agreed that the proposed post-2015 targets for WASH should build on the existing MDG targets – with non-discrimination and equity as central components. Achieving universal access to an improved drinking water source appears within reach, but universal access to improved sanitation will require a substantial acceleration in the pace of change. The targets go further to address 'unfinished business', including the shortfall in progress on sanitation as well as ensuring access for the hardest-to-reach people.

In 2013, the JMP disseminated this vision through series of post-2015 information material, which can be found on its website at [www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/](http://www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/).

The 2013 update of the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation was released in May 2013.

### SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL <sup>2</sup>

In 2013 the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership's main achievements were convening the SWA Partnership Meeting which was attended by over 100 current and potential partners, the reporting on the progress made on the implementation of commitments made at the 2012 SWA High-Level Meeting and the preparation of the 2014 SWA High-Level Meeting, which engaged 45 countries and 16 donors and development banks. In particular, the findings of the progress on commitments were striking, with developing countries reporting good progress on almost 60% of their commitments and donors reporting good progress on 80% of theirs.

### UN-WATER STRATEGY TO 2020

During 2013 the UN-Water Senior Programme Managers developed the 'UN-Water Strategy 2014-2020'. The Strategy provides a common vision and framework for UN-Water action. It articulates how the UN system through UN-Water will respond to the major global, regional and national water-related challenges in a more coordinated and effective manner. The UN-Water Strategy to 2020 was formally adopted in early 2014.

<sup>1</sup> Affiliated to UN-Water.

<sup>2</sup> Formally not a UN-Water initiative.





GOVERNANCE AND  

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FINANCIAL ASPECTS

**DOCUMENTS**

The main document that guided UN-Water's activities in 2013 were the UN-Water Indicative Budget 2012-2013 and the related Result-Oriented Framework. All governance documents can be accessed at <http://www.unwater.org/about-us/governance/en/>.

**ANNUAL MEETINGS**

The 18th UN-Water meeting took place at World Bank headquarters in Washington, D.C., United States, in February 2013 with a special focus on UN-Water's contribution to advancing water's role in the post-2015 agenda. During this meeting UN-Water Chair, Michel Jarraud, welcomed Ms. Ndey-Isatou Njie in her new role as UN-Water Secretary. The SPM approved the application of the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation as a UN-Water Partner with Special Status.

The 19th UN-Water meeting took place in Stockholm, Sweden, in August 2013 on the margins of Stockholm World Water Week. At this meeting the five following organizations became UN-Water Partners: the International Water and Sanitation Center; the World Youth Parliament for Water; WaterLex; the World Council of Civil Engineers; and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. Among others, participants discussed upcoming activities for the 2014 World Water Day campaign on water and energy and reviewed the zero draft of UN-Water's recommendations on a potential post-2015 global goal for water.

**UN-WATER JOINT STEERING GROUP (JSG)**

The JSG, created in 2010 to steer the operational management of UN-Water in-between UN-Water meetings, met twice during 2013 via video/teleconference. At its meetings, the JSG dealt with budget allocations, planning for forthcoming events, Partner applications, and oversight of TPAs, TFs and Programmes.

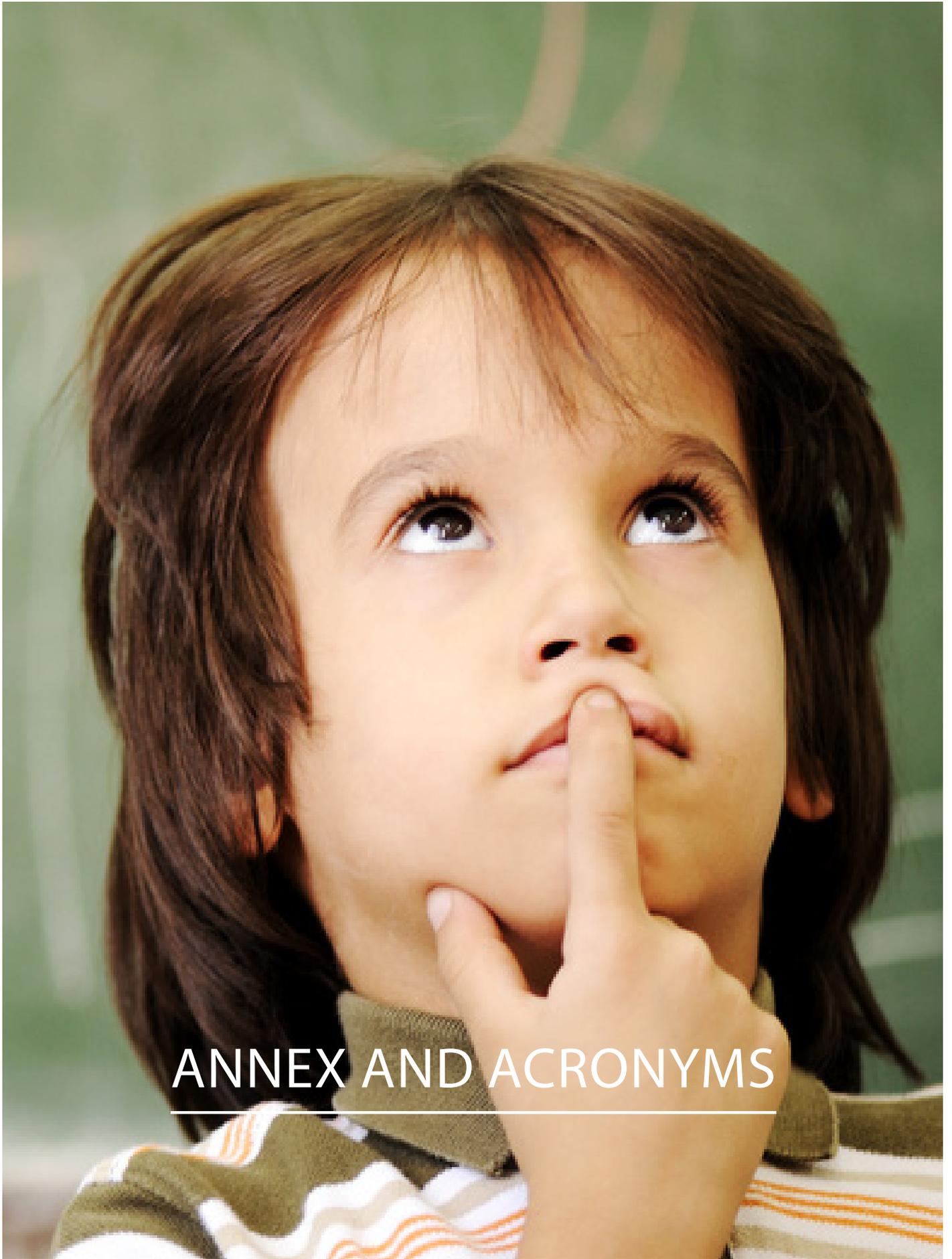
**THE UN-WATER INTER-AGENCY TRUST FUND**

In 2010 the permanent UN-Water Inter-Agency Trust Fund (IATF) was set up in the Geneva Cluster of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS).

During 2013 a total of US\$ 2,675,400 were received in the UN-Water Inter-Agency Trust Fund.

Balance forward (2012):	US\$ 1,502,882
Income by donor:	
Sweden:	US\$ 758,475
Switzerland:	US\$ 1,795,005
United States:	US\$ 121,920
Interest (2013):	US\$ 6,346
Total expenditure (2013):	US\$ 2,777,702
Balance (31 December 2013):	US\$ 1,406,930

Germany, Italy and Spain also provided direct support to the UN-Water Programmes based in their own countries.



# ANNEX AND ACRONYMS

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**ANNEX 1. UN-WATER MEMBERS**

31 Members as of 31 December 2013

**UN SECRETARIAT**

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)  
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 Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
World Food Programme (WFP)

**REGIONAL COMMISSIONS**

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

**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)  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)  
United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)  
The World Bank Group (WB)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

**OTHER ENTITIES**

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

**UNITED NATIONS RELATED ORGANIZATIONS**

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

**CONVENTIONS**

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

**ANNEX 2. UN-WATER PARTNERS**

34 Partners as of 31 December 2013

AquaFed  
 Conservation International  
 Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)  
 Global Water Partnership (GWP)  
 International Association for Water Law (AIDA)  
 International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)  
 International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)  
 International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)  
 International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC)  
 International Hydropower Association (IHA)  
 International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) \*  
 International Water Association (IWA)  
 International Water Management Institute (IWMI)  
 International Water Resources Association (IWRA)  
 IRC International Water and Sanitation Center \*  
 Public Services International (PSI)  
 The UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe -  
 drinking water and sanitation\*, \*\*  
 Ramsar – Convention on Wetlands  
 Stakeholder Forum  
 Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)  
 The United Nations Global Compact \*\*  
 The World Conservation Union (IUCN)  
 United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA) \*\*  
 United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board -  
 on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) \*\*  
 WaterAid  
 WaterLex \*  
 Water.org  
 Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) \*\*  
 Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)  
 World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)  
 World Council of Civil Engineers (WCCE) \*  
 World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW) \*  
 World Water Council (WWC)  
 World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

\* Joined during 2013

\*\* Partner with Special Status

**ANNEX 3. HUMAN RESOURCES****MEMBERS OF THE UN-WATER JOINT STEERING GROUP**

Michel Jarraud, Chair UN-Water  
 Ndey-Isatou Njie, Secretary UN-Water  
 Bert Diphooorn, Vice-Chair UN-Water  
 Pradeep Aggarwal (IAEA)  
 Alice Aureli (UNESCO) (until August 2013)  
 Carol Chouchani Cherfane (UNESCWA) (from August 2013)  
 Thomas Chiramba (UNEP)  
 Stephen Maxwell Kwame Donkor (UNECA) (until August 2013)  
 Sergio Zelaya (UNCCD) (from August 2013)

**UN-WATER PROGRAMMES**

Reza Ardakanian - Officer in Charge, UN-Water Decade Programme  
 on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)  
 Josefina Maestu - Coordinator/Director, UN-Water Decade  
 Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC)  
 Olcay Ünver (until September 2013) - Coordinator, World Water  
 Assessment Programme (WWAP)  
 Michela Miletto (from September 2013) - Coordinator a.i.,  
 World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

**UN-WATER TECHNICAL ADVISORY UNIT**

Paulette Ashong - Administrative Assistant (until November 2013)  
 Stéphanie Neno - Communications Manager  
 Angela Ortigara - Consultant (from August 2013)  
 Federica Pietracci - Special Assistant to the UN-Water Secretary  
 Florence Poppe - Programme Officer (from July 2013)  
 Federico Properzi - Chief Technical Adviser

**ANNEX 4. ACRONYMS**

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GLAAS	Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GWP	Global Water Partnership
ICID	International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
JSG	Joint Steering Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
OHCHR	The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
TF	Task Force
TPA	Thematic Priority Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSGAB	UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
UNU	United Nations University
UNW-AIS	UN-Water Activity Information System
UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WWDR	World Water Development Report



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