

UN-Water Annual Report 2007

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2007

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Introduction

This is the first annual report published by UN-Water. It therefore provides not only information on its activities in 2007 but it also includes a short summary of key UN-Water activities since its creation in 2003.

The activities of 2007 are summarized under the following thematic groupings:

- Outreach and communication
- Report on progress and challenges
- UN-Water governance and finance in 2007
- Increased focus on country-level coordination
- Sanitation in focus: preparations for the International Year of Sanitation 2008
- Transboundary waters on the move
- New UN-Water Programmes launched during the year

For further information about UN-Water, please refer to Annex 1.

2007 at a glance

UN-Water is currently undergoing structural and other beneficial changes. A new management structure was recently established and two posts were created to support it: a Chief Technical Advisor, to assist the Chair, and an Assistant to the Secretary. This strengthened structure was made possible through the support of a multi-donor trust fund, which is testament to the renewed and enhanced donor commitment to UN-Water's role and mandate. Resources made available by the trust fund enable UN-Water to respond to identified needs and emerging substantive focus areas. As a result, UN-Water is evolving into an increasingly proactive platform for dialogue among UN agencies, partners and other stakeholders on water-related issues and programming. Some key events and achievements of 2007 are highlighted below.

A new Chair started his term

After having served as Chair since UN-Water was created in 2003, Mr Jamie Bartram of the World Health Organization (WHO) handed over the function of chair to Mr Pasquale Steduto of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the 7th UN-Water meeting in January.

Reporting to the CEB High-Level Committee on Programmes

In September, the Chair attended the Fourteenth Session of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination (CEB) and presented an update on the work of UN-Water. This was the first progress report to the HLCP since the establishment of UN-Water.

Increased financial support to UN-Water

In March, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) and FAO (on behalf of UN-Water) signed the project "Strengthening of UN-Water Partnership Programme", with budget support amounting to GBP 900 000 over three years. This represented the first contribution to the newly established multi-donor trust fund.

Two new programmes launched

The year 2007 saw the launch of two new UN-Water programmes: on capacity development, supported by the Government of Germany, and on advocacy and communication, supported by the Government of Spain. These pro-

grammes, together with the two programmes already being implemented (the World Water Assessment Programme and the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme), will significantly enhance UN-Water's capacity.

Successful celebration of World Water Day 2007

The theme selected for 2007 "Coping with water scarcity" highlighted the increasing significance of water scarcity worldwide and the need for increased integration and cooperation to ensure sustainable, efficient and equitable management of scarce water resources, at both international and local levels. World Water Day also generated increased traffic to the UN-Water Web site, which had been established in 2006. A dedicated sub site was developed for World Water Day, which attracted more than 100 000 unique hits in March 2007. Events and initiatives marking World Water Day continue worldwide, and many activities were supported through materials produced by FAO. The World Water Day Web site provided a platform for publicizing events taking place all over the world, such as conferences and seminars, public events and campaigns.

Third World Water Development Report on Track.

The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), hosted by the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization (UNESCO), initiated the process of preparing the third World Water Development Report (WWDR), to be launched at the Fifth World Water Forum in March 2009. The programme was strengthened through additional support from Italy, which also included new premises for WWAP in Perugia, Italy.

New Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water initiated

In addition to the WWDR, preparations began for a new annual report – the *Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water* (GLAAS) – to be published in 2008. GLAAS is produced by WHO on behalf of UN-Water and will complement the existing Joint Monitoring Programme reports. The financial report for this first edition of the GLAAS was provided by DFID.

Successful launch of the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) 2008

The UN-Water *Task Force on Sanitation* devoted considerable time and resources to the preparations for this impor-

tant initiative (including collaboration with the UN-Water *Task Force on Gender and Water*). The IYS was officially launched at a ceremony in New York on 21 November 2007. The launch was organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in collaboration with the Task Force and was attended by representatives of UN Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), citizen groups, the academic community and the private sector as well as members of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board (UNSGAB). The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon and His Royal Highness Prince Willem-Alexander, Prince of Orange, were among the speakers at the launch. The Task Force also supported regional launches at the Asia-Pacific Water Summit and the East Asia Sanitation Conference, as well as several country launches.

UN-Water Task Forces gained momentum

Although still under preparation, the *Task Force on Transboundary Waters* began preliminary consultations among its initial members to prepare a UN-Water Brief on Transboundary Water Cooperation and to discuss and agree on the programme and relevant preparations for World Water Day 2009. The *Task Force on Country Level Coordination* has undertaken extensive consultations on formulating its Terms of Reference in order to define how it can contribute most effectively to the United Nations Development Group agenda. It has also presented two studies on the "One UN Initiative" as a starting point for further elaboration. Also during 2007, the *Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting* presented its study *Water Monitoring - Mapping Existing Global Systems & Initiatives* and the *Task Force on Sanitation* prepared for the International Year of Sanitation 2008 that was officially launched in October (see above). The *Task Force on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)* began the process of compiling a *Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans* for presentation at the sixteenth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (held in May 2008) and also worked on the document *UN-Water and Global Water Partnership (GWP) Roadmapping for Advancing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Processes*, which is based on the Copenhagen Initiative on Water and Development.

UN-Water active at global conferences

UN-Water participated actively at meetings and contributed to organizing of a number of key events:

- In April, an International Conference on "Managing Water Resources Towards 2015 – Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals" was held in Copenhagen, hosted by the Danish Government in cooperation with UN-Water. The Conference was attended by the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the Water Sector Manager of the World Bank and some 50 high-level officials from developing countries, donor countries and international organizations.
- At the 2007 World Water Week in Stockholm in August, in collaboration with the United Nations Secretary-General Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), UN-Water organized a seminar entitled "Preparing a Final Action Plan for the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) 2008". Among the speakers were the Chairs of UN-Water and of UNSGAB and His Royal Highness Prince Willem-Alexander, Prince of Orange.
- Also in Stockholm, the *Task Force on IWRM* convened a seminar on "Trend-related Monitoring and Evaluation on Integrated Water Resources Management", together with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). A side event on the GLAAS report, "Global Annual Report – A Consultative Meeting", was also organized.
- 2007 also saw the start of the planning process for the Fifth World Water Forum, to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, in March 2009. UN-Water offered to act as Theme Leader of Theme 2, focusing on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

UN-Water 2003–2006: some highlights

As this is the first annual report of UN-Water, a brief summary of key activities originated through UN-Water since its creation are presented below.

In its first year, UN-Water established its work modalities and long-term programme of work. The first Chair of UN-Water (November 2003-January 2007) was WHO. Some of the first substantive contributions were related to the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the CSD where UN-Water provided inputs to the Secretary-General's report.

UN-Water has acted as the steering committee for the International Decade for Action "Water for Life", 2005–2015, since its instigation. The Water for Life Decade was launched on World Water Day 2005 by the United Nations Secretariat. A wide variety of outreach campaigns have been carried out, encompassing a broad range of civil society organizations. A communication strategy was developed and educational and information materials produced. In addition, a campaign with the artist Jay-Z and MTV in 2006 led to the production of a television show and educational materials for use in schools.

UN-Water participated actively at the Fourth World Water Forum in Mexico, where a session was organized by the *Task Force on Gender and Water*. On World Water Day 2006, numerous events were organized under the theme "Water and Culture" and the second WWDR, entitled *Water – a shared responsibility*, was launched.

In conjunction with the Fourth World Water Forum, UN-Water also launched its official Web site. This has developed into a powerful tool for disseminating information about UN-Water and its activities. It also represented the first step in developing a single entry point into the UN system through which external stakeholders can find information on UN activities related to water more easily.

The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) seeks to develop tools and skills needed to achieve a better understanding of processes, management practices and policies that will help improve the supply and quality of global freshwater resources. The WWAP is hosted and led by UNESCO. The primary output of the WWAP is the triennial United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR), which derives from a request made at the sixth session of the CSD in 1998. The reports provide a comprehensive

review of the state of the world's freshwater resources. The first edition of the WWDR was launched in 2003 and the second edition in 2006.

The Joint Monitoring Programme Report 2006 was prepared by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme. It was intended as a "reality check" for individual countries and the international community, reporting on progress so far towards MDG 7 and actions needed in order to achieve the 2015 goals. The report provided coverage data for water and sanitation for 1990 and 2004 at national, regional and global levels and an analysis of trends towards 2015. Although published in 2006, the report covered progress up to the year 2004, as this was the last year for which comprehensive data were available. The report is an important tool to assist policy-makers, scientists and others who wish to build sector capacity at national and subnational levels.

UN-Water organized a session during the 2005 Stockholm World Water Week to share information with the water community on its role and membership, terms of reference, modalities of work and activities. Since then, UN-Water has continued to organize seminars each year at this annual event, with financial support from the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2006, the seminar focused on the activities of UN-Water in more general terms as it had become evident that there was a lack of knowledge among many stakeholders regarding UN-Water's key functions and responsibilities.

Three UN-Water thematic policy briefs have been published: *Water, hazard, risks; a priority for integrated water resource management*, *Coping with water scarcity; a strategic issue and priority for system-wide action* and *Gender, water and sanitation*.

UN-Water activities in 2007

Outreach and communication

Conferences and seminars

UN-Water, either directly or through its task forces and programmes, has been involved in the organization of a number of seminars and workshops in 2007.

In April 2007 an International Conference on “Managing Water Resources Towards 2015 – Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals” was held in Copenhagen, hosted by the Danish Government in cooperation with UN-Water. The Conference was attended by the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation, the Executive Director of UNEP, the Water Sector Manager of the World Bank and some 50 high-level officials from developing countries, donor countries and international organizations.

The conference focused on the vital role of water to the achievement of most of the MDGs, including those that address poverty, hunger, health, water supply and sanitation as well as environmental sustainability and gender equality. It also highlighted the increased stress and competition for water resources caused by factors such as changing diets and the introduction of large-scale biofuel production. Effective water management must thus be an integral part of all countries’ efforts to reach the MDGs by 2015 and sustain them beyond that. The results from the conference have been further elaborated in the report *UN-Water and Global Water Partnership (GWP) Roadmapping for Advancing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Processes*, which will be presented by UN-Water and the Global Water Partnership (GWP) in 2008.

At the 2007 World Water Week, held in Stockholm in August, UN-Water and UNSGAB organized a seminar on “Preparing a Final Action Plan for the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) 2008”. The Chairs of UN-Water and of UNSGAB and His Royal Highness Prince Willem-Alexander, Prince of Orange were among the speakers.

The seminar focused on the ongoing preparations for the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) and updated participants with the latest information on sanitation coverage and its links to poverty, underdevelopment and ill health. A plan of action for the IYS was presented, which envisaged sharing, debating and the establishment of collaborative

efforts by all interested parties: governmental institutions, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and bilateral and multilateral support agencies. The main objectives of the IYS were also presented and discussed.

A side event, entitled “Global Annual Report – A Consultative Meeting”, was held focusing on the GLAAS report. The event was intended to initiate a dialogue on the focus and production process of the first GLAAS report, which started in 2007.

Also at the 2007 World Water Week, the *UN-Water Task Force on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)*, in collaboration with the Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), organized a seminar on “Trend-related Monitoring and Evaluation on Integrated Water Resources Management”. The seminar focused on several ongoing surveys that are monitoring the progress of IWRM planning and the outcomes of policy decisions related to water resources management at the national level. These include a survey submitted to all CSD member countries (spearheaded by the *UN-Water Task Force*) and a UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment (UNEP-UCC) survey on IWRM. UNDESA also aims to carry out a study to follow up implementation of policy decisions taken at the thirteenth session of the CSD.

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) organized a capacity development workshop for journalists specializing in water issues from 26 to 28 November 2007 (together with UN-HABITAT) at the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management in Tehran, Iran. The conference was opened by His Excellency Mr Fattah, the Iranian Minister of Energy, in charge of water and waste water. Approximately 35 participants, comprising journalists from Central Asia, Iran and other Asian countries and instructors from all over the world, attended the workshop. The main outcome was increased knowledge regarding the challenges relating to water and sanitation, and the development of a network among water journalists in Asian countries for communicating and sharing information and lessons learned.

World Water Day 2007

By resolution 47/193 of 22 December 1992, the General Assembly declared 22 March of each year as the World Day for Water (now commonly called World Water Day), start-

ing in 1993. The day provides an opportunity to advocate the role of water and promote public attention on the difference that can be made by concrete efforts to provide clean drinking water and sanitation, improve water management and increase global awareness of the problems and solutions.

In 2007, FAO was the lead agency in charge of organizing World Water Day, which had as its theme "Coping with water scarcity". One of the most significant activities was the development of a dedicated UN-Water Web site for World Water Day. The newly appointed FAO Water Communication officer focused exclusively from December 2006 until March 2007 on developing the World Water Day campaign; in addition to the Web site, outputs included the production of documents, posters and other printed materials.

The 2007 theme highlighted the increasing significance of water scarcity worldwide and the need for increased integration and cooperation to ensure sustainable, efficient and equitable management of scarce water resources, at both international and local levels. Speaking at the World Water Day celebration at FAO headquarters in Rome, the FAO Director-General, Dr Jacques Diouf, referred to coping with water scarcity as the "challenge of the twenty-first century", focusing particularly on the likely impacts of climate change and how they will affect the world's freshwater resources. Other speakers at the event included the UN Secretary-General, Mr Ban Ki-moon (who also recorded a video-spot and video-message); His Excellency Massimo D'Alema (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Italy); Professor Senator Rita Levi-Montalcini (FAO Goodwill Ambassador, Nobel Prize Laureate and President of the Levi-Montalcini Foundation); His Excellency Cardinal Tarcisio Bertone (Secretary of State of the Holy See, speaking on behalf of His Holiness Pope Benedict XVI); His Royal Highness Willem-Alexander, Prince of Orange (Chair, UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation); Her Excellency Maria Mutagamba (Minister for Water and the Environment, Uganda, and Chair of the African Ministers' Council on Water,); a pre-recorded video message by Mr Louis Michel (European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid); His Excellency Paolo De Castro (Minister for Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Italy); His Excellency Alfonso Pecoraro-Scanio (Minister for Environment and Preservation of the Territory, Italy); Mr Walter Veltroni (Mayor of Rome); and a pre-recorded video message by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev (President of Green Cross International).

In addition to the main World Water Day ceremony at FAO headquarters, hundreds of other celebrations took

place across the globe. For further information, please visit the 2007 World Water Day Web site, which is still online at: <http://www.unwater.org/wwd07/flashindex.html>.

Monitoring, assessments and reports

UN-Water is responsible for supporting the coordination among UN agencies and their efforts to monitor the state and utilization of the world's water resources. Associated assessment reports focus on state, trend, and progress against international development targets; on responses and their impact; as well as on challenges and emerging issues.

There are three reporting mechanisms within UN-Water: the World Water Assessment Programme, which produces the triennial World Water Development Report, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) presenting a biennial global coverage report, and the Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water, which will be presented for the first time in 2008. These three reporting mechanisms, together represent a comprehensive and complementary set of information on water and development, and are part of the UN-Water effort to rationalise, harmonise and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of monitoring and reporting.

In addition, UN-Water is able to produce reports and assessments on issues of specific interest as the need arises.

The Third World Water Development Report

The triennial World Water Development Report (WWDR) is the United Nations system flagship report on water, comprising a comprehensive review of the state of the world's freshwater resources. The mandate to produce the WWDR dates back to a decision by the CSD at its sixth session in 1998, in which it called on the United Nations system to compile periodic assessments and analyses of water resources availability (with a focus both on quantity and quality) and present a global picture of the state of freshwater resources and major challenges.

The reports provide a mechanism for monitoring changes in the resource and its management and tracking progress towards achieving targets, particularly those of the MDGs and the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The reports also offer best practices and in-depth theoretical analyses to help stimulate ideas and actions for improved stewardship in the water sector.

Coordinated by the World Water Assessment Programme, the development of the WWDR is a joint effort of the 25 UN agencies and entities that make up UN-Water,

working in partnership with UN-Water Partners, governments, international organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders. The first two reports were launched at the 2003 and 2006 World Water Forums held in Japan and Mexico, respectively.

The third edition WWDR will be launched at the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul in March 2009. Its development took shape in 2007 and an important stepping stone to its finalization was the establishment of an approved outline at the seventh UN-Water meeting in August. During 2007, facilitators were hired, initial inputs from 50 partners and UN organizations were sought, 6 professional writers were hired to integrate contributions from 150 individuals and the findings of an external evaluation of the preceding report were analysed.

An inception meeting for the forthcoming report was held in November 2007 in Paris, where a draft table of contents was developed, major indicators and main contributors were selected, gaps and overlaps were identified and emerging issues were debated. The potential for developing several side publications using information collected as part of the development of the main report was also discussed. Subsequent to the meeting in Paris, the table of contents was reviewed by the Technical Advisory Committee and a draft story line and annotated table of contents was prepared with input from the facilitators and writers of individual chapters.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation reports

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) is the official mechanism of the UN system mandated to monitor global progress towards MDG Target 7.C: "Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation". This joint programme, established in 1990, followed on from earlier monitoring activities carried out by WHO since the 1960s. Its objectives are to provide regular global reports on water and sanitation coverage to facilitate sector planning and management, to support countries in their efforts to improve their monitoring systems, and to provide information for advocacy.

The JMP produces coverage reports biennially and also reports on specific aspects of drinking water and sanitation. The reports utilize data drawn principally from nationally representative household surveys and censuses, providing an overview of populations using different forms of drinking-water supplies and sanitation.

JMP assessments were made in 1991, 1993, 1996 and

2000. Since the 2000 assessment, the JMP has reported in 2004 and 2006 on progress towards the MDG indicators on water and sanitation ("The proportion of people using an improved water source" and "The proportion of people using an improved sanitation facility") separately for rural and urban areas.

The JMP is the only mechanism for monitoring drinking-water and sanitation that provides information that allows comparisons among countries and over time.

Production of the 2008 JMP assessment was under way in 2007. The 2008 report gives special emphasis to sanitation in acknowledgement of the International Year of Sanitation and will be published during the second quarter of 2008. The JMP team has also begun to examine how assessment methodology should account for intermediate solutions, such as public access to water supply and sanitation, and has also started the process of considering the water and sanitation targets post 2015.

First Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water

The Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) will report on the capacity of countries to progress towards the MDG water and sanitation target and on the effectiveness of external support agencies to facilitate this process. GLAAS will complement the WWDR and JMP reports as it will analyse the institutional and the financial capacity in relation to status and trends in drinking-water and sanitation service levels. GLAAS will, for example, be able to compare improvements in service levels against institutional or policy changes or against fluctuations of external support funds. It will therefore be able to identify the determinants of improvement towards the MDG target.

GLAAS has been designed in response to a need to reduce the reporting burden and harmonize different reporting mechanisms of UN-family Member States. This will, at the same time, increase the comprehensiveness and accountability of information on the drinking water and sanitation sectors. The UN-Water GLAAS initiative is technically coordinated by WHO. The first UN-Water GLAAS report will be released in the second half of 2008.

Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans

The *Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans* is produced through the UN-Water *Task Force on IWRM*. A team of three consultants was hired in 2007 under the UN-Water Trust Fund to analyse the responses of a global survey and prepare a report

on the status of IWRM plan implementation.

The final report was presented at a side event at the sixteenth session of the CSD in May 2008. The data collected for the survey will also feed into the WWDR.

Water Monitoring: Mapping Existing Global Systems & Initiatives

UN-Water also produced a report on water monitoring in 2007. *Water monitoring: mapping existing global systems & initiatives maps* existing initiatives, recognizing that international coordination in monitoring the state of the world's water resources is needed in order to guide future investments and efforts in achieving these goals. Governments and donors are increasingly called upon to put in place a uniform and consistent system to monitor the impacts of water-related initiatives. Central to this process is the mobilization of the required financial resources from donors and lenders, which can be achieved by demonstrating that the impact of water-related initiatives in poor countries can be reliably assessed and that their impact on human development and environmental sustainability is significant.

Increased focus on country-level coordination

Country-level coherence and coordination has been on the agenda of UN-Water since 2005. Its initiatives in this area draw on the ongoing process of UN reform (e.g. the Secretary-General's High Level Panel on System-wide Coherence "Delivering as One" and the "One UN" Plan). In 2007, UN-Water established a *Task Force on Country Level Coordination* in order to specifically address this issue in a more comprehensive and focused way. The task force was formed by UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, FAO, WHO, UN-HABITAT, UN-DESA, UNEP and UNECA.

The Task Force focuses on country-level coherence and coordination with an emphasis on both water-resources management and water supply and sanitation. The intention is to produce a strategy or a guidance document for actors at the country-level on data and information sources, and to provide an overview of who does what, etc. Elements for consideration by the Task Force will include:

- how to scale up coordination where there are gaps in water supply and sanitation;
- how to work towards a unified programme at country level;
- country priorities;
- donor alignment as part of the work of the Donor Platform;
- potential strategic partnerships;
- a clear understanding that UN-Water is not an imple-

menting body but is intended to promote coherence of action at the country level.

The outcome of the Task Force should be a strategy for country-level coordination aimed at scaling up the impact of UN system action on water resources management, water supply and sanitation at the country level.

During the course of 2007, dialogues with UNDP country offices in the eight One-UN countries were carried out (i.e., Albania, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Viet Nam) in order to examine existing coordination modalities, such as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). An inventory of the water portfolios of the UN-Water Members in these countries was also compiled. The results to date are as follows:

- a preliminary inventory of Task Force members' activities in the eight pilot countries;
- an inventory of MDG Target 10 and IWRM status, actors, etc. in the eight countries;
- a comprehensive briefing note on current activities geared towards "delivering as one" for the eight countries;
- a compilation of "lessons learned" from the eight countries.

Sanitation in focus: preparations for the International Year of Sanitation 2008

The UN-Water *Task Force on Sanitation* strengthens the work of UN-Water on sanitation through activities that will increase global efforts to reach the MDG sanitation targets. The Task Force brings together the expertise of various UN agencies to bring coherence to the various mechanisms and activities that may play a role in increasing access to sanitation.

The Task Force comprises the following agencies: UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UN-DESA, UNDP, the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), the United Nations University (UNU) and WHO.

Planning for the IYS 2008 was an important activity for UN-Water during 2007 and especially for the Task Force. The IYS brings together a range of actors beyond those that are members of the Task Force: UNESCO-IHE, UNSGAB, the Global Water Partnership (GWP), SIWI, the German Toilet Organization (GTO), the International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), WaterAid, the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), the World Toilet Organization and the Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA).

Five key messages were elaborated to guide the IYS:

- Sanitation is vital for human health.
- Sanitation generates economic benefits.
- Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development.
- Sanitation helps the environment.
- Improving sanitation is achievable.

These five messages promote and further UN Water's work in increasing access to and use of improved sanitation facilities while addressing interactions between sanitation and the environment. In particular, the IYS will focus on increasing awareness of and commitment to reaching the MDG sanitation targets; mobilizing governments, alliances, financial institutions and service providers; securing commitments to scale up sanitation programmes and strengthen sanitation policies; encouraging demand-driven, sustainable and traditional solutions to sanitation issues; securing increased financing; developing and strengthening institutional and human capacities; enhancing the sustainability and effectiveness of available sanitation solutions; and capturing learning to enhance the evidence base and knowledge on sanitation.

During 2007, regional ministerial meetings in Africa, Asia and Latin America were announced, culminating in an interregional conference on sanitation. The Task Force also provided support to the launch of the IYS, which was held on 21 November 2007 in New York. The launch was organized by the UNDESA in collaboration with the Task Force. The event was attended by representatives of UN Member States, NGOs, citizen groups, the academic community and the private sector as well as members of the UN Secretary-General's Advisory Board. The UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon and His Royal Highness Prince Willem-Alexander, Prince of Orange, were among the speakers at the launch. The Task Force also supported regional launches at the Asia-Pacific Water Summit and the East Asia Sanitation Conference, as well as several country launches.

The UN-Water Task Force provided inputs to a public service announcement produced by UNSGAB, broadcast at the global launch. In addition, it has developed a global matrix of activities aimed at enhancing coordination and synergies, established a potential list of spokespersons and advocates and contributed to the IYS Web site, which is maintained by UNDESA.

In addition, the Task Force successfully raised financial resources for the IYS global activities from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and DFID. The initial development of a global communication strategy and a global plan of action, from which donors were able to select activities

for funding, was an essential component of the initiative's success.

In addition to its activities in support of the IYS, the Task Force has also been involved in preparations for World Water Day 2008, which has sanitation as its focus.

Additional information in the International Year of Sanitation can be found at: <http://esa.un.org/iys/>

Transboundary waters on the move

The year 2007 has seen preparations for the establishment of the UN-Water *Task Force on Transboundary Waters*, which is expected to become operational in the first half of 2008. The Task Force has partly been established to initiate the preparations for World Water Day 2009, which has as its focus transboundary water cooperation. Initial members of the Task Force are UN-ECA, UN-ECE, UN-ESCWA, FAO, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNU, WMO, the World Bank and SIWI.

During 2007, preliminary consultations were held among the initial Task Force members to prepare a UN Water brief on transboundary water cooperation and to discuss and agree on the programme and required preparations for World Water Day 2009. Such preliminary discussions have strengthened understanding among Task Force members of UN-Water members' programmes in the field of transboundary water cooperation. This has served as a first step for improved coordination and coherence of UN activities in this area. The brief on transboundary water cooperation is expected to be finalized by mid-2008 and released at the 2008 World Water Week in Stockholm.

Two new UN-Water programmes launched

UN-Water Programme on Capacity Development

On 31 August 2007 the UN-Water Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), hosted by the United Nations University in Bonn, Germany, celebrated its official opening in the presence of the two German Federal Ministries funding the work of the office. The Ministries were represented by the State Secretary Professor Frieder Meyer-Krahmer for the Ministry of Education and Research, and State Secretary Erich Stather for the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, as well as the acting Vice-Rector of the United Nations University in Europe, Professor Janos J. Bogardi. Also present were the new Director of UNW-DPC, Dr Reza Ardakanian; Dr Pasquale Steduto (FAO), Chairman of UN-Water; and the Lady Mayor of the City of Bonn, Ms Bärbel Dieckmann.

UNW-DPC promotes coherence in, and coordination of, UN system actions aimed at the implementation of the agenda defined by the Millennium Declaration and the World Summit on Sustainable Development – with a focus on capacity development. The purpose of the programme is to complement and add value to existing programmes and enhance the synergies among the different UN-Water members and partners in strengthening their capacity development efforts in relation to capacity building.

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication, implemented by the United Nations Office to support the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life” 2005–2015, was launched in October 2007. The programme is based in Zaragoza, Spain, and hosted by UNDESA. It is responsible for mobilizing information and inputs generated by various UN-Water entities in developing advocacy campaigns for accelerating the implementation of policy actions and measures, promoting visibility of the UN-Water work programme and strengthening implementation partnerships both within and outside the UN system.

The launch of the Programme office in Zaragoza was celebrated in the presence of Cristina Narvona, Minister of Environment of Spain; Marcelino Iglesias, President of the State of Aragon; Juan Alberto Belloch, Mayor of Zaragoza; Javier Fernandez, Delegate of the Spanish Government in Aragon; Antonio Serrano, Director General of the Ministry of Environment of Spain; Stephen Donkor, Vice-president of UN-Water; Alfredo Boné, Advisor on Environment to the Aragon Government; Carlos Fernandez-Jauregui, Coordinator of the United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action “Water for Life” 2005–2015; and Muhammad Aslam Chaudhry, Chief, Water, Natural Resources and Small Islands Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

Since its inauguration, the Programme office has participated in various conferences related to water and sanitation, organized media activities and supported and facilitated the UN-Water preparations for the 2008 World Expo in Zaragoza.

UN-Water governance and finance in 2007

Annual meetings

UN-Water held two senior programme managers' meeting in 2007. Its sixth meeting, from 17 to 19 January 2007, took place at the United Nations University/EHS headquarters in Bonn, Germany. At the end of the meeting, Mr Pasquale Steduto was officially nominated as the Chair of UN-Water for two years, on behalf of FAO.

UN-Water organized its seventh meeting in conjunction with World Water Week in Stockholm, from 11 to 12 August 2007. This meeting, which takes place back-to-back with the World Water Week, included a broader range of external stakeholders as participants. An important outcome was the decision on the content and structure of the third WWDR. The meeting also discussed the final plans of the establishment of the two new UN-Water Programme offices in Bonn and Zaragoza.

During this meeting, it was also announced that the UN-Water Secretary, Mr Manuel Dengo from UN-DESA would leave his position as Secretary of UN-Water as of 1 September, to be replaced by the present Chief of the Water, Natural Resources and SIDS Branch in the Division for Sustainable Development, Mr Muhammad Aslam Chaudhry.

Trust Fund on Strengthening of UN-Water Partnership Programme

A major achievement in 2007 was the establishment of a multi-donor trust fund to support the strengthening of UN-Water. In March 2007, DFID signed the project "Strengthening of UN-Water Partnership Programme" with FAO (as the temporary budget holder of the trust fund) with a budget of GBP 900 000 over three years. The total project budget was designed for a total of USD 4 million, initially over three years, and there are ongoing discussions with other potential donors. DFID later provided additional resources to the trust-fund as a specific support to the GLAAS.

The main objective of the project is to strengthen the coordination capacity of UN-Water through specific support to UN-Water activities and governance. Some key areas identified through the partnership programme, and that are in line with UN-Water's Terms of Reference, are: (i) a single entry point for UN information on water; (ii) a single mechanism for monitoring progress towards MDG and JPOI targets; and (iii) improved inter-agency work at the country level.

To strengthen the governance capacity of UN-Water, the Partnership Programme also included funds for two full-time positions: a Chief Technical Advisor to the Chair of UN-Water and an Assistant to the Secretariat of UN-Water (based in New York). In November 2007, the first post was filled. The incumbent will support the chair in the implementation and follow-up of UN-Water activities and also further strengthen UN-Water governance. The latter responsibility includes the compilation of a comprehensive UN-Water work programme and the first annual report of UN-Water activities.

The UN-Water Partnership Programme has been instrumental in the success of UN-Water. Thanks to the resources now made available, which complement human and financial resources contributed by the members of UN-Water to its activities, UN-Water can more actively engage in activities that foster collaboration among UN agencies and non-UN partners. Specific examples are the initiation of the GLAAS report, which will be a flagship assessment from UN-Water to regularly report on current conditions related to sanitation and drinking water, and the increased support to the work of UN-Water Task Forces. A further example is the coordinating role played by UN-Water at global conferences and processes.

Reporting to the High-Level Committee on Programmes

In September, the Chair attended the fourteenth session of the CEB High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) and provided an update on the work of UN-Water. This was the first progress report to the HLCP since the establishment of UN-Water.

In the meeting, the Chair stressed that UN-Water has sought, from its inception, to add value to existing programming by focusing on synergies and by avoiding overlaps and fragmentation. He provided information on UN-Water Task Forces and how they operate not only through normative work at the global level, but also through project coordination and joint action at the country level. He also reported on the establishment of the multi-donor trust fund and how this would support UN-Water's operational capacity and flexibility.

The HLCP meeting also offered an opportunity to report on specific outputs and activities of UN-Water, including

policy briefs, the WWDR, the Africa Water Development Report, "capacity development" (through the new programme in Bonn) and "advocacy and communication" (through the new programme in Zaragoza), and the devel-

opment and launch of the UN-Water Web site. He also reported on the close cooperation with UNSGAB on World Water Day (22 March) and the International Year of Sanitation (2008).

Contacts and further information

For further information on UN-Water and its activities, visit:

www.unwater.org

You may also contact the UN-Water Secretariat at:

unwater@un.org

or the office of the Chair at:

chair-UNWater@fao.org.

Some important web and contact information:

UN-Water: <http://www.unwater.org>

International Year of Sanitation 2008: <http://esa.un.org/iys/>

Water for Life Decade, 2005–2015: <http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/>

World Water Assessment Programme, Perugia, Italy: <http://www.unesco.org/water/wwap/>.

UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), Bonn, Germany: <http://www.unwater.unu.edu/>

UN Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication, Zaragoza, Spain:

Web-page under development; for further information, contact Mr Carlos Fernandez-Jauregui at: fernandez-jauregui@un.org.

Joint Monitoring Programme, Geneva, Switzerland: <http://www.wssinfo.org>.

Annex 1. UN-Water – a brief introduction

Established in 2003, UN-Water is an entity composed of the United Nations (UN) 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 and to contribute substantially to the achievement of global water- and sanitation-related targets and goals. UN-Water's efforts give emphasis to the targets and goals articulated through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) arising from the United Nations General Assembly Millennium Summit in 2000 and the Johannesburg Programme of Implementation (JPOI) from 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 through the production of assessments and policy reports for informed decision-making;
3. **contribute to increased knowledge** on water-related issues through relevant monitoring and reporting systems, and serve 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** through the provision of relevant information and policy advice, available through the extensive experience among UN-Water members and partners.

The expected outcome is improved system-wide coordinated actions and coherence, as well as increased effectiveness in the support to member countries in their efforts towards achieving time-bound goals, targets and actions in the water sector.

UN-Water also has a specific responsibility to act in response to the call to the United Nations General Assem-

bly 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 – concurs with UN-Water's terms of reference. Two newly established UN-Water programmes are directly linked to the Decade, to provide specific support for its implementation. UN-Water has also identified a number of central themes for the "Water for Life" Decade: scarcity, access to sanitation and health, water and gender, capacity building, financing, valuation, integrated water resources management, transboundary water challenges, environment and biodiversity, disaster prevention, food and agriculture, pollution, energy, and Africa: a region for priority action. Specific International Years are also declared within the context of the Decade; 2008 has been designated as the International Year of Sanitation.

UN-Water is currently undergoing positive changes. A strengthened management structure is now in place, with the addition of two newly staffed posts: a Chief Technical Adviser, intended to provide support to the Chair, and an Assistant to the Secretariat. This has been made possible through donor support to a multi-donor trust fund, which is testament to the renewed and enhanced donor commitment to UN-Water's role and mandate. Resources made available by the trust fund enable UN-Water to respond to identified needs and emerging substantive focus areas. As a result, UN-Water is evolving into an increasingly proactive platform for dialogue among UN agencies, partners and other stakeholders on water-related issues.

UN-Water 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 coherence in, and coordination of, 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 view that yet more can be done and that further collaboration and coherence will strengthen the UN system and improve its efficiency. The 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 items 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 information exchange, including sharing of experiences and lessons learned, and serve as a clearing house for policy-relevant information, assessment and advice on status and trends at the global and regional levels, and for providing member countries with a collective point of entry to the 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 subregional levels, both within the UN system and with partners, to follow up on relevant goals and targets of the Millennium Declaration and the JPOI, working through the Regional Commissions and relevant interagency mechanisms.
- 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 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 includes freshwater resources, in terms of their quality and quantity, their development, assessment, management, monitoring and use (including, for example, domestic uses, agriculture and ecosystem requirements). Its 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 by that advancing the implementation of 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 – towards a global, comprehensive effort. The HLCP also recognized that UN-Water's terms of reference would need to be reviewed and updated periodically.

Governance and organization

The UN-Water governance structure consists of the Senior Programme Managers in charge of water in 25 UN agencies, funds and programmes, who participate in biannual UN-Water meetings. A Chair and Vice-Chair are elected on a rotating basis (usually for a term of two years) and a permanent Secretariat with a Secretary is located at the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in New York. The current Chair is the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Vice-Chair is United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE).

UN-Water activities are primarily governed and implemented by individual or groups of members and partners, through specific and time-bound task forces or through the four UN-Water programmes.

Members

The members of UN-Water are the 25 UN agencies, programmes and conventions that include water as part of their mandate (see Annex 1 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 (such as the World Water Days, the “Water for Life” Decade and the International Year of Sanitation).

Partners

Partners to UN-Water comprise organizations from the public and private sectors and civil society that are active in UN-Water's scope of work (see Annex 2 for a list of partners). Partners take an active part in UN-Water meetings and work with task forces as well as providing support to specific activities. Their collaboration with UN-Water is guided by a set of Partner Criteria.

Programmes

Three programmes currently operate under the guidance of UN-Water. Each programme has its individual mandate, organization, staff resources and financing from various sources. In addition, a fourth, more autonomous, programme, the World Health Organization/United Nations Children's Fund (WHO/UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), operates

under the aegis of UN-Water.

- 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. These reports offer decision- and policy-makers advice and options on how to manage water resources, applicable to their unique economic and social objectives. The WWAP examines the nature of water crises, how 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. The programme was launched in 2000 and the reports are published every three years, with the next due in 2009. It is hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and will soon move to its new seat in Perugia, Italy. Further information: www.unesco.org/water/wwap
- The **UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)** enhances the coherence, credibility and integrated 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. Further 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 entities in order to develop advocacy campaigns aimed at accelerating the implementation of policy actions and measures. It also works to promote visibility of the UN-Water work programme and strengthen implementation partnerships both within and outside the UN system. Launched in October 2007, the programme is located in Zaragoza, Spain, and hosted by UNDESA. Web site under development. For further information, please contact Mr Carlos Fernandez-Jauregui (fernandez-jauregui@un.org).
- The **WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme**

on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). Although this programme has operated under the aegis of UN-Water (or prior to 2003 under the aegis of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Water Resources) since its initiation, it remains an autonomous programme implemented by WHO/UNICEF and supervised solely by them. The JMP was established in 1990, following on from earlier monitoring activities undertaken by WHO since the 1960s. Its objectives are to provide regular global reports on water and sanitation coverage to facilitate sector planning and management, to support countries in their efforts to improve their monitoring systems, and to 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 safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Further information: www.wssinfo.org

Chair and Vice-Chair

A Chair and Vice-Chair, elected from the membership of UN-Water, serve on a rotational basis. The appointment duration is normally two years. The Chair has specific responsibility for:

- developing, contributing to and overseeing the implementation of the work plan, producing the annual reports and other governance-related documents and following up on administrative issues related to UN-Water activities;
- chairing the biannual UN-Water Senior Programme Manager meetings;
- coordinating certain joint activities, particularly those related to international conferences and processes;
- supporting and managing UN-Water visibility and communication, including with the media;
- maintaining and developing contacts with donors and all other member countries that express a particular interest in UN system water-related activities and managing the UN-Water multi-donor trust fund; and
- promoting strengthened collaboration among members and partners as well as with other international organizations and initiatives, such as the United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB), and actively promoting and representing UN-Water at international meetings and processes.

As and when delegated by the Chair, some of these functions are performed by the Vice-Chair.

The Chair for the three-year period of 2007–09 resides with FAO, after a decision to extend the current term by an additional year. The Office of the Chair is supported by a full-time Adviser to the Chair. The current Vice-Chair is UNECE.

Secretariat

UNDESA, located in New York, serves as the permanent Secretariat for UN-Water. The Secretary of UN-Water is supported by a full time Assistant to the Secretary. The Secretariat, in close collaboration with the office of the Chair, is responsible for:

- facilitating the interaction and coordination of UN-Water members by ensuring timely communication and documentation of UN-Water's activities;
- organizing UN-Water meetings, including timely preparation and distribution of agenda, related documentation and minutes of the meetings;
- maintaining liaison and interface with UN-related intergovernmental processes and other multi-stakeholder fora;
- ensuring the implementation of UN-Water Operational Guidelines and Partner Criteria;
- securing long-term institutional memory as the only permanent function of UN-Water; and
- ensuring transparent and efficient functioning of the entire UN-Water mechanism.

members through the task forces and other special initiatives. UN-Water members and partners support most of the activities and, particularly, the fundamental coordinating function, through internal support (mainly staff time).

As part of the trust fund, a project document guiding UN-Water's external, project-oriented work has been elaborated. The document provides general guidance and serves to inform the development of the work plan. Additional activities consistent with UN-Water's objectives and focus activity areas can also be identified and funded through this trust fund.

Collaboration with other UN mechanisms and entities

As specified in the terms of reference, UN-Water interfaces 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, including specific joint engagements such as the 2008 International Year of Sanitation. UN-Water and UNSGAB representatives also participate in the respective governance meetings of the two entities in order to optimize the plans of work.

Financial support

A multi-donor trust fund, currently managed by FAO, has been established to support the external and more project-oriented work of UN-Water. The United Kingdom is currently the sole donor to the trust fund. The four UN-Water programmes mentioned above have separate budgets, as do some of the other activities carried out by UN-Water

Annex 2. UN-Water members (as of January, 2008)

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)
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)

United Nations related organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Conventions

Secretariat of the 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 UN Entities

United Nations University

Annex 3. UN-Water partners

(as of January, 2008)

Global Water Partnership (GWP)
International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)
International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)
International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
International Water Association (IWA)
International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Public Services International (PSI)
RAMSAR – Convention on Wetlands
Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)
Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
World Water Council (WWC)

Annex 4. Acronyms

CEB	Chief Executive Board
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
DESD	Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GLAAS	Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water
GTO	German Toilet Organization
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HLCPC	High Level Committee on Programmes
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
IYS	International Year of Sanitation
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation
JPol	Johannesburg Programme of Implementation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
SuSanA	Sustainable Sanitation Alliance
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-UCC	UNEP Collaborating Centre on Water and Environment
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia
UNEMG	United Nations Environment Management Group
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSGAB	United Nations Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation
UNU	United Nations University
UNW-DPAC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication
UNW-DPC	UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
WHO	World Health Organization
WSP	Water and Sanitation Programme
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWAP	World Water Assessment Programme
WWDR	World Water Development Report