

**Draft UN-Water Report on the
UN-Water activities Achievements during the International Decade for Action,
'Water for Life'
2005-2015
January-July 2014**

Comment [JM1]: IF WE LEAVE IT LIKE THIS

Comment [LMB2]: The original wording from the 17th SPM requests "A UN-Water report on the achievements on the Water for Life Decade for Action". We have adapted the title accordingly. The 20th SPM requested to define the scope of the report at its outset, which is now reflected in the report's title and in the Executive Summary.

*Prepared by UNW-DPC
with input from UN-Water Members, Partners and Programmes*

in collaboration with UNW-DPAC and WWP

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Comment [LMB3]: SPM 19, decision 7.1: The SPM revise its decision No. 15 of the 18th UN-Water Meeting and request UNW-DPC to be responsible for the drafting of the Decade Report to be discussed at the next UN-Water Meeting

Comment [JM4]: To be updated with comments below

Comment [LMB5]: We have added a section on the Decade campaign and implemented further input received by UNW-DPAC via email.

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Comment [LMB6]: The minutes of SPM 20 asked to move figures and tables to the annexes.

Executive Summary

Introduction

Water is essential for life on this planet – it is the source and foundation of all living things. Over the past years, the international community has gradually come to acknowledge the indispensable role water and sanitation play for human health, well-being and sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger. In order to achieve internationally-agreed water-related goals such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), the United Nations proclaimed the period 2005-2015 as the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life'. The Decade ~~aims~~ ~~strives~~ to ~~ensure~~ ~~achieve~~ a greater focus on water-related issues, the implementation of water-related programmes and projects, the participation of women in water-related development efforts, and the furtherance of cooperation at all levels. UN-Water, the United Nations inter-agency mechanism for freshwater and sanitation issues, was tasked with coordinating activities for implementing the Decade.

Over the course of the Decade, great progress has been made internationally in the areas of water and sanitation: in 2010 the MDG drinking water target, to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation" over 1990 levels, was declared to have been met ahead of schedule; the same year the UN recognised access to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right; and since 2012 water has been playing a prominent role in the Rio+20 process and discussions around the Post-2015 Development Agenda. 2.1 billion people gained access to improved sources of sanitation between 1990 and 2013 (JMP, 2013). During this time, UN-Water itself has gained in recognition, membership size and functionality, including the creation of two programmes specifically for the Decade, all of which have increased its ability to add coherence to the UN system and implement valuable activities and projects in the areas of fresh water and sanitation. These and other activities of the Decade are outlined in the following report, which documents the major unique added value initiatives carried out during the Decade by the entities of UN-Water and demonstrates ~~showing~~ that while much still remains to be done, especially in continuing to extend access to improved sanitation and access to drinking water in rural areas, great strides and successes have been made in the Decade as regards its goals.

Introduction

Background and The Goals of the and Background to the Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015

Water is essential for life on this planet – it is the source and foundation of all living things. Reflecting the centrality of water, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) has acknowledged that "water is critical for sustainable development, including environmental integrity and the eradication of

Comment [JM7]: To be reviewed later

Comment [LMB8]: Re: JM7, no further comments received on revising the Introduction.

Comment [LMB9]: The minutes from SPM 20 asked to make the goals of the Decade clearer at the beginning of the report. These are now included in their entirety in both the Introduction and Background section.

Comment [LMB10]: The minutes of the SPM 20 asked to make the scope of the report clear at the outset; these have now been added.

Comment [LMB11]: According to the request from SPM 20 minutes, this section now includes both an introduction to the background of the Decade and its specific goals. The title reflects both components.

poverty and hunger, and is indispensable for human health and well-being" (UNGA Resolution 58/217). Yet many still lack access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation, greatly affecting their health, life expectancy and ability to develop and reach their full potential. As populations grow and urbanize, water scarcity and poor water quality can be expected to be exacerbated, bringing along with them increases in water demands due to changing lifestyles and eating habits, coupled with the effects of climate change.

Over the past ~~years~~decades, the international community has gradually come to acknowledge the extent of the water and sanitation crisis. The United Nations (UN) first declared an international decade on water-related issues from 1981-1990, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, to garner attention and support for clean water and sanitation worldwide.

In the aftermath of the First Water Decade, as it is now known, the Millennium Declaration was adopted at the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, then the largest-ever gathering of world leaders. From this Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) emerged: an integrated set of time-bound targets for extending the benefits of globalization to the world's poorest citizens. Among them was target 7.C, with the aim to cut in half the proportion of people in the world without sustainable access to safe drinking water relative to 1990 levels. At the Johannesburg World Summit for Sustainable Development in 2002, this target was expanded to include access to basic sanitation. Beyond target 7.C, water as a resource was recognized as a critical factor for meeting all of the Goals.

Recognizing the magnitude of the task of achieving international goals and targets laid out for fresh water and sanitation, in December 2003 the UNGA proclaimed the period 2005-2015 to be the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' (UNGA Resolution 58/217). ~~The goals of the Decade were stated to include the following:~~

"a greater focus on the implementation of water-related programmes and projects, while striving to ensure the participation and involvement of women in water-related development efforts, and the furtherance of cooperation at all levels in order to help to achieve internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and, as appropriate, those identified during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development." (Ibid)

These goals are discussed in more detail in the section **"Achievement of the Goals of the Decade."**

Comment [LMB12]: In reference to comment JM13: the report's intended audience is the general public, and the beginning of the paragraph is meant to briefly introduce the centrality of the water topic. No alternate text/opening has been suggested.

Comment [JM13]: Maybe a text introducing this? Or erase it all together and start in the next para

Comment [JM14]: Which past years?

Comment [LMB15]: In reference to JM14, the text has been changed to say "decades", as we think this is a more appropriate timeline for the international recognition of the water crisis – starting at least with the first Decade in 1981.

Comment [LMB16]: Minutes from SPM 20 asked for the goals of the Decade to be moved to the front. They are here, in the introduction, and in the background section of the report. They can also be emphasized by being set apart and listed in a special box that describes the scope and goals of the Decade.

Comment [JM17]: These goals are not discussed below. "The report is structured along the implementation goals"

Comment [LMB18]: Re: Comment JM17, the report is structure along the goals set out for the Decade and provides a section on each from UNGA resolution 58/217 ("greater focus on implementation, participation and involvement of women, and cooperation at all levels to achieve internationally agreed water-related goals" are all mentioned in the "Achievement of the Goals" section.

In the same resolution, the UNGA called upon the “relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to deliver a coordinated response, utilizing existing resources and voluntary funds to make 2005-2015 a decade of action (*Ibid*)”. In response to this call, the International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Life’, 2005-2015 – i.e. ‘the Decade’ – was called into being and officially started on World Water Day, March 22nd, 2005.

Governance and Basis of the Decade

In April 2005, at the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) for the 13th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), a user-friendly matrix of the Chair’s IPM Summary was submitted as a suggestion to form the basis of actions for the Decade; it was considered to be a “possible framework of policy options for Governments and for the UN system” (UNCSD E/2005/29). Main—Major themes—cornerstones contained in this matrix of actions consist—included of improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas, including shifting the emphasis from a needs-based to a rights-based approach, as well as mainstreaming water in national development strategies and enhancing water use efficiency. A number of key implementation actors were noted in the matrix: governments, the UN system, donors and local authorities, among others. Annex 8 contains an update of selected activities completed within this matrix.

Shortly thereafter, in July 2005, UN-Water, which had been formed in 2003, was tasked by the General Assembly at its sixtieth session with

UN-Water: an inter-agency coordination mechanism

UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency mechanism for freshwater and sanitation-related matters. Building on a history of coordination in the UN system, UN-Water formalized in 2003 by the United Nations High-Level Committee on Programmes. It provides the platform to address the cutting nature of water and maximize system-wide coordination and coherence. It has steadily built up membership recognition since its foundation and as of 2014 includes members from within the United Nations and 346 other partners, including representatives from civil society and governmental organizations. Annex 1 contains a full list of Water’s Member and Partner organizations. Chairmanship of UN-Water rotates among one of its more thirty UN agency Members – past Chairs have been the World Health Organization (WHO) from 2005-2007, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from 2007-2009, the United Nations University (UNU) from 2011, and currently the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), since 2011. UN-Water’s permanent Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in New York, and UN-Water is further supported by a virtual Technical Secretariat (UN-Water, 2010). Senior programme managers (SPMs), representing each of the United Nations member organizations, meet twice a year to set strategic directions for UN-Water.

Comment [JM19]: The actors of the Decade are also Member States and other stakeholders. It is OK not to report on their achievements during the Water Decade if this is a report on UN-Water only, but this needs to be made explicit in the text and in the title.

Comment [LMB20]: Re: JM19, the scope of this report (major unique added value activities of UN-Water entities) has now been made explicit in the introduction. Actions by Member States and other stakeholders are beyond the scope of this report. The SPM has requested for the focus of this report to be on “major unique added value initiatives carried out during the Decade by all entities in UN-Water as available on their websites.”

Comment [LMB21]: Re: JM22, the purpose of this section is to introduce governance of the Decade, including priority topics and main actors, as an introduction to the coordinator of the Decade, UN-Water. The focus of the report is “major unique added value initiatives carried out during the Decade by all entities in UN-Water.”

Comment [JM22]: This section style may need to be reviewed. Not sure if the point is to discuss the themes of the decade or the governance of the decade. I suggest that some of the text refers to themes so better in the next section

Comment [JM23]: This to themes

Comment [LMB24]: (responding to comment JM23: Unlike previous drafts, this report does not have a section on themes. This current section is meant to discuss governance, so we have re-worded the description of the contents of the Matrix of Actions intended to form the basis of the Decade.

"coordinating activities of the United Nations for implementing the Decade, including with non-United Nations partners" (UNGA 60/158).

About the Coordinator of the Decade:

-UN-Water: Coordinator of the Decade

Tasked with coordinating activities of the Decade, UN-Water is not an implementing body, but rather a coordination mechanism – its specific activities and programmes are conducted and hosted by individual United Nations Member agencies on its behalf. The chairmanship of UN-Water rotates among one of its more than thirty UN agency members – past Chairs have been the World Health Organization (WHO) from 2005–2007, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) from 2007–2009, the United Nations University (UNU) from 2009–2011, and currently the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), since 2011.

The elected Chair and Vice-Chair represent UN-Water at international conferences, major fora and processes and oversee the implementation of the UN Water work programme. UN Water's permanent Secretariat is hosted by the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in New York, and UN-Water is further supported by a virtual Technical Secretariat (UN-Water, 2010). Senior programme managers (SPMs), representing each of the United Nations member organizations, meet twice a year to set strategic directions for UN Water.

In a report presented to the UN General Assembly on 25 July 2005, UN-Water defined a number of thematic initiatives for its work over the Decade:

- Water scarcity and pollution
- Sanitation, safe drinking water and health
- Gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation
- Integrated water resources management
- Transboundary water issues
- Disaster risk reduction

Africa was selected as a geographical focus due to its exceptional needs in water and sanitation (UNGA A/60/158).

While ~~T~~he coordination function of UN-Water is supported through internal resources provided by UN-Water Mmembers, while activities are supported through donor trust funds. ~~However~~ UN-Water's work is implemented by its – it is the UN-Water Mmembers, and partners and Programmes ~~who~~ which take conduct the majority of UN-Water's part in various activities, implemented primarily

Comment [JM25]: Not sure the text refers to the role of UN-water as decade coordinator. If the point is to say what is UN-Water it may be more appropriate in a box

Comment [LMB26]: Re: JM25, we have now re-worded the title to Coordinator of the Decade: UN-Water. This section is meant to introduce the "entities of UN-Water" as their major initiatives carried out during the Decade are the focus of this Report.

Comment [JM27]: Erase or to the box

Comment [JM28]: Same as above

Comment [JM29]: Erase!

Comment [LMB30]: We believe a basic description of UN-Water is necessary for the general public to understand how it is governed and functions – this paragraph has been erased, and other text moved to the box.

Comment [LMB31]: These are the themes defined by UN-Water for its work over Decade in UNGA resolution 60/158.

Comment [JM32]: This is the themes ok

Comment [JM33]: Is this necessary?

Comment [LMB34]: This sentence was meant to provide a brief description of how the mechanism works/is funded. We have reworded it, as the focus should be on the work of Members and Partners.

~~primarily~~ through membership in Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and time-bound Task Forces (TFs).

Their activities throughout the Decade are listed in the next section, “UN-Water Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces.”

UN-Water Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces

Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) and time-bound Task Forces (TFs) form a core part of UN-Water’s efforts to increase cooperation and coherence within the UN system and are intended to “guide activities of UN-Water in order to draw on the varied expertise of the UN system and of UN-Water ~~Partners~~” (UN-Water Operational Guidelines, 2010~~4~~). TPAs are established by UN-Water SPMs to offer “a structured mechanism to address more long-term strategic water-related challenges where there is a high degree of inter-agency activities and/or where increased co-ordination is desirable” (*Ibid*). Each TPA is coordinated by one or more UN-Water ~~Member~~. Other UN-Water ~~Member~~ or ~~Partners~~ may join as TPA members. A full list of current and past TPAs and TFs of UN-Water is located in Annex 2. Annex 1 provides an overview of the Thematic Priority Areas of UN-Water, their coordination/membership, and main activities and achievements throughout the Decade.

In addition to working through TPAs, UN-Water also carries out its work through activities of its TFs, which likewise draw on the expertise of the UN system and of UN-Water ~~Partners~~. TFs are likewise established by the UN-Water SPMs but are time-bound to focus on a specific area of interest or an emerging issue. Like TPAs, TFs are formed by ~~Member~~ and ~~Partners~~ of UN-Water but may also invite other stakeholders or individuals if deemed useful. They produce work plans and terms of reference for time-bound activities. The tables in Annex 2, in addition to the outcomes of the TPAs, provide a detailed overview of the ongoing and past TFs of UN-Water, their membership, objectives and main activities during the Decade.

Comment [LMB35]: See comment about Table of Contents. We would prefer to keep in the Annexes, Tables and references to them in the text until a wider discussion with SPM about removing them.

UN-Water Programmes

In addition to its TPAs and TFs, UN-Water also operates through three UN-Water programmes and one associated UN-Water programme. The following UN-Water programmes have been operational throughout the Decade:

- The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) in Perugia, Italy, established in 2000 and hosted by UNESCO;
- The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) in Bonn, Germany, established in 2007 and hosted by the United Nations University (UNU); and

Comment [LMB36]: Ditto (see previous comment)

- The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC) in Zaragoza, Spain, established in 2008 and hosted by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

The World Health Organization (WHO)/ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme on Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has been operational since 1990 and is led by the two agencies in Geneva and New York. It is an associated UN-Water programme with an independent governance structure (UN-Water, 2010).

The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

The World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) monitors the world's freshwater resources. WWAP provides recommendations, develops case studies, enhances assessment capacity at a national level and informs the decision-making process. It became a programme of UN-Water after UN-Water's foundation in 2003. WWAP produces the triennial World Water Development Report (WWDR), which moved to an annual publication starting in 2014. The topics of the World Water Development Reports are listed under "Achievement of the Goals of the Decade: UN-Water information materials and publications". ~~In operation since the beginning of the Decade, in 2014 WWAP became a UNESCO programme, but continues to produce the World Water Development Report as a UN-Water report.~~

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) was created within the Decade and works to strengthen the coherence and effectiveness of the capacity development activities of the United Nations organizations and partners working together within UN-Water, and support them in their efforts to help Member States achieve the MDGs and other international water-related goals and targets.

UNW-DPC actively collaborates with UN-Water ~~Members~~ and ~~Partners~~ on individual, institutional and organizational capacity development within the themes UN-Water prioritised for the Decade. It further works to support UN-Water in collecting, collating and evaluating existing knowledge through assessments, mappings and analyses, as well as in producing, disseminating and managing new knowledge through trainings, workshops and publications. More about this Decade programme is contained in the section on "Achievement of the Goals of the Decade: the implementation of water-related programmes and projects".

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC)

Comment [LMB37]: SPM 20 asked to refer to WWAP as a UN-Water programme in this report because WWAP was a UN-Water programme for the majority of the Decade; however, we might want to consider adding a sentence like this in order to describe the changing/changed nature of WWAP towards the end and beyond the end of the Decade.

The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC) aims at sustaining the global attention and political momentum in favour of the water and sanitation agenda at all levels during the Decade. To that end, its activities complement and add value to existing programmes and projects of UN-Water organizations. The Office promotes the visibility of UN-Water actions at all levels and makes it easier for Member States and a diverse set of audiences to acquire information about the activities of UN-Water **M**members and **P**artners.

The Office has three main objectives:

- Contribute to the efforts of the UN in coordinating and following up the implementation of internationally agreed goals in the areas of drinking water, sanitation and integrated water resources management.
- Raise awareness and create an enabling environment for achieving the ultimate goal "water and sanitation for all".
- Strengthen the capacities of Member States and other relevant stakeholders in addressing key obstacles impeding the implementation of the water and sanitation agenda.

More about this Decade programme is contained in the section on "Achievement of the Goals of the Decade: the implementation of water-related programmes and projects".

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) is the official mechanism of the UN system mandated to monitor global progress towards MDG Target 7.C to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

This affiliated UN-Water programme, established in 1990, builds on earlier monitoring activities carried out by WHO since the 1960s. Its objectives are to provide regular global reports on drinking 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.

JMP reports every two years on progress against the MDG indicators on drinking water and sanitation: "The proportion of the population using an improved drinking water source" and "the proportion of the population using an improved sanitation facility", separately for rural and urban areas. JMP is the only drinking water and sanitation monitoring mechanism that provides information allowing comparison between countries and over time (IYWC, 2013).

The 2006 JMP report was used as a baseline for the 'Water for Life' Decade, with updated coverage estimates to 2004 (UNGA Resolution [A/60/158](#)). A full list of the outcomes of the JMP reports

throughout the Decade is contained in the section “Achievement of the Goals of the Decade: UN-Water information materials and publications”.

Achievement of the Goals of the Decade

~~In order~~ The ultimate goal of the International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’ 2005-2015, is to ~~to~~ help ~~to~~ achieve internationally agreed water-related goals⁷, contained in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and, as appropriate, those identified during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development.⁸ The Millennium Declaration specified the need ~~to~~ to “to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water” (*Ibid*). In order to achieve these goals, the UN General Assembly noted the following goals ~~for the Water Decade, coordinated by UN-Water for the International Decade for Action ‘Water for Life’ 2005-2015, coordinated by UN-Water~~ (UNGA Resolution 58/217):

- ~~1)~~ A greater focus on water-related issues at all levels ~~and~~
- ~~2)~~ ~~(A greater focus on) The implementation of water-related programmes and projects~~
- ~~3)~~ Striving to ensure the participation and involvement of women in water-related development efforts
- ~~4)~~ The furtherance of cooperation at all levels

~~The Resolution indicated as a further goal those that are identified during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the UN’s Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The 13th session of the UNCSD included another goal for the Decade:~~

- ~~1) Developing Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans~~

UNGA Resolution 58/217 establishing the goals of the Decade reaffirmed its determination to achieve the goals contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, ‘to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to afford safe drinking water, and a similar goal set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation’ (*Ibid*). The Resolution indicated as a further goal those that are identified during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the UN’s Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The 13th session of the UNCSD included another goal for the Decade: developing Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans.

Comment [MSOffice38]: Review text of the MDG on water and sanitation!

Comment [LMB39]: The MDG on water is mentioned a few lines below. The text used in this document is directly quoted from UNGA Resolution 58/217 stating the goals of the Decade.

Comment [JM40]: Maybe you can separate since later on you include a section on this

Comment [LMB41]: We have now separated into four goals as suggested, and each of them is addressed in the chronological order of the wording in the Declaration, as a separate sub-section in this report

It also specifically reaffirmed its determination to “achieve the goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water” (*Ibid*).

Comment [JM42]: ??? this is one of the main goals of the decade – not sure what this is doing here!!

Overall Decade Goal: Achieving Internationally Agreed Water-Related Goals in the water decade

Achievement of major internationally agreed water-related goals are listed in the sections below, with the following sub-sections dedicated to the goals of the Decade set up in order to achieve these internationally-agreed goals.

Comment [LMB43]: Re: 42, this has been re-worded, see para immediately above.

Comment [MSOffice44]: I suggest to include some data from JMP on this)

Safe Drinking Water Target in the MDGs

The Millennium Declaration indicates targets of halving, by 2015, both the number of people without access to safe drinking water and those without access to sanitation. As regards the drinking water target laid out in the MDGs-Millennium Declaration, a major milestone was clearly reached during the Decade when the UN Secretary-General declared the MDG drinking water target to have been met in 2010, five years ahead of schedule (JMP, 2012). Between 1990 and 2012, 2.3 billion people gained access to an improved drinking water source, raising global coverage to 89% in 2012 (JMP, 2014).

Comment [LMB45]: Re: MSOffice 44, JMP data from the 2014 report has been added.

Shifting Emphasis to a Rights-Based Approach

One of the other sets of goals referred to in the UNGA resolution which established the Decade was to be further elaborated upon at the 12th and 13th sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The Matrix of the Chair’s IPM Summary for the Decade submitted to the thirteenth session of the UNCSD in 2005 (UNCSD, 2005) called among other things to “shift emphasis from a needs-based to a rights-based approach” when it comes to improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas. Under a rights-based approach, it is clear that the water and sanitation targets contained in the MDGs did not go far enough because the human right to water and sanitation requires universal access to water and sanitation for all persons. The Declaration by the United Nations of the human right to drinking water and sanitation in 2010 was clearly a major milestone in the pursuit and acknowledgement of this goal (UNGA Resolution A/RES/64/292). Shortly after passage of this Declaration, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights joined as a Member of UN-Water and the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation became a Partner with special status, embedding both strong advocates for a rights-based approach to water and sanitation firmly within the UN-Water mechanism.

Comment [LMB46]: Created a new set of sub-sections within the “Achieving internationally agreed water-related goals” section. This text includes the comments provided by Ben Schachter, UNHCHR

One of the other sets of goals referred to in the UNGA resolution which established the Decade was to be further elaborated upon at the 12th and 13th sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary for the Decade submitted to the thirteenth session of the UNCSD in 2005 (UNCSD, 2005) called among other things to "shift emphasis from a needs based to a rights based approach" when it comes to improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas. The Declaration by the United Nations of the human right to drinking water and sanitation in 2010 was clearly a major milestone in the achievement of this goal (UNGA Resolution A/RES/64/292). Thereafter, the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation became a partner with special status of UN Water, embedding it firmly within the UN Water mechanism.

Developing Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans

The UNCSD 13th session's matrix also called for "preparing integrated water resource management plans and creating an institutional and policy framework" including the use of gender-disaggregated data as appropriate (UNCSD, 2005). This goal built upon the JPOI, set out at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, which declared a target in order to "develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels". UN-Water made extensive efforts to illustrate progress towards the target, as witnessed in the work of its Task Force on Water Resources Management, which produced and presented a 2008 "Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans" for the 16th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (UN-Water, 2008).

The 2008 UN-Water report drew primarily on a survey covering 104 countries, and used information gathered by Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the African Development Bank (ADB). It standardized the different terminology from each country and aimed to provide the most objective and comprehensive overview of the current status of WRM. -It also provided a few brief case studies and concluded with key lessons learned & recommendations for future action.

An updated Status Report on "The Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources"- was produced for Rio+20 in June 2012 (UN-Water, 2012).

This report disseminated information and promoted the findings of the report in various meetings and conferences. Prepared by UNEP in collaboration with the United Nations Development

Comment [MSOffice47]: I suggest we include some data from the WWDRs and the UN-water report for Rio

Comment [LMB48]: The Rio report is mentioned in paragraph 3. Further information is beyond the requested scope of this report.

Programme (UNDP) and GWP for UN-Water, it was based on a 2011 UN-Water survey sent to the governments of all UN Member States. More than 130 countries responded to the survey and this data was complemented by interviews in 30 representative countries. The report informed decision-making at the Rio+20 conference and other follow-up global policy discourses. It facilitated information exchange to enhance the coherence and impact of national efforts to improve water resources management and related work of the UN and other external support agencies at the country level (UN-Water website).

The Ddecade goals contributing to them international agenda for water: Goal 1: A Greater Focus on Water-Related Issues The following sub-sections outline major achievements made in the area of each of these goals.

Goal 1: Greater Focus on Water-Related Issues and on the implementation of water related programmes and projects

Water has clearly come into higher-level focus during the time of the Decade. This greater focus mirrors the achievements of UN Water itself, particularly in its information campaigns, publications and professionalization. Created near the beginning of the Decade, UN Water has steadily grown within ten years into an ever larger, ever more functional mechanism that now serves as the UN's coordination mechanism on all freshwater and sanitation issues. It is increasingly called upon at the highest levels to lead and take part in UN processes and reports related to fresh water and sanitation, such as on discussions on issues surrounding water in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, where it led the Thematic Consultations on the topic of water and provided input to the Open Working Group on the SDGs. Within the worldwide-led Thematic Consultations, which solicited input from nearly half a million people globally (UNDP, 2013), water was by far the most viewed of all eleven of the topics (World We Want, 2013). In February 2014, UN Water presented technical advice, 'Securing Sustainable Sanitation for All!', proposing a post-2015 Global Goal for Water to the UNGA General Assembly (UN Water, 2014).

Comment [JM49]: Maybe we can find more evidence on the greater focus on water issues??)- FOR EXAMPLE GREATER INVESTMENTS, MORE DONNORS ACTIONS, GREATER PRIORITY IN THE AGENCIES THEMSELVES, BY ACADEMIA, BY STAKEHOLDERS??

Comment [LMB50]: To JM49: This is beyond the scope of this report

Comment [JM51]: We need to say something about the decade FOR ACTION THAT IS IN ITS TITLE

Comment [LMB52]: The 'Action' component may best be brought up in the Decade campaign section – DPAC has provided text for this section. The focus of the report should be "major unique added value initiatives carried out during the Decade by all entities in UN-Water as available on their websites"

Already at the ~~H~~halfway point of through the Decade, on World Water Day (March 22nd) 2010, the President of the General Assembly noted in a High-Level Interactive Dialogue on Water ~~noted~~ the successes already undertaken in the implementation of the Decade in the area of increasing the focus on water-related issues:

"Appreciable efforts have been undertaken over the years leading to increased awareness and recognition of the crucial importance of sustainable use and efficient management of fresh water resources as well as the sanitation issues" (UNGA, 2010).

This attention picked up even more after the mid-term mark of the Decade, which was marked in Dushanbe, Tajikistan in June 2010 by a High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015. The resulting "Dushanbe Declaration on Water" (UNGA Resolution 65/88) noted the achievements during the first five years of the Decade as regards the implementation of water-related programmes and projects, and identified a number of focal areas for the remainder of the Decade, including water resources management, sanitation and wastewater services, policies and action. Shortly thereafter, on 28 July 2010, the UN General Assembly recognised the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right (UNGA Resolution 64/292), essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights.

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By the time of the high-level United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development ("Rio+20 Summit") in June 2012, the UN ~~as Member~~ ~~as States~~ recognized that "water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges" (United Nations, 2012). The Rio+20 Outcome Document ~~as~~ highlights and reconfirms the water-related commitments made in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI), the Millennium Declaration and the commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' (*ibid*).

~~This increased attention and focus on water-related issues throughout the Decade has been supported in no small part been the result of the UN Water-led efforts in the form of its major campaigns and the production of information materials and publications, described in more detail in this section.~~

This greater focus on water issues throughout the Decade mirrors the achievements of UN-Water itself, particularly in its information campaigns, publications and professionalization. Created near the beginning of the Decade, UN-Water has steadily grown within ten years into an ever larger, ever more functional mechanism that now serves as the UN's coordination mechanism on all freshwater and sanitation issues. It is increasingly called upon at the highest levels to lead and take part in UN processes and reports related to fresh water and sanitation, such as on discussions on issues surrounding water in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, where it led the Thematic Consultations on the topic of water and provided input to the UNGA's Open Working Group on the SDGs (OWG). Within the worldwide-led Thematic Consultations, which solicited input from nearly half a million people globally (UNDP, 2013), water was by far the most viewed of all eleven of the topics (World We Want, 2013). In February 2014, UN-Water presented technical advice, 'Securing Sustainable Sanitation for All', proposing a post-2015 Global Goal for Water to the UNGA (UN-Water, 2014), and

Comment [JM53]: WHAT ABOUT THE RESOLUTION ON THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER AND SANITATION

Comment [LMB54]: Re: JM 63, this has now been added in the paragraph above.

Comment [MSOffice55]: Maybe we can change this to relate it to the issue being discussed! Otherwise not sure if appropriate in the way it is written!

Comment [LMB56]: We would like to be able to say that UN-Water was "requested" by the OWG to provide advice, but cannot yet find indication/confirmation of this.

Comment [LMB57]: We have reworded this paragraph but think that in order to explain/describe the "greater focus on water-related issues" throughout the Decade, it would be important to show the achievement of UN-Water, as the mechanism coordinating the Decade and the main focus of this report, in order lead into the next sections on campaigns, etc.

in July 2014, the UNGA's Open Working Group for Sustainable Development Goals proposed a stand-alone water goal in its goal 6, "Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", which encompassed many of the suggestions made by UN-Water (UNGA OWG, 2014). Further information on the Technical Advice provided by UN-Water can be found in the section below, "UN-Water Information Materials and Publications".

This increased attention and focus on water-related issues throughout the Decade has been supported by a steadily strengthened UN-Water, which has been able to lead numerous campaigns, produce information materials, analyses and other influential publications such as policy and information briefs, which have increased awareness among decision-makers and helped place a greater focus on water-related issues throughout the Decade. UN-Water's major campaigns, information materials and publications are described in more detail in the next sections.

UN-Water Campaigns

Throughout the Decade, UN-Water has been increasingly successful at consolidating and disseminating efforts and information on various topics of relevance to the world community. Some of its major campaigns include the highly successful World Water Day and Sanitation Drive to 2015, as well as the more recently established World Toilet Day. This section provides further information on the evolution and outcomes of these campaigns.

The International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015 Campaign "water for life" 2005-2015

All around the world, activities and initiatives have actively built the 'Water for Life' Decade campaign. The Decade campaign has taken place everywhere around the world. Throughout the Decade, UNW-DPAC has promoted the Decade's logo and mandate, allowing all types of stakeholders to join the Decade's campaign and to be active at international, national and local levels. Since 2005, the logo of the Decade has been requested from a diverse range of stakeholders around the world to support different types of activities and initiatives in the spirit of the 'Water for Life' Decade.

Comment [MSOffice58]: The office will provide a text for this

Comment [LMB59]: Thank you, the text was provided and implemented on 2 June 2014. This also coincides with the request in the minutes of the 20th SPM to include more information on the Decade campaign

Educational activities (e.g. teaching the topic of water in schools in different forms) with a public awareness scope (art exhibitions or expos, brochures, the instalment of technical devices in restrooms, etc.) have represented the core of the users of the 'Water for Life' Decade logo, with civil society being the main group requesting the logo.

In addition to civil society organizations, requests have been received from academic organizations, governments, the UN System, religious groups and business organizations and entities, but also from individuals. In these cases, main activities for which the logo has been requested range from conferences/meetings and exhibitions, media coverage and publications, advocacy and website use to business exercises.

For information on activities and organizations which have joined the Decade, see <http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/who has joined the decade.shtml>

World Water Day

World Water Day has been held annually on 22 March since 1993 as a means of focusing attention on the importance of fresh water and advocating for the sustainable management of freshwater resources. Observance has grown steadily and significantly ever since, with high participation at the national level and high interest and recognition via social media channels. Since its inception in 2003, UN-Water has been responsible for selecting the theme, messages and lead UN agency, one of its Members, for the World Water Day. An overview of the topics and foci of World Water Day throughout the period of the Decade, 2005-2015, can be found in Table-Annex 31.

The topic of the Day exerts a broad influence on other major activities throughout the duration of the entire year, including the topics of the annual Stockholm World Water Week and other major international conferences and events both before and after the Day. On the Day itself, in addition to an official celebration of the Day, thousands of events are organized worldwide at the national or local level. UN-Water has played an increasingly active role in the visual identity and communication campaign to support the World Water Day, and now produces extensive campaign materials to support outreach and information efforts. These have seen considerable uptake from volunteers worldwide, who help translate and adapt materials to their local contexts.

More information on World Water Day can be found at the UN-Water website: www.unwater.org/worldwaterday.

TABLE 1 OVERVIEW OF THE TOPICS AND FOCI OF WORLD WATER DAY FROM 2005-2015

Year	Topic	Main contributions	Coordinator
2005	Water for Life 2005-2015	The 2005 Water day marked and supported the beginning of the 'Water for Life' Decade and its goal of promoting a greater focus on water related issues, while striving to ensure the participation of women in water related development efforts, and further cooperation at all levels to achieve water related goals of the Millennium Declaration.	United Nations
2006	Water and Culture	The 2006 theme focused on the fact that there are as many ways of viewing, using, and celebrating water as there are cultural traditions across the world. Sacred, water is at the heart of many religions and is used in different sites and ceremonies. Fascinating and ephemeral, water has been represented in art for centuries – in music, painting, writing, cinema – and it is an essential factor in many scientific endeavours as well.	UNESCO
2007	Coping with Water Scarcity	The 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, both at international and local levels.	FAO
2008	Sanitation	The World Water Day coincided with the International Year of Sanitation, which was organized by UNDESA in cooperation with the UN Water Task Force on Sanitation. WWD 2008 presented the challenges to find solutions to accelerate progress for 2.6 billion people worldwide who are without proper sanitation facilities.	UNICEF and WHO
2009	Shared Waters – Shared Opportunities	A special focus of the 2009 World Water Day was placed on transboundary waters. The objective was to nurture the opportunities for cooperation in transboundary water management, given that it can help building mutual respect, understanding and trust among countries and promote peace, security and sustainable economic growth.	UNESCO (lead) UNECE, FAO (support)
2010	Clean Water for a Healthy World	The World Water Day was envisaged to raise awareness about sustaining healthy ecosystems and human well-being through addressing the increasing water quality challenges in water management and to raise the profile of water quality by encouraging governments, organizations, communities, and individuals around the world to actively engage in proactively addressing water quality e.g. in pollution prevention, clean up and restoration.	UNEP
2011	Water for Cities: Responding to the Urban Challenge	The objective of World Water Day 2011 was to focus international attention on the impact of rapid urban population growth, industrialization and uncertainties caused by climate change, conflicts and natural disasters on urban water systems. It also aimed to spotlight and to encourage governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to actively engage in addressing the challenges of urban water management.	UN Habitat
2012	Water and Food Security: The World is Thirsty Because We	World Water Day 2012 focused on the state of chronic hunger and pressure of water resources, with a call for a series of actions to cope with population growth and ensure access to nutritious food to everyone in order to follow a healthier, sustainable diet, consume less water intensive products and reduce food waste.	FAO

Comment [JM60]: I suggest that the world water days table is left

Comment [LMB61]: As requested by SPM 20, this table has been moved to the back. It of course would look more attractive in the final layouted version.

2013	are Hungry Water Cooperation	World Water Day 2013 coincides with the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation. UNESCO was appointed by UN Water to lead the preparations for both the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation and the World Water Day. The Day, like the entire Year, aimed to draw attention to the recognition that water 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. Promoting water cooperation implies an interdisciplinary approach bringing in cultural, educational and scientific factors, as well as religious, ethical, social, political, legal, institutional and economic dimensions.	UNESCO (lead) UNECE, UNDESA, UNW DPC, UNW DPAC (support) UNU
2014	Water and Energy	In 2014, the UN System – working closely with its Member States and other relevant stakeholders – is collectively bringing its attention to the water-energy nexus, particularly addressing inequities, especially for the 'bottom billion' who live in slums and impoverished rural areas and survive without access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, sufficient food and energy services. It also aims to facilitate the development of policies and crosscutting frameworks that bridge ministries and sectors, leading the way to energy security and sustainable water use in a green economy. Particular attention will be paid to identifying best practices that can make a water- and energy-efficient 'Green Industry' a reality.	UNIDO
2015	Water and Development	Upcoming (to be updated in 2014).	UNDESA

The Drive to 2015: Sanitation for All

The Sanitation Drive to 2015 is an advocacy campaign working to make sanitation for all a global development priority, aiming to meet the Millennium Development Goal sanitation target and end open defecation. In urging changes in both behaviour and policy, the campaign supports and encourages people around the world to take action towards achieving sanitation and hygiene for all by targeting the poorest and most vulnerable people. The justification is based on the fact that actions on sanitation and hygiene are expected to generate substantial benefits, including increased economic growth and productivity, improved health, enhanced social equity, and a cleaner environment.

UN-Water coordinates the Drive to 2015, which was proposed by the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) at the Follow-up Conference on the International Year of Sanitation, held in Tokyo on 26 and 27 January 2010. The Drive to 2015 was then supported in the Dushanbe Declaration on Water (UNGA Resolution 65/88), which was the outcome document of the High-level International Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015, held in Dushanbe on 8 and 9 June 2010. A number of civil society groups around the globe have pledged their support and are in the process of defining concrete activities that will contribute to achieving the objective of sanitation for all people.

In March 2013, on the occasion of World Water Day and recognizing that greater progress on sanitation is essential for fighting poverty and for achieving all the MDGs, the United Nations Deputy Secretary-General (DSG) Jan Eliasson initiated, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, a renewed effort to drive progress on sanitation and water goals towards the 2015 target date and beyond, specifically acknowledging the work of the Sanitation for All campaign. The official website of the Sanitation for All campaign is at <http://sanitationdrive2015.org/>.

World Toilet Day

Although already marked by international and civil society organizations all over the world for many years, 19 November was formally declared World Toilet Day by the United Nations General Assembly in a resolution on 24 July 2013. The UNGA requested UN-Water, in consultation with relevant entities of the United Nations system and in collaboration with Governments and relevant stakeholders, to facilitate the implementation of World Toilet Day in the context of the Sanitation for All campaign.

World Toilet Day intends to raise awareness of sanitation issues – including hygiene promotion, the provision of basic sanitation services, and sewerage and wastewater treatment and reuse in the context of integrated water management – and make a case for sanitation for all. It intends to encourage UN Member States and relevant stakeholders, including civil society and non-governmental organizations, to promote behavioural change and the implementation of policies in order to increase access to sanitation among the poor and end the practice of open defecation.

<http://www.unwater.org/world-toilet-day.html>

UN-Water Information Materials and Publications

In addition to its successful information campaigns, UN-Water has produced a number of influential flagship publications, policy and information briefs, listed in more detail in the sections below. UN-Water's Technical Advice on a Dedicated Water Goal

UN-Water has been actively involved in the water-related discussions surrounding the “Post-2015 Development Agenda”, an umbrella term for two parallel processes in the UN: the post-MDG process, led by the UN Secretary-General, and the SDGs, led by UN Member States. *In both processes, water plays an increasingly important role.*

In February 2014, Within the ongoing process of setting the priorities for the international development agenda beyond 2015, the ~~United Nations General Assembly~~ (UNGA) held a thematic debate on water, sanitation and sustainable energy ~~on 18 and 19 February 2014~~. Asked to provide technical advice, UN-Water presented the results of a year-long expert consultation process in a side event on the debate's first day. UN-Water's technical advice, 'Securing Sustainable Water for All', outlines a viable framework for advancing the water agenda after 2015. The framework suggests prioritizing water through a dedicated global goal with five measurable and interconnected targets. The proposed goal builds on and extends existing commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the priorities agreed at Rio+20, as well as on a series of consultations with people across the world. Throughout the two-day UNGA debate, many countries underscored the need for a dedicated water goal, referring repeatedly and explicitly to the UN-Water technical advice: 'A dedicated goal on water, with possible targets on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; water resources management; reuse and treatment of wastewater and wastewater pollution and water quality was widely supported', noted Federico de Ramos Armas, Vice Minister for the Environment of Spain, adding that the importance of 'water-related disasters, including floods and droughts' was also raised during the debate. UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon confirmed the need to improve water quality and the management of water resources and wastewater, stating that 'access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene must feature prominently in post-2015 development'. The UNGA confirmed that water, sanitation and sustainable energy are at the core of sustainable development and the overarching goal of poverty eradication, and are closely linked to

Comment [JM62]: I SUGGEST WE INCLUDE INFORMATION ON THE IMPACT OF THESE CAMPAIGNS! – THE IMPACT ON THE GREATER FOCUS ON WATER ISSUES- SPECIALLY HIGHLIGHTNG THEIR FOCUS ON ACTION

Comment [LMB63]: Campaign impact is beyond the current scope of this report (which is “major unique added value initiatives as found on the websites of the UN-Water entities”)

the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs. For more information on the results of the GA debate on water and energy:

<http://www.un.org/en/ga/president/68/settingthestage/1wsse.shtml#1>

Field Code Changed

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For a link to the Executive Summary and the full text of UN-Water's Technical Advice:

<http://goo.gl/WmR0hG>.

The World Water Development Report (WWDR)

The WWDR is an annual and thematic report that focuses on different strategic water issues each year and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of our water resources. It also includes regional aspects, hotspots, examples and stories, making the report relevant to a broad range of readers, at different levels and in different geographical areas. The development of the WWDR, coordinated by the [World Water Assessment Programme \(WWAP\)](#), is a joint effort of the UN agencies and entities which make up UN-Water, working in partnership with governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders.

From 2003 to 2012, the WWDR was a triennial report. The first four editions were launched in conjunction with the World Water Forums in 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012. The triennial version provided an overall picture of the state, uses and management of the world's freshwater resources. In 2012, the decision was taken to revise the scope of the report and improve its format in order to better meet the needs of its readers with an annual, more concise publication that is increasingly facts-based and has a more specific thematic focus.

The first editions of the annual report will address the theme "Water and Energy" in 2014 (WWDR5) and "Water and Sustainable Development" in 2015 (WWDR6). The WWDR is launched on the occasion of [World Water Day](#) on 22 March, whose theme will be harmonized with that of the report starting in 2014.

[A full list of WWDR topics during the Decade can be found in Annex 4.](#)

*** The first WWDR is outside the scope of the 'Water for Life' Decade**

The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

The Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) reports on the efforts of countries to achieve the MDG water and sanitation target and provide policy makers at all levels with reliable, easily accessible, comprehensive evidence for informed decision-making on water and sanitation. UN-Water GLAAS has been designed in response to the need to reduce the reporting burden and harmonize different reporting mechanisms of UN-family Member States. GLAAS also increases the comprehensiveness and accountability of information on the drinking-water and sanitation sectors. The UN-Water GLAAS is coordinated by the World Health Organization (WHO). A full list of the contents of the GLAAS reports can be found in [Table-Annex 53](#).

TABLE 3 OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING WATER

(GLAAS) Report

2008	<p>The pilot report highlighted the existence of significant knowledge gaps and the fact that the sanitation and drinking water sectors lack a global, periodic, and comprehensive sector analysis, which is able to talk to and influence high level policy makers.</p>
2010	<p>This report highlights where efforts stagnate in achieving the Millennium Development Goal Target 7.C. to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. It also highlights the post 2015 challenges that need to be addressed by the United Nations system to collectively support its Member States</p>
2012	<p>This UN Water GLAAS report presents data received from 74 developing countries, covering all the Millennium Development Goal regions, and from 24 external support agencies, representing approximately 90% of official development assistance for sanitation and drinking water</p>

Comment [JM64]: Remove table

Comment [LMB65]: Ditto (tables 1 and 2)

Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (JMP Report)

The JMP, and affiliated led by WHO and UNICEF, reports every two years on progress against the MDG Indicators on drinking water and sanitation: "The proportion of population using an improved drinking water source" and "The proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility", separately for rural and urban areas. JMP is the only drinking water and sanitation monitoring mechanism that provides information allowing comparison between countries and over time. [Table Annex 64](#) provides an overview of the foci and outcomes of the JMP updates throughout the Decade.

TABLE 4. OVERVIEW OF THE FOCI AND OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRESS ON SANITATION AND DRINKING WATER**(HMP) UPDATES****Comment [JM66]: Remove table****Comment [LMB67]: Again, same as with previous 3 tables.**

Year	Title	Objective
2005	Water for life: Making it happen	At the beginning of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005–2015, this report highlighted that achieving the target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation will bring a payback worth many times the investment involved. It also argued that it will also bring health, dignity and transformed lives to many millions of the world's poorest people. The humanitarian case for action is blindingly apparent. The economic case is just as strong.
2006	MDG assessment report	The report analysed how access to drinking water and sanitation services is evolving. A special focus is given to the trends observed in urban and rural areas and how these are related to the likelihood of achieving the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. (2006)
2008	MDG assessment report	This report introduced a new way of assessing global, regional and country progress using the «ladder» concept for both sanitation and drinking water. For sanitation, trends in using improved, shared, and unimproved sanitation facilities are shown, in addition to the trend in open defecation. The drinking water ladder shows the percentage of global population using piped connections into a dwelling, plot or yard; other improved water sources; and unimproved sources.
2010, 2012, 2013	Water supply and sanitation monitoring	This report details global progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking water and sanitation, and analyses what these trends suggest for the remainder of the UN Decade "Water for Life" (2005–2015).

UN-Water Country Briefs

In 2013, UN-Water launched a series of [13 pilot country briefs](#), which present in a visual way the critical importance of water investments for human and economic development, with the intention to foster stronger interventions on water-related issues by policy makers dealing with peace and security, [human rights](#), infrastructure investments, agricultural, health, education and environmental issues, as well as macro- and micro-economic perspectives. The thirteen countries in the project are Chile, Guyana and Mexico for the Americas; the Gambia, Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for Africa; and Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Oman, [the Philippines](#) and Viet Nam for Asia.

UN-Water Analytical and Policy Briefs

UN-Water has also been successful during the Decade at mainstreaming water into other debates such as climate change, sustainable development and green economy. This has been done primarily through the release of analytical and policy briefs timing for maximum impact at major fora such as Rio+20 and other major United Nations conferences and events. The policy and analytical briefs of UN-Water are results of its UN ~~M~~embers and outside ~~P~~artners working in the context of the TPAs and TFs of UN-Water. A list of these briefs is contained in [Table-Annex 7](#).

Goal 2: Greater focus on the Implementation of Water-Related Programmes and Projects

Throughout the Decade, numerous water-related programmes and projects have been launched and implemented, most prominently the following two Decade programmes:

1) The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC):

Founded in 2007, UNW-DPC has conducted more than 100 capacity development activities bringing together around 30 different UN-Water ~~M~~embers and ~~P~~artners under the auspices of UN-Water and following the thematic initiative areas chosen by UN-Water for the Decade (UNGA Resolution A/60/158). In particular, UNW-DPC coordinates long-term, multilateral capacity development projects for UN-Water. UNW-DPC further manages the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) for UN-Water. UNW-AIS is UN-Water's online platform to present and share information on water-related projects and learning initiatives from UN-Water, its ~~M~~embers and ~~P~~artners. In addition to a learning centre which houses information on a variety of materials related to the focus areas UN-Water chose for the Decade, UNW-AIS hosts the online platforms for UN-Water projects such as SUWA and NDMP.

2) The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC): Since 2011, one of UNW-DPAC's main activities has been the hosting and organizing of the annual International Zaragoza Conference, which has served UN-Water to prepare for World Water Day and have focused on a specific theme relevant for that upcoming year.

UNW-DPAC manages the 'Water for Life' Decade's website with the support of the UN Department of Public Information in New York. The Decade's website (<http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/>) has become a place to track the Decade's progress as well as a place for people to get involved and learn about what is happening around the world. The Decade's website is further a hub for water and sanitation-related information generated by UN agencies and programmes covering the Decade's themes.

Comment [JM68]: The same as for the campaigns. in addition to listing te reports and publications we may need to say how they have helped to increased attention/focus on water related issues. spetially highlighting ther focus on action

i suggest other actors may have had a role on increasing the focus (if we can prove that). my impression is that the hard data provide a mix result in the decade: on the one hand the %of gdp in water investments have decreased.. etc..

the greater focus in my view has been to an important extent linked to the water as a human right resolution. we may ned to mention that.

as the hard data may not be all that positive we may need to argue better how the greater focus has been reflected in a better undesratnding of some issues related to ienqualities for example or implementation. so we need to go into greater details in the diagnosis. i am sure one phrase from each agency will do the trick.

Comment [LMB69]: This data is beyond the current scope of the report. So far we have updated the Matrix that has been in existence since the beginning of the Decade, but included it as an Annex because it is not the main focus of this report – with the exception of data pertaining to the entities of UN-Water.

UNW-DPAC also coordinates the 'Water for Life' UN-Water Best Practices Award, the only UN award which is connected to that year's theme for World Water Day. The award aims to promote efforts to fulfil international commitments made on water and water-related issues by 2015 through the 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 MDGs, Agenda 21 and the JPOI. Launched in 2010 for the first time, the prize is awarded annually in two categories: 'best water management practices' and 'best participatory, communication, awareness-raising and education practices'. The Decade will see the 5th edition of the Award in 2015 and is now well positioned at the international level, recognized as a valuable tool to identify best practices and move the water and sanitation agenda forward at the global level.

UNW-DPAC also coordinates the 'Water for Life' UN-Water Best Practices Award, which is connected to that year's theme of for World Water Day and aims 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 MDGs, Agenda 21 and the JPOI.

Furthermore, UNW-DPAC co-develops, with the technical support of the Municipality of Zaragoza, Spain, the UN Documentation Centre on Water and Sanitation (UNDCWS), accessible at www.unwaterlibrary.org. UNDCWS acts as a clearinghouse on water and sanitation-related information materials produced by the United Nations system. The UNDCWS facilitates search, increases dissemination and improves the visibility of UN information materials on water and sanitation by facilitating online and off-line access to these materials. To date, more than 2,000 UN publications have been registered, described, indexed and catalogued, and around 900 publications are now accessible online. In November 2010 an alert service was initiated, with the publication of a Bimonthly UN Publications Review. Every other month, this review provides subscribers with the latest publications produced by United Nations agencies and programmes on issues related to water and sanitation. This service gives visibility to new UN publications and keeps subscribers regularly informed on new updates. The bimonthly review is available in English at www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/bimonthly.shtml, and in Spanish at www.un.org/spanish/waterforlifedecade/bimonthly.shtml.

Furthermore, UNW-DPAC co-develops, together with the Municipality of Zaragoza, Spain, the UN Documentation Centre on Water and Sanitation (UNDCWS), accessible at www.unwaterlibrary.org. UNDCWS acts as a clearinghouse on water and sanitation related information materials produced by the United Nations system. The UNDCWS facilitates search, increases dissemination and improves visibility of UN information materials on water and sanitation by facilitating online and off line access to these materials.

Under the auspices of UN-Water, three projects have been launched and implemented during and for the Decade:

- 1) The Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture (SUWA) project, launched in 2011 with an online project platform at www.ais.unwater.org/wastewater, brings together the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) and UNW-DPC, in collaboration with the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI). Together, these organizations aim to develop national capacities for the promotion of the safe use of wastewater (including greywater) in agriculture in developing countries and countries in transition.
- 2) The UN-Water initiative on Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies (NDMP), launched in 2013 with an online project platform at www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement, brings together the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the FAO, the Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) and UNW-DPC to and aims to improve the abilities of relevant stakeholders to formulate and adopt national drought management policies.
- 3) The UN-Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal (FMWM & KWIP) Project, which is implemented by FAO, is a portal through which data can be represented in graphs, charts, and tables. Selected indicators from the UN-Water Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting are displayed, although more indicators or variables can be added in the future. The main purpose of the KWIP is to provide information in a simple format in order to maximize its widespread use.

Together, these projects have reached hundreds of participants in regions around the world, and reflect the success UN-Water has had throughout the Decade in bringing together UN-Water

Comment [MSOffice70]: We will revise this text

Comment [LMB71]: Text was provided and implemented on 2 June 2014, thank you.

Comment [MSOffice72]: I suggest you can include here the results of the mapping exercise- I think there must be other projects launched by other task forces. These are the ones where DPC is involved!

Comment [LMB73]: Re: MSOffice 72, these projects are UN-Water identified. Other results and activities of UN-Water and other Decade actors are included in the annexes, both in the updated "Matrix of Activities" and in the annex which describes the work of all TFs and TPAs of UN-Water

~~Members and outside Partners to carry out major cross-cutting, value-adding projects under the auspices of the inter-agency mechanism.~~

~~1~~

~~*—~~

Comment [MSOffice74]: Rephrase
- !!

Comment [LMB75]: Re MS Office
73: No further suggestion /
information received.

TABLE 5 UN WATER POLICY AND ANALYTICAL BRIEFS

Title	Description	Collaborating Organizations	Comment [JM76]: Remove table
<i>Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Policy Brief</i> (2006)	This policy brief was developed in support of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life'. It focuses its attention on the interconnectedness between water and gender issues, and made a forceful case that it's difficult to address one issue without the involvement of the other. In addition, the brief provided a list of recommendations for various level of the society, ranging from international organizations to local communities.	<i>Author: Task Force on Gender and Water</i>	Comment [LMB77]: Same comments as with previous tables – Tables have been moved to the Annex as per SPM 20 request.
<i>Transboundary Waters: Sharing Benefits, Sharing Responsibilities</i> (2008)	This policy brief was created in preparation for the World Water Week in 2008. Its goal is to provide an overview of the transboundary water issue with a focus on the benefits that can be generated when nations embrace a cooperating approach to the transboundary water issues. It uses successful cases and good practices to illustrate the opportunities that can be shared through cooperation, and provided a general framework for nations to follow.	<i>Author: Thematic Priority Area on Transboundary Waters</i>	
<i>Climate Change Adaptation: The Pivotal Role of Water</i> (2010)	The publication made a case for the urgency of climate change adaptation through applying several principles of water and land management. The document listed ways in which aspects of life has been and will be affected by climate change, and concluded with a recommendation of six principles.	<i>Author: Thematic Priority Areas on Water and Climate Change</i>	
<i>UN Water Policy Brief on Water Quality</i> (2011)	The policy brief outlines the challenges and trends, drivers and impacts related to water quality. It also presents four strategies that form the basis of policy solutions. It concludes with a series of specific recommendations by which these solutions can be achieved.	<i>Author: Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality</i>	
<i>Water Security and the Global Water Agenda – A UN Water Analytical Brief</i> (2013)	This analytical brief proposes a working definition of water security with the intention to start a dialogue on water security in the UN system. The Brief, produced by UN Water Task Force on Water Security, aims to capture the dynamic and constantly evolving dimensions of water and water related issues, and offers a holistic outlook for addressing water challenges through the umbrella of water security.	<i>Author: Task Force on Water Security</i>	
		<i>Contributors: UNU – Institute for Water Environment and Health, and UNESCAP</i>	

Objectiev 2: The Furtherance of Water Cooperation

~~A clear Decade highlight for both water cooperation and the focus on water issues in general was reached in 2013: in a resolution specifically recalling the 'Water for Life' Decade, the UN declared 2013 to be the International Year of Water Cooperation (IYWC) in recognition of the essential role water plays in sustainable development (UNGA resolution 65/154).~~

~~In designating 2013 as an international United Nations year, the UNGA noted the role water plays as an instrument of peace, recognizing that "cooperation is essential in order to strike a balance between the different needs and priorities and share this precious resource equitably" (UN Water, 2013). Between nations, parties and UN organizations, the implication is that water cooperation implies an interdisciplinary approach, bringing in cultural, educational and scientific factors, as well as religious, ethical, social, political, legal, institutional and economic dimensions."~~

~~Among many of the goals achieved, the Year was a means of strengthening the dialogue and cooperation with key stakeholders at all levels, and it marked a watershed of successful opportunities for the recognition of the importance of water issues.~~

~~In particular, 2013 also became a year in which the UN could show cooperation among its own agencies, with numerous examples of public high level UN support for water issues:~~

- ~~During 2013, high level United Nations representatives from the Deputy Secretary-General to the Secretary-General acknowledged the importance of water and sanitation in the international development agenda, including up to 2015 and beyond:~~

~~"Water and sanitation are obviously central to our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and must figure prominently in the post 2015 development agenda. Beyond 2015, our aim is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and to create an equitable world of opportunity for all. Our societies cannot prosper without clean, plentiful freshwater. People cannot thrive without adequate sanitation" (Ban, 2013).~~

- ~~On the occasion of World Water Day 2013, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson initiated a "Call to Action on Sanitation" on behalf of the Secretary-General: a renewed effort to drive progress on sanitation and water goals towards the 2015 target date and beyond, which explicitly made reference to the UN Water led Sanitation Drive to 2015. In July 2013, a subsequent UNGA resolution designated 19 November 'World Toilet Day' and requested UN~~

Comment [JM78]: In Rio+20 there were a number of initiatives on partnerships that I suggest to include here in this section

Comment [LMB79]: For comments JM78 and 80, that is beyond the current focus of this report unless easily findable on UN-Water websites and include the major unique value added achievements of UN-Water entities

Comment [JM80]: Most of the text is process – we may need to show some results as well and relate them to actions taken by UN-water or by UN-water members

Comment [LMB81]: Move to Goal 4 (chronological order)

~~Water to facilitate its implementation in the context of the Sanitation for All campaign (UNGA Resolution 67/291). More on the Sanitation Drive and World Toilet Day can be found below in the section on “UN Water Campaigns and Information Materials”.~~

- Also in 2013, both the Secretary-General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post 2015 Development Agenda suggested a dedicated water goal in the post 2015 process. A dedicated goal on water, as opposed to dispersed targets as in the MDGs, is both a demonstration and a driver of the essential role water has come to play in the international development agenda throughout the Decade.

~~To implement the IYWC 2013, UN Water called on the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to lead preparations for both the Year and the World Water Day 2013 on the same topic. More information on the International Year of Water Cooperation can be found at <http://www.unwater.org/water-cooperation-2013/en/>~~

~~The Implementation of Water-Related Programmes and Projects~~

~~Throughout the Decade, numerous water related programmes and projects have been launched and implemented during and for the Decade, most prominently the following two Decade programmes:~~

~~1) The UN Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC):~~

~~Founded in 2007, UNW-DPC has conducted more than 100 capacity development activities bringing together around 30 different UN Water members and partners under the auspices of UN Water and following the thematic initiative areas chosen by UN Water for the Decade (UNGA Resolution A/60/158). In particular, UNW-DPC coordinates long term, multilateral capacity development projects for UN Water. UNW-DPC further manages the UN Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) for UN Water. UNW-AIS is UN Water’s online platform to present and share information on water related projects and learning initiatives from UN Water, its members and partners. In addition to a learning centre which houses information on a variety of materials related to the focus areas UN Water chose for the Decade, UNW-AIS hosts the online platforms for UN Water projects such as SUWA and NDMP.~~

~~2) The UN Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC):~~ Since 2011, one of UNW-DPAC’s main activities has been the hosting and organizing of the annual International Zaragoza Conference, which has served UN Water to prepare for World Water Day and have focused on a specific theme relevant for that upcoming year.

Comment [JM82]: So we need an analysis on whether there has been more or less water cooperation. There are some evidence on this, specially in relation to the UNECE convention so I suggest that we include some text – this can be found in the background documents of the UN-water Conference on water cooperation and the international year of cooperation advocacy guide and other documents of UNESCO.

Comment [LMB83]: Examples from the UN-Water Conference on Water Cooperation have now been included.

UNW-DPAC also coordinates the 'Water for Life' UN Water Best Practices Award, which is connected to that year's theme of for World Water Day and aims 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 MDGs, Agenda 21 and the JPOI.

Furthermore, UNW-DPAC co-develops, together with the Municipality of Zaragoza, Spain, the UN Documentation Centre on Water and Sanitation (UNDCWS), accessible at www.ais.unwater.org/undcws. UNDCWS acts as a clearinghouse on water and sanitation related information materials produced by the United Nations system. The UNDCWS facilitates search, increases dissemination and improves visibility of UN information materials on water and sanitation by facilitating online and off-line access to these materials.

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~~3)1) The UN Water Federated Water Monitoring System and Key Water Indicator Portal (FMWM & KWIP) Project, which is implemented by FAO, is a portal through which data can be represented in graphs, charts, and tables. Selected indicators from the UN Water Task Force on Indicators, Monitoring and Reporting are displayed, although more indicators or variables can be added in the future. The main purpose of the KWIP is to provide information in a simple format in order to maximize its widespread use.~~

~~Together, these projects have reached hundreds of participants in regions around the world, and reflect the success UN Water has had throughout the Decade in bringing together UN Water members and outside partners to carry out major cross-cutting, value-adding projects under the auspices of the inter-agency mechanism.~~

Goal 3: Striving to Ensure the Participation of Women in Water-Related Development Efforts

After choosing “gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation” as one of its areas to focus on during the Decade, one of UN-Water’s first activities after its creation in 2003 was the establishment of a Task Force on Gender and Water, linking gender focal points and water focal points in each agency. The UN-Water Task Force fed out of the Inter-agency Network on Women and Gender Equality, to take responsibility for the gender component of the Decade. Led by UNDESA, from 2003 until 2009 the Task Force aimed to promote gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the related to water and sanitation and the JPOI at the global, regional, national, local and utility levels. It also promoted coherence and coordination of activities by UN Water Mmembers and Partners in this area. Task Force activities reflected a long-term strategy and ongoing process of gender mainstreaming, which informed the design and implementation of national planning documents (UN-Water website, 2013). During its existence, the Task Force producing a policy brief as well as organized workshops, side events, trainings and high-level panels in various conferences, such as the World Water Forum in Istanbul in 2009 and an Expert Group Meeting co-led by UNW-DPC on Gender-Disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation at the UN Headquarters in December 2008. The Task Force disbanded in 2010, at a time when the United Nations General Assembly created the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). UN Women became a Member of UN-Water shortly thereafter, embedding it firmly within the UN-Water mechanism. In a position paper on the Post-2015 Development Agenda released in 2013, UN Women called for a stand-alone goal on achieving gender equality, women’s rights and women’s empowerment, with robust mainstreaming of gender considerations across all parts of the SDGs framework, including water. Further information on the UN-Water Task Force on Gender and Water can be found in the previous section on “UN-Water Thematic Priority Areas and Task Forces”.

Comment [LMB84]: SPM 20 comments included the suggestion to add additional information here. We have included further information on the work of UN Women in the post-2015 framework but did not receive other further elaborations/comments from the SPM. Additional information here on the achievement of this goal is not yet easily findable on websites of UN-Water entities (beyond the scope of this report)

Comment [JM85]: I suggest that WE MAY NEED TO SAY SOMETHING ABOUT THE IMPACT AND WHETHER THIS IS MORE A REALITY THA 10 YEARS AGO..

In addition to the activities of UN-Water and UN Women, numerous UN-Water Members and Partners have made concerted and considerable efforts to mainstream gender in water and hygiene management, with pilot projects carried out throughout the Decade, for example, by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Gender and Water Alliance (GWA), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the FAO, UNDESA and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). An overview of these studies, outcomes and publications is available at <http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/gender.shtml>.

Goal 4: The Furtherance of Water Cooperation

A clear Decade highlight for both water cooperation and the focus on water issues in general was reached in 2013: in a resolution specifically recalling the 'Water for Life' Decade, the UN declared 2013 to be the International Year of Water Cooperation (IYWC) in recognition of the essential role water plays in sustainable development (UNGA resolution 65/154).

In designating 2013 as an international United Nations year, the UNGA noted the role water plays as an instrument of peace, recognizing that "cooperation is essential in order to strike a balance between the different needs and priorities and share this precious resource equitably" (UN-Water, 2013). Between nations, parties and UN organizations, the implication is that water cooperation implies an interdisciplinary approach, bringing in cultural, educational and scientific factors, as well as religious, ethical, social, political, legal, institutional and economic dimensions."

Among many of the goals achieved, the Year was a means of strengthening the dialogue and cooperation with key stakeholders at all levels, and it marked a watershed of successful opportunities for the recognition of the importance of water issues. Numerous examples of water cooperation case studies and conditions can be found in the outcome documents of the International Annual UN-Water Zaragoza Conference 2012/2013, "Preparing for the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation: Making it Happen" (available from http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water_cooperation_2013), "Preparing for the 2013 International Year. Water Cooperation: Making it Happen" (available from http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/water_cooperation_2013).

Comment [JM86]: In Rio+20 there were a number of initiatives on partnerships that I suggest to include here in this section

Comment [LMB87]: For comments JM85 and JM88, beyond the scope of this report. Additional text has been added from the UN-Water International Conference on Water Cooperation.

Comment [JM88]: Most of the text is process – we may need to show some results as well and relate them to actions taken by UN-water or by UN-water members

In particular, 2013 also became a year in which the UN could show cooperation among its own agencies, with numerous examples of public high-level UN support for water issues:

- During 2013, high-level United Nations representatives from the Deputy Secretary-General to the Secretary-General acknowledged the importance of water and sanitation in the international development agenda, including up to 2015 and beyond:

"Water and sanitation are obviously central to our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and must figure prominently in the post-2015 development agenda. Beyond 2015, our aim is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, and to create an equitable world of opportunity for all. Our societies cannot prosper without clean, plentiful freshwater. People cannot thrive without adequate sanitation" (Ban, 2013).

- On the occasion of World Water Day 2013, UN Deputy Secretary-General Jan Eliasson initiated a "Call to Action on Sanitation" on behalf of the Secretary-General: a renewed effort to drive progress on sanitation and water goals towards the 2015 target date and beyond, which explicitly made reference to the UN-Water-led Sanitation Drive to 2015. In July 2013, a subsequent UNGA resolution designated 19 November 'World Toilet Day' and requested UN-Water to facilitate its implementation in the context of the Sanitation for All campaign (UNGA Resolution 67/291). More on the Sanitation Drive and World Toilet Day can be found below in the section on "UN-Water Campaigns and Information Materials".
- Also in 2013, both the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation and the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda suggested a dedicated water goal in the post-2015 process. A dedicated goal on water, as opposed to dispersed targets as in the MDGs, is both a demonstration and a driver of the essential role water has come to play in the international development agenda throughout the Decade.

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Comment [JM89]: So we need an analysis on whether there has been more or less water cooperation. There are some evidence on this, specially in relation to the UNECE convention so I suggest that we include some text – this can be found in the background documents of the UN-water Conference on water cooperation and the international year of cooperation advocacy guide and other documents of UNESCO.

Comment [LMB90]: We reviewed the background briefs and websites but could not find specific examples on how water cooperation is increasing/improving. Beyond the scope of this report.

Achieving Internationally Agreed Water Related Goals

As regards the drinking water target laid out in the Millennium Declaration, a major milestone was clearly reached when the UN Secretary General declared the drinking water target to have been met in 2010, five years ahead of schedule (JMP, 2012).

One of the other sets of goals referred to in the UNGA resolution which established the Decade was to be further elaborated upon at the 12th and 13th sessions of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD). The Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary for the Decade submitted to the thirteenth session of the UNCSD in 2005 (UNCSD, 2005) called among other things to "shift emphasis from a needs based to a rights based approach" when it comes to improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas. Under a rights based approach, it is clear that the water and sanitation targets contained in the MDGs did not go far enough because the human right to water and sanitation requires universal access to water and sanitation for all persons. The Declaration by the United Nations of the human right to drinking water and sanitation in 2010 was clearly a major milestone in the pursuit and acknowledgement of achievement of this goal (UNGA Resolution A/RES/64/292). Shortly after passage of this Declaration, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights joined as a Member of UN Water and Thereafter, the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation became a partner with special status of UN Water, embedding both strong advocates for a rights based approach to water and sanitation it firmly within the UN Water mechanism.

Developing Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans

The UNCSD 13th session's matrix also called for "preparing integrated water resource management plans and creating an institutional and policy framework" including the use of gender disaggregated data as appropriate (UNCSD, 2005). This goal built upon the JPOI, set out at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, which declared a target in order to "develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels". UN Water made extensive efforts to illustrate progress towards the target, as witnessed in the work of its Task Force on Water Resources Management, which produced and presented a 2008 "Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans" for the 16th session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (UN Water, 2008).

The 2008 UN Water report drew primarily on a survey covering 104 countries, and used information gathered by Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the African Development Bank (ADB). It

Comment [JM91]: YOU MAY CONSIDER

Comment [JM92]: Move to page 8 -

Comment [LMB93]: Moved to page 10, in a sub-section of "Shifting Emphasis to a Rights-Based Approach"

Comment [LMB94]: Moved to page 10

~~standardized the different terminology from each country and aimed to provide the most objective and comprehensive overview of the current status of WRM. It also provided a few brief case studies and concluded with key lessons learned & recommendations for future action.~~

~~An updated Status Report on 'The Application of Integrated Approaches to the Development, Management and Use of Water Resources' was produced for Rio+20 in June 2012 (UN Water, 2012). This report disseminated information and promoted the findings of the report in various meetings and conferences. Prepared by UNEP in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and GWP for UN Water, it was based on a 2011 UN Water survey sent to the governments of all UN Member States. More than 130 countries responded to the survey and this data was complemented by interviews in 30 representative countries. The report informed decision-making at the Rio+20 conference and other follow-up global policy discourses. It facilitated information exchange to enhance the coherence and impact of national efforts to improve water resources management and related work of the UN and other external support agencies at the country level (UN Water website).~~

Recap: Major Milestones in the Decade

2005: Special Rapporteur El Haji Guissé presents the Guidelines for the Realization of the Right to Drinking Water and Sanitation to the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights

2006: 4th World Water Forum in Mexico (March)

2006: the Sub Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights adopts the Guidelines for the Realization of the Right to Drinking Water and Sanitation.

2008 (March): The Human Rights Council appoints the first Independent Expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

2008: International Year of Water and Sanitation

2009: 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul (March)

2010: Human Right to Water and Sanitation is declared - 28 July 2010, through Resolution 64/292

2010: Drinking water target is met

2011 (February): Drive to 2015. On 11 February UNGA Resolution is passed (A/RES/65/153) on 'Sustainable sanitation: the five-year drive to 2015'. Follow-up of the International Year of Sanitation, 2008

Comment [JM95]: Review with those in the water for life decade webpage!

Comment [LMB96]: These milestones do come from the Water for Life Decade webpage – if there are additional major goals to add, please suggest. We may want to move them to the beginning (inside cover, two-page spread etc) of the report in order to better highlight the achievements of the Decade as requested in the minutes of SPM 20

2011 (February): Declaration of 2013 'International Year of Water Cooperation' ([A/RES/65/154](#)).

2011 (November): Launching of the UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS) online platform

2011 (March): [The Human Rights Council mandate on water and sanitation is extended and renamed Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation](#)

2012 (March): 6th World Water Forum in Marseille ([March](#))

2012 (June): The Rio+20 Conference, whose outcome document highlights the commitment to the 2005-2015 International Decade for Action "Water for Life".

2013 International Year of Water Cooperation (UNGA resolution [65/154](#))

2013 (March): Call to support the Drive by USG Jan Eliasson (World Water Day)

2013 (May): High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons proposing one water goal within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework beyond 2015: "Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation", with four targets (Source: United Nations HLP, 2013, p. 42)

2013 (July): World Toilet Day Declared an official UN Day – managed by UN-Water/ TPA for Water and Sanitation

2013 (November): first World Toilet Day, campaign led by UN-Water

2014 (Feb): [UN-Water Technical Advice on a Global Water Goal](#)

2014 (July): [UNGA's Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals proposed a stand-alone "Water Goal" as Goal 6](#)

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United Nations General Assembly, sixtieth session. Actions taken in organizing the activities of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015 (A/50/158). Report of the Secretary-General. 25 July 2005.

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United Nations General Assembly, sixty-fourth session. Resolution A/64/693, "Sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Organization of the midterm comprehensive review of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life' 2005-2015. 4 March 2010.

Comment [JM97]: Review references

Comment [LMB98]: They have been reviewed, some new ones added.

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Acronyms

The “Decade” ***The International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Life’ 2005-2015***

IISD ***International Institute for Sustainable Development***

IPM ***Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development***

JPOI ***Johannesburg Plan of Implementation***

JMP ***The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme***

KWIP ***UN-Water Key Water Indicator Portal Project***

MDGs ***Millennium Development Goals***

NDMP ***Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies*** (a UN-Water Initiative)

OWG **United Nations General Assembly Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals**

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SDGs ***Sustainable Development Goals***

SPMs ***Senior programme managers*** (delegates to UN-Water from UN agency ~~or~~ Members)

SUWA ***Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture*** (a UN-Water project)

TFs ***Task Forces of UN-Water***

TPAs ***Thematic Priority Areas of UN-Water*** (areas deemed to be of strategic, long-term importance to UN-Water)

UNCSD ***The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development***

UNDCWS ***UN Documentation Centre on Water and Sanitation***

UNGA ***The United Nations General Assembly***

UNSGAB ***UN Secretary-General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation***

UNW-AIS: ***UN-Water Activity Information System***

UNW-DPAC ***The UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication***

UNW-DPC ***The UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development***

WWAP ***The World Water Assessment Programme***

WWDR ***World Water Development Report***

Annexes

Annex 1 – UN-Water ~~m~~Members and ~~p~~Partners, November 2013*

¹*Source: UN-Water website, November 2013: www.unwater.org)

UN-Water Members (from within the United Nations)

CBD: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IFAD: International Fund For Agricultural Development

ILO: International Labour Organization

OHCHR: United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner

UNCCD: Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UN ECA: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa

UN ECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UN ECLAC: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme

UN ESCAP: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UN ESCWA: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

UNFCCC: Secretariat of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

UN-Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNISDR : United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNCCD: Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

UN-DESA: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Comment [JM101]: Remove annexes 1 and 2

Comment [LMB102]: This was not requested by SPM.

Comment [JM103]: Remove list of UN-Water Members and Partners

Comment [LMB104]: Ditto (see comment above).

Comment [LMB105]: This has now been alphabetized (previously was in the order from the UN-Water website)

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UN ECA: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UN ECE: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UN ECLAC: United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UN ESCAP: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN ESCWA: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC: Secretariat of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN Habitat: United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR: United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNU: United Nations University
WFP: World Food Programme
WHO: World Health Organization
UNWTO: World Tourism Organization
The World Bank
WHO: World Health Organization
WMO: World Meteorological Organization
UNWTO: World Tourism Organization
ILO: International Labour Organization
UNITAR: United Nations Institute for Training and Research UN Women
WFP: World Food Programme
OHCHR: United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner

UN-Water Partners with Special Status

Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation
The Global Compact
UNOOSA: United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs
UNSGAB: United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water & Sanitation
WSSCC: Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council
UNSGAP: United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water & Sanitation
The Global Compact
Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Comment [LMB106]: This has now been alphabetized

UN-Water Partners (from outside the United Nations)

[AIDA: International Association for Water Law](#)

[Aquafed: The International Federation of Private Water Operators](#)

[CAWST: Center for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology](#)

[Conservation International](#)

[GWA: Gender and Water Alliance](#)

[GWP: Global Water Partnership](#)

[IAH: International Association of Hydrogeologists](#)

[IAHR: International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research](#)

[IAHS: International Association of Hydrological Sciences](#)

[ICID: International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage](#)

[igrac](#)

[IHA: International Hydropower Association](#)

[IIASA: International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#)

[ierae](#)

[HASA](#)

[IRC](#)

[IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature](#)

[IWA: International Water Association](#)

[IWRA: International Water Resources Association](#)

[GWP: Global Water Partnership](#)

[IAH: International Association of Hydrogeologists](#)

[IAHS: International Association of Hydrological Sciences](#)

[ICID: International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage](#)

[IWA: International Water Association](#)

[IWMI: International Water Management Institute](#)

[IWRA: International Water Resources Association](#)

[PSI: Public Services International](#)

[Ramsar: Convention on Wetlands](#)

[SIWI: Stockholm International Water Institute](#)

[Stakeholder Forum](#)

[AIDA: International Association for Water Law](#)

[GWA: Gender and Water Alliance](#)

[WaterAid](#)

Comment [LMB107]: This has now been alphabetized (previously was in the order from the UN-Water website)

[WaterLex](#)

[water.org](#)

[WBCSD](#): World Business Council for Sustainable Development

[WCCE](#): World Council of Civil Engineers

[IUCN](#): International Union for Conservation of Nature

[World Water Council](#)

[WWF](#): World Wide Fund for Nature

[WYPW](#): ~~IHA~~: International Hydropower Association

[Stakeholder Forum](#)

[World Youth Parliament for Water](#)

[Women for Water Partnership](#)

[Conservation International](#)

[WaterAid](#)

[water.org](#)

[igrc](#)

[HASA](#)

[IWC](#)

[WaterLex](#)

[WCCE](#)

[World Youth Parliament for Water](#)

Annex 2 – Overview of current and past Thematic Priority Areas (TPAs) of UN-Water; Overview of Task Forces of UN-Water

TABLE 1 OVERVIEW OF THE THEMATIC PRIORITY AREAS (TPAs) OF UN-WATER

Name	Objective	Key Activities	Major Publications and other Outputs	Membership
Water and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen coordinated activities of water and climate change - Promote relevant adaptation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing a Strategy/Plan for advocacy and communication - Providing continuous review of the web page and preparing a complete list of events on water and climate change - Updating the mapping of activities and complementing with the mapping of mandates, capabilities, needs, gaps and strategies - Preparing Guidelines on water-related adaptation/mitigation to climate change 	<p>The policy brief <i>“Climate Change Adaptation: The Pivotal Role of Water”</i> (2010) made a case for the urgency of climate change adaptation through applying several principles of water and land management. The document listed ways in which aspects of life has been and will be affected by climate change, recommending six guiding principles: 1) Mainstream adaptations within the broader development contest; 2) Strengthen governance and improve water management; 3) Improve and share knowledge and information on climate and adaptation measures, and invest in data collection; 4) Build long-term resilience through stronger institutions, and invest in infrastructure and in well-functioning ecosystems; 5) Invest in cost-effective and adaptive water management as well as technology transfer; 6) Leverage additional funds through both increased national budgetary allocations and innovative funding mechanisms for adaptation in water</p>	<p>Coordinating organization: WMO Other members: CPWC, CBD, FAO, GWP, IAHS, IAEA, ICID, SIWI, SWH, UNICEF, UNCCD, UNW-DPAC, UNW-DPC, UNDESA - Division for Sustainable Development, UNDP, UN ESCWA, UNECA, UNECE, UNESCO-IHP, UNEP, UNFCCC, UN-Habitat, UNHCR, UNSGAB, UNU, WHO, WWAP, WWF</p>

		management.	
	<p>Transboundary Waters is intended to provide a platform to promote coherence and coordination of activities among UN-Water Members and Partners by facilitating a steady exchange of information and promoting joint efforts on the transboundary waters issues.</p> <p>Prepared a mapping report and a website on the activities being carried out by UN-Water Mmembers and Partners in the area of transboundary waters.</p>	<p>Participated in the organization of the Fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul, and hosted the high level session on transboundary water issues.</p>	<p>The TPA produced a policy brief on transboundary waters, titled <i>Transboundary Waters: Sharing Benefits, Sharing Responsibilities</i> (2008).</p>
	<p>The TPA on Water Supply and Sanitation was established as a consequence of the recognition of the human right to water and sanitation by the General Assembly.</p> <p>Its objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foster collaboration between UN Agencies - Provide value added services to the UN, its members and Member States - Support initiatives towards MDG & SDGs - Raise awareness and support UN global advocacy on water supply and sanitation - Co-ordinate with non-UN-Water initiatives related to water supply and basic sanitation 	<p>The TPA has focused on the 'Sanitation For All – the Drive to 2015' initiative, launched by the Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in 2011. For the occasion, factsheets were produced and made available. Other activities include mapping prospective TPA activities through UNW-DPC, developing a consolidated tool kit for planning, monitoring and evaluating WASH, and supporting UN-Water in the human right to drinking water and sanitation through advocacy and information.</p>	<p>Coordinating organizations: UNECE and UNESCO</p> <p>Other members: UNDP, GEF, UNEP, IAEA, UNESCAP, UNW-DPC, UNO-IDfA, WMO, WHO, CBD, UNCCD, RAMSAR Convention, UNU, SIWI</p> <p>Coordinating organizations: UNU and UN-Habitat</p> <p>Other members: UNICEF, WSSCC, UNW-DPC, UNW-DPAC</p>

<p>In September 2010 UN-Water established a Thematic Priority Area (TPA) on Water Quality to enhance interagency collaboration and support governments in addressing global water quality challenges. The aim was also to monitor and report on the state of water quality, identify emerging issues and propose relevant responses.</p>	<p>The TPA on Water Quality has undertaken two major activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During 2010-2011, the TPA mapped out water-quality-related activities that are executed by UN-Water Members and Partners. - TPA on Water quality conducted an extensive study on water quality guidelines for aquatic ecosystems in various regions of the world. A final report and a database were produced as a result. 	<p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Water Quality Policy Briefing</i> (2011) - <i>Scoping Study - International Water Quality Guidelines for Aquatic Ecosystems</i> (2012) - <i>Mapping Exercise of Activities of UN-Water Members and Partners in the Area of Water</i> (2011) 	<p>Coordinating organization: UNEP Members: FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNCCD, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNSGAB, Aquafed, IWA, IWRA, WBCSD, AfDB, UNIDO, World Bank, UNW-DPAC, UNW-DPC, UNECE</p>
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TABLE 2 OVERVIEW OF THE TASK FORCES OF UN-WATER (CURRENT)

Task Force	Objectives	Activities	Publications and other Outputs	Membership
Country-level Coordination	Established in 2007, the Task Force focuses on the UN-Water operations, especially those related to MDGs, at the country level.	<p>Currently finalizing an assessment of water-related activities of UN agencies in the pilot countries participating in the "Delivering as One" initiative.</p> <p>The mapping report will review the interaction among UN organizations and other stakeholders. The findings will be developed into a strategy that delivers coordinated responses to meet the water resources management, water supply and sanitation goals at the country-level.</p> <p><i>At its 19th SPM meeting in August 2013, UN-Water requested the Country-level Coordination Task Force to follow up on the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on the right to water in selected pilot countries.</i></p>	N/A	<p>Coordinating organization: UNDP, UNW-DPC</p> <p>Core members: UNICEF, UNDESA, FAO, UNECA</p> <p>Consultative members: WHO, WMO, UNW-DPC, UNO-IDfa, WWAP, UNESCAP, UNECE, GWP</p>
Regional-level Coordination	The Task Force was created in 2009 to improve the coordination of the regional-level activities of UN-Water agencies and to facilitate inter-agency information exchange.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In collaboration with UN Regional Commissions and UN-Water Members members, the Task Force assesses the coordination mechanisms within the water sector, and conducts in-depth surveys to identify priority areas. - The Task Force facilitates inter-regional consultations to improve coordination and enable strategy development related to water resources management, water supply and sanitation goals, including MDGs, at the regional level. 	<p>A mapping publication which reports activities at the regional level, coordinated by UNW-DPC, released in 2014</p>	<p>Coordinating organizations: UNESCAP and UNESCWA</p> <p>Members: UNW-DPC, UNECE, ECLAC, ECA</p>

Water Security	<p>The primary aim of the Task Force was to produce an Analytical Brief on Water Security, presented at World Water Day 2013.</p>	<p>Produced the Analytical Brief on Water Security, which identifies policy responses by the UN System as well as other actors to address water security challenges worldwide, and creates a space for dialogue in the international water community.</p>	<p>Publication: <i>Water Security & the Global Water Agenda</i> (2013)</p>	<p>Coordinating organization: UNESCAP and UNU Other members:</p>
	<p>Upon the request of UN Commission on Sustainable Development, UN-Water formed the Task Force on Water Resource Management with the specific purpose of creating an in-depth status report to document the progress of water resources management between 2008 and 2012: the Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans.</p>	<p>Cooperated and coordinated among stakeholders for surveys and data-collection.</p> <p>Disseminated information and promoted the findings of the report in various meetings and conferences. This Status Report, prepared by UNEP in collaboration with UNDP and GWP, is based on a 2011 UN-Water survey sent to the governments of all UN member states.</p> <p>More than 130 countries have responded to the survey and this data has been complemented by interviews in 30 representative countries. The report is intended to inform decision-making at the Rio+20 conference and follow-up global policy discourses. It will facilitate information exchange to enhance the coherence and impact of national efforts to improve water resources management and related work of the UN and other external support agencies at the country level.</p>	<p>Publication: <i>Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management</i> (2012)</p>	<p>Coordinating organization: UNEP-DHI Centre for Water and Environment (UDC), UNDP Water Governance Unit, Global Water Partnership (GWP) Other members: UNDESA, Danida</p>
Water Resources Management				
Task Force on Capacity Development of Water operators	<p>Proposed by GWOPA of UN-Habitat, it shoulders the responsibility of consolidating the work of UN-Water Members and Partners to provide a one-stop-shop for water utilities. It builds upon the progress of</p>	<p>The Task Force maps out existing work and recreating them under a single-entry-point platform. In the process, it will identify the gaps within the existing literature and develop appropriate training material to fill the gaps.</p> <p>The final products aim to be a comprehensive toolbox comprising materials, guidelines, case studies and</p>	<p>Publication: <i>GWOPA Strategy 2013–2017</i> (2013)</p>	<p>Coordinating organization: UN-Habitat Global Water Operators Partnership Alliance (GWOPA) Other members: UNESCO, UNDP Cap-Net, UNW-</p>

all UN-Water Members in developing, organizing, and making available of knowledge resource.	other resources for the capacity development of water operators.	DPC, UNW-DPAC, UNEP, UNECE, UNECA, UNESCAP, UNECLAC, UNESCWA
<u>The Task Force was established to assist governments make optimal use of wastewater while protecting ecosystem services. The Task Force aims to highlight issues related to wastewater management, increase awareness of national and local governments of the benefits of investing in wastewater management, and strengthen UN System collaboration on related activities.</u>	<u>The Task Force has focused on contributing to the development of a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on water by including considerations related to wastewater and water quality.</u>	<u>Coordinating organizations:</u> <u>UNEP, UN-Habitat</u>

TABLE 23 OVERVIEW OF THE TASK FORCES OF UN-WATER (PAST)

Name	Objective	Activities	Publications and other Outputs	Membership
Gender and Water	Established in 2003 by the Interagency Network on Women and Gender Equality, the Task Force became a part of UN-Water in the following year to take responsibility for the gender component of the International Water for Life Decade, 2005-2015.	Organized workshops, side events, training and high-level panels in various conferences, such as the World Water Forum in Istanbul in 2009.	Publications: - <i>Task Force on Gender and Water, Report</i> (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) - <i>A Gender Perspective on Water Resources and Sanitation</i> - <i>Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Policy Brief</i> (2006) - <i>Gender-Disaggregated Data on Water and Sanitation</i> (2009)	Coordinating organization: UNDESA Other members: ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA, FAO, UNHCR, IFAD, INSTRAW, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNW-DPC, UN-Habitat, UNIFEM, World Bank, WHO Non-UN members: GWA, UN Foundation, WEDO, WECF, WSSCC, WfW Observers: Freshwater Caucus for CSD, Plan International
	The Task Force promoted gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals	Promoted coherence and coordination of activities by-UN Water M embers and P artners; as well as providing programme support for the gender component of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life', 2005-2015.		
		Compiled and developed examples of good practice in sustainable and equitable access to water supply and sanitation; reviewing research on the economic benefit of improved access to water in women's productive activities and poverty alleviation.		
		Fostering cooperation among water specialists in UN to achieve MDG and JPOI		
Sanitation	Established in 2007, the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation aimed to increase the effectiveness of global efforts to reach the sanitation targets of the Millennium Development	During 2007 – 2008, the Task Force on Sanitation participated in the planning, launching, and implementation of the International Year of Sanitation (IYS). In addition, it also helped organize summits such as the Asia-Pacific Water Summit.	Publications: <i>Tackling a Global Crisis: International Year of Sanitation 2008</i>	Coordinating organization: UNICEF Other members: UN-Habitat, UNEP, UNDESA, UNO-IDfA, UNDP, WSP, WSSCC,
		Cooperated with UNICEF and other IYS partners to study the links of between sanitation and child		

Goals (MDGs).	mortality, and MDGs and other frameworks. The Task Force also succeeded in raising financial resources for IYS global activities from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, etc. These resources were used to prepare advocacy materials, media kits and the publication of "Tackling a Global Crisis: International Year of Sanitation 2008".	UNU, WHO
Established in 2008 to contribute to public information and policy-making in the water-related sectors, through improved monitoring and reporting. In addition, it aims to advance the implementation of internationally agreed goals and targets on water and sanitation.	<p>Defined a common framework for monitoring and reporting, identifying key indicators to report on major water domains.</p> <p>Carried out a participatory process involving UN-Water Members and Partners and other stakeholders for selecting 'policy domains' and 'key indicators'. Prepared a 2006 report, "<i>Water Monitoring: Mapping Existing Global Systems and Initiatives</i>".</p> <p>Prepared a working paper on a common framework for global monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation through a defined set of policy domains and key indicators, resulting in the final report: "Monitoring progress in the water sector: A selected set of indicators".</p> <p>Created a 'short-list' of key water sector indicators with detailed metadata, including computation methods, responsible agencies and details of updating procedures.</p>	<p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Water Monitoring: Mapping Existing Global Systems and Initiatives</i> (2006): a background document with the purpose to track the main global water monitoring initiatives, as far back as 1960, to promote the integration of various activities into the overall development frameworks. It reviewed, analyzed and categorized a total of forty-two global water monitoring initiatives. - <i>Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans</i> (2008) - <i>Final Report: Monitoring progress in the water sector: A selected set of indicators</i> (2010) - <i>Concept Paper: Assessing progress in the water sector?</i> (2008) <p>Coordinating Organization: World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)</p> <p>Members: ICID, FAO, GWP, IWA, IAH, UNEP, SIWI, UN-Habitat, UNU, UNDESA, UNO-IDfa, UNESCO -IHP, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNECE, UNEP, UNSD, UNSGAB, WBCSD, WHO, UNICEF, WWC, World Bank</p>

Annex 3 – Overview of the topics and foci of World Water Day during the Decade, from 2005-2015

TABLE 1 OVERVIEW OF THE TOPICS AND FOCI OF WORLD WATER DAY FROM 2005-2015

Year	Topic	Main contributions	Coordinator
2005	<u>Water for Life</u>	The 2005 Water day marked and supported the beginning of the 'Water for Life' Decade and its goal of promoting a greater focus on water-related issues, while striving to ensure the participation of women in water-related development efforts, and further cooperation at all levels to achieve water-related goals of the Millennium Declaration.	United Nations
2006	<u>Water and Culture</u>	The 2006 theme focused on the fact that there are as many ways of viewing, using, and celebrating water as there are cultural traditions across the world. Sacred, water is at the heart of many religions and is used in different cities and ceremonies. Fascinating and ephemeral, water has been represented in art for centuries - in music, painting, writing, cinema - and it is an essential factor in many scientific endeavours as well.	UNESCO
2007	<u>Coping with Water Scarcity</u>	The 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, both at international and local levels.	FAO
2008	<u>Sanitation</u>	The World Water Day coincided with the International Year of Sanitation, which was organized by UNDESA in cooperation with the UN-Water Task Force on Sanitation. WWD 2008 presented the challenges to find solutions to accelerate progress for 2.6 billion people worldwide who are without proper sanitation facilities.	UNICEF and WHO
2009	<u>Shared Waters – Shared Opportunities</u>	A special focus of the 2009 World Water Day was placed on transboundary waters. The objective was to nurture the opportunities for cooperation in transboundary water management, given that it can help building mutual respect, understanding and trust among countries and promote peace, security and sustainable economic growth.	UNESCO (lead) UNECE, FAO (support)
2010	<u>Clean Water for a Healthy World</u>	The World Water Day was envisaged to raise awareness about sustaining healthy ecosystems and human well-being through addressing the increasing water quality challenges in water management and to raise the profile of water quality by encouraging governments, organizations, communities, and individuals around the world to actively engage in proactively addressing water quality e.g. in pollution prevention, clean up and restoration.	UNEP
2011	<u>Water for Cities: Responding to the Urban Challenge</u>	The objective of World Water Day 2011 was to focus international attention on the impact of rapid urban population growth, industrialization and uncertainties caused by climate change, conflicts and natural disasters on urban water systems. It also aimed to spotlight and to encourage governments, organizations, communities, and individuals to actively engage in addressing the challenges of urban water management.	UN-Habitat
2012	<u>Water and Food Security: The World is</u>	World Water Day 2012 focused on the state of chronic hunger and pressure of water resources, with a call for a series of actions to cope with population growth and ensure access to nutritious food to everyone in order to follow a healthier, sustainable diet; consume less water-intensive products and reduce food wastage.	FAO

Comment [JM108]: I suggest that the world water days table is left

Comment [LMB109]: SPM requested all tables to be moved to Annexes. It of course will look more attractive in the final layouted version If SPMs want it removed, please let us know.

	<u>Thirsty</u> <u>Because We</u> <u>are Hungry</u>		
2013	<u>Water</u> <u>Cooperation</u>	<u>World Water Day 2013 coincides with the United Nations International Year of Water Cooperation. UNESCO was appointed by UN-Water to lead the preparations for both the 2013 International Year of Water Cooperation and the World Water Day. The Day, like the entire Year, aimed to draw attention to the recognition that water 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. Promoting water cooperation implies an interdisciplinary approach bringing in cultural, educational and scientific factors, as well as religious, ethical, social, political, legal, institutional and economic dimensions.</u>	<u>UNESCO (lead)</u> <u>UNCE</u> , <u>UNDESA</u> , <u>UNW-DPC</u> , <u>UNW-DPAC</u> (support)
2014	<u>Water and</u> <u>Energy</u>	<u>In 2014, the UN System – working closely with its Member States and other relevant stakeholders – is collectively bringing its attention to the water-energy nexus, particularly addressing inequities, especially for the 'bottom billion' who live in slums and impoverished rural areas and survive without access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, sufficient food and energy services. It also aims to facilitate the development of policies and crosscutting frameworks that bridge ministries and sectors, leading the way to energy security and sustainable water use in a green economy. Particular attention will be paid to identifying best practices that can make a water- and energy-efficient 'Green Industry' a reality.</u>	<u>UNU</u> <u>UNIDO</u>
2015	<u>Water and</u> <u>Development</u>	<u>Upcoming (to be updated in 2014).</u>	<u>UNDESA</u>

Annex 4 – Overview of the topics covered in the World Water Development Report (WWDR) during the Decade, 2005-2015

<u>Year</u>	<u>Theme</u>	<u>Participating UN-Water Members</u>
<u>2003*</u>	<u>Water for People, Water for Life</u>	It is a comprehensive review that gives an overall picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of our water
		23 UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNU, FAO, IAEA, World Bank, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, ISDR
<u>2006</u>	<u>Water: a Shared Responsibility</u>	It presents a comprehensive picture of freshwater resources in all regions and most countries of the world as it tracks progress towards the water-related targets of the UN Millennium Development Goals and examines a range of key issues including population growth and increasing urbanization, changing ecosystems, food production, health, industry and energy, as well as risk management, valuing and paying for water and increasing knowledge and capacity.
		24 UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNU, FAO, IAEA, World Bank, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, IFAD, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, ISDR
<u>2009</u>	<u>Water in a Changing world</u>	A number of themes are addressed throughout the report, including climate change, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), groundwater, biodiversity, water and migration, water and infrastructure, biofuels, etc.
		25 UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNU, FAO, IAEA, World Bank, WHO, WMO, UNESCO, IFAD, UNIDO, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNECA, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC, ISDR
<u>2012</u>	<u>Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk</u>	This report aims to encourage all stakeholders both in and out of the 'water box' - water managers, leaders in government, civil society and businesses – to engage early in decision making processes to improve the quality and acceptance of decisions and the probability of successful implementation. It highlights that more responsible action by all water users has enormous potential to lead to better outcomes - but requires political, social, economic and technical responses at all levels of government, businesses and communities, from local to
		28 UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNDESA, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNU, ESCAP, UNECA, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNCBD, UNCCD, ISDR, UNFCCC, FAO, IAEA, WOLD BANK, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, WMO, UNCTAD, IFAD, ILO, UNITAR, UNWTO

international.

* The first WWDR is outside the scope of the 'Water for Life' Decade

Annex 5 – Overview of the focus of the Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Report during the Decade, 2005-2015

TABLE 3 OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING WATER (GLAAS) REPORT

2008 The pilot report highlighted the existence of significant knowledge gaps and the fact that the sanitation and drinking-water sectors lack a global, periodic, and comprehensive sector analysis, which is able to talk to and influence high level policy makers.

Comment [JM110]: Remove table

Comment [LMB111]: Ditto (tables 1 and 2)

2010 This report highlights where efforts stagnate in achieving the Millennium Development Goal Target 7.C. -to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation. It also highlights the post-2015 challenges that need to be addressed by the United Nations system to collectively support its Member States

2012 This UN-Water GLAAS report presents data received from 74 developing countries, covering all the Millennium Development Goal regions, and from 24 external support agencies, representing approximately 90% of official development assistance for sanitation and drinking-water

Annex 6 – Overview of the Foci and Outcomes of the Progress on Sanitation and Drinking-Water (JMP) Updates

TABLE 4 OVERVIEW OF THE FOCI AND OUTCOMES OF THE PROGRESS ON SANITATION AND DRINKING WATER (JMP) UPDATES

Comment [JM112]: Remove table

Comment [LMB113]: Again, same as with previous 3 tables.

Year	Title	Objective
2005	<i>Water for life: Making it happen</i>	At the beginning of the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005–2015, this report highlighted that achieving

		<p><u>the target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation will bring a payback worth many times the investment involved. It also argued that it will also bring health, dignity and transformed lives to many millions of the world's poorest people. The humanitarian case for action is blindingly apparent. The economic case is just as strong.</u></p>
<u>2006</u>	<u>MDG assessment report</u>	<p><u>The report analysed how access to drinking water and sanitation services is evolving. A special focus is given to the trends observed in urban and rural areas and how these are related to the likelihood of achieving the MDG drinking water and sanitation target. (2006)</u></p>
<u>2008</u>	<u>MDG assessment report</u>	<p><u>This report introduced a new way of assessing global, regional and country progress using the «ladder» concept for both sanitation and drinking-water. For sanitation, trends in using improved, shared, and unimproved sanitation facilities are shown, in addition to the trend in open defecation. The drinking-water ladder shows the percentage of global population using piped connections into a dwelling, plot or yard; other improved water sources; and unimproved sources.</u></p>
<u>2010, 2012, 2013</u>	<u>Water supply and sanitation monitoring</u>	<p><u>This report details global progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for drinking-water and sanitation, and analyses what these trends suggest for the remainder of the UN Decade "Water for Life" (2005 - 2015).</u></p>

Annex 7 – UN-Water Policy and Analytical Briefs produced during the Decade, 2005-2015

<u>Title</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Collaborating Organizations</u>
<u>Gender, Water and Sanitation: A Policy Brief (2006)</u>	This policy brief was developed in support of the International Decade for Action, 'Water for Life'. It focuses its attention on the interconnectedness between water and gender issues, and made a forceful case that it's difficult to address one issue without the involvement of the other. In addition, the brief provided a list of recommendations for various level of the society, ranging from international organizations to local communities.	<u>Author: Task Force on Gender and Water</u>
<u>Transboundary Waters: Sharing Benefits, Sharing Responsibilities (2008)</u>	This policy brief was created in preparation for the World Water Week in 2008. Its goal is to provide an overview of the transboundary water issue with a focus on the benefits that can be generated when nations embrace a cooperating approach to the transboundary water issues. It uses successful cases and good practices to illustrate the opportunities that can be shared through cooperation, and provided a general framework for nations to follow.	<u>Author: Thematic Priority Area on Transboundary Waters</u> <u>Contributors: GEF, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the Stockholm International Water Institute.</u>
<u>Climate Change Adaptation: The Pivotal Role of Water (2010)</u>	The publication made a case for the urgency of climate change adaptation through applying several principles of water and land management. The document listed ways in which aspects of life has been and will be affected by climate change, and concluded with a recommendation of six principles.	<u>Author: Thematic Priority Areas on Water and Climate Change</u>
<u>UN-Water Policy Brief on Water Quality (2011)</u>	The policy brief outlines the challenges and trends, drivers and impacts related to water quality. It also presents four strategies that for the basis of policy solutions. It concludes with a series of specific recommendations by which these solutions can be achieved.	<u>Author: Thematic Priority Area on Water Quality</u>
<u>Water Security and the Global Water Agenda - A UN-Water Analytical Brief (2013)</u>	This analytical brief proposes a working definition of water security with the intention to start a dialogue on water security in the UN system. The Brief, produced by UN-Water Task Force on Water Security, aims to capture the dynamic and constantly evolving dimensions of water and water-related issues, and offers a holistic outlook for addressing water challenges through the umbrella of water security.	<u>Author: Task Force on Water Security</u> <u>Contributors: UNU – Institute for Water Environment and Health, and UNESCAP</u>

Comment [LMB114]: Same comments as with previous tables – SPM has requested to move all tables to annexes.

Annex 38 – Updated Matrix of Actions for the **Decade**

(Updated in 2013 from the SG 2005 Plan and 2010 report on Achievements for the Midterm Review of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Life”, 2005-2015, A/60/158)

Comment [JM115]: This information needs to be collected and included in the text-

Comment [LMB116]: This information was updated/collected but is beyond the scope of this report and is therefore included as an Annex. The pertinent information that is related to the scope of the report is included in the text of the report.

UN System

	2005 Plan	2010 Achievements	2013 Update	Comments
UN-Water	<p>UN-Water is the coordinator of the Water for Life” Decade, activities of the organizations of the United Nations system according to Plan and include mechanisms for interacting with non united system stakeholders.</p> <p>UN-Water has defined a number of thematic initiatives for its work during the decade, which include coping with water scarcity and pollution; sanitation, safe drinking water and health; gender mainstreaming in water and sanitation; integrated water resources management; transboundary water issues; and disaster risk reduction. Africas was selected as the priority region.</p>	<p>During the first half of the “Water for Life” Decade, 2005-2009, UN-Water was the central coordinator for the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system.</p> <p>Two UN-Water programmes were launched in the first half of the Decade: the Programme on Capacity Development, located in Bonn and hosted by the United Nations University, and the Programme on Advocacy and Communication, located in Zaragoza and hosted by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.</p> <p>UN-Water published the policy brief on Water & Climate Change in 2010. “The document deals with the close links between adaptation to climate change, and the contribution that</p>	<p>In 2011, UNW-DPAC created the Water for Life UN-Water Best Practices Award, which is given in two different categories: best water management practices and best participatory, communication awareness raising and educational practices.</p> <p>http://www.unwater.org/downloads/annualreport_2011.pdf</p> <p>The UN-Water DPC “improved and expanded the Activity Information System, a comprehensive database that enables all Members and Partners to track each other’s activities” along UN-Water’s focus areas</p> <p>http://www.unwater.org/downloads/annualreport_2011.pdf</p> <p>UN-Water published the policy brief on Water Quality. “This document provides an accessible overview of the causes and responses to water quality issues</p>	<p>Pending to include:</p> <p>UN-Water Task Forces and TPAs are organized around themes including sanitation, transboundary water, water quality and wastewater, climate change, water resources management</p> <p>The agreement for the establishment of UNW-DPAC to provide secretariat services for the decade</p> <p>Task Force on Climate Change has produced a Policy Brief.</p> <p>Need to report on African focus of UN-Water activities</p> <p>In Dushanbe the non negotiated document includes Governance and areas of priority actions</p>

<p>A series of policy briefs is planned for wide distribution by UN-Water during the decade. Two already produced on water hazard risk and gender, water and sanitation.</p> <p>World Water Assessment Programme, produces the <i>World Water Development Report</i>. -The first edition of the report, Water for People, Water for Life, was launched at the Third World Water Forum, in Kyoto, Japan, on 22 March 2003. It includes comprehensive information and analysis on the current state of the world's water resources and potential policy solutions</p> <p>The cross-linkages between UN-Water and UN-Oceans are most relevant for integrative mechanisms, such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine environment from Land based Activities, and for small island developing States</p>	<p>adaptation can make to sustainable development."</p> <p>World Water Assessment Programme, produces the <i>World Water Development Report</i> second edition launched at the Fourth World Water Forum, in Mexico City, in March 2006, and the third edition, Water in a Changing World, was launched at the Fifth World Water Forum, in Istanbul, on 22 March 2009. The fourth edition, Managing Water under Conditions of Uncertainty and Risk, will be launched in 2012.</p> <p>----</p>	<p>in various settings around the world. Those responses fall into four primary areas: prevention of pollution, treatment of polluted water, safe use of wastewater, and restoration and protection of ecosystems."</p> <p>World Water Assessment Programme, produces the <i>World Water Development Report</i> at the Sixth World Water Forum, in Marseille, France. <i>The report is titled Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk.</i></p> <p>In 2011, "UN-Water submitted a statement and a toolkit to the preparatory process of the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, outlining the challenges ahead, and highlighting what UN-Water can offer to support sustainable development and the green economy."</p> <p>In 2012, in a part of the post-MDG process, the Water Thematic Consultation was facilitated under the umbrella of UN-Water, co-led by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the</p>	<p>MDGs, CC, Transboundary, IWRM, Gender</p> <p>Pending Review of progress on this</p> <p>As MDG draws to a close, there will be many future activities involving the creation of post-2015 development agenda.</p>
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United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

<http://www.worldwewant2015.org/water>

UN-Water is currently working on a policy brief on discrimination in access to water and sanitation.

In February 2014, UN-Water presented technical advice on a Post-2015 Global Goal for Water to the UN General Assembly

Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation	<p>Gives advice, galvanize global action and raise awareness on water and sanitation issues, help mobilize funds, encourage partnerships to eradicate poverty and achieve development goals.</p> <p>In Tokyo in December 2004, the Board issued the Hashimoto action plan with statements on two key issues — integrated water resources management and water disaster risk management</p> <p>The Board is expected to provide important inputs to the Fourth World Water Forum, in Mexico</p>	<p>In 2010, the Board released the second version of its Hashimoto action plan (HAP II), in which it proposes policies, strategies and actions in five areas: financing; sanitation; monitoring and reporting; integrated water resources management; and water and disaster. The Advisory Board has signed agreements with Regional Development Banks and the OECD on agreed activities to ensure implementation of HAP II.</p> <p>The Advisory Board secretariat is hosted by the Division of Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p>	Support to the 5 year drive
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	City in March 2006.		
United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Gender and Water	<p>UN-Water agreed that the task force would be one of its subprogrammes and requested it to take responsibility for the gender component of the Water for Life Decade</p> <p>The Task Force has prepared a programme of work for 2005-2006 and a policy brief for UN-Water.</p> <p>The Task Force submitted its paper "A gender perspective on water and sanitation"</p>	<p>In 2008, in coordination with the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development, the Task Force held an expert workshop on gender and water statistics, which produced several technical recommendations that were fed back into the United Nations statistical community.</p>	<p>Include follow up of achievements from the programme of work</p> <p>This component is a key focus of the decade and needs to be given greater push</p>
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme on water supply and sanitation	<p>WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) actively contribute to global water supply and sanitation monitoring and information dissemination through the Joint Monitoring Programme</p> <p>The 2006 report will update coverage estimates to 2004 as a baseline for the "Water for Life" Decade.</p>	<p>In its latest report, released in March 2010, "Progress in Sanitation and Drinking-water", the joint monitoring programme presented coverage data for most countries of the world as of 2008</p> <p>The initial database provided country, global and regional coverage estimates, disaggregated by service type and by urban and rural areas, for 1990 and 2002. The 2006 report updated coverage estimates to 2004 as a baseline for the "Water for Life" Decade.</p>	<p>The document is updated in 2010, 2012, and 2013. The JMP continued its effort to measure the progress that's made in MDG 7 target C: to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation.</p> <p>http://www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/</p> <p>The database received an update in 2011, while the data collection process is ongoing.</p> <p>JMP monitors and assesses the progress of MDGs</p>

				In 2011, the JMP began assessing the post-2015 goals, started with a consultation of stakeholders in Berlin. The process is also followed in the Hague 2012. In Jan 2012, working groups were developed and tasked to assemble and evaluate target and indicator proposals for future global monitoring in the following fields: water, sanitation, hygiene, equity and non-discrimination, and communications & advocacy. http://www.wssinfo.org/post-2015-monitoring/overview/
Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water	The UN-Water Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking-Water reports on the capacity of countries to make progress towards the Millennium Development Goal on water and sanitation and on the effectiveness of external support agencies to facilitate this process. The first UN-Water Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water "Targeting Resources for better results" was launched in March 2010. The initiative is technically coordinated by WHO	<limited info was found> A follow up to the GLAAS 2010 report was published in 2012.	This was not planned in the water decade	The JMP will play a critical role in the data collection process of the post-2015 process
Global	The Global Programme of Action	xx	<I don't know if this is connected to the	There is no reporting on the

Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and associated programmes	<p>can assist countries in building national capacity in these areas during the “Water for Life” Decade. Direct support is provided to local and national training programmes on, for example, municipal wastewater management, which will be continued and intensified during the Decade.</p> <p>-UNEP is also planning to convene the second intergovernmental review of the Global Programme of Action in China in October 2006</p> <p>- UNEP plans to strengthen the UNEP Global Environmental Monitoring System on Water as a global repository for water-quality data. The UNEP Regional Seas Programme, covering 17 regions around the world and more than 140 coastal States and territories</p> <p>A new brochure examines the widespread occurrence of marine litter</p>	<p>decade></p> <p>In 2013, “the GPA Coordination Office was charged with the establishment of a Global Partnership on Wastewater Management (GPWWM).” While the project is still in developmental phase, UN-Water Task Force on Wastewater will be a partner with GPA for this particular endeavor.</p> <p>“In 2013, The GPA also supported training in the Safe Use of Wastewater for Agriculture in 4 regions (two in Africa; one in India; and one in Peru), alongside UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Building and other agencies”</p>	<p>progress of this in the 2010 report. It includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity Building and training -Review of global programme of action in china -Global monitoring system <p><the website, if not the organization itself, was poorly managed. It is filled with missing dates or broken links. Documents are few and difficult to locate.></p> <p>http://www.gpa.unep.org/index.php/global-partnership-on-nutrient-management/publications-and-resources/gpa-documents/162-gpa-status-report-feb-2013-final/file</p> <p>Global Waste Water Initiative</p> <p><can't find information on the precise dates></p>
International Hydrological Programme	<p>Aims to improve the scientific and technological basis for the rational management of water resources, including the</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>Pending progress report on contributions to the water decade (themes or other)</p>

	<p>protection of the environment.</p> <p>Relevant for the water decade</p>	<p><no information can be found! Do they really do anything?></p>
Water for African and Asian cities	Support the implementation of the Water for African Cities Programme	Please see the comment section for info.
UN-Habitat	<p>In April 2005, the UN-Habitat Governing Council supported further actions in the field of urban drinking water and sanitation and invited Governments and international financial institutions to increase their support for the water and sanitation activities of UN-Habitat. Thus, UN-Habitat has established strategic partnerships with the World Bank and the regional development banks to promote pro-poor investments in human settlements related to water and sanitation. These partnerships are expected to lead to significant new investments.</p> <p>UN-Habitat has moved towards a programmatic approach that allows donors to contribute funds to a facility dedicated to a well-defined goal with a clear set</p>	<p>The Water for African and Asian cities programmes of UN-Water produced numerous publications between 2005 and 2013, including for wastewater management, etc.</p> <p>Publications: http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=15&catid=461</p> <p>http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=6&catid=461</p> <p>http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=15&catid=460</p> <p>http://www.unhabitat.org/list.asp?typeid=6&catid=460</p> <p>Pending reporting on progress on these initiatives</p> <p><unfortunately the website contains largely dated information. Asia: The 6 projects in Focus Areas were either completely out-dated or without indication of starting time. Activities can only be traced to 2008></p> <p><go back and recheck other activities of UN-H under water and sanitation></p>

of objectives, **the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund**. For this facility, priority is given to Africa the **UN-Habitat partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB)** is expected to bring in \$500 million in investment in five Asian cities.

-In the Water for African Cities Programme, a similar partnership with ADB is expected to assist with follow-up investments of about \$360 million.

-UN-Habitat has initiated the **Lake Victoria Region Water and Sanitation Initiative** to address the rehabilitation needs of water and sanitation infrastructure in the secondary towns around the lake.

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	The “Water for Life” Decade has the same time frame as the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015): Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters risk related to disasters should be linked to water resources	As a part of the Hyogo Framework for Action, a 10-year plan to make the world safer from natural disaster, the UNISDR published a report in 2009 titled Water and Disaster. “This report presents a comprehensive action plan designed to minimize the loss of life and destruction brought on by increasing numbers of water-related	In 2011, UNISDR published two reports that related to water: Disaster Risk Management for Health: Water, Hygiene and Sanitation; and Drought vulnerability in the Arab region: case study - Drought in Syria, ten years of scarce water (2000-2010). http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/public	Pending reporting on progress on these activities
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management.

disasters"

ations/23905

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/8609>

In 2010, UNISDR also hosted an international workshop on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation: Reducing Water-related Risks

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/19948>
