

# UN-Water Annual Report 2019



UN-Water, 2020

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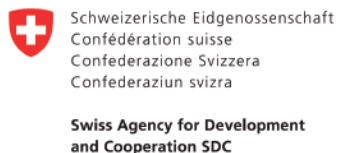
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# About UN-Water

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UN-Water coordinates the work of the United Nations on water and sanitation. It was formally established in 2003, building on a long history of collaboration within the United Nations. UN-Water comprises the United Nations bodies that have a focus on, or interest in, water-related issues as Members and other international organizations as Partners.

The main purpose of UN-Water is to complement and add value to existing programmes and projects by facilitating synergies and joint efforts, so as to maximize United Nations family-wide coordinated action and coherence and to reduce overlapping and duplication. In so doing, UN-Water seeks to increase the effectiveness of support provided to Member

States in their efforts towards achieving international agreements on water. This is done along the following three main lines of work:

- Informing policy processes and addressing emerging issues;
- Supporting monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation; and
- Building knowledge and inspiring people to take action.

At the end of 2019, UN-Water had 32 Members and 40 Partners.

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



UN Headquarters ahead of High-level Week of 74th General Assembly. 20 September 2019. United Nations, New York. UN Photo/Laura Jarriel

# Chair's message

Mr. Gilbert F. Houngbo, President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and Chair of UN-Water



In 2019, news media issued almost daily reminders of a global water crisis: major cities were running out of water; half of all people in the world lacked adequate sanitation; and one-third of the largest groundwater systems were in danger of drying out.

While the challenges are real, solutions do exist to help countries address these urgent water and sanitation challenges. For this to happen, however, the United Nations system must respond in a coordinated fashion to strengthen social, economic and environmental outcomes. To that end, and in line with UN reform, UN-Water continued to improve the way it works over the past year.

The UN's presence in the field, through the Resident Coordinator system, has not lived up to its full potential. Throughout 2019, UN-Water has supported the attempts to reinvigorate the Resident Coordinator system, as well as the new generation of UN Country Teams. By providing access to expertise, technical assistance and advocacy support, UN-Water will advance progress on water and sanitation in a number of pilot countries starting in 2020.

In a major achievement, we launched the SDG 6 Data Portal as the flagship product of UN-Water's Integrated Monitoring Initiative. The portal brings together comparable water-related data on all the SDG 6 global indicators and other key social, economic and environmental parameters. Given the central role of water in achieving all the SDGs, the portal needs to integrate hydrological, environmental, social and economic information. This refinement, expected in 2020, will guide decision makers in the achievement of all development objectives.

In 2019, we also published the UN-Water Inventory which, for the first time, provides an overview of the collective work that we do. By increasing transparency, this information will aid coordination and collaboration to harness synergies and accelerate progress on SDG 6.

Given how frequently the importance of water to climate change is overlooked, we updated the UN-Water Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water. This revamped publication emphasizes the value of collective action as a path forward. In so doing, it aims to inform policy makers and negotiators about the centrality of water to our climate change response.

At the end of 2019, the UN leadership asked the UN family to kickstart the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030. This involves mobilizing and leveraging the reach of the broader system and the country teams. In response, UN-Water will coordinate the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework to amplify our efforts.

Our achievements this year, and the groundwork laid for 2020, were only possible through the engagement of our invaluable Members and Partners. Your support has enabled UN-Water to continue providing solid and unified expertise through policy and technical advice, monitoring and reporting. At the same time, your involvement in campaigns has helped us build trust and amplify our voice. In this way, together, we can address the water and sanitation crisis more coherently, turning challenges into opportunities.

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# 2019 highlights and lessons learned

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## Achievements

The **Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water**, released at the 2019 session of the UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, is one of UN-Water's contributions to tackle the climate challenge. Produced by the members of the UN-Water Expert Group on Water and Climate Change, the Policy Brief aimed to provide a water perspective on how policy makers, along with other stakeholders, should respond to the global crisis and manage climate and water in a more coordinated and sustainable manner.

**In support of the UN reform process**, UN-Water continued its country engagement and developed UN-Water's offer to the UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators. UN-Water also launched the UN-Water Inventory, which illustrates UN-Water's Members and Partners' work on water and sanitation-related goals and targets.

**The SDG 6 Data Portal**, one of the flagship products of the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative, was launched at the World Water Week in Stockholm, Sweden. The SDG 6 Data Portal gathers data on all the SDG 6 global indicators, as well as other key

social, economic and environmental data, and tracks overall progress towards SDG 6 at national, regional and global levels.

Through the World Water Development Report and global campaigns World Water Day and World Toilet Day, UN-Water **informed, engaged, and inspired action** on the theme of Leaving No One Behind in 2019. Highlighting the reach of these global campaigns, World Water Day 2019 was listed as one of the three most popular UN observances by the UN.

## Lessons learned

After the UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation concluded that the world is off track to ensure safe water and sanitation for all by 2030, UN-Water Members and Partners decided to work together to develop an **SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework** to speed up progress on SDG 6 and address global water challenges. The Global Acceleration Framework aims to use the United Nations system's convening power to catalyse action from actors and stakeholders in all countries and at all

levels. These efforts demonstrate the value of the UN system speaking with one voice on water and sanitation challenges.

UN-Water's 2019 online survey on the impact of its communications revealed the need to **increase UN-Water's brand awareness outside the traditional water and sanitation community** where there is already strong familiarity and affinity. The Vice-Chair's attendance at the World Bank Group's Water Week, the SWA Sector Ministers' Meeting and the Budapest Water Summit increased the awareness of UN-Water. Similarly, his participation in the International Security Congress, Arab Sustainable Development Week and the UN Climate Change Conference COP25 established important links to sectors that are highly impacted by water and sanitation issues. These interactions made clear the continued need to explain how UN-Water functions across its three lines of work.

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**“Actions to accelerate progress towards the SDG 6 targets are urgently needed. In response, during 2019 UN-Water coordinated the development of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework.”**

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UN-Water's value in encouraging and amplifying initiatives among Members and Partners was demonstrated by the collaboration between

ILO, WaterAid, WHO and the World Bank Group, which led to the report “The Health, Safety and Dignity of Sanitation Workers” released on World Toilet Day. Ahead of World Toilet Day, the UN-Water family pushed the report to a wide audience to shine a much needed spotlight on this marginalized group.

Innovations and adjustments were made to the 2019 UN-Water Meetings to keep them as efficient, relevant and valuable as possible. For example, the Meetings allowed for testing and discussion about ideas and projects among colleagues. The dynamic Open Space sessions introduced in 2019 were widely welcomed, with more than 15 topics discussed throughout the year.

The UN-Water Terms of Reference and the Operational Guidelines were updated in 2019. Specifically, the Terms of Reference were revised to reflect the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs. In addition, they were restructured according to UN-Water's three main lines of work. The section on UN-Water's governance structures was moved from the main Terms of Reference to an annex. Although governance documents are often considered a prosaic matter, for a coordination mechanism, revisiting the foundational governance documents is a central part of keeping healthy and functional.



# Informing policy processes and addressing emerging issues

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## COUNTRY LEVEL ENGAGEMENT TO ACCELERATE SDG 6

The current reform of the United Nations development system emphasizes the need for increased collaboration and coordination across the United Nations system, which is especially relevant for water and sanitation issues. The UN Secretary-General's report on repositioning the United Nations development system to deliver on the 2030 Agenda highlighted "significant gaps in our collective support for water and sanitation (SDG 6)" and "significant overlaps in our work".

In this context, UN-Water developed the UN-Water Inventory to provide an overview of the work of UN-Water Members and Partners on water and sanitation-related goals and targets. UN-Water aimed to provide a platform to collectively respond to the identified gaps and accelerate progress towards water and sanitation-related goals and targets.

During 2019, UN-Water continued its country engagement in support of UN reform. As achieving SDG 6 targets can only happen at the country level, the UN-Water Task Force on Country Level Engagement, co-coordinated by UNDP and UNICEF, developed UN-Water's

offer to the UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators in collaboration with the UN Development Coordination Office.

UN-Water's offer includes: insight, information, and data through the monitoring and reporting of SDG 6; connection to expertise, technical assistance and support from UN-Water Members and Partners; and, support for country-level advocacy on all water and sanitation-related issues to influence policy and inspire action. The offer was shared with all UN Resident Coordinators and will be piloted with a number of countries during 2020.

Actions to accelerate progress towards the SDG 6 targets are urgently needed. In response, during 2019 UN-Water coordinated the development of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework to unify the international community around sustainable water and sanitation for all. The SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework aims to deliver fast results in countries at an increased scale as part of the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030. The SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework is driven by country demand and will align the international community to strengthen country planning, implementation and mutual accountability with a focus on unblocking known bottlenecks.

By mobilizing action across governments, civil society, private sector and the United Nations system, the Framework will improve the collective delivery on SDG 6 in countries and coordinate approaches across sector and actors. In 2020, the Framework will be launched, along with an SDG 6 online action platform.

### **PUTTING WATER ON THE CLIMATE CHANGE AGENDA**

Many have referred to 2019 as the year of climate consciousness. A global youth movement took hold with mass protests and actions around the world. A series of international meetings and summits brought global leaders together to build momentum for stronger global action.

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**“If climate change is a shark, then water is its teeth.”**  
(Attributed to James P Bruce)

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While the global climate crisis is inextricably linked to water in multiple ways, too often water is not central to climate negotiations. Some

of the most significant impacts of climate change will be felt through the disruption of the water cycle causing increased water scarcity and risk of flooding, among other serious effects. Water also plays a pivotal role in climate change adaptation and resilience. Consequently, water issues must be taken into consideration at the global, regional, national and local levels of climate change efforts.

As an inter-agency collaboration mechanism for water and sanitation, UN-Water Members and Partners have been working, together with Member States and other stakeholders, to accelerate progress towards tackling climate challenges.

Throughout 2019, UN-Water identified key moments to highlight the link between water and climate change in order to bolster the essential role of water in the climate agenda. Gathering input from various stakeholders, these events and meetings helped UN-Water build a narrative to demonstrate water’s centrality to both climate change adaptation and mitigation.



World Water Day 2020: Water and Climate Change, event hosted during the World Water Week in Stockholm, where participants learned more about the then forthcoming 2020 World Water Day campaign and the World Water Development Report on the topic of water and climate change and ways to get involved. August 2019, Stockholm. UN-Water Photo.

## INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN WATER AND CLIMATE ACTION

On 27 March, the high-level event “Interlinkages between Water and Climate Action” organized by UN DESA together with Member States, and supported by UN-Water was held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The event promoted integrated approaches to water and climate action and implementation. Over 500 people representing Member States, the United Nations System, private sector, academia, NGOs and other stakeholders attended. Participants emphasized that water is the primary manifestation of the consequences of climate change while also identifying where it presents opportunities to address a multitude of interconnected challenges. Speakers also discussed the interlinkages of water and climate issues within policy areas such as disasters, food, conflict, migration and biodiversity.

## LAUNCHING THE POLICY BRIEF ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER

In response to the global climate crisis, UN-Water released a Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water at the 2019 UN High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

Representing the collective view of the United Nations system, the Policy Brief highlighted that climate change increases variability in the water cycle and makes extreme weather events more frequent, which threatens billions of people’s access to water and sanitation services and places huge stress on ecosystems. At the same time, growing demand for water is leading to an increase in energy-intensive pumping, treatment and transportation, thereby raising carbon emissions and exacerbating climate change.

The Policy Brief provided a solid background for why and how countries could consider water mitigation and adaptation interventions for inclusion in Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, national communications and other planning documents related to climate and water. It also recommended policies that will ensure the representation, participation, behavioural change and accountability of all stakeholders, as well as adaptation plans that will assist lower-income populations and those who are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. Furthermore, it called for more investment in producing better hydrological data, strengthening



Side event on climate change and water during High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. July 2019 United Nations, New York. UN-Water Photo

institutions and governance of water resources, conducting risk assessments, sharing knowledge, educating water users and building capacity for better water management.

During the launch event, participants discussed the co-benefits of managing climate and water in a more coordinated and sustainable manner, and discussed strategies that are being implemented by a growing number of countries.

#### CLIMATE ACTION SUMMIT 2019

During the high-level week of the United Nations General Assembly in 2019, world leaders participated in a series of summits and high-level meetings to boost action on climate change. The Climate Action Summit demonstrated the political leadership of 70 countries who committed to deliver more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions in 2020 in line with strategies to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

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**“[...] commitments need to be made based on reliable data; and that the support should come from the highest level in the United Nations system.”**

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On 25 September, UN-Water supported a high-level Climate Action Summit event on “Transformative Water Actions to Accelerate Global Achievement of Climate Change-related Goals”, which was co-hosted by the Permanent Missions of Tajikistan, Fiji, Morocco, Portugal, Russia, Singapore and Switzerland, and UN DESA. The UN-Water Chair, who moderated the event with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan, emphasized that water management must play a central role in adapting to the worst effects of climate change and reducing greenhouse gases; that the commitments

need to be made based on reliable data; and that the support should come from the highest level in the United Nations system.

#### COP25

Taking the opportunity of the 25th session of the COP to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Madrid in October, the UN-Water Expert Group on Water and Climate Change organized a side event on “Climate-resilient Water Management Approaches”. The Under-Secretary-General of UN DESA, the United Nations Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for the Ocean, and the UN-Water Vice-Chair stressed the crucial role of water in achieving the Paris Agreement and the SDGs, including SDG 14 on the Oceans through a source-to-sea approach. The event featured a panel discussion with representatives from national and basin authorities, as well as civil society, and focused on the key findings from the recently launched UN-Water Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water and country-specific case studies.

#### **BUILDING MOMENTUM FOR HIGH-LEVEL UN SESSIONS ON WATER**

Addressing water in a global context presents political challenges, and yet to achieve fair globalization and leave no one behind it is important that the United Nations is a place where countries can discuss how water and sanitation impact development, peace and humanitarian relief. And yet, the last time Member States had a dedicated conference for water was in 1977 in Mar de Plata, Argentina.

The international community now has two mandated high-level sessions on water on the horizon called for in the UN General Assembly resolution on the “Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International

Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development' 2018-2028" adopted in 2018. The Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action will be convened in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023 and provides a precious opportunity for the international community to respond to the urgent water and sanitation challenges. The preparatory process and the one-day high-level meeting to be convened by the President of the General Assembly in 2021 will help promote the implementation of the water-related goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda while allowing all stakeholders to identify practical solutions to the water and sanitation crises through all relevant lenses such as climate change, agriculture, energy, peace and security.

To initiate informal discussions among Member States, stakeholders and the United Nations system on how to plan for these sessions, UN-Water provided a space for dialogue on 13 November at the United Nations Headquarters in New York with active participation by the UN-Water Chair, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and ambassadors. The informal dialogue initiated discussions on how to plan for the UN Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action in 2023 and the President of the General Assembly session in 2021 – the dialogue yielded a set of guiding principles to orientate the process going forward (see box).

#### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO GUIDE UN SESSIONS ON WATER AND SANITATION**

- Since water is a connector, the 2023 Conference should cut across all sectors with an emphasis on interlinkages. It should also draw on relevant processes such as Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the Paris Agreement and the High-level Political Forum.
- The process between now and 2023 must be transparent and inclusive. This principle should be applied to selecting the dates and locations of the preparatory meetings.
- The meetings in 2021 and 2023 can help bring implementation of SDG 6 on track.
- An action-orientated outcome of the water and sanitation meetings is essential.
- The international community should build momentum and excitement for the 2023 Conference – it must be the next 'Mar Del Plata' for water.
- Starting discussions early is important for ensuring a successful process.
- The 2021 President of the General Assembly high-level meeting on water is a critical stepping stone for the 2023 Conference. A good outcome of the 2021 high-level meeting will help make the 2023 Conference a success.
- It is important to use all platforms available – this is especially important since water and sanitation are not comprehensively addressed by the UN outside of the High-level Political Forum.
- Countries are encouraged to advance the implementation of the Water Action Decade.



## ENGAGING IN GLOBAL WATER EVENTS

### WORLD BANK GROUP WATER WEEK 2019

World Bank Group Water Week is a bi-annual event which brings together World Bank staff, key innovators, thought leaders, and partners for dialogue on critical water challenges and showcases the Group's important operations and analytical work in the sector. The Week in 2019 focused on the three pillars of the new Action Plan of the World Bank Group's Water Global Practice: Sustaining Resources, Delivering Services, and Building Resilience. During the Water Week, the UN-Water Vice-Chair and the Chief Technical Adviser participated in a variety of panel discussions while raising key issues on SDG 6. They emphasized that water is connected with other SDGs while highlighting the importance of the high-level UN meetings on water in 2021 and 2023 for accelerating progress on SDG 6.

### SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL SECTOR MINISTERS' MEETING

The Sanitation and Water for All Sector Ministers' Meeting had 'Leave No One Behind' as its central theme to align with World Water Day 2019. Over 250 people attended,

including over 50 ministers of water, sanitation and hygiene from around the world, senior government officials from different regions, as well as leaders from other stakeholders, including civil society, private sector, donors, development banks, UN agencies and academia.

The meeting focused on strong leadership, sustainable finance and government-led participatory planning, monitoring and accountability. The UN-Water Vice-Chair participated in the plenary session and shared key messages from the World Water Development Report which was released on World Water Day.

### THE BUDAPEST WATER SUMMIT 2019

Convened under the theme 'Preventing Water Crises,' the Budapest Water Summit 2019 focused on preventing emerging water crises and how to manage them when they cannot be averted. The UN-Water Chair attended this summit on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, and called for a transformational shift in how we value and manage water, and emphasized the role of data in decision-making and facilitating integrated governance approaches.



# Supporting monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation

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## Phase 2 of IMI-SDG6 – the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

In 2019, IMI-SDG6 entered its second phase (2019–2022), which focuses on building country capacity and ownership. While methodological refinement and global reporting will remain important, emphasis will be placed on increasing the capacities in countries to collect, report and make use of data. More specifically, the following priorities were identified together with countries:

- There is a need to **broaden and deepen the available data** for the 11 global indicators. While some indicators have already achieved a critical mass of countries reporting, others have gaps that need to be filled to be able to perform meaningful national, regional and global analyses.
- To support the generation of data for global reporting and to ensure long-term sustainability, it is necessary to further **increase national-level capacity for SDG 6 monitoring**, ensuring that countries have the skills and people in place to collect and use data for each indicator.

- Indicator-specific capacity needs to be complemented by national and sub-national **institutional processes that mainstream monitoring within ministries and link monitoring to decision-making**. This will require finding ways to **harmonize** the monitoring of global indicators with the monitoring of national-level indicators, while promoting **intersectoral** processes that look across and beyond SDG 6.

To achieve these priorities, IMI-SDG6 will provide a range of technical and institutional capacity-building support to countries. This includes written **methodologies** and **guidelines** for monitoring the global indicators as well as virtual support such as **help desks**, **webinars** and **online tutorials**. Depending on the indicator, more intensive support is also available, such as **in-country technical assistance** and **training workshops** at the national, regional and global levels. IMI-SDG6 also focuses on the development of **communities of practice** and **collaboration between countries** to encourage cross-country learning and the identification of good practices.

Data on water and sanitation are collected by a wide variety of stakeholders, across sectors and levels of government. Thanks to

their involvement in the national monitoring process, countries may see a large increase in the available data. However, with multiple stakeholders, a clear institutional set-up for the monitoring process is needed, with roles and responsibilities clearly defined. To this end, the IMI-SDG6 is supporting the **identification and maintenance of overall and indicator-specific focal points**, and encourages communication and coordination among these.

#### KEY EXTERNAL EVENTS IN PHASE 2

- Data requests from UNSD
  - Every year
- High-level Political Forum
  - Every year
  - Next in-depth review of SDG 6
- One-day high-level meeting of the President of the General Assembly
  - New York in 2021
- Preparatory process for Midterm Comprehensive Review of International Decade for Action (2018-2028)
  - Regional and global meetings in 2022
- United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of International Decade for Action
  - New York, World Water Day 2023

## Work in 2019

In 2019, IMI-SDG6 focused largely on methodology refinement and preparing for the 2020 global data collection, with country data collection and validation carried out for seven of the indicators, and reports published for six of the indicators.

Most of the indicator methodologies underwent a thorough review and update, taking on board country feedback from Phase 1 and expanding on the need to disaggregate

the data. SDG 6 global indicator 6.4.1 on water use efficiency was upgraded from Tier II to Tier I, recognizing data availability in a critical mass of countries. Overall for SDG 6, five of the SDG 6 global indicators are now classified as Tier I, and the remaining six indicators as Tier II.

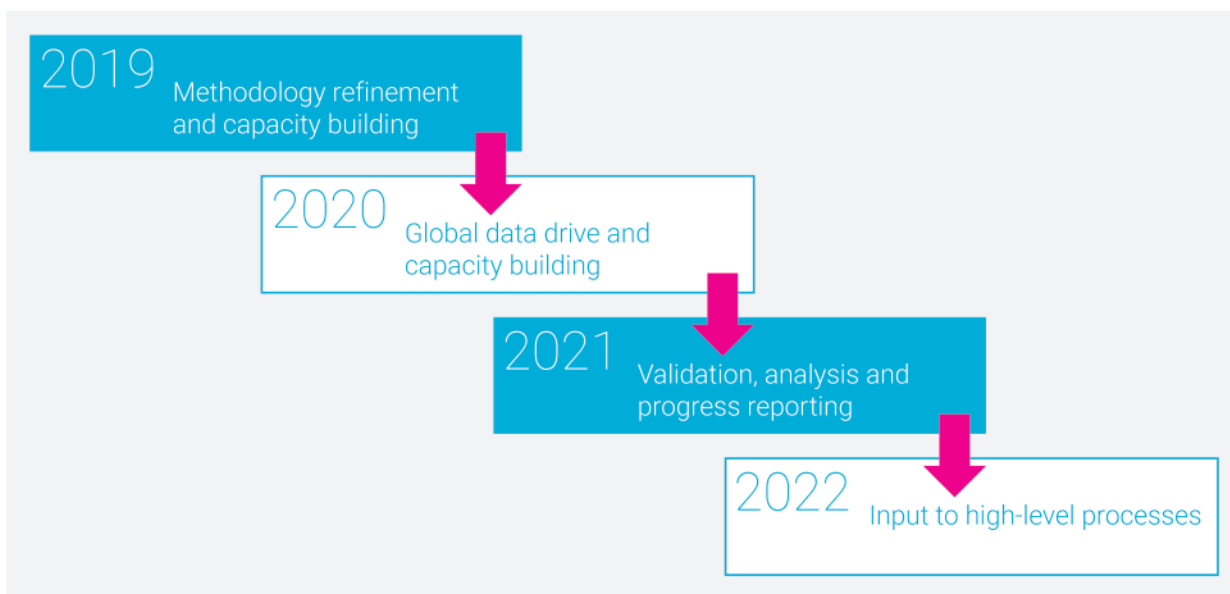
Country data collection and validation activities were carried out for seven of the indicators, and reports were published for five of the indicators.

To prepare for the second round of data collection in 2020, various capacity support tools were developed during 2019, including knowledge platforms, e-learning courses and instruction videos. International meetings were organized for two indicators, regional workshops for six indicators, and country missions for six indicators.

Activities to support country use of SDG 6 data were carried out on three of the indicators, with discussions about national target setting on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and the preparation of national actions plans on integrated water resources management in four pilot countries.

Please refer to annex 5 for an overview of which types of activities that were carried out for each indicator.

In terms of cross-cutting activities, the work in 2019 focused on expanding the network of overall and indicator-specific technical focal points in countries, and developing a database through which all these focal points can be easily updated and maintained by the respective custodian agencies. Linked to this database, the SDG 6 Country Focal Point Directory was also developed, to make available information to each country about all the focal points for SDG 6 monitoring in that country.



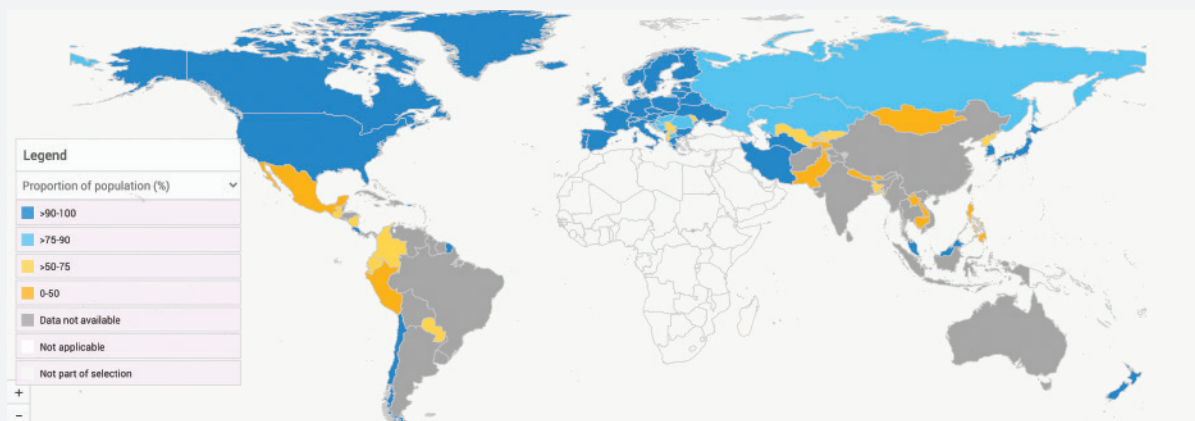
To further prepare for the 2020 data drive, existing tools for engaging with countries underwent a major revision and update, and information about the data collection timeline and process for all indicators, and the available support, were continuously updated and communicated to country focal points.

In terms of project management, the IMI-SDG6 Steering Committee undertook a major revision of its governance documents and launched two cross-cutting reviews, one on the linkages between global indicators and national implementation, and one on the use of citizen science in SDG 6 monitoring. The reviews stemmed from advice from the Strategic Advisory Group, which met twice during the year. The 2019 workplan was implemented by the Indicator Teams, with cross-cutting themes being regularly discussed by the IMI-SDG6 Coordination Team. For the delivery of specific cross-cutting activities, there were four working groups active during 2019:

- > Data portal working group;
- > Water basin working group;
- > Organizational chart working group, and
- > Outreach strategy working group.

**UN-WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS) 2019 “NATIONAL SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT DRINKING-WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: GLOBAL STATUS REPORT 2019”**

2019 saw the launch of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS). The report is produced every two years by the World Health Organization on behalf of UN-Water and this year’s edition surveyed 115 countries and territories and 29 external support agencies. For the first time, the report was launched at World Water Week in Stockholm in the UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue, where a wide range of stakeholders discussed how to use the report findings to help decision makers extend and sustain water, sanitation and hygiene services to more people.



## SDG 6 Data Portal

The lack of high quality data is a major obstacle to effective decision-making on SDG 6 progress. Only if we understand exactly what is happening in the water cycle and in the sectors that are using water can we make wise and timely decisions to manage water-related issues more effectively. More importantly, more data will improve the process of finding interlinkages among various challenges, and resolving these challenges will help the world achieve not only SDG 6 but also the other 16 SDGs.

To this end, UN-Water launched the SDG 6 Data Portal in August 2019, following extensive user-testing in April 2019. The Data Portal offers graphics and interactive data mechanisms to display how water and sanitation can be linked to other SDGs in bivariate and multivariate ways. The Data Portal translates quantitative statistics into visual information, thus building awareness, and encouraging politicians, public bodies, the private sector and civil society to better understand the problems and find solutions.

The Data Portal was demonstrated at multiple events before and after the launch. For example, UN-Water hosted six webinars targeted at focal points, UN-Water Members and Partners, as well as the general public. Given that the Data Portal aims to reach different audiences to inform them

about the status of SDG 6, UN-Water hosted an event at the Fourth Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation to reach a 'non-water' audience. Furthermore, 2019 saw the development of an outreach strategy that defines the primary audiences of IMI-SDG6 and effective ways of communicating with them.

### ABOUT THE SDG 6 DATA PORTAL

The SDG 6 Data Portal brings together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators and other key social, economic and environmental parameters. Through maps, charts and tables, the portal offers tailored options for visualization and analysis of the data, including on interlinkages.

The objectives of the portal are to:

- Track overall progress towards SDG 6 at global, regional and national levels.
- Enable assessment and analysis of the state of water resources and linkages to other sectors.
- Raise awareness of water and sanitation issues to help catalyse action.
- Encourage and improve SDG 6 monitoring and reporting at all levels.
- Be an entry point to the wealth of water and sanitation information available within the United Nations system.

# Building knowledge and inspiring people to take action

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Much of the mainstream news last year about water and sanitation was predominantly negative: cities running out of drinking water; increased suicide rates among farmers dealing with drought; wildfires and continued collapse of ecosystems due to climate change. Informing the public about global water and sanitation challenges is part of UN-Water's mandate. However, studies show increasing numbers of people turning away from such news because it makes them feel hopeless. As part of the United Nations system-wide communications, making people care and feel motivated to take action was therefore at the core of UN-Water's communications in 2019.

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## **SUPPORTING THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR ACTION "WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT", 2018-2028**

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In December 2017, Member States adopted United Nations General Assembly resolution 71/222 on an International Decade for Action on "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028. In response to the ambitious 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Water Action Decade will accelerate efforts towards meeting water-related challenges, including limited access to safe water and sanitation, increasing pressure on water

resources and ecosystems and an exacerbated risk of droughts and floods. The mandate for planning, organizing and facilitating the implementation of the Decade at global, regional and country level is given to the Secretary-General with the support of UN-Water. In response to this mandate, UN-Water established a Task Force on the Decade, co-moderated by the UNU Senior Programme Manager and the UN-Water Secretary.

## **Managing knowledge hubs on water and sanitation**

UN-Water's websites – [www.unwater.org](http://www.unwater.org), [www.worldwaterday.org](http://www.worldwaterday.org) and [www.worldtoiletday.org](http://www.worldtoiletday.org) – played their role as hubs for Members' and Partners' information and news on water and sanitation issues. The 'Water facts' thematic pages were the most read section on the UN-Water website, with overall traffic increasing with 15%. Across all three websites, work is planned to improve key wording and information architecture to optimize content for search engine ranking and therefore increase footfall.

UN-Water's partnership with IISD's SDG Knowledge Hub at [www.sdg.iisd.org](http://www.sdg.iisd.org) continued to be an important pathway for people to find in-depth analysis, opinion and news. UN-Water





‘Sanitation Workers: Light at the End of the Tunnel?’ Exhibition hosted at the Palais de Nations, Geneva, in conjunction to the World Toilet Day. November, 2019. Photo credits: WaterAid.

Members and Partners contributed articles to the hub and the UN-Water Meetings were covered by the IISD reporting service, ensuring transparency among the wider community.

The UN-Water LinkedIn community membership kept steady at around 10,000 members. In 2019, the group continued to strengthen connections with like-minded professionals and posted on average 60 entries per month, including calls for peer review. Approximately 80% is content related to members seeking advice and 20% is promotion of achievements, profiles, job vacancies and similar.

### Informing, engaging and inspiring action

The UN-wide theme of ‘Leaving No One Behind’ guided the creation of the 2019 World Water Day and World Toilet Day campaigns of, respectively, ‘Water for all’ and ‘Toilets

for all’. The communications content for both observances aimed to capture people’s imagination and offer examples and ways to address the root cause of why people, especially refugees and other vulnerable groups, have their human rights denied. The campaigns were carried out through the coordination of OHCHR and UNHCR, on behalf of UN-Water, with a record Task Force membership of over 20 UN entities and international organizations.

The political engagement in the World Water Day campaign was stronger than in previous years. On social media, almost half of the top authors identified as ‘politicians’, including four Heads of State and many local decision makers. In terms of public engagement on social media, the United States was the most active country followed by India, Spain and Mexico. 93% of all mentions were on Twitter, which strengthens a trend seen in previous years and indicates that the audience



is on average around 40 years old. For future campaigns, this is important information to consider when defining target audiences and creating content.

There was also increased policy and political engagement around the launch of the UN World Water Development Report in Geneva during the Human Rights Council. Member States had the opportunity to interact with a panel chaired by the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, and the Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees, George Okoth-Obbo, and other high-level attendees such as the UNESCO Special Envoy for Science for Peace, Princess Sumaya bint El Hassan of Jordan and the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, Emanuela Del Re. The strong topical engagement by Member States was also noted during the meeting at the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations in New York, hosted by UN-Water and Permanent Representatives of the Steering Committee of the Group of Friends of Water. This was also an opportunity for the Permanent Representative of Tajikistan, the Deputy Permanent Representative of Japan and the Deputy Permanent Representative of Hungary to brief attendees on their respective upcoming events on SDG 6.

The overall impact of the World Water Day campaign and the UN World Water Development Report was positive, with the messages reaching a broad public audience. This is thanks in part to UN-Water's Members and Partners aligning messages and speaking with one voice and in part to organizations in the wider community aligning with the theme for their own meetings, activities and publications. Being able to capitalize on this collaborative energy and seek further synergies between organizations is important for future campaigns.

One example of where such a synergy took place was within the framework of the 2019 World Toilet Day campaign. Four UN-Water Members and Partners collaborated to publish a report on sanitation workers and used the campaign to

launch the publication and open a photographic exhibition at the Palais des Nations in Geneva and at the ILO and WHO Headquarters.

The social media engagement on World Toilet Day slightly decreased in 2019 whereas there was an eight-fold increase in offline activities reported on the World Toilet Day website. The campaign had mentions in 191 Member States, with the United States generating 53% of the mentions followed by India and the United Kingdom. In Nigeria, engagement was also strong thanks to the launch of the 'Clean Nigeria campaign'.

The "Promoting Sanitation for All" workshop in New York was co-hosted by the Missions of India, Nigeria and Singapore to the UN, supported by UNICEF and UN-Water. Countries where sanitation is still a significant concern discussed ways to prioritize this issue in broader discussions on the SDGs and thereby help reinforce political leadership and support action.

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#### **'THIS TOILET IS CLOSED' – WORLD TOILET DAY INITIATIVE**

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Organizations were encouraged to close some of their workplace toilets to generate discussion among colleagues around the essential nature of sanitation. Due to the uptake and positive response, the Task Force recommended the initiative be a regular feature of World Toilet Day to build the campaign brand and raise awareness of sanitation in an innovative and shareable way.

### **Strengthening the UN-Water corporate brand**

In order to better serve its constituents, a communications impact survey was carried out to understand people's knowledge of water and sanitation. The survey was taken

by around 2,500 people and results showed a strong brand awareness and affinity and a message uptake of over 90%. 50% of the respondents qualified UN-Water as 'sustainable', 'relevant' and 'valuable' and 5% as 'inefficient', 'slow' and 'boring'.

Many respondents expressed their appreciation for UN-Water's campaigns, tools, and messages that they, in turn, use to inform policy. This result indicated that UN-Water's audience-focused approach results in people feeling motivated to take action.

Some respondents underlined the need for UN-Water to be more present on the ground which is addressed through UN-Water's country-level work and support to countries.

One of the conclusions of the survey was that respondents from inside the water and sanitation sector had a strong brand awareness. However, it was difficult to draw conclusions if this was also the case outside the sector due to a relatively low response rate. As part of ongoing efforts to expand our profile, UN-Water Office Bearers engaged with

other communities in an number of events and activities on water-related topics such as peace, climate change, food and drought.

The importance of reaching beyond the water sector was also the one of the conclusions from discussions in the UN-Water communications network, The Pipe. The group held its five regular meetings, four virtual and one face-to face during the World Water Week in Stockholm. Throughout the year, email exchange between members indicated that they use the network to get advice on communications issues, support with campaigns or to find contractors or suppliers.

During the World Water Week, UN-Water coordinated the UN-Water pavilion that featured nine Members and Partners and invited participants to discover and get involved in UN-Water's work.

# Governance and financial aspects

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## Documents

The UN-Water Strategy 2014–2020 and the UN-Water Work Programme 2018–2019 are the main documents that guided UN-Water’s activities in 2019. All governance documents can be accessed at <http://www.unwater.org/about-unwater/governance/>.

## Annual UN-Water Meetings

The 30th Meeting took place on 31 January and 1 February in Rome, Italy, hosted by IFAD. Main items under discussion included: the revision of the UN-Water Terms of Reference in response to a recommendation from the external review carried out in 2017 and 2018 to reflect relevant developments since their initial drafting in 2012; the inclusion of UN-Water’s Partners in the UN-Water Inventory; the establishment of a UN-Water Expert Group to replace the Task Force on Regional Level Coordination; UN-Water’s response to its mandates resulting from the resolution on the “Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Sustainable Development’, 2018-2028”; and the coordination of the 2020 World Water Day campaign on Water and Climate Change.

The 31st Meeting took place on 23 and 24 August in Stockholm, Sweden. At this meeting, the SPMs agreed on the need for a joint appeal on water and sanitation. They further agreed to hold a meeting (which took place on 13 November) with Permanent Missions in New York to explore how to get the most out of the high-level UN meetings on water in 2021 and 2023, and for UN-Water to contribute input to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Other items under discussion included the launch of the UN-Water Policy Brief on the Global Water Conventions and situating water in climate change processes.

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### OPEN SPACE SESSION AT 30TH AND 31ST UN-WATER MEETINGS

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#### What is an Open Space session?

An Open Space is a participant-led facilitation process in which participants suggest the topics to be discussed during the session and other participants join the topics they are most interested in discussing. As such, the Open Space format invites participants to share and discuss issues they care about together with the colleagues in the room most interested and able to do so. The Open Space is a useful format to share knowledge, solve problems, initiate collaborations,

network and build shared leadership around topics. There is no pre-defined output from the group discussions.

#### **The Open Space topics discussed at the 30th and 31st UN-Water Meetings in 2019**

Water and energy network synergies with SDGs 6 and 7 (affordable and clean energy); the new strategy of GWP; what is being done to build our own capacity; preparations for the 2021 PGA meeting and the Water Conference in 2023 called for by the UNGA resolution, including how to best inform the latter; financing water and basin development; disaggregating SDG 6 indicators for country needs; country level engagement; dialogue with the scientific community; engaging the business community in achieving SDG 6; how to bring the issue of land onto the UN-Water radar; microplastics in water; country capacity for SDG monitoring; UN-Water activities on gender and women; and research policy and practice.

### **UN-Water Joint Steering Group**

The Joint Steering Group steers the operational management of UN-Water in-between UN-Water Meetings. In 2019, it steered the

revision of the UN-Water Terms of Reference and reviewed applications for Partner status received during the year, the management of the UN-Water Inter-Agency Trust Fund and the oversight of Expert Groups and Task Forces.

### **UN-Water Inter-Agency Trust Fund**

The UN-Water Inter-Agency Trust Fund is administered by the United Nations Office for Project Services. The indicative financial status in 2019 is presented below as the total for targeted and core coordination activities:

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**“Activities on gender and women and preparations for the 2021 and 2023 high-level water and sanitation meetings were two of the topics discussed in the Open Space at the UN-Water Meetings.”**

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**Balance forward (2018): USD 2,347,117**

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**Income (2019):**

Netherlands:	USD 1,136,364
Germany:	USD 442,600
Sweden:	USD 611,899
Switzerland:	USD 2,912,122
<b>Interest (2019):</b>	<b>USD 36,779</b>
<b>Total income (2019):</b>	<b>USD 5,139,764</b>
<b>Total income including balance forward 2018:</b>	<b>USD 7,486,881</b>
<b>Total expenditure (2019):</b>	<b>USD 4,985,964</b>
<b>Balance (31 December 2019):</b>	<b>USD 2,500,917</b>

## PROGRESS OVERVIEW

UN-Water's governance and financial operations during 2019 included two well-attended UN-Water Meetings, Joint Steering Group interactions and a new donor agreement with Switzerland for targeted activities. The review of the Terms of Reference of UN-Water and the Joint Steering Group reflected global developments in past years and helped align UN-Water's work in the context of current global processes. It was also a

timely step before initiating the development of the UN-Water Strategy for the 2020-2030 period and in view of UN-Water's efforts to accelerate the implementation of SDG 6.

Finally, the UN-Water Inventory report and its dynamic web tool were warmly welcomed by UN-Water's constituency as well as by donors. The Inventory was received as a valuable means to better understand the full breadth of the water and sanitation-related work being undertaken by the UN-Water family.

# ANNEX 1. Members and Partners

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## Members

(32 as of December 2019)

### United Nations Secretariat

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

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

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

### Programmes and funds

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

World Food Programme (WFP)

### Regional Commissions

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

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

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

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

### Specialized agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Labour Organization (ILO)



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

The World Bank Group (WB)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

#### **Other entities**

United Nations University (UNU)

#### **United Nations related organizations**

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

#### **Conventions**

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

### **Partners**

(40 as of December 2019)

AquaFed

CDP

Center for Affordable Water and Sanitation Technology (CAWST)

Conservation International

Gender and Water Alliance (GWA)

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research (IAHR)

International Association for Water Law (AIDA)

International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)

International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)

International Groundwater Centre (IGRAC)

International Hydropower Association (IHA)

IHE Delft Institute for Water Education

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC)

International Water Association (IWA)

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

International Water Resources Association (IWRA)

Mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation\*

Public Services International (PSI)

Ramsar Convention

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)\*

Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)

United Nations Global Compact\*

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)\*

Water.org

WaterAid

WaterLex

Women for Water Partnership (WfWP)

World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

World Council of Civil Engineers (WCCE)

World Resources Institute (WRI)

World Water Council (WWC)

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

World Youth Parliament for Water (WYPW)

\* Partner with Special Status

# ANNEX 2. Expert Groups and Task Forces

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## Expert Groups<sup>1</sup>

### *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [UNEP]*

With a focus on the 2030 Agenda, the Expert Group advises on the strategic scope of UN-Water's engagement in the 2030 Agenda and coordinates interventions among UN-Water's Members and Partners, including mobilizing technical advice and acting as the SDG 6 point of contact for the United Nations Statistics Division, the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), the Statistical Commission and the United Nations Office of the Secretary-General. During 2019, the Expert Group participated in the 9th and 10th meetings of the IAEG-SDGs and started working on a United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination's call on Water and Sanitation and Action Platform to address the global water and sanitation crises.

### *Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) [UNICEF, WHO]*

The Expert Group brings together the technical experience of United Nations and other relevant experts to support ongoing global initiatives – such as the Global Action Plan on WASH in health care facilities, WASH for Work, WASH in Schools, WASH in emergency settings – and to strengthen implementation and monitoring of activities in non-household settings. Following the call to action for WASH in health care facilities from the United Nations Secretary General on World Water Day 2018, WHO and UNICEF continue leading the response and outlined key goals to promote and improve WASH in health care facilities, including communications with UN-Water Members and Partners.

### *Regional Level Coordination [UNESCWA, UNESCAP]*

The Expert Group, born in 2019 from the former Task Force on Regional Level Coordination, started working on its Terms of Reference, including exploring how to engage with existing and proposed regional-level coordination arrangements established in selected regions. It decided to delay the formalization of its

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<sup>1</sup> Expert Group coordinators in square brackets.

Terms of Reference and modalities for regional-level coordination through UN-Water until the UNSG's reforms related to the UN's regional-level engagement are further advanced.

#### *Transboundary Waters [UNECE, UNESCO]*

The UN-Water Expert Group on Transboundary Waters provides a platform to coordinate inputs to policy processes related to transboundary waters. The Group coordinates awareness-raising and outreach efforts supporting transboundary water cooperation and promotes coherence in activities by UN-Water Members and Partners in the area of transboundary waters. In 2019, the UN-Water Policy Brief on the United Nations Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention, entered into force in 2014) and the Convention on the Protection of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) was published.

#### *Water and Climate Change [UNECE, UNESCO, WMO]*

The Expert Group strengthens United Nations system coordination of activities related to water and climate change to support Member States in assessing the impacts of climate change on water and to adopt strategies for meeting the challenges of climate change in terms of both adaptation and mitigation in the related water sub-sectors. In 2019, the Expert Group was appointed coordinator of the World Water Day 2020 campaign and initiated the update of the UN-Water Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water, launched at the High-level Political Forum in July 2019 where SDG 13 on climate action was reviewed. Through 2020, the policy brief messages will be further disseminated in climate-related events.

#### *Water Quality and Wastewater [UNEP]*

This Expert Group brings together the United Nations and other relevant expertise on water quality and wastewater. It also provides the platform to share information on and convene interested parties to join the World Water Quality Assessment (mandated by United Nations Environment Assembly). The inception phase took place in 2018 and included i) the call for expression of interest; ii) a first teleconference of the Expert Group to introduce the concept, plans and timelines and plan collectively for the inception workshop in Geneva; and iii) an inception workshop hosted by WMO and UNEP.

#### *Water Scarcity [FAO]*

This Expert Group brings together the expertise on water scarcity and droughts. This Group is working closely with and in support of the Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG), launched by FAO in 2017. It is working on a UN-Water Analytical Brief on Water Efficiency, to be published in 2020.

## **Task Forces<sup>2</sup>**

#### *Country Level Engagement [UNDP, UNICEF]*

The Task Force was tasked with developing a strategy to strengthen UN-Water's engagement at the country level. This was in direct response to a recommendation made during the most recent external review of UN-Water. In 2019, The Task Force finalized UN-Water's offer to UN Country Teams and Resident Coordinators, which was approved in August and shared with UN Resident Coordinators in December. With this, the pilot phase of the offer was launched in partnership with the UN Development Coordination Office (see section "Country level engagement to accelerate SDG 6").

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<sup>2</sup> Task Force coordinators in square brackets.

### *Inventory [Vice-Chair]*

The UN-Water [Inventory report](#) was published in April 2019, and the [online inventory](#) subsequently launched in August. Through 2019, the Task Force developed the online web tool and initiated the collection of information from UN-Water Partners. In total, the web tool so far includes information from 20 UN-Water Members and 19 UN-Water Partners, to show “who does what” across the UN-Water membership.

### *Unconventional Water Resources [UNU]*

The Task Force is developing a global vision on unconventional water resources in order to trigger international and regional cooperation among Member States and to harness the potential of such water resources to address global, regional and local water scarcity challenges. Through 2019, the Task Force worked on the drafting of the UN-Water Analytical Brief on Unconventional Water Resources to be published in 2020.

### *Water Action Decade Implementation [UN DESA, UNU]*

Given the alignment of the 2018 UN General Assembly resolution on the “Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, ‘Water for Sustainable Development’ 2018-2028” the Task Force led on preparations for the Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action to be convened in New York from 22 to 24 March 2023 as well as the meeting that the President of the General Assembly will hold in 2021.

The Task Force engaged in strategic discussions to address questions such as: how do we leverage the Action Plan and website to start shaping an impactful Midterm Comprehensive Review? To initiate a dialogue around this question the Task Force helped shape the 13 November event on the preparatory process towards the 2023 United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028 in New York (see section “Building momentum for high-level UN sessions on water” on p. 8).

### *World Water Day and World Toilet Day 2019 [OHCHR, UNHCR]*

The World Water Day and World Toilet Day 2019 Task Force coordinated the campaigns around these two UN observances on the theme of ‘Leaving no one behind’. SDG 6 calls for water for all by 2030, which means leaving no one behind. But today, billions of people are still living without safe water and sanitation in their households, schools, workplaces, farms and factories and are struggling to survive and thrive. Marginalized groups – women, children, refugees, indigenous peoples, disabled people and many others – are often overlooked, and sometimes face discrimination, as they try to access and manage the safe water and sanitation they need. A record number of agencies joined in the campaigns, which targeted the general public, policy makers and local and regional authorities involved in service delivery, regulation and compliance monitoring.

# ANNEX 3. Human Resources

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## Members of the UN-Water Joint Steering Group

Gilbert F. Hougbo, Chair, UN-Water

Olcay Ünver, Vice-Chair, UN-Water

Madhushree Chatterjee, Secretary, UN-Water

Murray Burt, UNHCR (from August 2018)

Rio Hada, OHCHR (from August 2019)

Lisa Janishevski, CBD (from August 2017)

Marianne Kjellén, UNDP (from February 2019)

Youssef Filali-Meknassi, UNESCO  
(from August 2019)

## UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit and others

Federico Properzi, Chief Technical Adviser

Daniella Boström Couffe,  
Communications Manager

Leanne Burney, Programme Officer

William Reidhead, Global Monitoring Officer

Nicolas Franke, Special Assistant  
to the Secretary

Klas Moldéus, Associate Expert

Tamara Slowik, Administrative Assistant

Sarah Fragnière, Administrative Assistant



# ANNEX 4. Acronyms used in the report

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COP

Conference of the Parties

GLAAS

Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

IFAD

International Fund for Agricultural Development

IMI-SDG6

Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

OHCHR

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

SDG

Sustainable Development Goal

SPMs

Senior Programme Managers

UN

United Nations

UN DESA

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UNHCR

United Nations Refugee Agency

UNICEF

United Nations Children's Fund

WHO

World Health Organization

# ANNEX 5. IMI-SDG6 activities in 2019

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Below follows an overview of indicator-specific activities undertaken by IMI-SDG6 in 2019, by indicator. The joint activities during the year are outlined in the above chapter “Supporting monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation”.

## **SDG 6 global indicators:**

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service

6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation service

6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flow safely treated

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

TYPES OF ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS											
	6.1.1	6.2.1a	6.3.1	6.3.2	6.4.1	6.4.2	6.5.1	6.5.2	6.6.1	6.a.1	6.b.1	
Methodology review	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Data collection and validation	X	X			X	X		X		X	X	
Publication of reports	X	X					X	X		X	X	
Development of capacity building tools			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
International workshops	X	X										
Regional workshops	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Country missions			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Support on data use to countries	X	X					X					





