

International Hydrological Programme
55th session of the IHP Bureau
(Paris, 20-22 June 2017)

**RELATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS, INTERGOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Item 6 of the provisional agenda

SUMMARY

This document presents a consolidated report on collaborative activities undertaken and results obtained with the UN system and on bilateral basis with UN specialized agencies and programmes, and with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

The Bureau may wish to:

6.1 Take note of the report on cooperation with the UN System on freshwater issues and recommend IHP to develop further cooperation and synergies in areas of common interest and provide advice on priorities for the IHP Secretariat to follow up with regard to collaboration with UN organizations.

6.2 Take note of the report on cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and recommend IHP to develop further cooperation and synergies in areas of common interest.

6.3 Review the IHP contribution made to the UN World Water Development Report 2017 and recommend ways to further strengthen thematic cooperation with IHP and UNESCO Water Family

6.4 Take note of the report on IHP's role in key international events and agendas and recommend IHP's priorities in participating in the international events and in contributing to international agendas.

Cooperation with the UN System on freshwater issues (agenda sub-item 6.1)

UN Water

1. UN-Water, the coordination mechanism of UN agencies, organizations and programmes handling water-related topics, is currently composed of thirty-one (31) representatives that meet twice a year. The UN-Water current Chairperson is Mr Guy Ryder, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), who took office in January 2016 and will serve until 2018, while the current Vice-Chair is Mr Joakim Harlin (UNDP), who will serve until January 2018. The member of the UN-Water Senior Programme Manager (SPM) group representing UNESCO is Ms Blanca Jiménez Cisneros, Secretary of the International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and Director of the Division of Water Sciences, and the alternate is Mr Stefan Uhlenbrook, Coordinator of the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). UN-Water has a Joint Steering Group (JSG), which is responsible for the implementation of the UN-Water Work Programme, of which Mr Giuseppe Arduino (Chief of Section Ecohydrology, Water Quality and Water Education, SC/HYD/EQE) is a member until August 2017.

2. UNESCO is one of the eight UN agencies (alongside UNEP, UN-HABITAT, WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WMO, and UNECE) that established in 2014 the “Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets” (GEMI), operating under the UN-Water umbrella. Its goal is to establish a coherent framework for monitoring and support Member States in the achievement of the SDG 6 targets. The main activity from February to September 2017 is the development of a baseline for all SDG 6 indicators. Further details are reported in Document 10 of the 55th Bureau session.

3. UN-Water activities are carried out through time-bound Task Forces and around specific Thematic Areas, which draw on the varied expertise of the UN system and of UN-Water partners. IHP leads, or participates in, the following Thematic Areas and Task forces:

(a) Thematic Priority Areas:

- Water and Climate Change (coordinated by WMO; UNESCO is a member)
- Transboundary Waters (coordinated by UNESCO and UNECE)
- Water Quality (coordinated by UNEP; UNESCO is a member)

(b) Task Forces:

- Country-level Coordination (coordinated by UNDP; UNESCO is a member);
- Water Security (coordinated by UNU and UNESCO);
- Capacity Development of Water Operators (coordinated by UN-Habitat; UNESCO is a member);
- Wastewater management (coordinated by UNEP and UN-Habitat; UNESCO is a member); and
- Synthesis Report SDG 6 (10 UN Agencies are members; the Task Force is coordinated by WWAP).

4. The 25th UN-Water Meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden in August 2016. The following are the decisions most relevant to UNESCO that were adopted:

- UN-Water Members and Partners were encouraged to further disseminate and promote the 2016 World Water Development Report (WWDR) and side publications in collaboration with UNESCO (WWAP), by adding, for example, a link to download them in their websites.
- Task Force for World Water Day 2017 on “Wastewater – the Untapped Resource” was created. The Task Force was coordinated by UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNU, WHO and included UNESCO, FAO, ILO, and UNDP.

- UNEP was added as co-coordinator of the 2018 World Water Day campaign on “Nature for Water” that will focus on nature based solutions, together with CBD and UNESCO.
- It was decided that the SDG 6 Synthesis Report will be launched in May 2018 and serve as UN-Water’s input to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) that year, which is expected to carry out an in-depth review of progress of SDG 6 among other SDGs. The Synthesis Report will not exceed 100 pages. The SPM expand the mandate of the Task Force (coordinated by WWAP/UNESCO) on Water and Sanitation Reporting in the 2030 Agenda to include the production and dissemination of the 2018 Synthesis Report for SDG 6. The Task Force will *inter alia* develop an annotated table of contents for the 2018 Synthesis Report and a detailed work plan including resource needs (budget breakdown) to be submitted for the next UN-Water Meeting.

5. The 26th UN-Water Meeting was hosted by WMO in Geneva, February 2017. The following decisions are the most relevant to UNESCO:

- The SPM took note that the suggested functions of the Expert Group on SDG 6 Monitoring and Reporting, is de facto within GEMI’s scope of work, thus the responsibilities assigned to it in the UN-Water Work Programme 2016-2017, will be covered by the GEMI Steering Committee. Also Decision 10 taken at the 21st UN-Water Meeting reiterated that GEMI should be as inclusive as possible. At the 27th UN-Water Meeting, the Expert Groups will be invited to present all relevant information on their work with a view to inform further decision-making on UN-Water’s internal structure. The SPM agreed on the following internal structure of UN-Water (current coordinators in square brackets):

Expert Groups

- Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) [UNICEF, WHO]
- Transboundary Waters [UNECE, UNESCO]
- Water and Climate Change [WMO]
- Water Quality and Wastewater [UNEP]
- Water Scarcity [FAO]

Task Forces

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [UN-Water Vice-Chair]
- Decade Planning and Organization [UN-Water Secretary, UNU]
- Regional Level Coordination [UNESCWA, UNESCAP]
- SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 [UNESCO, WWAP]
- World Water Day and World Toilet Day 2017 [UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNU, WHO]
- World Water Day 2018 [CBD, UNEP, UNESCO]

Projects/Initiatives

- Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets (GEMI)
- UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (UN-Water GLAAS)
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), affiliated

- The UN-Water Members and Partners decided on “Leaving No One Behind” (with a focus on displaced persons and human rights) as the theme for 2019 World Water Day and “Water and Climate Change” as the theme for 2020 World Water Day.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

6. The IHP International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ) closely collaborates with UNEP on water quality and wastewater issues to jointly contribute to improve water quality globally in support of the achievement of Agenda 2030 and SDGs through a more coordinated and synergetic support to countries. Within the framework of IIWQ technical and policy case

studies on emerging pollutants, IHP and UNEP, in collaboration with Lake Victoria Basin Commission, jointly produced a case study on “A Systematic Review of Effects of Emerging Pollutants on Human Health and Livelihoods of Populations Living along Lake Victoria Basin of Kenya”. The final report of the case study is planned to be published in the IHWQ *Emerging Pollutants in Water Series*. IHP and UNEP collaborated on a water quality and wastewater session at the 6th Africa Water Week in Dar Es Salaam, 2016. The session was attended by over 60 participants (of which about 30% women).

7. The UNESCO Multisectoral Regional Office in Abuja organized an expert meeting on “Water Quality in the SDG era” in Kaduna, Nigeria, December 2016, in cooperation with the UNESCO category 2 centre (C2C) on Integrated River Basin Management and UNEP Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS)/Water Programme. The meeting was attended by over 50 participants (35% women) from eight West African countries (Nigeria, Benin Togo, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia).

8. IHP and UNEP released a summary report for policy makers on the current status and future trends of 199 transboundary aquifers of the world and 42 groundwater systems of Small Island Developing States¹ (SIDS): <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002449/244912e.pdf>.

Global Environment Facility (GEF)

9. IHP is addressing the theme of groundwater governance and conjunctive surface and groundwater management in the framework of the IW:LEARN project. The project is raising awareness on the threats and opportunities linked to groundwater and subsurface management, and the need to integrate this fundamental resource and component of the natural environment into strategies and project design.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

10. IHP and WMO continued their collaboration based on the working agreement signed in 2013 (long-term cooperation between WMO and UNESCO in the field of Hydrology and Water Resources). IHP participated in the 15th session of the WMO Hydrology Commission (CHy) meeting in Rome in December 2016 and in the CHy Advisory working group meeting in Geneva in February 2017. During the meetings, IHP highlighted the long standing cooperation with WMO and the potential for cooperation to be developed on hydrology and water resources, including, for instance, on IHP’s International Drought, Flood and Sedimentation initiatives (IDI, IFI and ISI respectively). A UNESCO-WMO liaison meeting was held in March, during which concrete joint activities were agreed upon, such as a joint project proposal addressing challenges of droughts and floods facing the IGAD region (Intergovernmental Authority for Development), building on the ongoing interventions of the two organizations. It was also decided that WMO and UNESCO will explore synergies through the governing bodies of both IHP and CHy on their training courses and their initiatives on floods (IFI and Associated Programme on Flood Management - APFM) and droughts (IDI and Integrated Drought Management Programme - IDMP). A joint publication is being finalized on competencies for hydrologist and hydrological technician. WMO will explore the possibility of taking part in the programme on the review of hydrological guidelines for the design of hydraulic infrastructures in West and Central Africa, which has been in preparation by UNESCO in partnership with the Institute for Research and Development (IRD, France).

¹ American Samoa; Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Aruba; Barbados; Belau/Palau; British Virgin Islands; C’wealth of N. Marianas; Cape Verde; Comoros; Cook Islands; Dominica; Federate States of Micronesia; Fiji; French Polynesia; Grenada; Guam; Jamaica; Kiribati; Maldives; Marshall Islands; Mauritius; Montserrat; Nauru; Netherland Antilles; New Caledonia; Niue; Puerto Rico; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and Grenadines; Samoa; Sao Tome and Principe; Seychelles; Solomon Islands; St Kitts and Nevis; The Bahamas; Timor-Leste; Tonga; Trinidad and Tobago; Tuvalu; US Virgin islands; Vanuatu.

11. IHP and WMO co-organized a side event on “Climate Services for Sustainable Water Resources Management: Science policy forum in the stakeholder group Scientific and Technological Community” at UN Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development in New York in July 2016. The event brought together 25 (30% women) experts, governmental officials and practitioners to discuss advances and challenges in the use of data, and technological and scientific advances in support of water-related SDGs implementation and monitoring. Cooperation with the WMO Integrated Global Observing System (WIGOS) in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is being explored.

12. During COP22, UNESCO participated to the high-level panel on “Climate Services for Africa”, organized by the European Union in partnership with the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) hosted by WMO. IHP’s work on hydroclimatic services was presented through a dedicated poster.

13. In the framework of IFI, IHP and WMO organized the implementation planning workshop for the Asia-Pacific Region and the session on “Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) Asian Water Cycle Initiative” during the 9th GEOSS Asia-Pacific Symposium in January 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. The event was attended by more than 65 participants.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

14. IHP collaborates with FAO in water quality and wastewater issues. IHP contributed to the FAO Expert Panel Discussion on “How wastewater can contribute to food security” during the Global Forum on Food and Agriculture 2017, held under the theme “Agriculture and Water – The Key to Feeding the World” in Berlin in January 2017, and shared UNESCO’s work and perspectives on safe reuse of wastewater.

15. IHP also contributed to WWDR 2017 Chapter 7 “Agriculture”, led by FAO with contributions from UNU-INWEH, ILO, IAH, and WHO.

16. IHP and FAO are working together to promote and disseminate the principles and guidelines of the Framework for Action (FFA) prepared by the Groundwater Governance Project.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNESCO) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

17. UNESCO Office in Montevideo, in collaboration with ECLAC and UNECE, organized a training workshop on the general principles of transboundary water cooperation in Campeche, Mexico, in October 2016. The workshop targeted Directors of Water Agencies from Ibero-America and trained 25 participants from over 11 countries of the region.

18. IHP and UNECE were designated by the UN Statistical Commission as custodian agencies for SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary cooperation beginning 2017, and have launched the reporting process of this indicator in October 2016 <http://ihp-wins.unesco.org/documents/326> (template for reporting / explanatory notes).

19. UNESCO and UNECE pursued their fruitful cooperation on transboundary groundwater resources and international water law. At UNECE request, UNESCO contributed with technical expertise to the "Regional Training on Hydrodiplomacy and Negotiation Skills for IGAD Water Resources Protocol Negotiation Members", held in February 2017, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The training workshop was organized within the framework of the “Strengthening Transboundary Water Governance and Cooperation in the IGAD Region” Project launched end of 2016 by UNECE and partners.

United Nations University (UNU)

20. UNESCO Offices in Doha and Addis Ababa in the framework of IHP published jointly with UNU the book '*The Water, Energy, and Food Security Nexus in the Arab Region*' (Springer Nature, India).

UNU-Institute for Water Environment and Health (INWEH)

21. UNU-INWEH contributed to IHP-led chapters of the WWDR 2017, in particular: Chapter 16 on "Water reuse and resource recovery" (with contributions from the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan) and Chapter 17 "Knowledge, innovation, research and capacity development" (co-led with UNESCO-IHE with contributions from IWMI, OECD, and MLIT).

UN Joint Programmes

22. In the framework of UN Joint Programme on Kyzylorda region (Aral Sea disaster affected region), the UNESCO Office in Almaty, in cooperation with UNDP in Kazakhstan, enhances capacities of water managers by organizing trainings on Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM).

23. In November 2016, the UNESCO Office in Almaty, supported by IHP and jointly with the UN Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) organized the International Seminar on "The Impact of Glaciers Melting on Water Resources in Central Asia in the context of Climate Change" in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The seminar brought together representatives of relevant government agencies and scientific institutions from five Central Asian countries (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and Afghanistan, donors, partners and experts and provided an opportunity to discuss ongoing and planned projects and initiatives in the field of glacier research and climate change to improve coordination of activities among all stakeholders in the region. The workshop was attended by 58 participants (14 women, 44 men), from the participating countries and USA (donor), as well as by experts from Switzerland and Russia.

Actions expected from the Bureau:

The Bureau may wish to take note of the report on cooperation with the UN System on freshwater issues, provide advice on priorities for the IHP Secretariat to follow up with regard to collaboration with UN organizations and recommend IHP to develop further cooperation and synergies in areas of common interest.

Cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations (agenda sub-item 6.2)

African Union

24. UNESCO and the African Union Commission embarked on a joint Pan-African initiative 'UNESCO Green Academies', aimed at rainwater, greywater, black water management and youth involvement. The first UNESCO Green Academy has been inaugurated inside the Lake Tana Biosphere Reserve, and others are currently being planned. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNEP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other UN agencies have been invited to support the initiative.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

25. The IAEA is IHP's Main Partner for the preparatory phase carried out in 2017 of a 4-year GEF-UNDP funded project aimed at promoting a rational and equitable management of the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System (NSAS) (Chad, Egypt, Libya and Sudan).

Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

26. IHP and the SADC Groundwater Management Institute organized a joint workshop in Johannesburg, South Africa, in November 2016 aimed at raising awareness on international water law and transboundary water cooperation. The workshop was attended by 80 participants, of which 35% women, from 12 SADC Countries (Angola, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe).

27. IHP in collaboration with Princeton University, Southampton University and SADC WaterNet regional network, IHP organized a workshop in Harare, Zimbabwe in November 2016 on technology transfer of and training on African Drought Monitor. The system was successfully transferred in SADC region and 35 experts (25% women) from meteorological and hydrological services of SADC countries were capacitated on the African Drought and Flood Monitoring System.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

28. The collaboration with OECD has continued through joint activities under UNESCO-IHP International Initiative on Water Quality (IIWQ). IHP collaborated with OECD on two technical events, during the 2016 Stockholm World Water Week in August 2016, including: “Addressing emerging pollutants to achieve the SDG” and “Climate change and water quality”. The events were attended by 60 (32 women) and 110 (57 women) participants, respectively.

International Water Management Institute (IWMI)

29. As reported on paragraph 21 above, IWMI contributed to Chapters 16 on “Water reuse and resource recovery”, and 17 on “Knowledge, innovation, research and capacity development” of the WWDR2017.

International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH)

30. IHP’s collaboration with IAH continued on groundwater activities such as the preparation of the World Map of Karst Aquifer under the WHYMAP programme.

31. IHP actively participated to the 44th IAH Congress held in Montpellier, France (September 2016) by presenting the main results of different projects, and organizing workshops on groundwater and climate change and conjunctive management of water resources (32 participants, 11 women, 21 men). IHP also supported the participation of eight young non-EU participants, four women and four men.

International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS)

32. IAHS remains an important scientific partner of IHP from its inception. IHP and IAHS co-organized the 12th Kovacs Colloquium on “Water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation: Knowledge, Data, Indicators, Tools and Innovations” during the 22nd session of the IHP Intergovernmental Council (Paris, France, June 2016). The event was attended by more than 160 participants (more than 54 women). The Proceedings of the colloquium are being prepared.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

33. IUCN was the local implementing partner of UNESCO in the first year of the Phase 2 of the Groundwater Governance in Transboundary Aquifers (GGRETA)-Ocotepeque-Citalá Aquifer, shared by El Salvador and Honduras. IUCN implemented and organized activities, including trainings and awareness raising meetings. The project contributes to improving the governance of the transboundary aquifer.

International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)

34. As a follow-up of the 7th World Water Forum, IHP and INBO are cooperating in the report of activities related to cooperation for reducing conflict and improving transboundary water management; http://ams.worldwaterforum7.org/progress.asp?s_theme_cd=010140?

Other partnerships

35. The Ibero-American Conference of Water Directors (CODIA), created as a regional forum in 2011, is composed by 22 members, which are represented by the main national institutions responsible for water management, many of which correspond to the IHP National Committees (CoNaPHIs) in Latin America. CODIA aims to foster regional cooperation and provide technical support in water-related issues. Within this framework, a Memorandum of Understanding on formal cooperation with CODIA was drafted. IHP and CODIA are collaborating on the development of regional capacities in LAC via training activities and the development of knowledge products, with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and of the governments of Spain and Brazil, among others.

36. UNESCO Office in Almaty works with the Public Fund Center “Cooperation for Sustainable Development” (CSD-Center, Almaty, Kazakhstan) on the promotion of water education in Central Asia, notably on the development of modules for universities. In 2016, the adaptation of IWRM course materials (in Russian) to universities of Kyrgyzstan was finalized and the presentation was held in Bishkek, followed by a special IWRM training for university teachers. The module on Climate Risk Management course, which has been successfully mainstreamed in Kyzylorda State University (Aral Sea region) as an elective course starting from 2016-2017 academic year, was prepared and a 3-day training for university teachers was organized (<http://en.unesco.kz/the-first-in-kazakhstan-university-course-on-climate-risks-management-was-presented-in>). The training was attended by 48 participants (30 women, 18 men).

37. In cooperation with the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and Central Asia Regional Environmental Center (CAREC, Almaty, Kazakhstan) and with the support of UNESCO Office in Almaty, several expert meetings were organized to discuss water education standards in Kazakhstan. Four expert meetings and one meeting with the Ministry of Education and Science to present the recommendations, were organized in: 1) Almaty, Kazakhstan, April 2016; 2) Taraz, Kazakhstan, June 2016, 17 participants (7 women, 10 men); 3) Almaty, Kazakhstan, October 2016, 21 participants (7 women, 14 men); 4) Almaty, Kazakhstan, December 2016, 22 participants (8 women, 16 men); 5) Astana, Kazakhstan, March 2017, 35 participants (7 women, 28 men). As a result, recommendations on the improvement of water education were made and submitted to the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The final outcome document with recommendations is being finalized. The document will be submitted by the International Fund for saving the Aral Sea Executive Board in Kazakhstan (EB IFAS) as an implementing entity of this project, on behalf of EB IFAS, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Programme Office in Astana, UNESCO Almaty Office, and Central Asia Regional Environmental Centre (CAREC).

Actions expected from the Bureau:

The Bureau may wish to take note of the report on cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and recommend IHP to develop further cooperation and synergies in areas of common interest.

IHP contribution to the UN World Water Development Report (agenda sub-item 6.3)

38. IHP is an active contributor to the annual World Water Development Reports and provides contributions on a wide range of topics through its programmes and network of experts, UNESCO water centres (category 2) and Chairs. IHP also supports WWAP on the organization of events to disseminate WWAP results and to advertise WWAP products.

IHP contribution to the 2017 World Water Development Report (WWDR 2017): Wastewater

39. WWDR 2017 was dedicated to the theme “Wastewater: The Untapped Resource”.

40. IHP, through its International Initiative on Water Quality, provided a major contribution to the WWDR 2017 with the roles of lead, co-lead and contributing agency of five chapters (Chapters 4, 7, 16, 17 & 18; http://publishing.unesco.org/details.aspx?=&Code_Livre=5175). IHP led and coordinated the preparation of Chapter 16 “Water reuse and resource recovery” and co-led with UNESCO-IHE Chapter 17 “Knowledge, innovation, research and capacity development”. IHP contributed to Chapter 4 “Technical aspects of wastewater”, Chapter 7 “Agriculture” (led by FAO) and Chapter 18 “Creating an enabling environment” (led by WWAP). Furthermore, the Centre for Water Law Policy and Science at the University of Dundee (C2C) contributed to Chapter 3 “Governance” and Chapter 18 “Creating an enabling environment”.

41. The UNESCO Multisectoral Regional Office in Abuja (Nigeria) coordinated the preparation of the regional Chapter on Africa. UNESCO Office in Montevideo provided inputs to CEPAL for the regional Chapter on Latin America and the Caribbean. UNESCO Jakarta Office provided input to UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) for content development of the Asia and Pacific Chapter. UNESCO Montevideo Office, with financial support of the UNESCO Brasilia Office, translated the WWDR 2017 into Spanish and made it available in an electronic format. UNESCO Offices in Almaty, Cairo and New Delhi translated the Executive Summaries of the WWDR 2016 and WWDR 2017 into Russian (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002475/247552r.pdf>), Arabic (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002475/247552a.pdf>) and Hindi (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002475/247552hin.pdf>), respectively. The German Commission for UNESCO made the German translation of the WWDR 2017 Executive Summary possible (<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002475/247552ger.pdf>).

42. The Global Launch of the WWDR 2017 took place on 22 March 2017 at the UN-Water event on “Wastewater: The Untapped Resource”, hosted by the Department of Water and Sanitation of South Africa in Durban. IHP’s IIWQ contributed to the WWDR 2017 Global Launch event by organizing a session on “Water reuse and resource recovery: Best practices, innovation and capacity development”.

43. On the occasion of the 2017 World Water Day and the regional and national launching of the WWDR2017, various events under the theme ‘wastewater’ were organized by WWAP and IHP regional hydrologists and UNESCO Regional and Field Offices in Abuja, Addis Ababa, Almaty, Bangkok, Beijing, Bishkek, Brasilia, Brussels, Cairo, Dushanbe, Montevideo, New Delhi, New York, Quito, San José and Tashkent. Similarly, many IHP National Commissions (among them, Barbados, Belize, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Kenya), responded to the call of WWAP for showcasing WWDR 2017 and the work of the Water Family on the occasion of the World Water Day. In addition, IHP conveyed the Key Messages of the WWDR 2017 at events in Argentina, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico, in March and April 2017.

IHP contribution to the content preparation of the 2018 World Water Development Report: Nature-based solutions.

44. The 2018 World Water Development Report (WWDR2018) is dedicated to the theme “Nature-based solutions for water”. IHP is taking an active role in the content development of the WWDR2018 by contributing as Co-lead agency together with UNEP of Chapter 3 “Nature-based solutions for managing water quality” and coordinating contributions to the chapter from FAO, IAHS, ILO, Ramsar Convention, IHE, UN Industrial development Organization (UNIDO), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), IWMI, TNC, Women for Water Partnership, and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). IHP is also contributing to chapter 1: “Nature-based solutions: scope and concept” (lead by WWAP), Chapter 4: “Nature-based solutions for managing water-related risks, variability and change (lead by UNU), and Chapter 5: “Regional experiences with implementation” (lead by WWAP).

Actions expected from the Bureau:

The Bureau may wish to review the IHP contribution made to the UN World Water Development Report 2017 and recommend ways to further strengthen thematic cooperation with IHP and UNESCO Water Family.

IHP’s role in key international events and agendas (agenda sub-item 6.4)

45. IHP actively participates in international discussions and events, in order to bring its expertise in contribution to the implementation of the global agendas and to raise awareness on the work of the Organization in water. IHP supports Member States towards the achievement of SDG 6 set to “ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” and other water-related targets, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

6th Africa Water Week, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, July 2016

46. IHP participated at the 6th Africa Water Week under the theme “Achieving the SDGs on Water Security and Sanitation”, convened by the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) in conjunction with the African Union Commission and organized with other development partners. The event was attended by over 1000 participants from governments, regional institutions, international partners, the private sector, the scientific community, civil society, and the media from all over the world, and in particular Africa.

47. IHP convened and co-convened 11 technical sessions and side events, notably as Co-Lead Convener of sub-theme 3 “Strengthening Productive Wastewater Management and Improved Water Quality”. It also took part in sub-theme 2 “Ensuring water security and climate resilience”.

48. During the sessions, IHP presented its work and discussed on topics including: early warning systems for water extremes and climate services; transboundary water cooperation; groundwater governance; water quality and wastewater; ecohydrology; water and jobs and the role of young water professionals. A side-event was also dedicated to the UNESCO Water Family and its work in Africa. The sessions were attended by more than 308 participants (30% women).

High-level Symposium on SDG 6 and Targets: “Ensuring that no one is left behind in access to water and sanitation”, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, August 2016

49. The Symposium offered a platform for government officials, water policy makers and experts, businesses and civil society representatives to discuss how to implement SDG 6 and its related targets. During this event, IHP co-hosted with the Government of Tajikistan, the thematic session “New and Innovative Water Cooperation Mechanisms for Sustainable Development”. The session was attended by 220 people (51 women, 169 men) and provided

the opportunity to share best practices and discuss innovations related to this topic through the presentation of case studies and a high-level panel discussion.

World Water Week, Stockholm, Sweden, August-September 2016.

50. IHP led and co-convened 11 thematic seminars during the 2016 World Water Week “Water for Sustainable Growth”, which saw the participation of over 3,200 individuals from more than 130 countries. Through the seminars, IHP covered key issues of Water Security and highlighted global change, coping with related threats and water extremes, improving water quality and shared management of transboundary groundwater resources. The one-day seminar with 3 workshops organized within theme “**Water security in a changing world: coping with threats**”: gathered more than 150 participants with 40% women. The Alliance of Megacities for Water under Climate Change, initiated by IHP, was mentioned as a reference in the Working Session on the Water and Climate Agenda, dedicated to linking COP21 and COP22.

51. The IIWQ event on “Climate change and water quality: Connecting the dots” provided a platform for science-policy discussions on how climate change affects water quality globally and shared evidence on climate change effects on the quality of water resources. The event was attended by over 110 participants, including 5 women experts/speakers and 57 women attendees.

52. IHP shared highlights and key results of its flagship Project on Emerging Pollutants through the IIWQ event on “Addressing emerging pollutants to achieve the SDGs”. The event presented the results of six out of 16 IIWQ case studies on emerging pollutants including three (3) global, two (2). regional and 11 national case studies covering 20 countries (Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Norway, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Thailand, Tunisia, Ukraine and Vietnam). More than 60 participants attended the event including 4 women experts/speakers and 32 women attendees.

Twenty-second session of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP 22), Marrakech, Morocco, November 2016

53. IHP organized and participated in many events during COP22, both in the Blue Zone (UN/governmental) and the Green Zone (civil society), including the UNESCO Pavilion. The events brought together scientists, ministers, public and private operators, elected officials, representatives of international institutions and NGOs, UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 Centres. An entire day (9 November 2017) was dedicated to Water and Climate at COP22. During the sessions, strong focus was given to water management in megacities, gender and water, water extremes, hydroclimate services, water quality and scarcity.

54. IHP co-organized a high-level event on the 9 November 2016 at the Blue Zone. Under the framework of the Global Climate Action Agenda (GCAA), the event brought together government representatives and non-state actors to assess progress made since COP21 by the four Alliances established, namely the “Business Alliance for Water and Climate”, the “Megacities Alliance for Water and Climate”, the International River basin Organization (RIOB) and the Water Desalination Alliance in order to reinforce cooperation to tackle water and climate challenges. Both events were attended by more than 400 participants (25% women).

55. IHP co-organized at the Blue Zone a Technical Panel on “Climate Change Impacts on the Arab Region and Adaptation and Mitigation Initiatives” and presented its work on mainstreaming climate change in water resources strategies and action plans in Arab States.

56. IHP’s work on hydroclimatic services was presented through a dedicated poster during the high-level panel on “Climate Services for Africa”, organized in the Blue Zone by the

European Union in partnership with the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) hosted by WMO.

57. In promoting the use of new technologies to support stakeholder's engagement in tackling impacts of climate change in water resources, the iRain mobile app (web: <http://irain.eng.uci.edu/>) was jointly launched within the framework of G-WADI at the UNESCO Pavilion with the Center for Hydrometeorology and Remote Sensing (CHRS) at the University of California, Irvine. The tool, developed by CHRS, features a user-friendly interface and provides global precipitation monitoring in near real-time based on satellite data. The iRain app facilitates stakeholder involvement in data collection and validation and promotes citizen science.

58. At the Green Zone, IHP held 16 events bringing together more than 400 scientists, ministers, public and private operators, elected officials, representatives of international institutions and NGOs. Detailed information and programme are available online at: <https://en.unesco.org/cop22/water-climate-day>.

IHP contribution to the International Consortium on Landslide (ICL)

59. The International Consortium on Landslides (ICL) established in 2002, is an International non-governmental and non-profit scientific organization and a UNESCO UNITWIN network (<http://icl.iplhq.org/category/home-icl/>). The ICL established the International Programme on Landslides (IPL) as a programme of ICL by the 2006 Tokyo Action Plan. IHP together with MAB and DRR, is member of the Board of Representatives of the International Consortium on Landslide (ICL). The work of IHP in the consortium allowed the establishment in 2016 of two UNESCO water Chairs in Slovenia (<https://www.unesco-floods.eu/>) and Italy (<http://unesco-geohazards.unifi.it/>), focusing on floods and geo-hydrological hazards respectively. Last year's ICL-IPL Board Meeting and Conference held in November at UNESCO HQ in Paris, examined in details how ICL-IPL projects results can be aligned and contribute to SDG goals 6 and 11.

Budapest Water Summit, Hungary, November 2016

60. The Budapest Water Summit 2016, a high-profile conference organized by the Government of Hungary in cooperation with the World Water Council (WWC) aimed at discussing the role of water as a source of cooperation, peace and development, instead of conflicts and global risks. IHP participated in several sessions and contributed significantly to events focused on integrated water resources management, water diplomacy and gender, and cross-cutting issues. Particular emphasis was given to the relevant role of wastewater management and use.

IHP contribution to the preparation of the 8th World Water Forum

61. The Secretariat of the 8th World Water Forum (Brasilia, Brazil, March 2018) invited IHP as a member of the Theme Coordination Group (TCG) of one of the Forum's nine Themes: "Sharing - Involving stakeholders at all levels for sharing water benefits". The TCG is co-responsible for organizing the Thematic Process of the World Water Forum, under the overall responsibility of the International Steering Committee. IHP has taken the lead of the TCG "Sharing" and will also contribute to the Forum Theme "Climate", topic "Climate science and water management: the communication between science and decision/policy making". IHP also contributes to Regional processes, notably for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Arab States.

61st Board of Governors of the World Water Council (WWC), March 2017, Baku, Azerbaijan

62. During the meeting the different WWC task forces involving IHP were reviewed, including *IWRM*, *Cities*, and *Youth*. IHP was appointed to chair the high level panel on IWRM

co-organized with SIWI and the International Water Resources Association (IWRA) that will take place in Cancun, Mexico during the 16th World Water Congress (May-June 2017). IHP will seize the opportunity to attempt leading the 8th World Water Forum's IWRM topic and/or organize a related session. On the task force *Cities at the Hearth of Growth*, it was agreed that IHP will provide a link with the Megacities Alliances initiative and contribute with up to three (3) case studies from the Megacities Alliances on Water and Climate Change initiative. For the WWC *Youth* task force, it was agreed that Ms Nicole Webley, IHP Youth focal point, will be further involved, strengthening UNESCO's position on the matter.