



Stakeholder Dialogue
Triggering Action on Water through the Post-2015 Agenda
1 SEPTEMBER 2013, STOCKHOLM WORLD WATER WEEK

ORGANISED BY
THE UN-WATER DECADE PROGRAMME ON ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATION (UNW-DPAC)

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF
THE UN-WATER DECADE PROGRAMME ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (UNW-DPC) AND
THE WORLD WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME (WWAP)

Background

As the timeframe of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) draws to a close in 2015, the global community is taking stock of how effectively it can chart pathways towards a sustainable future.

To this end, Member States at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) agreed to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The post-2015 processes are responding to a mandate from the 2010 UN General Assembly to set out the development agenda that will succeed the MDGs.

While the MDGs focused primarily on developing economies, SDGs aim to develop a broader sustainability framework with a global outlook, and will focus on priority thematic areas for sustainable development, which will be subject to further negotiation under an inter-governmental working group. The SDG process aims overall to develop global sustainable development goals to be agreed by the General Assembly in the second half of 2014.

There are still major water and sanitation challenges, since billions lack access to the most basic water supply and sanitation services in a context of increasing demand, pollution, risks and competition for water resources. The current situation presents a global threat to human health and well-being as well as to the integrity of ecosystems. This is why a dedicated global goal provides a unique opportunity to address this situation. A goal on water will serve to ensure that water is managed to contribute to poverty eradication, gender equality and universal human development, while conserving the Earth's finite and vulnerable water resource base for current and future generations.

To address the challenges there are different proposals for a Sustainable Development Goal on water and for targets and indicators covering access to basic water and sanitation services and water resources management, including water quality and wastewater management.

UN-Water has been providing support to the Open Working Group on the SDGs. ***The 2013 UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue at Stockholm World Water Week 2013*** aimed to provide an opportunity to present, discuss and collect feedback from stakeholders implementing

actions on the ground, **on the UN-Water's work towards an SDG on water and the proposals for targets and indicators**. A main focus was placed on appropriate roles and responsibilities, to insure that targets and indicators lead to action on the ground.

The objective of the UN-Water work on a water SDG is to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) consultation process as well as to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda. The UN-Water proposals for a water goal are shaped by the priorities agreed at the Rio+20 conference, building on thematic, national and regional consultations and drawing on the reports of the High-Level Panel, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, UN Global Compact and the Open Working Group on sustainable development goals. The Future We Want (the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference) established that "water is at the core of sustainable development". It was recognized that water plays a key role in the production of food and energy and is at the heart of adaptation to climate change. UN-Water welcomed the feedback provided by different stakeholders and the participating experts in the UN-Water Stakeholder Dialogue, as this is still work in progress.

Moving towards universal access and hygiene practices, improving efficiency and water quality, reducing pollution, wastewater treatment and reuse, dealing with floods and droughts and scarcity, and improving governance are issues that have been captured in the UN-Water proposal and in different formulations of targets and indicators. A key question is if these will trigger action in the same way as the Millennium Development Goal target on water has done.

Some of the questions that this Stakeholder Dialogue aimed to respond to were:

- Do we need a dedicated water goal, and what would be the structure and functions of this goal? What appropriate targets and indicators should be included?
- Do proposals have the same level of clarity and will they help provide the same focus for action? What would be the necessary means and accompanying measures by the international community, the governments and the different stakeholders to lead to effective action?

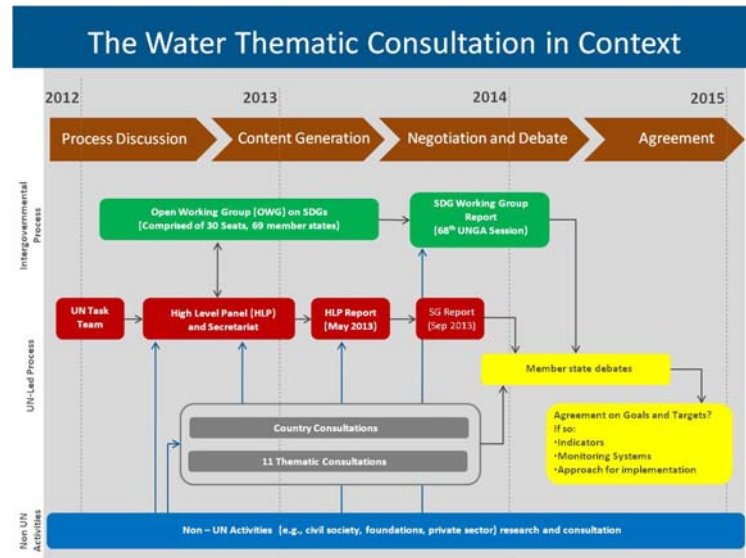
The results of the 2012/2013 Post-2015 Thematic Consultation on Water and targets on water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as the results of the 2012/2013 National Stakeholder Consultations on Water, provided the background for the presentation of the emerging UN-Water advice for a dedicated water goal, targets and indicators. These are presented below, as well as the main comments from the stakeholders and the results of the coffee table discussions.

The Post-2015 Thematic Consultation on Water and WASH targets

The Water Thematic Consultation Process has been complex (see graph to the right). A set of conclusions of the Thematic Consultation were discussed and endorsed during a High-Level Meeting in The Hague, with participation of three members of the High-Level Panel of eminent persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Some of the major conclusions from this process include the following:

- Any post-2015 framework needs to consider that **water is vital to all aspects of social, economic and environmental development** and therefore for **poverty eradication** and global **sustainable development**.
- **Water security** is of growing importance.
- To build a **water-secure world** there are three indispensable elements: 1) **Universal access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**; 2) **Water Resources Management**; and 3) **Wastewater-Water Quality Management**.
- **Water cooperation** at all levels is needed to secure water for competing demands: **Governments play a key role** but this is a **joint responsibility** and can only be achieved through **partnerships** with a multitude of stakeholders (ranging from the citizens to policy makers to the private sector).



Post- 2015 WASH vision and fundamental considerations by the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), (see target proposals in Annex 1)

Fundamental considerations for the SDG in water is that it needs to be anchored by the simple, aspirational vision of the universal right to water, sanitation and hygiene. This has to be done **progressively, reducing inequalities between**: rich and poor; urban and rural; slums and formal settlements; disadvantaged groups and the general population. It has to focus on **levels of service**: Not just gaining access but moving 'up the ladder'. It also has to consider **settings beyond the household** such as schools and health centers and be **sustainable by taking into account** affordability, accountability and financial and environmental sustainability.

The shared vision for the future is that **no one** practices open defecation; **everyone** has safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home; **all schools and health centres** have water, sanitation and hygiene; water, sanitation and hygiene are **sustainable** and **inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated**.

National Stakeholder Consultations on Water

These were facilitated by the Global Water Partnership in 22 Countries with broad stakeholder representation www.gwp.org. Some of the key conclusions included the importance of water in national development. Water is always a crucial factor, although the reasons may be different: water provides food and jobs; food security (Bangladesh); subsistence agriculture (Uganda, Benin); irrigation to ensure increased production and incomes for farmers (Tanzania).

Hydropower also drives the economy in places such as Brazil and Guatemala but is still under-developed in Guatemala, Georgia and Tajikistan

Water is clearly also essential for human well-being: water and sanitation as a human right was a key concern in some places (Kenya), as well as access to WASH services.

Finally, the consultations noted that extreme events are common: the impact on GDP has been considerable at times (Mozambique), and there are concerns about risks, adaptation and coping (China, Peru, Bangladesh).



The Post 2015 Water Thematic Consultation

Countries identified **goals** in a variety of formats. In some cases countries already have their own goals, usually being used as a basis for discussions but often extended or modified by the stakeholder discussions. Emerging goals in the consultations include achieving sustainable management of water resources using an integrated approach, with planning based at the system level (usually the river basin), founded on a good understanding of available water resources; maintaining acceptable quality and contributing to water security; achieving safe and reliable drinking water supplies and sanitation for all people in urban and rural areas, with adequate treatment of wastewater to reduce or prevent pollution; managing risk with operational plans and actions to mitigate the impacts of extreme events and climate change.

In relation to **water resources management** the consultations highlighted that reforms to water resources management are a work in progress, but that the 2012 global survey showed a huge investment in change, hence the need for institutional reform – capacity. WRM remains a high priority but there are challenges with integration/ coordination; transboundary waters; infrastructure and monitoring (quantity, quality, withdrawals, pollution).

In relation to **water supply, sanitation and hygiene** the consultations highlighted that many priority actions such as regulations, financing, technology, capacity; it differs by country; sanitation remains well behind; several countries clearly have the intention for transition to universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Peru, Tanzania, Brazil, Bangladesh and Ghana) in coming 10 – 20 years.

In relation to **wastewater** treatment systems the consultations highlighted that almost without exception, countries engaged in the consultation identified pollution and

wastewater as a priority because of one, or often all, of the following problems; wastewater is not being collected, not being treated properly, and is polluting freshwater and the environment by being discharged without treatment. The priority actions are to address legal and compliance issues; address discharge of untreated wastewater; increase wastewater treatment systems; and provide incentives for connections.

In relation to **water quality** management the national consultations showed that water quality management is one of the least effective components of water resources management and environmental protection programmes. Priority needs to be given to establish or improve national water quality monitoring programmes (Tanzania, Benin, Ghana, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Jordan, Brazil, Nicaragua, Kenya Indonesia).

For **risk management** the priority is that economic, social and environmental risks from water related events are identified and managed. Risks identified range from the localised effects of natural rainfall variations to extreme climate events and may, at one end of the scale, result in localised, but severe, social disruption or, at the other, greatly impact on economic growth, services and livelihoods. Necessary actions identified include: forecasting and early warning systems (China, Mozambique, Ghana, Bangladesh); the need to take a Basin approach, adaptive management, considering the safety of structures;

Emerging UN-Water Advice Regarding a Potential Global Goal on Water



The UN-Water advice builds on existing commitments and experience. There are many challenges in relation to **access to water supply and sanitation services**. Building on the existing MDGs and addressing “unfinished business” must remain a very high priority. We know that for MDG 7c: 768 million people still do not have access to improved drinking water sources - indicators do not address the safety and reliability of water supplies; 2.5 billion people currently lacking access to improved sanitation; over one billion still practicing open defecation. The Human Right to Water and Sanitation places legally binding obligations on all member states to make provision for progressive realization of the right.

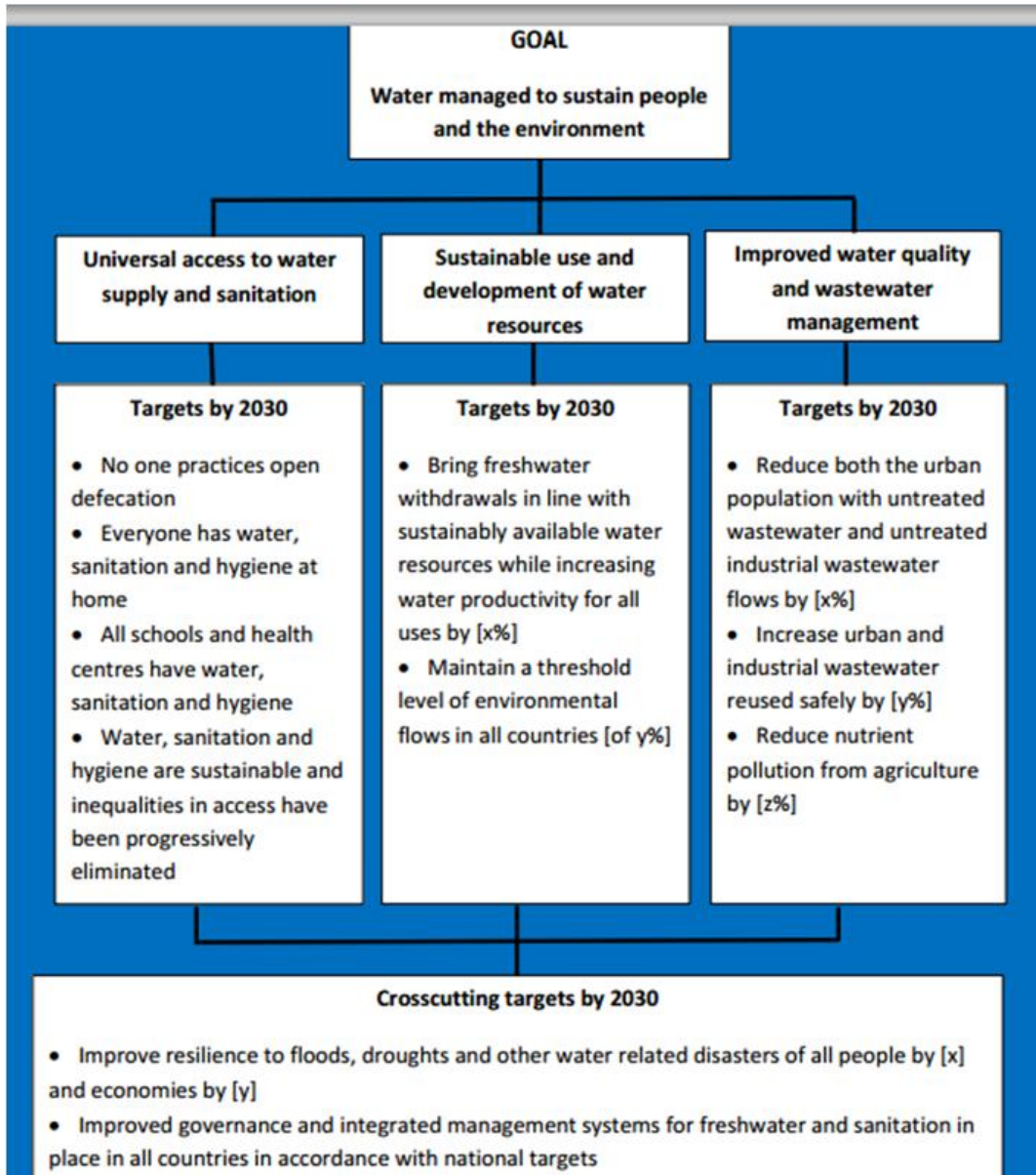
The UN-Water proposal also builds on existing commitments and experience **Sustainable use and development of water resources**. This includes Agenda 21, 1992 and subsequent CSD meetings (2005, 2008, 2012), Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002. In fact recent results of a UN-Water survey of more than 130 countries and the thematic and national consultations show that there has been widespread adoption of integrated approaches to water management, but significant challenges remain.

Improving **water quality and wastewater management** is important because water quality has to date been very much neglected: 80% of wastewater is discharged to the natural environment without any form of treatment. With global water quality projected to continue to decline, the obvious impact of poor water quality on increasingly limited water supplies is becoming an issue of serious concern. The management of wastewater and protection of water quality is a prerequisite for ensuring sustainable development. This concern and recognition was clearly expressed at Rio+20.

UN-Water recognizes that benefits of achieving universal access to sanitation outweigh the costs by a factor of 5.5 to 1. Universal access to drinking-water the ratio is estimated to 2 to 1. Costs of developing irrigation infrastructure in Africa have been estimated at USD 2.6 billion and USD 17.8 billion, for large and small-scale irrigation – internal rates of return are 17% and 26%. Watershed protection initiatives in the US are estimated to have yielded USD 7.5 to USD 200, for every dollar invested, compared to conventional water treatment costs. 1% increase in drought area is associated with a 2.8% reduction in economic growth 1% increase in the area impacted by floods correlates with a 1.8% reduction in economic growth in a given year. Bogota River, Colombia: The total annual value of costs linked to the lack of wastewater treatment was estimated at USD 110 million.

UN-Water emerging advice considers that possible post-2015 development **goals need to address three priority areas** which broadly correspond to the dimensions of sustainable development and contribute towards poverty reduction: Healthy people (raising the floor by addressing minimum basic needs); Shared prosperity (sharing the available benefits); and Healthy ecosystems (minding the environmental ceiling by taking note of resource boundaries).

In support of this approach water-related concerns can be grouped into: 1. Universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene; 2. Sustainable use and development of water resources and; 3. Improving water quality and wastewater management. These priority areas can directly support a goal on managing water to sustain people and the environment. For each target a number of indicators have been identified/suggested Availability of data and national capacities.



Stakeholders' feedback on the need, structure and functions of a dedicated SDG on water that triggers action



A dedicated water goal

Women, Business, Youth, Farmers and International Cooperation discussants' comments on UN-Water proposals showed their support for a dedicated water goal in the post 2015 agenda. They argued that the cross cutting nature of water (supporting so many other goals-including education and women empowerment) and being at the core of Sustainable development should be the very reasons for supporting a dedicated water goal. Access to basic services, water resources management, water quality, risks and water governance need to be dealt with, through an integrated approach. **We also need to recognize the important links, such as the link between water and food security, and water and energy and the need for coherent water-energy and food policies in the nexus.** It is important that intersectoral linkages are carefully reflected in post 2015 targets or indicators.

The functions of the Goal

Stakeholders recognized the centrality of water in the post-2015 agenda, building on the achievements in the basic water and sanitation services. It should continue emphasizing WASH goals aiming at reaching Universal coverage and linking basic water and sanitation services to poverty eradication and sustainable development. In this sense it is important to include in the proposals, targets and indicators on WASH in schools, work place, and health centers.

The water goal needs to deal with a much broader agenda than WASH alone in which water-resource-management and wastewater management issues are important (see Rio +20

declaration, answers of UNMS about SDG thematic priorities, where Water Resources are prominent). Targets would need to capture that water resources management needs to be “efficient, equitable, reasonable, participative” and stress water resources use for economic development. Stakeholders argued that this may not, as yet, be appropriately incorporated in existing UN-Water proposals. However, even when water for economic development is considered, equity needs to be kept as a focus (especially for women).

Other suggestions of Stakeholders included the need to shift the emphasis from pollution treatment to pollution prevention in targets and indicators under the “improved water quality and wastewater management” target . Many agreed on the inclusion as a cross cutting theme “disaster reduction and climate change adaptation”.

The structure of the water goal, targets ad indicators

Stakeholders provided some comments on the existing structure of the proposal of UN-water based on three streams, and **suggested alternative frameworks**. Some suggested that taking **human rights aspects as an anchor** and organize the proposals around the principles of Safety (WASH), Sufficiency (WRM), Acceptability (by making sure that the voices of all stakeholders are heard), Physical Accessibility (minimizing each other’s impacts) and Affordability (valuing water and moving beyond pricing). There was another proposal on a structure based on the **sustainability triangle** with WASH targets reflecting the social objectives whereas the economic objectives could be reflected in the water quantity and productivity targets and the environmental objectives in the water quality, resilience and disasters management targets. This would allow bringing in some of the economic aspects of water that may not be sufficiently reflected in the UN-Water proposal

Triggering action

Targets and indicators need to ensure they would bring about transformative action. To bring this about there is a need to understand better the reason(s) for the lack of prominence regarding the IWRM indicators in target 7 as opposed to the WASH targets. Ensuring transformative action in WRM may require to design indicators that **measure progress, for example, in capacity development** (for the future: Youth) **and that are able to measure the quality of water governance**, including transparency, accountability, and participation-

Some stakeholders emphasized that targets and indicators need to have a political function, and be designed in such a way so as to be “owned” by politicians of all countries rather than /as opposed to the current few. To achieve this, targets and indicators need to convey clear messages and be attainable. Triggering action may require testing and translate into regional and national targets and indicators.

At the same time it is vital to understand which action would be triggered by some indicators such as productivity (more cash crops versus food production-nutrition per drop). It is equally important to understand which incentives some of the proposed indicators will set.

Other stakeholders added that we may need to consider that the post 2015 agenda success may come from the bottom-up approach (not top down as in the MDGs). This is one reason

why we need to present a compelling picture **where the different actors in society see clearly their responsibilities and roles** (and not only governments and international organizations). A framework where **performance can be measured on results** brought about by different actors (for example showing in projects targeting women, how empowered women implementation may be more effective) and at the same time reflect the collaborative effort needed to achieve the goal and targets.

Ownership creation, finance, human capital, a strategy to involve stakeholders, converging with existing processes and insuring synergies are all important to trigger action. Triggering and scaling up action requires, for example, developing a strategy on how to deal with inequalities. One way may be by creating partnerships. Partnerships, where actors consider the costs and benefits, and in this way help us scale up and move beyond philanthropy alone. Collaboration and common ground need(s) to be found for partnerships to be successful. It is important that we do not just talk about Public-Private Partnerships. Partnerships need to include People (4Ps).

Proposals on the various roles for stakeholders included: business supporting farmers for increasing efficiency, providing access to credit, or sharing best practices and bringing new investments; International cooperation can have a specific role for improving institutional capacity; Youth could help mobilizing public opinion; Women in their professional role can influence high level political decisions and in their community roles bring effectiveness to project implementation.

Open discussion- coffee tables feedback

The open discussion dealt with some key questions, including elements that were not well covered; making goals and targets convincing to high-level politicians and making them more relevant to stakeholders and countries; and formulation of the goal.

What elements should be covered by targets?

Suggestions on elements that may need to be covered included the **interlinkages and trade-offs with other SDGs** and the environmental side. Environment may be underrated in the proposal and could include a mention to wetlands, among other topics. It is important also to consider that **it is not possible to achieve all goals simultaneously and that there may be trade-offs, even among water targets** - for example, among energy and ecosystems protection and future ecosystem services. **Sanitation** is the area in the MDGs that has been more difficult to implement and may need to be more preminent in the whole proposal. The discussion brought about other suggestions and comments on the elements of the goal.

A challenge was circulated to all tables to “propose an alternative phrasing of the suggested SDG on water ‘**Water managed to sustain people and the environment**’. One suggestion was for the goal to be “Improve water management and governance for sustainable enhancement of human well being, environmental sustainability and economic development”. A full list of the suggestions from the discussion tables can be found at the bottom of this section.

In general, suggestions were for the cross-cutting targets to be promoted as main goals (to

the top), including **governance and management as priorities**.

The debate also showed the need to show economic growth elements and how water can contribute to the economic side of sustainable development and capture infrastructure development. This means adding more on the economic side in areas such as water valuing and water pricing. There may also be a separate proposal for productivity.

It is important to consider how these targets may be translated into national goals differently. In this sense it may be important also to present targets that are more positive (encouraging some kind of action) rather than negative (limiting exploitation, limiting pollution) and think about how we can monitor this in relation to, for example, how governments allocate budgets and/or influence land use planning.

Making the case

The Water and Sanitation Program made a compelling case for how to attract the interest of high-level politicians because of the economic losses and potential benefits of adequate investment in sanitation, in particular. Institutional capacity development is also an important field to facilitate achieving these goals if they are to be of interest to politicians. Overall we need to include a list of leverage effects that will convince high-level politicians about what universal access to water will bring to people.

Later on, there may be the development of different levels of goals: local, regional, national and international, in order to be able to align the goals with the different contexts. This will facilitate engaging people through major groups. The role of NGOs can be to engage people in the process of achieving the goals.

Spelling out the goal

The tables responded to the challenge that was circulated in order to propose an alternative phrasing of the suggested SDG on water, '**Water managed to sustain people and the environment**'. The full list of suggestions included the following:

1. Water and sanitation are managed and preserved in a human and environmentally sustainable manner.
2. Water managed sustainably for people and the environment
3. Water managed to sustain environment and people
4. Water managed to sustain all people and the environment
5. Water security for all
6. Achieving basic rights to water for us and the environment
7. Water managed to sustain human and environmental well-being
8. Water, sanitation and hygiene properly managed to sustain people and the environment
9. Improved water management and governance for sustainably enhancing human well-being, environmental sustainability and economic development.
10. Maximize the benefits of water for people and the environment.
11. Water managed to sustain life.
12. Water and sanitation for all – a threat to no one.
13. Water for people, economies and environmental needs.
14. Universal access to water and sanitation.

Annex 1 Stakeholder panel feedback

YOUTH

Water and sanitation are key to all aspects of social, economic and environmental development. We need an explicit stand-alone Water Goal. Although water is recognized as crosscutting to most if not all current MDGs, integrating water and sanitation concerns in other goals and targets will not suffice to have water issues high on the agenda. This would also negatively influence the needed allocation of funds. The nexus-approach is a very valuable approach for building integrated policies and processes, but since water is the most important element (over food and energy), and being the most irreplaceable, it still merits an own goal; thus ensuring that its importance isn't overshadowed.

*A **water safe world** – in quantity and quality–, will only be reality when there is universal access to water and sanitation; integrated, sustainable water resource management and waste water management for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.*

Targets should comprehend: Universal, sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water, increasing water efficiency, equitable and reasonable use through integrated and participative management of water resources, pollution prevention and wastewater treatment; and disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change

First, WASH targets and indicators should address access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene at household level and also in schools, health facilities and work places. Second, The importance of having an efficient set of indicators on human resources, can't be underestimated: sustainable development rests on human potential, therefore it's important to have indicators on youth capacity development, knowledge sharing between generations. Thirdly, we need indicators that measure the application of key principles in water governance, such as: transparency, accountability, access to information, participation and cooperation.

The globally agreed goals should be translated into regional and or national goals / targets, thus being better adapted to the context and particularities of different countries, but also fostering governments' sense of ownership and deepening their engagement. SDG's will only trigger true action if the two processes converge and finally result in one set of goals. Two different sets of goals would complicate action and also result in inefficiencies. Having one set of goals will also allow us to have one common vision, to maximally join forces, and to maximize our potential to bring concrete action.

In general, a key to action will be addressing youth capacity development, and mobilizing and involving youth. This is because sustainable development rests on investment in human capital. This means that we should work together and find a way to turn the challenge which is the demographic impact of youth, into an opportunity. Key catalyst for this, would be investing in youth capacity building, certainly in countries where youth makes up a giant percentage of the population. Incorporate capacity development on water & sanitation management and institutional strengthening of CSOs and NGOs in all plans and programs. Adapting budgetary allocations to the real needs, e.g. increasing financial

support to rural areas (in particular supporting youth entrepreneurship and capacity development of young people in rural areas)

Action by governments: the globally agreed goals need to be translated into regional and/or national goals, targets. To foster progress in sanitation, governments must commit to awareness rising and spend more efforts on education, to break taboos around sanitation and ensure the importance of basic hygiene practice is understood by all, especially the youth. Cooperation with youth and youth networks is key in achieving this, since many youth stand ready to help. The Human Right to safe water and sanitation should be recognized at national level and implemented.

BUSINESS

The existing UN MDGs have raised critical elements of global development high on the agenda—arguably higher than ever before—and this awareness does not reside with any single stakeholder group, but rather, spans many. The MDGs have helped to create the enabling environment to spur government policy, unlock financial investments, and provide a harmonized framework for global data monitoring. According to the UN Special Rapporteur on Water and Sanitation as Human Rights, “Their [the MDGs] impact on national policy making and monitoring is undeniable.”

We fully support the work of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, through their Action 2020 agenda and other initiatives, as well as the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur in her report when she advocates that: “The post-2015 development agenda should incorporate a stand-alone goal on water, sanitation and hygiene, to ensure that universal access to these services will be treated as a vital feature of social and economic development, on equal footing with health or education. Water, sanitation and hygiene should not be neglected in the global priority-setting for development goals.”

The general concept of a goal with supportive targets is a good one, and has worked well in the past for the MDGs. It is also positive that the structure attempts to broaden the discussion of the importance and interconnectedness of water to include not only WASH, but also quality and sufficiency. There may be an alternative structure informed by the notable milestone which has been achieved since the original creation of the MDGs—the United Nations General Assembly formal recognition of the basic human right to water and sanitation. This provides a strong foundation upon which to build a post-2015 development agenda for water, specifically recognizing the five elements of safety, sufficiency, acceptability, physical accessibility, and affordability. These provide a clear lens through which to comprehensively view the global challenges associated with water and sanitation, and a lens which could be used more explicitly as the SDGs are crafted. In fact, this would also align closely with the workstream underway by the United Nations CEO Water Mandate, which is intended to provide operational guidance for the business sector with regard to respecting the human right to water and sanitation.

Like most good goals, it should be inspirational, measurable, and developed with ultimate impact in mind. If we carry over the example of a human right to water framework, one function would be to spur a “systems approach” to water, where all elements need to be

addressed, and using the five elements identified for water and sanitation as human rights previously mentioned is a worthy place to begin:

1. **Safety:** For example, challenge the existing MDG definition of safety as an “improved” water source. Be bold and consider moving beyond the minimum expectation to a more global solution—perhaps a goal of meeting the WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality. Cooperate with governments on the development of robust water adaptation plans at the national level, and establish policies to support them.
2. **Sufficiency:** Governments should view efficiency in the context of watersheds and river basins, and also with regard to the nexus issues. Similarly, they need to be mindful of balancing trade-offs and impacts related to water use (for example, competition for water resources—such as water for food vs. textiles vs. energy; water for agriculture vs. municipal waters). One example is in the United States, where farmers are selling their water rights to municipalities because they make more money there than growing crops. Governments need to advance the dialog of how we prioritize water use.
3. **Acceptability:** Making sure that the voices of all stakeholders are heard. Also, it would be key to provide access to a “remedy” framework for violations. This would also facilitate the multiple, and often diverse, arms of government to construct a cohesive approach to holistic water management.
4. **Physical Accessibility:** This will help assure that activities within a watershed will not adversely impact physical accessibility of community members to community water resources and will provide a framework to address community concerns in a cooperative manner.
5. **Affordability:** There is much discussion related to the value of water, with many believing that water is a shared good and should be free. It is crucial that the discussion by government focus on a systemic “framework” for water valuation, across the board—and equitably. It is not as easy as simply raising the cost of water provision. Governments, along with the private sector, NGOs, academics, and other interested parties, need to step back and look at the entire system to see where the most impact can be had, and also the interconnectedness. For example, should companies who conserve water use by 30% one year have their industrial rates raised by 30% the next year? Certainly, the municipality needs to maintain its operating base, but this is precisely why we need to look at the subject holistically and multilaterally.

Most good targets follow SMART criteria (**S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**chievable, **R**elevant, **T**ime-bound), so the closer we can come to these guidelines, the better. It is very welcomed that they are becoming broader, outside of WASH. We must look at responsible water management comprehensively and in an integrated fashion. Some of the targets incorporate both a mitigation aspect, via conservation and an adaptation aspect, through improving resilience, which is very positive. Watershed thinking requires that all activities

within a watershed be understood. With global population already over seven billion people, it is only through leveraging the synergies that exist at the intersection of food, water, and climate that we have a hope to provide a secure future in all these respects.

No other thing, like water, sits at the intersection of so many potential impacts—global health, food security, gender empowerment, education, productivity, and more. To get water right is to make tremendous progress in the world. We already have evidence of this from past experience. A recent WHO report suggests that there is a global economic return of \$5.50 for every dollar spent on sanitation, and \$2 for every dollar spent on water, with total economic benefits of \$60 billion annually for meeting the relevant target of the Millennium Development Goals. Conversely, the corresponding economic loss owing to the inadequate delivery of water and sanitation amounted to 1.5 percent of gross domestic product of the countries included in the study.

Here again, we support the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur in her report, when she says that “A goal on universal access must be complemented with a call for the reduction of inequalities. One of the targets should consist in reducing the gap between the rate of coverage in terms of access to water, sanitation and hygiene in the best-off or dominant groups to that of the worst-off or minority groups.” There is no question that the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have been motivating in terms of building global awareness of the magnitude of the global development crises we collectively face, and also in creating a framework within which progress can be measured. Further, the MDGs have served in many cases as a rallying cry, or a nucleation point, around which governments, NGOs, academia, and the private sector can crystallize their thoughts, policies, and strategic approaches—admittedly to varying degree—to help address the spirit and letter of the MDGs.

Future success will be collaborative success. It will require innovative and less-traditional partnerships, with each partner bringing to bear their own core competencies. The specific interventions by the private sector will likely vary by industry, and by company, making use of the respective core competencies that those industries or companies bring to collaborative solutions. .

WOMEN

Water is life and basic ingredient for all other activities in the world – social, economical and environmental activities –Water is finite resource and the hind side of speedy economic developments without consideration for the sustainability and nature’s carrying capacity caused us climate change and irreversible water pollution. We still have to convince the people. Once all human beings on Earth agree with that fact we can hope for the voluntary participation in equitable, efficient and sustainable water use. This is one more reason why we really need a standalone Water Goal for Post 2015 Water Agenda. By doing so, we can hope for achieving the target as well as gaining behavioral change of those who believe in otherwise.

When establishing the water goal “for all” and triggering action we may need to consider that there are countries where not all human beings are counted as legally accepted

residence of that land. When we are aiming for Universal access we need to think about women in particular because women are more than half of the work force. Women permeate in several layers of social strata. Women are those who are water professionals; women are political leaders and leaders of successful businesses; and some are religious leaders. We need to unite the women of all levels first in order to implement gender sensitive goals and SDGs. At the national level, “Water should be central to the integrated planning and development processes” – “women should play the central role in that process”.

The structure of the water goal should reflect that we need to significantly improve the implementation of integrated water resources management at all levels as appropriate; protect and sustainably manage ecosystems, as they play a key role in maintaining water quantity and quality; address water-related disasters, such as floods and droughts, as well as water scarcity; significantly reduce water pollution, increase water quality and significantly improve wastewater treatment; improve water efficiency and reduce water losses.

Detailed targets for WASH related to open defecation, basic drinking water supply and handwashing facilities, adequate sanitation need to be able to reflect progress in reducing inequalities. The targets can only be achieved when the extreme poverty is either eradicated or significantly alleviated. For that we need more income generation for women. It is widely acknowledged that women play a key role in the collection and safeguarding of water for domestic and - in many cases - agricultural use, but they have a much less influential role than men in management, problem analysis and in the decision making process related to water resources. The centrality of water in achieving social and economic development and in protecting ecosystems – it should be resonate with the centrality of women in achieving social and economic development and in protecting ecosystems -- women are agents for change. Water is the path to her empowerment and economic development. Ultimately, that path leads to a better life for everyone in her family and community. This is recognized in Dublin Principle 3 that stated **“Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water”**

The difference between how MDGs vs SDGs may be that the former was prepared top down and the latter bottom up. There is a role of women in implementation of and generation of SDGs far greater and wider than that of MDGs. Women’s organizations are a vehicle to stimulate bottom-up processes in society and to bridge the gap with top down structures. Addressing gender as a cross-cutting goal requires that women's views, interests and needs shape the development agenda as much as men's, and that the development agenda supports progress toward more equal relations between women and men. Gender needs should be part of the overall policy framework which can ensure that policies, program and projects address the differences in experiences and situations between and among women and men. Equal participation in social and political issues involves women's equal right to articulate their needs and interests, as well as their vision of society, and to shape the decisions that affect their lives. Their ability to do this can be strengthened through community organizations and institutions, and building participatory capacity.

When analyzing the framework propose we have to distinguish whose return from improvements? Without equity and fairness, the economic return will all concentrated in

the hands of most powerful people. It will be making rich richer and poor poorer. Powerless will die without water and powerful will govern the water world – before that will be the war between have's and have-not's – not between nations.

To trigger action in some countries such as Myanmar there needs to be important investments. We cannot depend on national government's budget alone, not even adding together all ODAs from friendly governments, we need all kinds of financial assistance from bilateral and multilateral investment Banks plus the private sector. With Private sector – we need socially responsible companies rather than those who are only economically oriented. We need peoples-oriented PPP – i.e. 4Ps or GCS partnership: "Government, Corporate and Society Partnership". Because in PPP, Public = Government, Private = Companies and Partnership is between Gov. and Companies, peoples may be left out.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

It is important that relevant aspects of the water sector are represented adequately in the post 2015 agenda – and that intersectoral linkages are carefully reflected. Whether or not a stand-alone goal is the most appropriate solution will be decided as broader discussions on the post 2015 agenda evolve.

If the international community decides upon a water goal, the title should capture the spectrum of its contents. Hinting to WASH in title may not be strategically wise for those who are lobbying for a water goal: The UN member states clearly have a much broader agenda, in which water-resource-related issues are very important (see Rio +20 declaration, answers of UNMS about SDG thematic priorities where Water Resources are prominent, AMCOW suggestion: *"Ensure a water secure world for all" also stresses on water resources use for economic development/agriculture*).

The 3 sustainability dimensions of the water sector should be reflected in the post 2015 agenda, and there are different approaches to achieving this. The current UN Water suggestion (Target No. 3 mixes (primarily) economic and (primarily) environmental aspects), and the targets could be phrased more clearly. An interesting alternative was discussed at a meeting on Water SDG in Korea: Economic Aspects of Water (Productivity, Efficiency, and probably disasters would belong there) were suggested to pool in one pillar, social aspect (WASH) in a second, and environmental aspects (Quantity and Quality) in a third. The main difference between the two suggestions is location of water resources quantity, which is interpreted as an environmental issue on one proposal and as an economic issue in the other.

"Beyond sectoral silos" - Intersectoral linkages:

The Water Sector will not be able to achieve everything on its own, other sectors have a great responsibility here: e.g. Hospitals for WASH; Water use in agriculture, e.g. Should water related issues not (also) be part of the health and agriculture sectors' agenda?. So where are these issues best placed? Is there any way to reflect or visualize shared responsibilities and cross-sectoral importance of post 2015 targets or indicators?

It is important to keep in mind that targets also have **political functions** - To fulfill a political function targets and indicators need to fulfill certain criteria: They need to send **clear messages** on things which need to be done, whether a country is **off track or on track to achieve them**, and a broad understanding and **ownership** for them needs to exist in the sector and beyond. For drinking water and sanitation in the MDGs this was clearly the case. The water resources indicator in the MDGs is, however, almost unknown in the sector (“7.5 Proportion of total water resources used” under targets 7A and 7B on the loss of environmental resources and biodiversity.) It is phrased so that you cannot know whether it was attained or not. Even the UN Water background paper for the OWG says that water resources have not been part of the MDG agenda. In future negotiations existing agreements may become an important point of reference, so the water resources indicator should be more broadly known.

Targets and indicators

Main goal behind the Water, Energy and Food Security Nexus is to achieve the provision of all (with drinking water, sanitation, energy, food) within planetary boundaries. From this perspective, “access targets”, and safeguarding water resources are of utmost importance.

It can be interesting to highlight the importance of water for **economic** development post 2015. “Productivity” and “resilience/disasters” are important in this regard. However, here, and elsewhere, we need to assess the **implications** carefully before taking any decisions. E.g. Measuring water productivity on the basis of the value produced with a given water quantity. May there be goal conflicts between high-price (nonfood) crops and food crops, or “getting to zero” with hunger? Or: can a water productivity goal be “on track”, or generally speaking be viewed as on track, or “an asset” if at the same time, water resources are overused?

The proposed **WASH**-related targets and indicators show a human rights orientation and incorporate the elimination of inequalities in access. However, the targets are very numerous and complex. Something more simple, easier to communicate is desirable. This was also a feedback on these indicators during the JMP “The Hague consultation”. Another necessary step in developing final post 2015 suggestions for WASH should be to assess their implications. Will we continue to define boreholes for water provision in urban areas as an acceptable source – even though, in GIZ’s conviction, more often than not delivering polluted water in urban contexts? How ambitious are we on sanitation? Shouldn’t we try to end open defecation by providing a first level of acceptable service?

FARMERS

Decisions on a stand-alone water goal will need to be informed by consideration of the wider suite of possible Sustainable Development Goals. Post-2015, we endorse calls for a few aspirational goals which are easy to communicate, and where international cooperation is most critical to secure our common future.

Water must be central in the shaping of Sustainable Development Goals, whether as a stand-alone goal or as part of other integrative goals. The formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (stand-alone or integrative) should consider the links between water

security and food security, and the global imperatives for sustainable intensification of agriculture. Clear formulations are more likely to assist in catalyzing and prioritizing action. It will be important to agree the goal before fine-tuning the detail of the targets.

In the MDGs the goal for water was bold: Halving, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. We are not there as we struggle to keep pace with population growth. Progress has been made and millions of people now have benefit from improved facilities. Post-2015, we need to retain that bold reach and that clarity in shaping a new set of Sustainable Development Goals to inform global action.

At the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, or the Rio+20, member states agreed that water is at the core of sustainable development. Post-2015, we are hearing calls to move beyond *eradicating poverty* and towards *economic transformation and growth*. That it's not just about aid and a cycle of dependency but breaking the cycle and creating real jobs and real futures. Infrastructure is critical. We are talking its storage, reticulation, and quality through irrigation, drainage and water conservation systems. Capacity is also critical. It is making investments in win-win research, like water efficient technologies, and investments in people through technology transfer and extension. To ensure investment there needs to be recognition that security in terms of land and resource title, like water, exists.

Currently it not clear whether WASH is proposed as a target or as the goal? Target on WRM is very wide-ranging – including several dimensions within one target. Reference to water for socio-economic development – an important dimension is not included in these updated targets.

There are opportunities to increase efficiency, avoid pollution and return water fit for other uses. By using water more effectively and efficiently, more crop per drop, we will free up supplies to ensure secure provision of food and other services and for restoring ecosystems. All inter-connect.

We also live in a world subject to a changing climate. This means more instances of drought and flood so demands community resilience. This is about the storage, quality and reticulation of water. Capturing in times of plenty to use in times of shortage. Wise water management is a prerequisite for securing long term resilience.

Triggering action?

We agree that the quest for a water-secure world is a joint responsibility and can only be achieved through cooperation at local/regional/national/global level and through partnerships with stakeholders, from farmers to policy-makers to the private sector. People must be able to participate in decisions on water and sanitation that affect their lives.

We already have strong consensus about the pathways forward. We know we need to focus action on river basins. We know we need good science to inform policy. We know that solutions must be context-specific. Most importantly, we know that collaborative

partnerships are critical to enduring progress. Collaboration can be hard work. But “pragmatic often trumps perfect”. Perfect isn’t going to happen, but we can look at what makes things better. We can look for the smaller solutions, and make space from there for more difficult negotiations.

The World Farmers Organisation believes that cooperation is the key to a water-secure and food-secure world. Working partnerships with farmers and farmer agencies at all levels from the water basin through post-harvest distribution networks to international trade forums will help deliver a water secure and food secure world. Partnerships for Sustainable Development; and especially triggering action for Water, are common for all producers and communities. It requires more than rhetoric but positive action. In our experience, partnerships for action can work. Partnerships for sustainable development do deliver. This is an area where all farmers from large to small. From developing to mechanized need to be leaders.

Annex 2 Targets and Indicators for WASH - definitions

Four detailed targets

1.- By 2025:

–no one practices open defecation and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated

2. By 2030:

–all schools and health care facilities provide all users with basic drinking water supply & adequate sanitation, hand washing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities

–everyone uses basic drinking water supply and adequate hand washing facilities when at home and inequalities in the access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated

3. By 2040:

–everyone uses adequate sanitation when at home

–the proportion of the population not using intermediate_drinking water supply at home is reduced by half

–the excreta from at least half of schools, health centres and households with adequate sanitation are safely managed

–and inequalities in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated or reduced

4. While throughout:

- All drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively affordable, accountable, financially and environmentally sustainable manner.

Some robust definitions for post-2015

Basic drinking water supply:

- Use of an improved drinking water source**
- ≤ 30 minute water collection round trip*

Intermediate drinking water supply at home:

- Use of an improved drinking water source on premises**
- Available in acceptable quantities at least 12/14 days*
- <10 cfu E.Coli/100ml at source*

**for urban areas excluding protected dug wells and –springs*

Adequate sanitation at home:

- Use of an improved sanitation facility at home*
- Shared between five households or less*

Stakeholder Dialogue

Triggering Action on Water through the Post-2015 Agenda

Sunday 01 September
14:00 - 17:30 (Room B9/10)
World Water Week

14:00 - 14:10	Welcoming words and introduction, Michael Jarraud , Secretary General WMO and Chair UN-Water.
14:10 - 14:50	Post 2015 Global Consultations results, Paul Taylor , GWP Jose Gesti , UNICEF
14:50- 15:30	UN-Water SDG on water, Joakim Harlin , UNDP Thomas Chiramba , UNEP
15:30- 16:30	Panel discussion moderated by Josefina Maestu , Director UNW-DPAC. <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Business: Dan Bena (Pepsico, CEO Water Mandate)▪ Women & society: Khin Ni Ni Thein (WfWP)▪ International cooperation: Nina Odenwaelder, (GIZ)▪ Youth: Bart Devos (WYPW)▪ Farming: Bruce Wills (WFO)
16:30- 17:00	Coffee table dialogues to provide feedback to the panel and main speakers, Jens Liebe , UNW-DPC
17:00 - 17:30	Wrap-up and feedback from the dialogues and the UN, Olcay Unver , Coordinator WWAP

Annex 4 Biographies of panelists

Michel Jarraud, *Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Chair to UN-Water*



Michel Jarraud, Chair to UN-Water, is the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Before joining the WMO, Mr Jarraud devoted part of his career to the internationally renowned European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF). He started his career with the French National Meteorological Service, Météo France, as a researcher and then as Director of the Weather Forecasting Department. Mr Jarraud is a scientist and a meteorologist with degrees from the prestigious French Ecole Polytechnique and the Ecole de la Météorologie Nationale. He is a fellow of the American Meteorological Society (USA), a member of the Société Météorologique de France, the Royal Meteorological Society (United Kingdom) and the African Meteorological Society, as well as an Honorary Member of the Chinese Meteorological Society and the Cuban Meteorological Society.

Paul Taylor, *Consultant, Global Water Partnership*



Dr. Paul Taylor graduated as a biologist and has spent most of his working life in Africa. Working for over a decade with the Ministry of Health in Zimbabwe on research and control of malaria and schistosomiasis brought home the importance of water. Joining the World Bank and later founding the Institute of Water and Sanitation Development in Zimbabwe he became fully involved in water supply and sanitation and reforms towards better management of water resources in Southern Africa. Paul moved to UNDP in 2002 as the inaugural Director of the capacity building programme Cap-Net, leaving in 2011 since when he has been a consultant.

Jose Gesti, *Water Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist at the United Nations Children's Fund Head Quarters, New York.*



Jose Gesti has a strong background and expertise in strategic planning and implementation of sustainable water and sanitation services. Since 2010 Jose has served as WASH Specialist in the WASH Section at UNICEF Head Quarters, focusing on cost-effective approaches to water provision and climate change adaptation. During this time, Jose has developed and executed several successful missions in different regions of the world including Africa, Asia, and Latin America, providing technical guidance to governments and UNICEF country offices on innovative and cost-effective solutions to rural water supply and adaptation to climate change. Most recently Jose has significantly contributed to the successful management of the post-2015 Global Water Thematic Consultation. Previously, Jose held various positions with increasing responsibility as water and sanitation consultant and as supervisor both in the public and private sector. Since 2001 Jose is a permanent civil servant for the Spanish Government where he has mostly served at the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment. As Section Head in the Planning and Project Department of the Ebro River Basin Authority, Jose was responsible to oversee major water and sanitation construction

projects with multi-million dollar budgets. Within the planning process and development of those projects, Jose managed various stakeholder consultations, the development of Environmental Impact Assessments, and the Emergency Plans of two large dams. Jose is a national from Spain holding a Master's degree in Environmental Engineering from the City University of New York, USA, and a Bachelors degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Burgos, Spain.

Joakim Harlin, *Senior Water Resources Advisor, the Bureau for Development Policy United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)*



Dr Joakim Harlin is a water resources and international development professional. Formerly employed by the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and the consulting firm SWECO AB, he has considerable experience of research & development, consultancy and business development in water management in developing countries. He has managed, designed, and implemented projects in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. A citizen of Sweden, Joakim was raised in Zimbabwe. He received his Docent, Ph.D. and M.Sc. degrees in engineering hydrology from the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm. He returned to Zimbabwe to lead a nationwide project supporting water sector reforms, and strengthening the government's hydrological capacity during 1997-2000. He joined the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in New York in 2004 as Senior Water Resources Advisor within the Bureau for Development Policy. His role is to coordinate and develop UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme worldwide. Joakim chairs the UNDP's global network to strengthen capacity building for sustainable development of water resources: Cap-Net. He represents UNDP in the Global Water Partnership steering committee and in UN-Water. He is UNDP's focal point for the Water Governance Facility at the Stockholm International Water Institute.

Thomas Chiramba, *Chief, Freshwater Ecosystems Unit, UNEP*



Thomas Chiramba is the Chief, Freshwater Ecosystems Unit in the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI). His expertise lies in: integrated water resources management (bulk water resources and water supply and sanitation); transboundary water resource management; and water infrastructure development. Thomas facilitated negotiations on agreements on transboundary water courses, and he also facilitated policy development at national and regional levels on water resources management. Thomas also organized international dialogue on controversial environmental and social issues on dams. In addition, Thomas has also provided technical advice on institutional development and on the job training to ministries and local governments on the delivery of technical services in urban and rural areas, oversaw the implementation of regional programmes on IWRM, and managed urban infrastructure planning, development and operations. He is fluent in English and German.

Josefina Maestu, *Coordinator, UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), Director, United Nations Office to Support the International Decade for Action 'Water for Life' 2005-2015*



Josefina Maestu was appointed as Director of the programme in September 2009. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Maestu served as senior advisor to the Minister of Environment of Spain and she represented Spain in the Environmental Committee of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, and backstopped the Spanish EU Presidency. For 5 years she was a Director of a UK based economics and environment research consultancy. With an academic background in economics and planning, she has an extended professional career in the field of water while working in international relations, national civil servant positions and international advisor consultancies. She has coordinated the preparation of the economic analysis of River Basin Management Plans for implementation of the Water Framework Directive in Spain and has formed part of the EU coordination groups on water economics. Prior to this, she was Secretary-General of the Mediterranean Water Network for several years, and has been technical adviser to the European Commission and UN system organizations, including the World Bank.

Dr. Olcay Ünver, *Coordinator, United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)*



Dr. Ünver is Coordinator of the United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) - the flagship programme of UN-Water - and the Director of the UNESCO Programme Office on Global Water Assessment in Perugia, Italy. Housed in UNESCO, WWAP monitors freshwater issues in order to provide recommendations, develops case studies, enhances assessment capacity at a national level and informs the decision-making process. Its primary product, the World Water Development Report (WWDR), is the flagship UN-WATER report and is a periodic, comprehensive review that provides an authoritative picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources. Dr. Ünver holds a Bachelor's and Master's degree in Civil Engineering from the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, and a Ph.D. - also in Civil Engineering - from The University of Texas at Austin. Prior to joining UNESCO in 2007, he was with Kent State University, USA where he was a distinguished professor of water resources between 2004 and 2007. Dr Ünver previously served as President of the Southeastern Anatolia Project Regional Development Administration in Turkey as a water resources engineer for the Lower Colorado River Authority in the USA, and as a research scientist at the University of Texas. Dr. Ünver has also undertaken leadership positions in various international organizations, such as Board Member and Treasurer of World Water Council (1995-2003); Vice-President and Secretary-General of International Water Resources Association (2001-2006), and Council Member of International Hydropower Association (1997-2000). In 1999 he was named "a European Visionary" by Time Magazine.

Dan Bena, Senior Director, Sustainable Development, PepsiCo



Dan Bena is currently the Senior Director of Sustainable Development for PepsiCo, serving as liaison between government affairs, public policy, and operations to "connect the dots" for impact and develop advocacy and messaging to key stakeholder groups. He serves on the Public Health Committee of the Safe Water Network, dedicated to market-based, sustainable community-level solutions to provide safe drinking water in developing economies; the Leaders Group of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD); the Global Agenda Council for Water Security of the World Economic Forum; and formerly the Steering Committee of the United Nations CEO Mandate. He was invited by the mayor of his city to serve on a new Sustainability Advisory Board to develop a forward-looking sustainability plan for the city, one of only three nationwide selected to pilot a new sustainability planning tool kit. In 2011, he was invited to the Expert Panel of www.katerva.org, and recently published his first book, *Sustain-Ability: How a Corporate Conscience Sustains a Company's Ability to Win*, specifically to help other companies along their sustainability journeys. He lives in New York with his wife, Diane, and their dog, Opie.

Khin Ni Ni Thein, Women for Water Partnership



Prof. Dr. Ir. Khin Ni Ni Thein, Ph.D. Hydroinformatics, is a public intellectual working for the best interest of Burmese/Myanmar peoples - currently involved in the reform process in Myanmar. She is Water Resources Planning and Development Engineer (WRDE) and Hydroinformatician (HI) by profession and international diplomat by experience, having 34 years of experience in the water sector. She is Founder and President of the Water, Research and Training Centre (WRTC) Myanmar, <http://www.wrtcmyan.org>; Visiting Senior Professor in Civil Engineering Department, Yangon Technological University, Yangon, Myanmar; IWRM Expert Member of the Sustainable Water Resources Development Standing Committee chaired by the Vice President of Myanmar; Founder Member of the Institute for Civil, Earth and Water Engineering (ICEWE) based in Yangon, Myanmar; Convening Group Member of the Green Economy and Green Growth in Myanmar. Her former responsibilities include Vice President for Development and Resources at Asian Institute of Technology; Chief of the Sustainable Water Management Section under the Division of Water Sciences at the UNESCO HQ in Paris. She also worked for the UNEP Dams and Development Project in Nairobi as Senior Advisor. She was visiting Professor in Asian University for Women (2010). She contributed her service to the International Women University (ifu) and University of Applied Sciences (<http://www.fhnon.de>) in Germany as visiting professor from 2000 to 2005 intermittently. Prof. Thein was an elected steering committee member of the Gender and Water Alliance in (2002-2003) <http://www.genderandwateralliance.org>.

Nina Odenwalder, German International Cooperation (GIZ)



Nina Odenwalder is an advisor for GIZ’s sector project “International water policy and infrastructure” and works on issues such as the post 2015-agenda, monitoring, and the human right to water and sanitation. Previous positions in GIZ include an advisory position on Sanitation in Burkina Faso in the Ministry for Water and Agriculture, and an advisory position on international water policy based in BMZ’s sectoral division “Water, Energy, Urban Development and the Geosector”. Before 2008, she worked for many years as scientific assistant to Member of Parliament Dr. Uschi Eid, Vice Chair of the UN Secretary General’s Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) and former Parliamentary State Secretary in the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). She completed her master degree in the subjects history, political science and Africa sciences.

Bart Devos, *President of the World Youth Parliament for Water*



Bart Devos got involved in water issues as a young student, when attending the fifth World Water Forum in Istanbul (2009), as a participant in the World Water Youth Forum 2009. Afterwards, he was appointed European Youth Water Ambassador and took up his role as an activist for youth participation in water governance, and for the mobilization and empowerment of youth as a catalyst for change in the water sector. In 2012 he was elected President of the World Youth Parliament for Water, an international network of young people whose mission is to advocate for youth participation in water governance, to aim for the empowerment of youth as an agent for achieving universal access to water, and to raise awareness among young people. WYPW is active in more than 75 countries worldwide. Bart Devos is Law-student at Brussels Free University. He is member of the Board of Directors of GoodPlanet.be . Furthermore, Bart serves as Youth Expert to Global Water Partnership, a network of over 2800 organizations in over 167 countries, whose mission is to support countries in the sustainable management of their water resources. Bart has been invited speaker at the European Commission, UN General Assembly side-event, UNESCO, water conferences such as World Water Forum and Stockholm Water Week, youth conferences and universities.

Bruce Wills, *National President of Federated Farmers New Zealand*



With family Mr. Wills farms sheep and cattles on the hills north of Napier. Mr. Wills also runs a small on farm tourist business. He has now been farming for 8 years having previously spent 20 years in Banking and Investment. Most of this time being in Hamilton with time also in Wellington and Auckland. The environment is a particularly strong focus for him. In 2008, he won the HB Farm Environmental award. Mr. Wills is a

Chairman of the NZ Poplar & Willow Research Trust and Chair of the East Coast region Ballance Farm Environmental Awards. He is currently National President of Federated Farmers New Zealand. In 1983, he completed a B.Com (Ag) at Lincoln and subsequently qualified as a Registered Valuer and an Investment Adviser. His greatest joy and accomplishment is being the proud father of four wonderful children! In 2004, he took two of them to 20,000ft on Everest just to enjoy the view!.

Jens Liebe, Programme Officer, UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development

Dr. Jens Liebe is a Programme Officer for the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development in Bonn, Germany, which is hosted by the United Nations University. At UNW-DPC he is responsible for water resources management issues, focusing on capacity development in international and interdisciplinary settings. Before joining the UNW-DPC, Dr. Liebe was a Senior Scientist at the Center for Development at the University of Bonn from 2008 - 2011, where he served as scientific coordinator of the GLOWA Volta Project and coordinated the follow-up on Sustainable Development of Research Capacity in West Africa based on the GLOWA Volta Project. From 2004 to 2007 he was a Principal Investigator in the Small Reservoirs Project, a CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food. In 1999 and 2000 he worked as a GIS and Remote Sensing Expert for the German Technical Co-operation (GTZ) in Zambia. Dr. Liebe holds a Ph.D. in Biological and Environmental Engineering from Cornell University with a focus on water resources, and a M.Sc. in Geography from the University of Bonn, for which he was awarded the Hans-Hartwig Ruthenberg award. His research work focuses on the hydrology of semi-arid areas, small reservoirs, the use of GIS and remote sensing in data scarce areas, predictions in ungauged basins, hydro-economic models, environment and human health, and capacity development.



Development of Research Capacity in West Africa based on the GLOWA Volta Project. From 2004 to 2007 he was a Principal Investigator in the Small Reservoirs Project, a CGIAR Challenge Program on Water and Food. In 1999 and 2000 he worked as a GIS and Remote Sensing Expert for the German Technical Co-operation (GTZ) in Zambia. Dr. Liebe holds a Ph.D. in Biological and Environmental Engineering from Cornell University with a focus on water resources, and a M.Sc. in Geography from the University of Bonn, for which he was awarded the Hans-Hartwig Ruthenberg award. His research work focuses on the hydrology of semi-arid areas, small reservoirs, the use of GIS and remote sensing in data scarce areas, predictions in ungauged basins, hydro-economic models, environment and human health, and capacity development.

Contact details:

Josefina Maestu

Tel: (+34) 63 98 10 320 /(+34) 60 68 68 220

e-mail: josefinamaestu@gmail.com, maestu@un.org