

WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE

THE UNDP WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE
PROGRAMME (WOGP) WORKS TO SUSTAIN AQUATIC
ECOSYSTEMS AND ENSURE BASIC SERVICES



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

**DELIVERING ON
THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

GLOBAL CHALLENGES FOR WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE

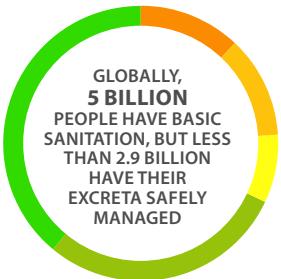
IN 2015, WORLD LEADERS adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This plan of action – for people, planet and prosperity – recognizes that eliminating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helps countries build and share solutions and strengthen frameworks for governance, development and reducing risks of disaster and climate change.

UNDP’s work on Water & Ocean Governance focuses primarily on the challenges related to SDG 6 – sustainable management of water and sanitation for all – and SDG 14 – to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources.

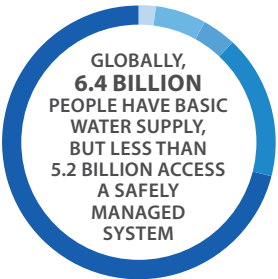
The WOGP set of projects and programmes bring a diverse suite of actors together to jointly protect ecosystems and ensure the sustainable use of water and ocean resources to build equitable, inclusive and sustainable societies. Yet, as exemplified in this brochure, the work contributes to the achievement of all the SDGs.

ANDREW HUDSON

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Sustainable Development Cluster
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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



OPEN DEFECATION	12%
UNIMPROVED	12%
LIMITED	8%
BASIC	29%
SAFELY MANAGED	39%



SURFACE WATER	2%
UNIMPROVED	6%
LIMITED	4%
BASIC	17%
SAFELY MANAGED	71%

OPEN DEFECATION - still practiced by nearly 900 million people, is one of the clearest manifestations of EXTREME POVERTY. It perpetuates a cycle of disease, poverty and inequality.

NEARLY 1,000 CHILDREN die each day due to preventable water and sanitation-related diseases.

OVER 80% of wastewater is estimated to be released to the environment WITHOUT adequate TREATMENT.

80% of global FISH stocks are fully exploited, OVEREXPLOITED or collapsed.

20% of the world’s CORAL REEFS have already been LOST and another 20% degraded.

10-20 MILLION TONS of PLASTICS produced is entering the oceans every year, damaging species and ecosystems.

FLOODS and other water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters.

Over 1.8 BILLION people live in river basins where water use EXCEEDS THE LOCALLY RENEWABLE water resources.

2/3 of the world’s population live in areas that experience WATER SCARCITY for at least one month per year.

30% increase in ocean ACIDITY due to build-up of anthropogenic carbon dioxide in the ocean over the last 50 years is negatively IMPACTING OCEAN ECOSYSTEMS.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
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Cover photo: Antoine Delepière

THE GLOBAL WATER CRISIS IS PRIMARILY ONE OF GOVERNANCE RATHER THAN OF RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

WOGP RESPONSE TO WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE CHALLENGES

AT ALL GEOGRAPHIC LEVELS, gaps and weaknesses in water and ocean governance lie at the root of unsustainable natural resource use and inadequate service provision. The UNDP Water & Ocean Governance Programme (WOGP) helps countries achieve integrated, climate-resilient, sustainable and equitable management of water and ocean resources, and universal access to safe water supply and sanitation.

Focusing on governance, WOGP supports the enabling environments and long-term and comprehensive partnerships for the sustainable use and protection of freshwater and marine resources, and the efficient and equitable provision of related services.

The WOGP, launched in 2008, is one of the main global mechanisms contributing to the delivery on the water and ocean aspects of the UNDP Strategic Plan. It consists of a number of coordinated programmes and projects that deliver on particular aspects and sub-themes, and supports water and ocean-related endeavours throughout UNDP.

UNDP-WOGP works with and through a wide range of implementation partners, including governments, UN system, intergovernmental organizations, NGOs and the private sector.

The most important financial partners are the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund, the Governments of Sweden and France, and the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.



CAP-NET UNDP is an international network for capacity development in sustainable water management. It is made up of a partnership of autonomous international, regional and national institutions and networks committed to capacity development in the water sector. Water-related training materials and manuals are developed with a range of partners, and courses delivered through its 23 networks and one Virtual Campus.



THE UNDP-SIWI WATER GOVERNANCE FACILITY

(WGF), a partnership between UNDP and Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI), was established in 2005, serve to strengthen UNDP's capacity to provide relevant policy support and advice to countries, and to build the knowledge and capacities for improved water governance within governments and civil society as well as among UN agencies.



IW-GEF WOGP implements a wide range of learning and knowledge management initiatives. UNDP is the lead agency in the GEF International Waters focal area Knowledge Management Platform, **IW:LEARN**, and for Large Marine Ecosystems, **LME:LEARN**



TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS PROGRAMME

Some 263 watersheds in the world cross political boundaries of two or more countries. These comprise almost half of the earth's land surface and house 40% of the global population. The management of transboundary water resources relies heavily upon trustful cooperation between countries. UNDP is involved as a GEF Agency in a total of 22 transboundary water initiatives consisting of 13 river, six lake and three aquifer projects. Complementary to the GEF initiatives, the Shared Waters Partnership, implemented by SIWI, builds trust in transboundary water governance by supporting dialogues and civil society engagements.

INTEGRATED WATER AND COASTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Over a third of the world's population lives within 100 km of the coast or estuaries. Harbours the brunt of the world's economic activities, coastal ecosystems are under constant threat. Integrated coastal management (ICM) embraces a broader, more systemic approach to the management of coastal environments and fosters sustainable development of coastal areas by bringing together government, technical specialists and local stakeholders. Increasingly, stakeholders are linking upstream integrated water resources management (IWRM) with downstream ICM, in "source to sea" or "ridge to reef" approaches. UNDP is involved as a GEF Agency in 21 IWRM/ ICM projects, combining the TDA/SAP methodology with 'bottom-up' approaches to maintaining aquatic ecosystem services and livelihoods. Many projects support the special circumstances and needs of Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

GOVERNANCE, ADVOCACY AND LEADERSHIP IN WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

(GoAL WaSH) enhances the performance of the drinking water and sanitation sectors in partner countries for effective, equitable and sustainable service delivery. It supports 1) priority setting and the formulation of required policy changes; 2) preparing for change, by developing action plans, coordination and regulatory functions; and 3) making change happen, by supporting implementation and strengthening capacities for enhanced accountability and transparency.



LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEMS PROGRAMME

Large marine ecosystems (LMEs) are highly productive waters which together produce about 90% of the world's fisheries catch. They are also hot spots of pollution and nutrient overload, overfishing and biodiversity loss, urgently requiring cooperative, multi-country approaches at the regional level. UNDP is involved as a GEF Agency in 13 LMEs, applying the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Programme (TDA/SAP) methodology for issue prioritization, causal chain analysis and multi-country agreement on required governance reforms and investments. Process outcomes involve new and strengthened institutions, protected areas, and empowered communities engaging in sustainable natural resources management.



Credit: UN Photo/Martine Perret

UNDP'S WORK ON WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE

CONTRIBUTES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL THE SDGS

1 NO POVERTY



REDUCED VULNERABILITY to economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters is critical for poverty reduction. The **VRBAS RIVER** Basin in Bosnia & Herzegovina has a large rural population with poor and vulnerable communities, including war returnees and displaced persons. In 2014, the region was hit by flooding with devastating effects. Working closely with state, local government and other relevant institutions, flood risks are now better included into legal and policy frameworks, enhancing preparedness for the future. The project forms part of broader endeavors funded by the GEF to address **CLIMATE-RELATED RISKS** in the greater Balkans and Caucasus.

2 ZERO HUNGER



QUALITY SEAFOOD and strengthened livelihoods are gained by improved fisheries management. UNDP supports the governance of marine ecosystems and purposeful management of small scale and artisanal coastal fisheries help local livelihoods and improved nutrition.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SERVICES like water and sanitation is fundamental for improving human health and eradicating poverty. Safe sanitation for all is fundamental for reducing diarrhoeal disease. **THE UNDP GOAL WASH** programme, active in 12 countries and one region, builds governance frameworks for the sustained and equitable provision of water and sanitation services.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



HYGIENE FACILITIES, including provisions for menstrual hygiene management, are critical for girls' education. In Bangladesh, the UNDP Every Drop Matters partnership with Coca Cola Foundation supported the construction of drinking water and sanitation facilities in twelve **SCHOOLS** leading to improved access for 9,700 students in Chittagong City.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Water and sanitation projects can achieve greater effects on gender equality by focusing on the (collective) **ORGANIZATION** and strengthening of women and women's organizations as well as to **CHALLENGE THE ATTITUDES** of men and boys, women and girls. Other crucial factors for reducing gender inequalities, as identified through analyses by the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility, involve **COMMITMENT** by the project leadership and bringing gender expertise on board in project work. (Water Governance Facility Report no 4).

Credit: UN Photo/Robin Jones

WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE HELPS COUNTRIES ACCELERATE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WHOLE 2030 AGENDA



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6



THE WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME acts as focal point for SDG6 within UNDP and in support of water-related efforts of other UNDP offices and partners.

Committed to coordination as a crucial element of good governance, UNDP works closely with the UN-Water inter-agency mechanisms that coordinates the efforts on water and sanitation of UN entities and international organizations.

The UNDP Water Advisor led the UN-Water SDG Task Force that presented a comprehensive report with technical advice on a possible post-2015 global goal for water. All recommended goals, targets and indicators were picked up by the Open Working Group and subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly at the high level SDG summit in September 2015.

Several WOGP delivery mechanisms support and promote the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) and the sustainable, equitable and accountable provision of water supply and sanitation services. In partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) UNDP leads a range of programmes in support of ecosystem based management of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Aquifers, as well as Integrated Water Resources and Coastal Area Management.



ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

SDG6 TARGETS

6.1
SAFE WATER FOR ALL

6.2
EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE

6.3
REDUCE POLLUTION, INCREASE SAFE REUSE

6.4
INCREASE WATER-USE EFFICIENCY

6.5
IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

6.6
PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS

SDG6 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

6.A
CAPACITY-BUILDING

6.B
PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

SOURCE-TO-SEA. UNDP supports the “Action Platform for Source to Sea Management” to enhance the linkages between land, river, coastal and marine management and support coordinated implementation of SDGs 6 and 14. The platform has contributed to six regional case studies of multi-country initiatives dealing with source-to-sea priorities undertaken in collaboration with GEF/STAP, and a conceptual framework for the governance and management of resources along with a study on the linkages and gaps between SDG 6 on freshwater and SDG 14 on life under water undertaken for the Swedish Agency on Marine and Water Management.

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER IS A HUMAN RIGHT. In Tajikistan, UNDP GoAL WaSH has supported a process of rendering legal consultative services to water consumers (including pre-trial court protection with special focus on gender, vulnerable and marginalized groups). A local network of volunteers has been set up. Through this network more than 150 consultancy services have been provided in the target areas, as well as information campaigns. An online resource (www.obinushoki.tj) has been set up to **EXTEND LEGAL SERVICES** for drinking water consumers throughout Tajikistan.

The **INTEGRATED TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT** project in Puyango-Tumbes, Catamayo- Chira and Zarumilla River Basins and Aquifers aims to enhance binational efforts of Peru and Ecuador. These water resources are currently threatened by overexploitation, pollution and inefficient management, as well as by climate variability and change. The project will integrate climate variability and groundwater concerns, and strengthen inclusive and participatory decision-making in support of habitat protection, pollution reduction and improved water supply which is essential to the region’s socio-economic development and to the integrity of its ecosystems.

PROMOTING INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM). In 2012, 65 per cent of the 130 countries that responded to a survey on IWRM reported that management plans were in place at the national level. Through its network for sustainable water management, Cap-Net continuously supports enhanced IWRM capabilities across the global South. In the 2002-2016 period Cap-Net published 25 manuals and delivered 450 training courses. The network thus trained some 19,000 people in 120 different countries. Over US\$30 million were invested, leveraging some US\$75 million. The implementation of IWRM at all levels is integral to the SDG agenda.

PLANNING AND INVESTING. In Togo, UNDP GoAL WaSH supported a study and a roadmap to improve drinking water systems in small towns. Following this, the Government of **TOGO INVESTED US\$ 23.4 MILLION** to improve water systems in semi-urban areas.

COST-RECOVERY. In Kyrgyzstan, UNDP GoAL WaSH strengthened the service provider for drinking water in Kara-Bak community in Batken Province which – in combination with an **AWARENESS RAISING** campaign for the local population – enabled the service provider to **INCREASE THE COLLECTION** of drinking water fees from 37% in 2013 to 90% in 2014.

Research by the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility about sociocultural clashes between communities, service providers, development co-operation actors and local authorities, in areas with large groups of indigenous peoples guided a set of recommendations for an **INTERCULTURAL APPROACH**. It highlights the importance of **MUTUAL RESPECT, FLEXIBILITY AND LONGTERM SUPPORT**, inserting the recommendations into the project cycle.

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

UNDP'S WORK ON WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE

CONTRIBUTES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL THE SDGS

8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Support from a series of UNDP/GEF International Waters projects has helped **SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES** (SIDS) in the Pacific to fully engage in processes of the West & Central Pacific Fisheries Convention, apply fleet and catch monitoring, control and surveillance, and to apply ecosystem-based approaches to fisheries management. Over the 1997-2012 period of catalytic UNDP/GEF support, overall tuna landings by Pacific SIDS fishing fleets roughly tripled as did the dockside dollar value of landed fish.

7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

9

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Sanitary and health conditions have improved in several communities of La Havana, Cuba, through the installation of a sewage collection system in the Havana Bay, supported by a UNDP/GEF project.

UNDP supports long-term and sustainable use of water and natural resources throughout its work towards poverty eradication. In Cabo Verde, a demonstration project in Tarrafal has upgraded the wastewater treatment plant to cope with additional flow, and to channel **TREATED WASTEWATER** to the Colonato agricultural area on the outskirts of the town. This area sustains many underprivileged families who will be able to **EXPAND CULTIVATION**. With a special focus on women farmers, support is provided for changing farming practices and crop diversification, adapted for wastewater reuse and tailored to save water and fertilizers. Farmers have also been trained to plant salt tolerant and salt absorbing tree species along the coast to protect the cultivation area. This project is implemented jointly by UNDP and the UN Environment Programme, and financed by GEF.

10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

A manual for the application of a **HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH** to the integrated water resources management has been produced to promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all in the management of water. The Manual is accessible through the Cap-Net website and the mobile app 'Cap-net in your pocket', and has been used for training through the Virtual Campus.

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SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

The Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem project promotes sustainable consumption and production through the **ECO-CERTIFICATION OF FISHERIES**.

GREEN SPACES have a special role in the **INTEGRATED URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT** (IUWM) and the management of the urban water cycle, including recycling, and the reduction of urban flooding. Through Cap-Net, UNDP works with the Global Water Partnership and UN-Habitat to support greener cities and capacity development for IUWM.

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CLIMATE ACTION

In 2015, UNDP and IMO launched the GEF-financed **GLOBAL MARITIME ENERGY EFFICIENCY PARTNERSHIP** Project (GloMEEP) to reduce the shipping industry's global carbon footprint by improved ship design and operation. GloMEEP supports ten lead pilot countries with **1)** Legal, policy and institutional reforms; **2)** Awareness raising and capacity-building activities; and **3)** Establishment of public-private partnerships to encourage technology transfer.

The Humboldt Current Large Marine Ecosystem project supports the planting of macro algae and marine habitat recovery for oxygen production & **CARBON DIOXIDE SEQUESTRATION** step to mitigate ocean acidification locally.

WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE HELPS COUNTRIES ACCELERATE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WHOLE 2030 AGENDA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 14



THE WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE PROGRAMME acts as focal point for SDG14 within UNDP and in support of ocean-related efforts of other UNDP offices and partners.

In partnership with the Global Environment Facility (GEF) UNDP leads a range of programmes in support of ecosystem based management of Large Marine Ecosystems (LMEs), Integrated Water Resources and Coastal Area Management, and global work to enhance the sustainability of the shipping industry and to manage knowledge and learning exchange from the International Waters portfolio.

Engaging with global advocacy for action and more sustainable management of ocean resources, UNDP developed the www.oceanactionhub.org platform and supported 27 national multi-stakeholder engagements for the SDG14 – OCEAN conference held in New York in June, 2017.

Credit: UN Photo/Markus Perret

14

LIFE
BELOW WATER

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY
USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND
MARINE RESOURCES FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

SDG14 TARGETS

14.1
REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION

14.2
PROTECT AND RESTORE
ECOSYSTEMS

14.3
REDUCE OCEAN ACIDIFICATION

14.4
SUSTAINABLE FISHING

14.5
CONSERVE COASTAL
AND MARINE AREAS

14.6
END SUBSIDIES CONTRIBUTING
TO OVERFISHING

14.7
INCREASE BENEFITS
TO SMALL ISLANDS

SDG14 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

14.A
KNOWLEDGE

14.B
ACCESS FOR SMALL-SCALE
ARTISANAL FISHERS

14.C
IMPLEMENTING
INTERNATIONAL LAW

Evolving from a demonstration project on marine pollution prevention and management, the Partnerships in Environmental Management for the Seas of East Asia (**PEMSEA**) is now an intergovernmental organization operating in East Asia to foster and sustain healthy and resilient oceans, coasts, communities and economies across the region. With the help of GEF, UNDP and other international organizations, PEMSEA has fostered a dynamic partnership among stakeholders from the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels working to address threats to the region's marine and coastal ecosystems and the communities these support. PEMSEA has applied **INTEGRATED COASTAL MANAGEMENT** solutions in dozens of sites across East Asia, impacting more than 31,000 km of coastline and over 146 million people living in coastal and watershed areas. Healthier habitats and fisheries resources have improved the quality of life for coastal communities.

The western and central Pacific Ocean supply nearly half the world's tuna. In the early 2000s, the countries that fish these waters completed negotiation of the **WESTERN AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FISHERIES CONVENTION**, which came into force in 2004. UNDP-GEF, through a partnership with the Forum Fisheries Agency and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community, has implemented a series of GEF International Waters projects that supported: the participation of Pacific Island Countries, including the reform, realignment, restructuring and strengthening of their national fisheries laws, policies, institutions and programmes, and assisted them to discharge the new responsibilities which the Convention requires.

A series of GEF-financed UNDP International Waters projects in the Danube River basin and the Black Sea delivered **POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS** and identified over 500 priority **POLLUTION REDUCTION INVESTMENTS**, which created an enabling environment that catalysed over US\$3 billion in nutrient pollution reduction investments across the 17 basin countries. These investments reduced nitrogen and phosphorus loads to the Black Sea by 25,000 and 4,000 metric tons per year, respectively, reversing much of Black Sea's North-Western Shelf **HYPOXIC ZONE** and thereby moving strongly toward **RECOVERY** of the North-Western Shelf ecosystem.

The Benguela Current Large Marine Ecosystem extends from east of the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa, northwards to Cabinda Province in Angola and encompasses the full extent of Namibia's marine environment. It is a major coastal upwelling ecosystem that is **RICHLY ENDOWED** with both living and non-living resources – from large oil, gas and mineral reserves to abundant fisheries and unrivalled natural beauty. Exploitation of natural resources, including the extraction of oil, gas and diamonds from the seabed, has had detrimental effects on this ecosystem. Inadequate planning has created a number of pollution hotspots, and increasing fishing pressure has led to the depletion of stocks and, in some instances, stock collapse. In 2013, the governments of Angola, Namibia and South Africa signed the **BENGUELA CURRENT CONVENTION**, a ground-breaking environmental treaty that established the Benguela Current Commission as a permanent inter-governmental organization to foster the implementation of an integrated, multi-sector, multi-country approach to ocean management. GEF, through UNDP, are among the partners that support this improved ocean governance.

The Humboldt Current, one of the world's most productive marine ecosystems, extends along the Coast of Chile and Peru and its cold and nutrient-rich waters support one of the world's largest fisheries, the anchovy. Through the **HUMBOLDT CURRENT LARGE MARINE ECOSYSTEM** (HCLME) Project Chile and Peru have been assisted by GEF and UNDP in the application of the Ecosystem Based Management Approach to fisheries management. The recently signed Strategic Action Programme will help deliver on key SDGs related to marine conservation, food security, poverty reduction, gender equality, biodiversity protection, good governance, sustainable production and consumption.

SHIPS' BALLAST WATER can transfer aquatic species from one part of the world to another. If the alien species not only survive, but also multiply and establish pest populations they may harm the local environment, economy, and human health. With **INVASIVE AQUATIC SPECIES** having been identified as one of the greatest threats to the world's oceans, ships' ballast water emerged as a priority issue on the environmental agenda for the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the shipping industry. The Ballast Water Management Convention and its Guidelines were adopted to eliminate the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens through the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments. In September 2017 the Convention enters into force. The GEF-UNDP-IMO GloBallast Programme has for nearly 20 years supported and promoted the development of uniform **LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS** in developing countries, along with major capacity-building efforts to foster technological innovations in ballast water treatment.

CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

UNDP'S WORK ON WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE

CONTRIBUTES TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ALL THE SDGS



The model of **MULTILEVEL WATER GOVERNANCE** applied in the Torola River Basin (developed in coordination with the UNDP ART Program) has been recognized and supported by the central government in El Salvador as the first pilot of the National Water Observatory. Strategies for the conservation and protection of water resources elaborated in three municipalities. A Social Audit Manual has been developed to enhance water integrity in the management of water resources at local level.

Analyzing the results relating to 'water integrity' trainings through Cap-Net's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Plan (MELP) it was found that: **74% HAD SHARED THE KNOWLEDGE** from the course with others. 57% indicated that the course had contributed to their organizations becoming more transparent and accountable, and **53% COULD IDENTIFY CONCRETE CHANGES** of improved integrity in their local area as a result of the course.



INTEGRITY, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY in rural water supply has been promoted by UNDP in Costa Rica through a short video and a 'tropicalized' version of a Manual on Transparency and Accountability for rural water supply and sanitation systems administrations. In addition, staff from the Department for Delegated Water Systems of the national water utility were trained on the Integrity Management Toolbox methodology and developed an integrity action plan with standard operating procedures, review of the legal framework, and the definition of clear goals for interdepartmental team collaboration.



The network for sustainable water management, Cap-Net, directly links to SDG target 17.9 on **CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**. Composed of 23 affiliated regional and country level capacity development networks with over 1000 member organizations in 120 countries. Cap-Net delivers training and education to water professionals in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

IW:LEARN is the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network. The project, implemented jointly by UNDP and UN Environment, through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, was established to strengthen transboundary water management around the globe by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio. To date, 242 GEF IW projects have been deployed, with some US\$1.5 billion invested and an additional US\$8.7 billion in leveraged co-finance. IW:LEARN serves the roughly 70 active International Waters projects, having involved over 2000 stakeholders in its capacity-development, knowledge-sharing, information management and partnership building services.

Credit: Pilar Arellano

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in nearly 170 countries and territories, we offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

The Water & Ocean Governance Programme forms part of the Sustainable Development cluster in UNDP's Bureau for Policy and Programme Support.

WATER & OCEAN GOVERNANCE HELPS COUNTRIES ACCELERATE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE WHOLE 2030 AGENDA



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UNDP water and ocean vision: integrated, climate-resilient, sustainable and equitable management of water and ocean resources, and universal access to safe water supply and sanitation, through improved water and ocean governance.

KEY DONOR PARTNERS



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Resilient nations.*

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