

## Key Highlights

- The capacity development initiatives designed for multiple stakeholders [professionals, researchers, youth, managers and policy-makers].
- The new Water Security program aims to design and develop 'tailored' products to structure the content of capacity development exercise involving a range of institutions/experts.
- Attaining water-related goals and targets and on 'Collective Action Strategy' for capacity development for water security and sustainable water futures.

## There are two main Capacity Development Initiatives.

- UN Water Learning Center [UN WLC]
- 2030WaterSecure

## Initiative (1) Global Water Security e-Course

UN Water Learning Center [UN WLC] is an online learning interface and network with its regional units is long addressing the capacity gaps in various UN regions on IWRM.

The online course that will help in educating professionals on the processes and conditions needed for secure, safe, sustainable and sufficient water for community development.

### Target Audience

Water Professionals    policy & decision makers    UN agencies & development Bodies

### Course Objective

Educating professionals on the processes and conditions needed for safe, secure, sustainable and sufficient water for community development.

### Course Outcome

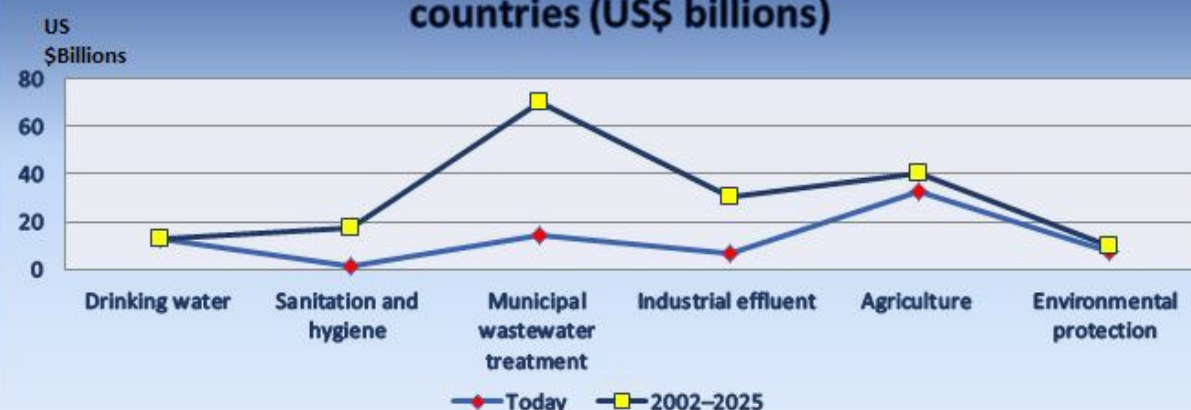
Gain an overall knowledge about water security related issues    Inform practices & influence decisions    Improve planning process by using updated & referenced information

## Financing Water Security

Many middle-income countries faced by huge challenges, which require equally huge financial resources to address them.

The investments on water supply and sanitation need to be increased threefold to approximately **USD 114 Billion** per year, **63%** of it, will be required for **developing countries** (Hutton and Varughese, 2016).

### Annual investment in water services for developing countries (US\$ billions)



## Initiative (2) 2030WaterSecure

2030WaterSecure is a joint initiative of Water Future and the United Nations University.

- To develop capacity by combining state-of-the-art water knowledge with modern, personalized communication tools.
- To tackle the 21st century water challenges and facilitates effective implementation of the 2030 Water Agenda.

## What Is Water Security?

The **capacity** of a population to safeguard sustainable access to adequate quantities of acceptable quality water for sustaining livelihoods, human well-being, and socio-economic development, for ensuring protection against water-borne pollution and water-related disasters, and for preserving ecosystems in a climate of peace and political stability."Working definition, UN-Water, 2013

*Achieving water security objectives (SGD6) necessitate the provision of substantial financing from both public and private sectors.*

## Why 2030WaterSecure Is Needed?

To achieve Water Security, investments in physical infrastructure need to be accompanied by knowledge and capacity development.

Current investment in capacity development needs to increase to a minimum of **USD 80 Billion** per year to meet the requirements.

The UN Water Learning Centre (WLC)

### Global Water Security e-Course

UNDER DEVELOPMENT



UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY  
UNU-INWEH  
Institute for Water, Environment and Health

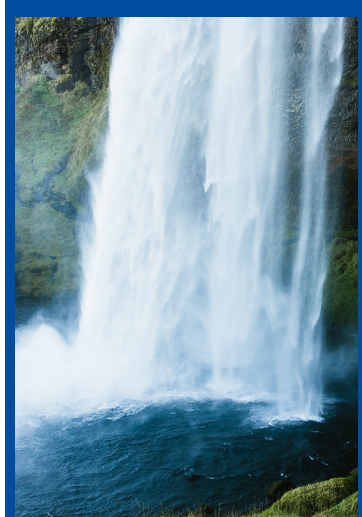
WLC  
UN Water Learning Centre

<http://wlc.unu.edu>

Table of Contents: Global Water Security	
Module	Topics
1. INTRODUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of Water Security</li> <li>Importance of Water Security</li> <li>Components of Water Security</li> </ul>
2. GOVERNANCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of Good Governance</li> <li>Levels and types of governance</li> <li>Legal regimes and secure water situations</li> <li>Government policies for water security</li> <li>Building institutional capacity (and services)</li> <li>Infrastructure for water security</li> </ul>
3. TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction to transboundary cooperation</li> <li>History and theory of transboundary water management</li> <li>Analysis of key factors influencing transboundary water management</li> </ul>
4. FINANCING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Examples of innovative financing of Water Security</li> <li>Funding sources/schemes: Public &amp; Private; Micro-financing</li> <li>Financial partnerships</li> <li>Water security funding requirements</li> </ul>
5. PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition/example of peace and political stability</li> <li>Conflict and water: connection and types of conflict</li> <li>Political stability and secure water</li> </ul>
6. SAFE WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concept of WASH</li> <li>Global Status</li> <li>WASH and Health</li> <li>Water related diseases</li> <li>Sanitation and Health</li> <li>Financing</li> </ul>
7. ECOSYSTEMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and ecosystems</li> <li>Ecosystems impact: fresh water delivery</li> <li>Ecosystems impact: community and economy</li> <li>Maintaining water friendly ecosystems</li> </ul>
8. RESILIENCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resiliency</li> <li>Water-Related Hazards</li> <li>Climate Change</li> <li>Building and Maintaining Resiliency</li> </ul>
9. THE ECONOMICS OF WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economics of Water</li> <li>Water's influence on food, energy production, industry, transport, tourism</li> <li>Building Water Security in cities</li> </ul>
10. SUMMARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How everything works together</li> <li>Summary</li> </ul>

## FINANCING WATER SECURITY

It refers to the allocation of sufficient resources and capital to fund and invest in water sector to ensure consistent availability of an adequate quantity and quality of water for livelihood, health and production (Grey & Sadoff, 2007) (N.Elgindi, 2018).



## Concluding Notes

- Addressing Water Security issues from different aspects.
- Allocating sufficient financial resources to tackle water-related issues.
- Enhancing capacity to reduce water risk.
- An open access education towards behavioral change and influential decision.
- An advanced training program for practitioners for formulating policies and tracking progress on the 2030 Water Agenda.

### References

2030WaterSecure. (2018). Home - UNU-INWEH. Retrieved from <http://inweh.unu.edu/>  
Mehta, L., & Canal, O. (2004). Financing water for all: behind the border policy convergence in water management [Ebook]. IDS Working Paper 233. Retrieved from <https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Wp233.pdf>  
Global Water Partnership (2000) and Wimpenny (2003). Retrieved from <https://www.ids.ac.uk/files/Wp233.pdf>  
Nagabhatla, D., & A. Deen, M. (2018). Retrieved from <http://wlc.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Water-Security-e-Course.pdf>  
The Water Security Nexus (Economic Activities & Development 2017) <http://inweh.unu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/MWW-Poster-2017.pdf>