Global Water Security e-Course

UNDER DEVELOPMENT
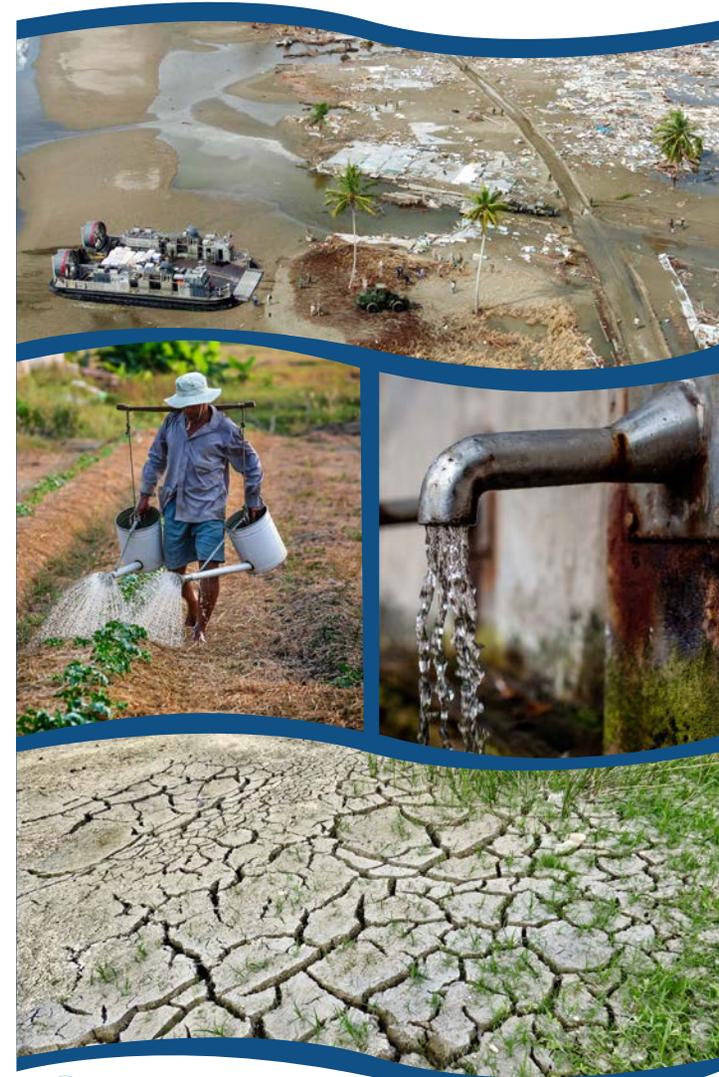

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Module	**Topics**
1. INTRODUCTION	• Definition of Water Security • Importance of Water Security • Components of Water Security
2. GOVERNANCE	• Definition of Good Governance • Levels and types of governance • Legal regimes and secure water situations • Government policies for water security • Building institutional capacity (and services) • Infrastructure for water security
3. TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION	• Introduction to transboundary cooperation • History and theory of transboundary water management • Analysis of key factors influencing transboundary water management
4. FINANCING	• Examples of Innovative financing of Water Security • Funding sources/schemes: Public & Private; Micro-financing • Financial partnerships • Water security funding requirements
5. PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY	• Definition/example of peace and political stability • Conflict and water: connection and types of conflict • Political stability and secure water
6. SAFE WATER	• Concept of WASH • Global Status • WASH and Health • Water related diseases • Sanitation and Health • Financing
7. ECOSYSTEMS	• Water and ecosystems • Ecosystems impact: fresh water delivery • Ecosystems impact: community and economy • Maintaining water friendly ecosystems
8. RESILIENCE	• Resiliency • Water-Related Hazards • Climate Change • Building and Maintaining Resiliency
9. THE ECONOMICS OF WATER	• Economics of Water • Water's influence on food, energy production, industry, transport, tourism • Building Water Security in cities
10. SUMMARY	• How everything works together • Summary

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNU-INWEH
Institute for Water, Environment and Health

WLC
UN Water Learning Centre

COURSE BACKGROUND

United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH) has partnered with CATHALAC to develop a knowledge based, online training course on water security. The Global Water Security course is being developed as a response to the growing need to understand the complexities of water security issues outlined in UN-Water's *Analytical Brief: Water Security & the Global Water Agenda* (2013). As water security becomes a mainstream concept it will be increasingly important to educate water-related professionals and public servants with information and activities that can be used to achieve water security.

DESCRIPTION AND GOAL

The Global Water Security course will provide a general and international approach to the ongoing issue of water security, with an overarching goal of educating professionals on the processes and conditions needed for safe, secure, sustainable and sufficient water for community development.

STRUCTURE

Using UN-Water's conceptual framework on water security as a basis, we have structured our course to include eight thematic modules, and an introduction and conclusion module. The course will be 25 hours in length and presented in an online format.

WHAT IS WLC?

The course will be hosted on our flagship Water Learning Center (WLC). The WLC is an online learning platform created in 2006 by UNU-INWEH and DESA with a long-term goal of enhancing regional and national capacities for the development and implementation of sustainable water strategies in developing countries, at local, regional, sub-regional and basic scales. The WLC is currently offering two courses; *Integrated Water Resources Management* and *Water-Health*. These courses are directed primarily at practising professionals in the water sector who usually have an undergraduate degree. The courses are administered and executed via a regional network of training institutions and universities.

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

GOOD GOVERNANCE
Adequate legal regimes, institutions, infrastructure and capacity are in place.

TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION
Sovereign states discuss and coordinate their actions to meet the varied and sometimes competing interests for mutual benefit.

DRINKING WATER AND HUMAN WELL-BEING
Populations have access to safe, sufficient and affordable water to meet basic needs for drinking, sanitation and hygiene, to safeguard health and well-being, and to fulfill basic human rights.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENT
Adequate water supplies are available for food and energy production, industry, transport and tourism.

ECOSYSTEMS
Ecosystems are preserved and can deliver their services, on which both nature and people rely, including the provision of freshwater.

WATER-RELATED HAZARDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
Populations are resilient to water-related hazards including floods, droughts and pollution.

PEACE AND POLITICAL STABILITY
The negative effects of conflicts are avoided, including reduced water quality and/or quantity, compromised water infrastructure, human resources, related governance, and social or political systems.

FINANCING
Innovative sources of financing complement funding by the public sector, including investments from the private sector and micro-financing schemes.

Source: UN-Water, 2013