



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

Water Sciences and Education for the Sustainable Management of Water Resources

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30 de novembre de 2021



Le Programme Hydrologique Intergouvernemental

Le **Programme Hydrologique Intergouvernemental (PHI)** est le programme de coopération scientifique de l'UNESCO sur l'eau

Il a été créé en **1975**, devenant la première et la seule initiative intergouvernementale sur l'eau douce institutionnalisée dans le système des Nations Unies

Namibia, May 2015



Flood Part

Key dates of IHP's history

1945

Creation of UNESCO with no specific reference made to water resources

1948

The General Conference of UNESCO decides to establish an **International Institute of the Arid Zone**, voicing the importance of studying issues related to water

1956

As the Institute did not materialize, the General Conference approves the **Major Project on Scientific Research on Arid Lands**

1961

In the wake of the successful project on Arid Zones, the UNESCO Executive Board requests the creation of a long-term programme for international cooperation in scientific hydrology

1965

UNESCO and its partners establish **the International Hydrological Decade (IHD)** to collect scientific data and lead internationally concerted research and education for improved water use

2019

The 40th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, held in November 2019, decided to change the name of the International Hydrological Programme to **the Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme**

2015

UNESCO celebrates its seventieth anniversary and the **fiftieth anniversary of its Water Programmes**; a series of events are organized worldwide and the **anniversary book** "*Water, People and Cooperation: 50 years of water programmes for sustainable development at UNESCO*" summarizing the history and achievements of UNESCO in the field of water in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#) is published

1975

IHP is established in order to continue the efforts instigated by IHD on the long-term

IHP throughout its successive phases: shifting to a holistic and integrated approach

IHP's First Phase (1975-1980):

maintained the research orientation of IHD

IHP's Fourth Phase (1990-1995):

"Hydrology and Water Resources Sustainable Development in a Changing Environment"

IHP's Fifth Phase (1996-2001):

"Hydrology and Water Resources Development in a Vulnerable Environment"

IHP's Seventh Phase (2008-2013):

"Water Dependencies: Systems under Stress and Societal Responses"

IHP's Sixth Phase (2002-2007):

"Water Interactions: Systems at Risk and Social Challenges" represented a turning point for IHP. Focus shifted from studying the occurrence and distribution of water towards societal aspects of water resources, highlighting the need for better assessment and management, in particular at transboundary level

IHP's Eighth Phase (2014-2021):

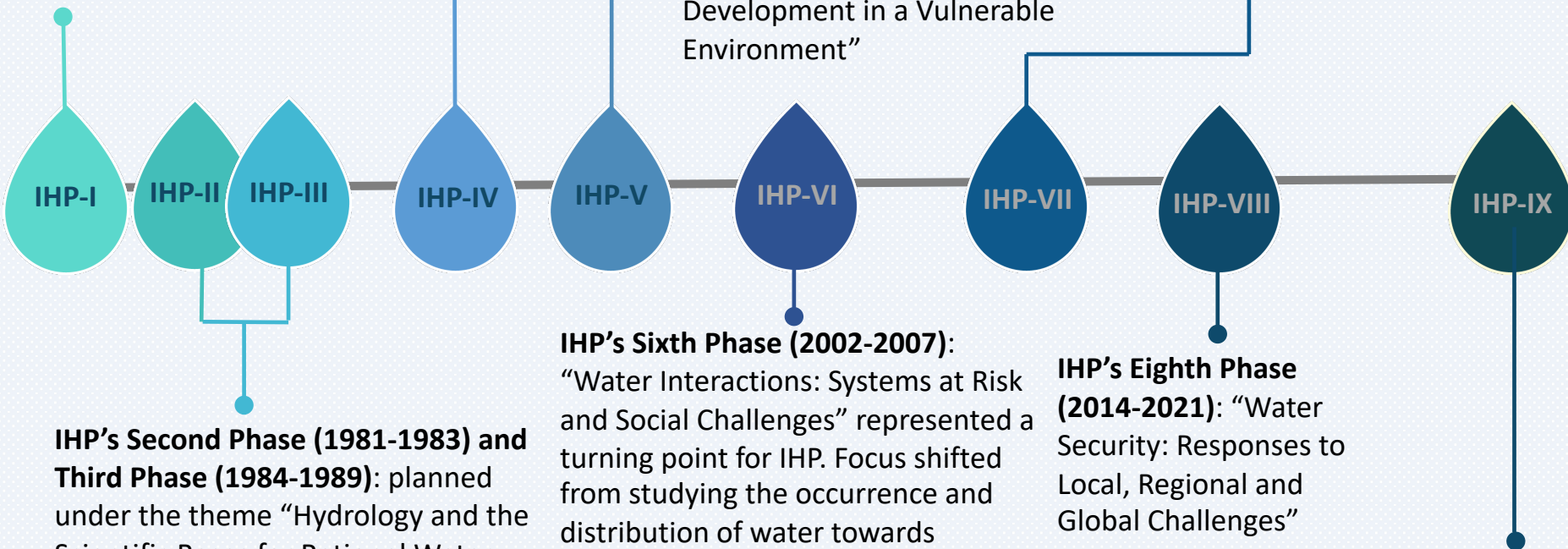
"Water Security: Responses to Local, Regional and Global Challenges"

IHP's Ninth Phase (2022-2029):

"Science for a Water Secure World in a Changing Environment"

IHP's Second Phase (1981-1983) and Third Phase (1984-1989):

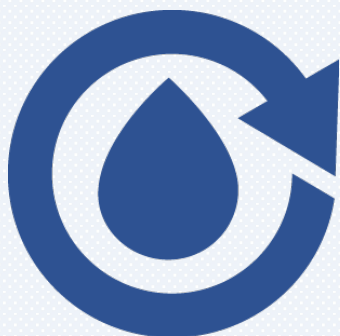
planned under the theme "Hydrology and the Scientific Bases for Rational Water Resources Management" to include practical aspects of hydrology and water resources



The Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP): what is it?

IHP is part of UNESCO's Division of Water Sciences and is the Organization's intergovernmental scientific cooperation programme on water.

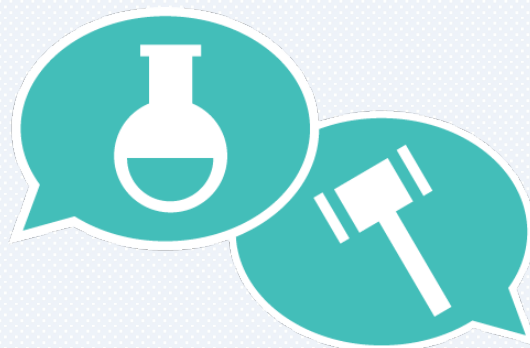
Implemented through a succession of medium-term phases, it has three main objectives:



Mobilize international cooperation to improve knowledge and innovation to address water security challenges



IHP creates bridges between stakeholders from around the world, and is part of a network of more than 1500 experts called the UNESCO Water Family, coordinated by the Division of Water Sciences of UNESCO



Strengthen the science-policy interface to reach water security at local, national, regional and global levels



The results of the international cooperation mobilized by IHP are used to help decision makers adapt their policies based on sound scientific evidence



Facilitate education and capacity development in order to enhance water resources management and governance



IHP organizes courses, trainings and workshops on water-related issues and provides resources and tools at all levels

UNESCO Water Family



Aims to advance hydrological knowledge by supporting scientific research programmes

- Europe & North America**
 - 24 Chairs
 - 11 Centres
- Arab States**
 - 6 Chairs
 - 5 Centres
- Latin America & the Caribbean**
 - 14 Chairs
 - 6 Centres
- Asia and the Pacific**
 - 13 Chairs
 - 11 Centres
- Africa**
 - 8 Chairs
 - 3 Centres

36
Category
2
Centres

65
Chairs

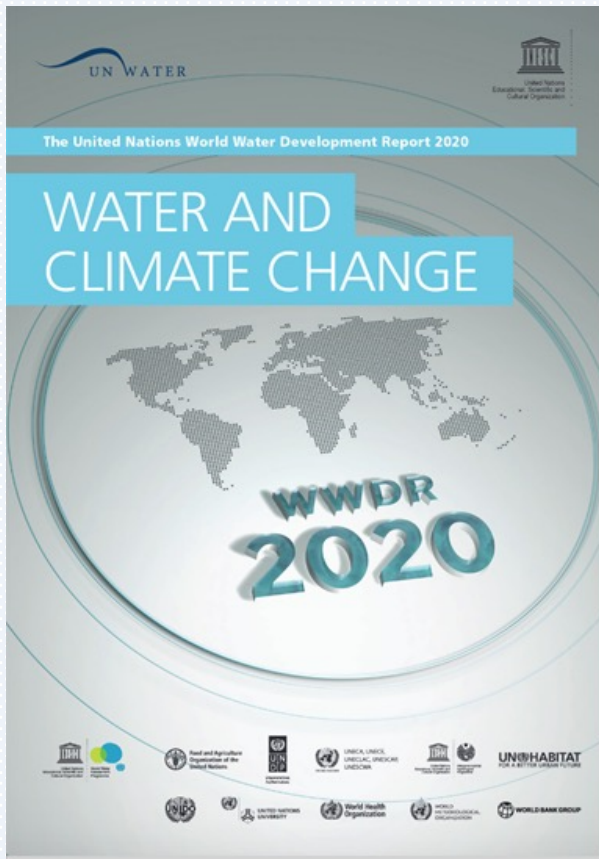
169
National
Committ
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WWAP

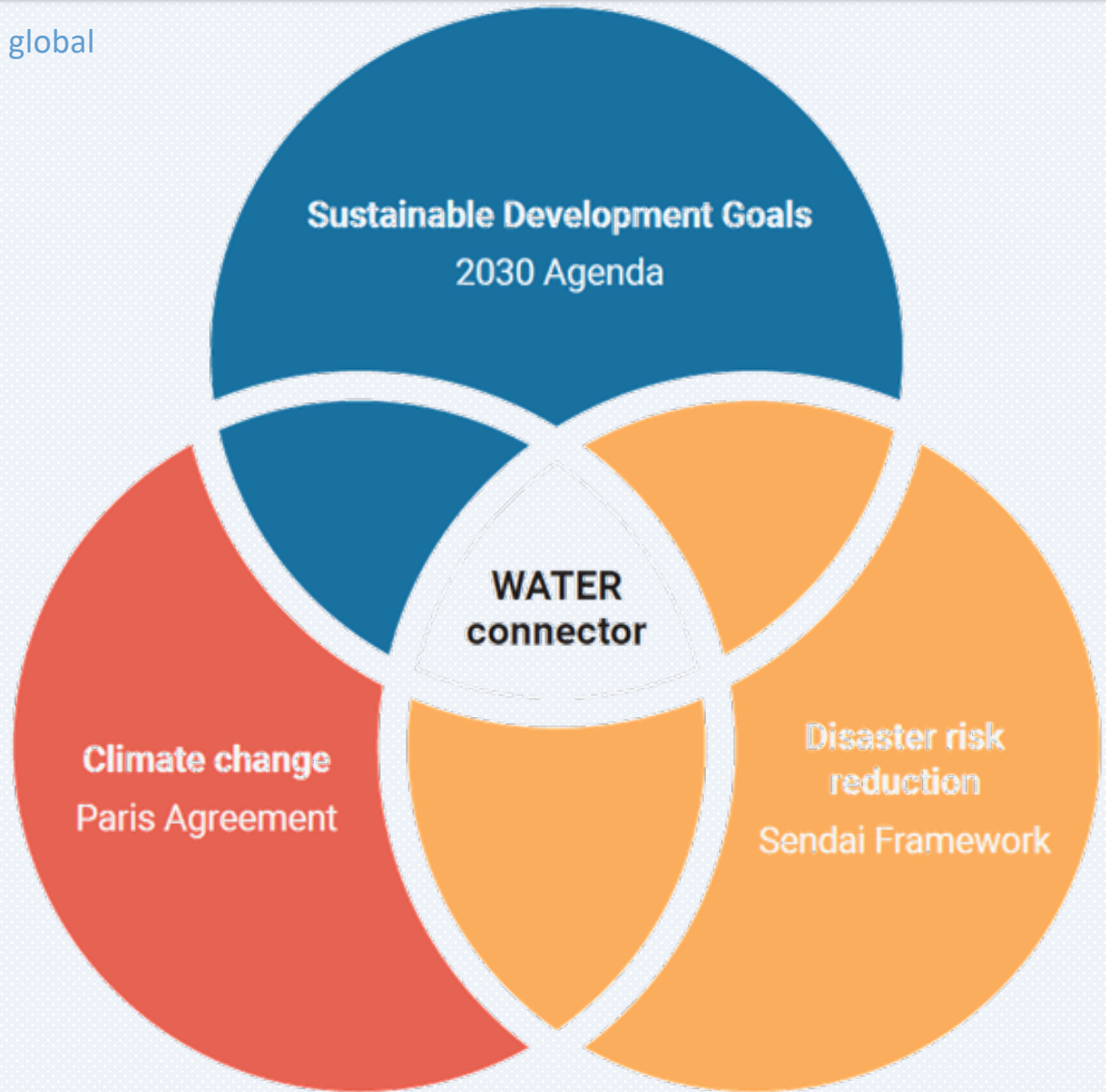


World Water Development Report

Figure 2.5 Water as a connector among the global commitments adopted in 2015



Source: UN-Water



The Eighth Phase of IHP (IHP-VIII, 2014-2021)

Water Security: Responses to Local, Regional and Global Challenges

AXIS 1

Mobilizing International cooperation to Improve knowledge and innovation to address water security challenges

AXIS 3

Developing institutional and human capacities for water security and sustainability

WATER-RELATED
DISASTERS AND
HYDROLOGICAL
CHANGE



GROUNDWATER
IN A CHANGING
ENVIRONMENT



ADDRESSING
WATER SCARCITY
AND WATER
QUALITY



WATER AND
HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS OF
THE FUTURE



ECOHYDROLOGY
ENGINEERING
HARMONY FOR
A SUSTAINABLE
WORLD



EDUCATION,
KEY TO WATER
SECURITY



WATER SECURITY, ADDRESSING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

AXIS 2

Strengthening the Science-Policy interface to reach water security at local, national, regional, and global levels

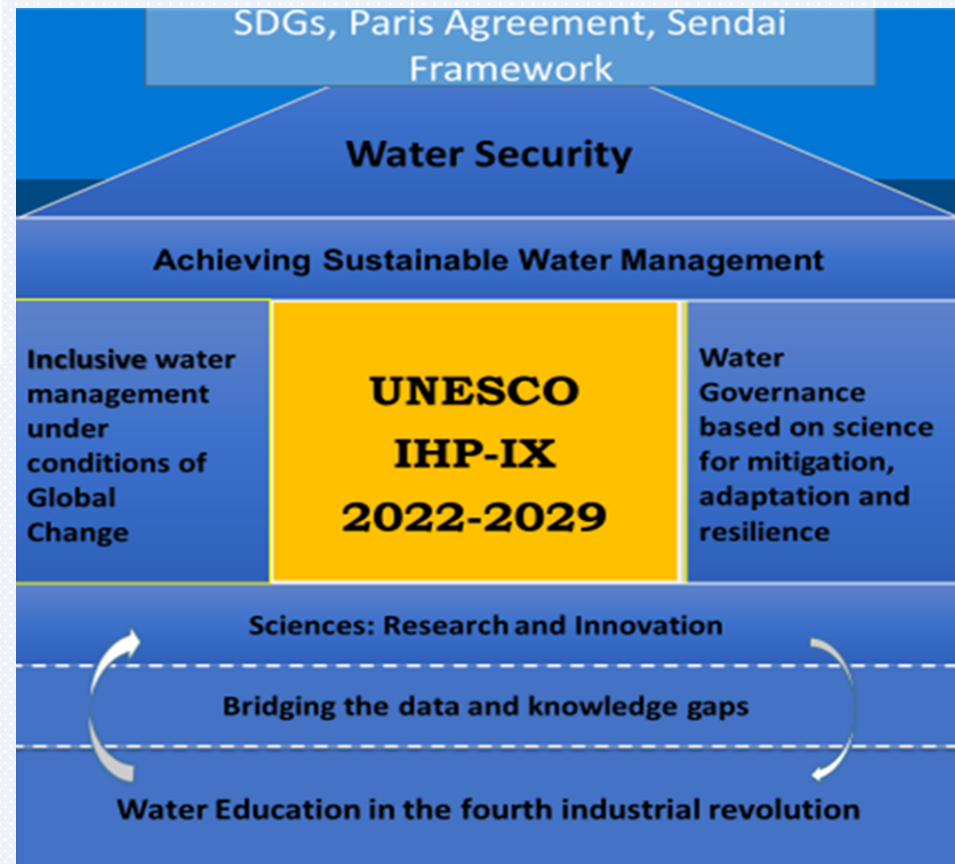
Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP)

Serving Member states for 55 years

IHP IX 2022-2029



Water Security: Responses to local, regional and global challenges
IHP VIII 2014-2021



THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1.5 Build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters



13.1 strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

11.5 Reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

IHP-VIII: delivering responses to international agendas

IHP works in contributing to and delivering responses to the following international agendas:

- [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals](#)



- [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction \(2015-2030\)](#)



- [Habitat III – New Urban Agenda](#)



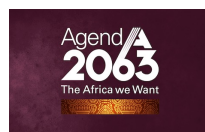
The New Urban Agenda

- [Paris Agreement](#)



PARIS2015
COP21-CMP11

- [Africa 2063: The Africa we want](#)



The UNESCO Water Initiatives

As a programme at the global level, IHP also covers a wide spectrum of initiatives



Flow Regimes from International Experimental and Network Data

Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy

World's Large Rivers Initiative



MAR

Managing Aquifer Recharge

IWRM

Integrated Water Resources Management

WHYMAP

World Hydrogeological Map

UWMP

Urban Water Management Programme

G-WADI

Global Network on Water and Development Information in Arid Lands



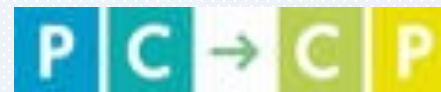
Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management



Groundwater Resources Assessment under the Pressures of Humanity and Climate Change



International Initiative on Water Quality



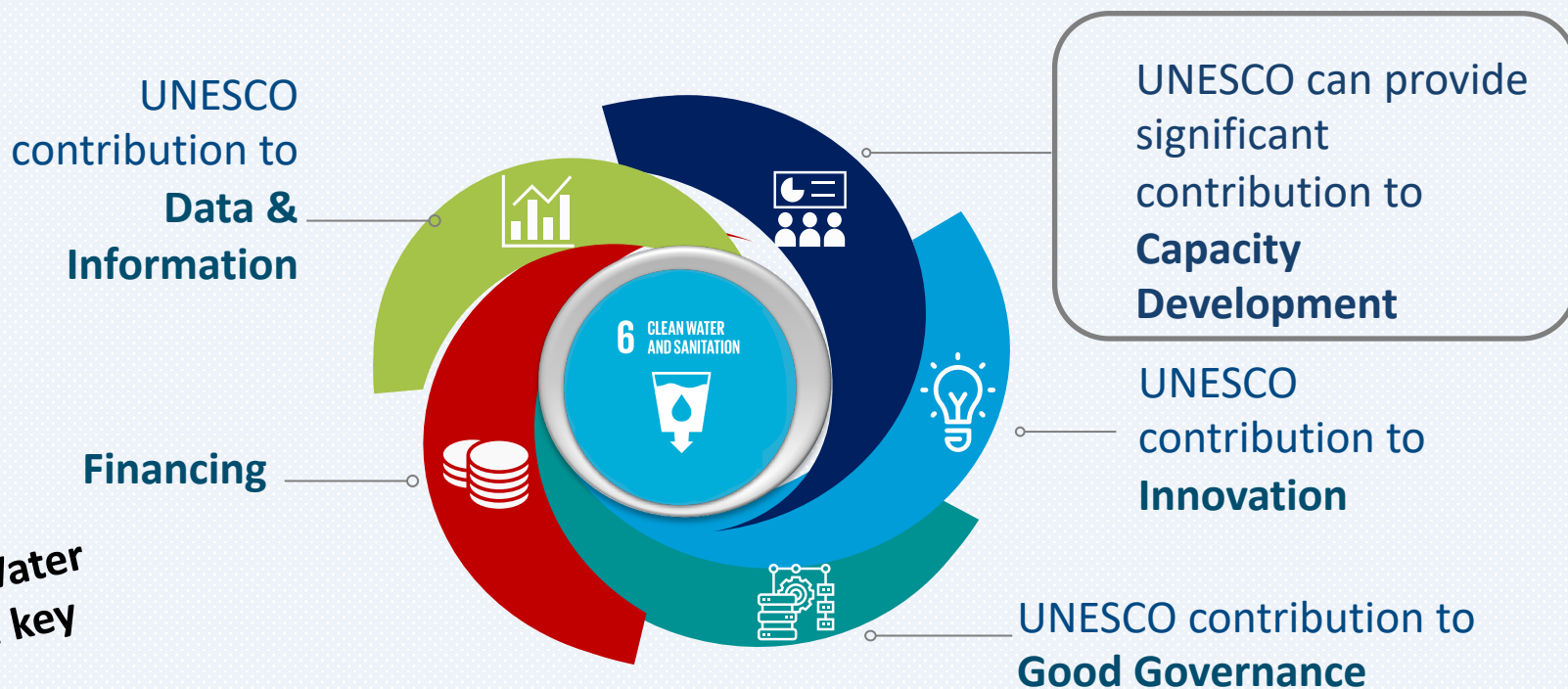
From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential



Water Information Network System



UN SDG6 Global Accelerator Framework launched 9 July 2020 (support accelerated country programs)



UNESCO Water family is a key partner

UNESCO's Contribution to the Water and Climate Coalition, hosted by WMO for SDG6 Implementation

