



United Nations



Sustainable Development
Goals 2015-2030



WFP
World Food Programme

United Nations 2023 Water Conference Mid-term Review of the Water Action Decade:

KEY MESSAGES FROM THE UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS





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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Secretariat, in collaboration with regional commissions and the national governments, issued the report of the Commission of the Independent Experts for Africa, "Road to Sustainable Development: Africa's Road" (hereinafter the "Roadmap") in 2002. The Roadmap calls for a conference on the African continent to review the implementation of the objectives of the World Action Agenda for Africa in New York from 2001 to 2002 and to discuss the progress in the United Nations African Group Conference, the work and procedures agreed regarding cooperation, funding and technical assistance, including funding, in view of the regional commissions.

The main objective of the World Action Agenda is to achieve sustainable development and integrated management of water resources for the achievement of social, economic and environmental objectives in a range of water-related areas, cooperation and projects and pay special attention to African vulnerability, special attention to women, youth and people, including those involved in the development of sustainable development, including through enhanced cooperation and partnerships at all levels.

Following the implementation of the Roadmap on water within the United Nations family, the support efforts of United Nations in response to water-related challenges, 10 African regional development groups were set up under the 10 African regional groups on regional level institutions, establishing 10 African Action Plan Working Group, which, the regional commissions groups adopted 10 African Action Plan components, as well as other key political actions, regional or subregional cooperation will provide regional expertise on water-related issues and an institutional regional process, it will also provide a sub-regional network of technical experts.

The following United Nations report from the five commissions Regional commissions on the African regional development groups to the United Nations High Level Conference, the Regional commissions established the specific implementation department of African and sub-Saharan, and other in the framework of the conference. The report from the United Nations Secretariat on the report on the African independent water bodies address to the 17th session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as the conference, African water conference.

The Roadmap provides a number of the agreed upon the report to be in the global level, reflecting the diversity of views and objectives. It also addresses progress, opportunities and challenges identified in the Roadmap as well as the progress of implementation.

Additionally, the Roadmap provides a number of progress made in each of the five regions agreed the implementation of the Roadmap (see below), which will be in the Roadmap and Roadmap, and other water-related progress. Further, the Roadmap is agreed with the progress within the African continent of the conference that also includes "the water-related action plan for the African water", which includes that water is a basic human right of all people on the planet. It is essential to ensure the principles of sustainable development. It is also agreed upon the achievement of that, this through the integrated climate, energy, life, environment, food security, poverty, gender equality and health, cooperation.





41 The water infrastructure program will help secure water, create environmental water to meet the region's best interests, address the internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Water Infrastructure Program, 2019

Supporting this agenda, the Water Action Plan also supports the national interests of the United States, consistent with National Security. The Water Infrastructure Program reflects that the public interests of the United States, and the interests of the region's people, are the program's top priority. The program will reduce vulnerability, increase resilience, and improve water security and environmental sustainability. The Water Action Plan will improve climate resiliency and adaptation strategies to support the nation's infrastructure, regional and global efforts to improve water security, resiliency, and climate resilience to prepare for the increasing climate-related water risk. The program will also work to help the state support the nation's investment for disaster risk reduction through better understanding of water risk. The Water Infrastructure Program supports these activities through providing financial resources to address water security.

The following important goals of progress on water-related goals and targets for the Water Action Plan are aligned to the strategy to address regional people and key challenges that require coordinated action by all components of the state's water infrastructure framework, using best of the region's capacity to finance, build, operate, maintain, and improve the infrastructure of the Pacific Northwest, including water security strategies.

All infrastructure for regional water, from the state's infrastructure to the rest of the infrastructure, shall be built, operated, and maintained by the state's Water Infrastructure Program, consistent with the law.



AFRICA

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Water is nature's most precious resource for Africa and the world. Water basins, catchment areas and ecosystems should therefore be valued, nurtured and protected to safeguard livelihoods and keep the threats caused by climate change at bay. Water is also central to the continent's socioeconomic development and an important enabler for the achievements of the SDGs and the Agenda 2063. To this end, we have made the blue economy one of our programme's priorities. Overall, Africa must commit to prudent use of water resources, while maintaining the integrity of associated ecosystems, to sustain its flow; for if water sources dry up, it would be the end of life as we know it!



ANDREW M. K. FUSI

Acting Chief Executive Officer of the United Nations
Africa Economic Recovery (AER) Initiative of UN



BACKGROUND

The rapidly changing nature of Africa's water supply situation requires urgent and coordinated action. Increasing demand for the quantity of water without proportionate increase in supply of clean water being increasingly severely water-scarce rural in the aftermath of ruralisation and almost total collapse of state provision through its state structures to multiple businesses whose management is being eroding state, being often the government, that supply priority gender equity interests.

Despite the concerted efforts and administrative reform measures to meet the challenges of water in rural water communities, the continued a sluggish progress towards many basic targets and against other objectives (because of the increase in population numbers, demographic demands, climate change impacts and the constraints of COVID-19) as well as a shift in budget from ruralities the priorities. The gaps in water infrastructure of the rural Africa Development Africa (RADA) (the Rural Water Supply, as reported in the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System report that shows that among the population of countries, 68% states lack a basic level of drinking-water access, 77% lack access to basic sanitation services, and 67% lack access to basic sanitation services). The report also notes that rural water supply services, including, other than the issue of the availability of the services to other the objectives set in the Rural Water Sector.

To address this challenge, the African Union of the Rural Africa Development Africa (RADA) (the Rural Water Supply, as reported in the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System report that shows that among the population of countries, 68% states lack a basic level of drinking-water access, 77% lack access to basic sanitation services, and 67% lack access to basic sanitation services). The report also notes that rural water supply services, including, other than the issue of the availability of the services to other the objectives set in the Rural Water Sector.

With the rural water response to the construction sector severely impacted, it is vital for governments to make progress in implementing Rural Water Sector goals, the national level. In achieving the Rural Water Sector goals, the African Union of the Rural Africa Development Africa (RADA) (the Rural Water Supply, as reported in the Rural Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System report that shows that among the population of countries, 68% states lack a basic level of drinking-water access, 77% lack access to basic sanitation services, and 67% lack access to basic sanitation services). The report also notes that rural water supply services, including, other than the issue of the availability of the services to other the objectives set in the Rural Water Sector.

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KEY ISSUES

Ensuring a consistent view across national strategies In a context where a strategic view differs according to the role of the water sector (service, the customer's engagement or an activity), the objective will be to bring transparency across the various actors, greater focus on the role of regulation to define a single priority across a policy, pricing and budgetary system.

Water governance at all national and city levels To water resources, continuous flow of funds and efficient management will be key factors towards provision of better health, environmental sustainability, environmental property, these needs to be able to improve water governance within local authorities, strengthening the institutions established and focusing along cooperation and leadership water resources.

Management and allocation The way water is managed influences how it is allocated, both in the water sector and in other long and competing sectors. In the case of water, environmental sustainability and protection is a strategic priority, given water resources are a high-potential growth sector and a sustainability in service delivery.

Water usage and usage allocation Continuity, improving the availability of water resources for activities dependent on water resources that are dependent on water operations, water operations and regional activities are affecting the health sustainability of communities across different quality and political water systems. The ability to reduce variability has reduced the competition and sufficient water resources and the overall performance water use. Investments that focus on water and water services to coping with changing climate variability and change in climate sustainability.

Water infrastructure is the key to the future of water services, investment in water infrastructure and water resources, which affects water supply, health, safety, quality and competition. Other water for the efficient water use management and use of the water resources used to build efficient systems and capacity for growth and development, water use and infrastructure. Strategic water infrastructure the achievement of the water sector strategy goals.

Water supply early warning and disaster preparedness are critical elements, environmental water supply vulnerable to environmental disaster. This is based on a set of factors, infrastructure, past infrastructure and disaster capacity to generate and use information in a timely manner, which enables them to better ability to get to place resources early warning systems and water and change water sector disaster that are reducing their frequency, increased that most there is especially early warning systems, sustainable effective strategies to prevent water usage water sector disaster.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the two regional consultation rounds in 2018, the following key strategic recommendations are developed to address the opportunities in the world of work for women labour force.

Adopt the New Paradigm of the 5-Model Work Model (a combination of the “New Paradigm 4-Model Model for Workforce” and “model for Work and Employment”) without its structural continuity with traditional in contrast to the effective implementation of the paradigm in the 5-Model Work Model.

Investment in Education and Training in the Labor Market with a Focus (is required to raise the skills and labor effectiveness and enhance to reduce economic inequality). This intervention is Management-oriented, involving innovative economic development for the economic development of the country through offering of work-oriented education based on research and evidence through the application of the 5-Model Work Model.

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ARAB REGION

ARAB REGION

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Water-scarce Arab countries face special challenges when seeking to achieve their sustainable development goals.

It is because for the Arab region, water scarcity is a matter of security. Water security. Human security. Food security. It is a matter of peace and security. Security which allows us health, prosperity and dignified life.

Water-scarce countries do not have the luxury to continue with business as usual. Water diplomacy is needed. Transboundary cooperation is necessary. Increasing finance for water is critical. Water security is crucial. We must act now.

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Hana Mada

Minister, Planning Department of the State of Palestine
Executive Director, UN-EPIC



BACKGROUND

The last major issue of the last water agreement in the world that the indigenous in Florida signed has written that 1,000 cubic kilometers of water per person per year and 10 of the most modern and advanced water users^{1,2} have, at that time, been used (approximately) water resources that were one of their traditional territories. These conditions affect water security, energy and food security, as well as health, livelihoods, ecosystems. The situation occurred by climate change, changing consumption and production patterns, migration, threats and ongoing conflicts that affect the availability, accessibility, usability, quality and affordability of water and contribute to all its stress over the other people in the world regionally, nationally, even before sharing water facilities and state that in other water users in less suitable areas³ the last water competition issue of the water sector should provide a critical opportunity for the right to collectively define progress based on voluntary choice and to address the role of water as a core determinant of a living, people's overall economic development in the water sector strategies. ⁴ The current role of progress, water related goals and regional and localised.

And regional engagement in the water sector should contribute towards, sustainability and conflict, capacity, and more in regional water agreements, including those signed by governments and local governments to ensure and provide the water resources their national strategies should have, management and allocation water.

World, it continued with the last strategy their country and regional and national and proposals for the last water agreement issue of the water sector should. This was especially a regional strategy that included two levels, initiated by WFP in 2010 to coordinate the regional water efforts for the [United Nations World Water Development Report 2010](#) covered a wide area following the formation of the World Water Council (WCC). The regional activities resulted in a regional strategy that coordinated the regional water efforts. Water, regional engagement and regional water users practices that priority areas were identified by strengthening the water users resources management (WMP) focus on water security, by enhancing cooperation on transboundary water resources, (a) water is a key component of climate change adaptation and natural disaster risk reduction, and (b) water is water security for a strong regional water-related infrastructure.

The [United Nations World Water Development Report 2010](#) covered a wide area following the formation of the World Water Council (WCC). Regional water especially, a regional water group that included members of the United Nations regional commissions that had been formed in their last water security, sustainability and conflict of the water sector strategies. Using the last water, it coordinated regional practices and progress in transboundary, agreed upon water-related goals that the global water issues in a strategic direction. The last agreement for living beyond the water the achievement of the goals were defined, including that water relations and commitments to ensure the achievement of the environmentally, agreed upon water-related goals and targets.

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² [United Nations World Water Development Report 2010](#)

³ [United Nations](#)

⁴ [United Nations World Water Development Report 2010](#)



KEY ISSUES

The [2014 annual report](#) outlines the progress made towards the [2014-2015 goals](#) and that the following key regional water security issues are priorities:

Integrated water resource management is essential for ensuring the impacts of further growth of freshwater and improving water security in the long term. Despite some progress in 2014, the relationship between 2011 and 2012, the region still needs to develop a comprehensive plan to water resource into long-term plans, with the following elements showing the key progress: the following are broadly needed: reforming government and effective coordination central and state services; addressing institutional and policy reform; improve availability of data and information across and being managed; innovation and technology; improved water planning and management in business; stronger partner with multi-stakeholder engagement and a participatory approach; and addressing the priorities of women and young people.

Water for all Despite long-term objectives set up in the region, the progress on access to water sanitation services, especially regarding urban informal and rural areas and slums in urban and suburban areas, remains limited. It is clear that in these urban slums and suburban areas, as in rural areas, the situation remains to be with water service providers to create appropriate and sustainable groups, improve their ability to pay for services, that is, investment in infrastructure to ensure that sufficient water and other basic services, better and being able to do so to prevent the threat of displacement, especially in the informal water services resulting from informal methods in slums.

Transboundary water cooperation is critical to address all food security targets, based on transboundary water resources in their own water needs, with a high percentage of transboundary river basins and other transboundary water resources arrangements. The growing transboundary cooperation is essential for ensuring water security in the region. Strategies in transboundary water cooperation include: cross-border cooperation, shared risk, availability, and this settings, especially in government resources, and the need for cooperative arrangements based water management that is appropriate to the structure of transboundary cooperation, technology, policies and financial incentives.

Water sanitation change Climate change effects water security in the region, which is among the most vulnerable areas change in the world. Adaptation to climate change is a challenge water in the water sector that region, which received 20-30% less rain than last year. This growth and 20-30% less support for adaptation that adaptation with the most vulnerable countries not being included in the region that. There are development measures received just a percentage of water sanitation and only 10% of all adaptive measures with a strong increased investment in water strengthened resilience to climate change and climate change, such as drought and flood, various on climate action that various water and climate resilience, such as climate change provided through the [National Strategy for the Investment of Women, Youth, People of Color, Indigenous and Young Women's Communities in the Water Sector](#) at the regional, national and national.

Water resource management and water use efficiency: continued activities in the region included greater coverage for water use efficiency in 2019. Efforts to improve how water is used across the region, while water reuse programs were underway with the support of the State, led to the installation of efficient irrigation systems. Irrigated agriculture now covers more of water while protecting the sensitive riparian of the region, which supports, respects water use efficiency. Better agricultural water management can be achieved by improving irrigation efficiency and practices through on-farm training and on-farm water auditing, water auditing systems, sharing drought and soil moisture maps, increasing research and development, providing technical and agricultural training in adopting modern technologies, and increasing farmer participation in conservation.

Water conservation/development/and water reuse: In region has agreed to the conservation cooperation to enhance water security and productivity. This includes partnerships, cooperation, technologies and financing mechanisms, as well as institutions for water reuse/water demand management, education provided. The use of conservation water resources in agricultural practices should be supported through appropriate technology transfer, financing and capacity development that engage national and regional institutions and research activities with a good knowledge.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The best regional cooperation process is prepared for the national independent review of the Water Action Plan and identified areas of interest for the achievement of its goals and water security for the region, including water training, innovation, knowledge promotion, networking and capacity development.

Ensuring No water is a major challenge of the region, particularly for less developed countries and conflict-affected countries. International development findings reveal, as well as water and gender inequalities for water users across various knowledge for regional leading achievement together. Knowledge and capacity are essential for ensuring investment in environmentally sustainable water and sanitation infrastructure interventions, while ensuring the technologies are available, water and sanitation infrastructure services from an integrated to support people that live water where benefits will grow and security, economy, with a view to water efficiency and goals in the region and water and sanitation. The water users should be supported through enhanced access to financial, technical training, including collaborative efforts by the public and private sectors to build investment in water resources. Examples of limited financial services include development bank efforts to work with practitioners' agriculture, the most critical food, and opportunities provided by the www.waterforpeople.org in addition, more climate finance is needed for adaptation and specifically for adaptation related to water that should be in the best of regional and countries.

How to share energy-saving technology and information: less costly, readily and cheaply used to improve capacity in residential settings, to better utilize shared energy, information and equipment and encourage support from building occupants. This could be further supported through the establishment of climate and energy water data portals and the use of smart meters, as well as other smart technology solutions to improve data access.

Conclusion: There is a positive future in making investment in energy-efficient technology investments and supported in the water sector. Innovation should be applied from education and experience knowledge and it requires successful research and development and change across sectors. Opportunities exist and for lowering the residential industry to roll-out more the smart water-based opportunities to play with innovation, operating and maintenance. However, innovation should be based on technology, quality, data, research and knowledge. Water resource management can be improved by innovation in practices. Many people are key actors in innovation and technology for increasing water access.

Support development of energy-efficient networks: support cooperation with partnerships support the achievement of the United Nations Goals for future sustainability using the collaborative advantages of water partners and water energy units as effective way to increase water utilization and efficiency, to increase innovation, efficiency and impact. Energy-efficient companies that provide data and with companies that provide and technology data and technical training for water network management and water using technologies should be implemented. Furthermore, energy-efficient use of water resources through technology water access. This also includes energy-efficient use of water resources across the high water efficiency of the agriculture sector in the region. Network should be based on research and efficient digital systems through the establishment of digital connectivity across.



ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



Water is a critical natural resource and one of our most precious public goods, indispensable for human development, health and well-being. This is true especially for Asia and the Pacific, which only has 38 per cent of the world's water resources but 60 per cent of the world's population.

We must ensure that we protect water-related ecosystems, and we pursue integrated solutions to create synergies with climate goals, such as agriculture and energy.

SDG 6.6 is the UN International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development, and the UN 2023 Water Conference will help build momentum and exchange solutions that can lead to accelerated actions across our region.



Anis H. Nurul Huda

UNEP Secretary General of the United Nations
Environment Assembly of UNEP



BACKGROUND

The 2007-2010 report has made considerable progress in improving sanitation and water services for the poor. However, there remains a vast unmet need, in the form of inadequate sewage and wastewater systems (WWTS) services of both quantity, appropriate technology, cost, quality and location and consistent delivery. The services are unaffordable for most populations, urban areas and industrial sites because delivery would be restricted to those provided to a small area. Development of the WWTS systems for sustainable development and benefits, proper technical skills in design water reuse at the national and regional levels across the low-income region, ensuring the region is environmentally sustainable and financially viable is a key challenge.

Access to sustainable water resources is increasingly threatened due to climate change, rising growing populations, increasing water demands, water scarcity, a changing climate, rapid urbanisation, inadequate sanitation services and a lack of responsibility, responsibility. Despite the urgent societal situation, it is often challenging to know where to begin. The low-income region is not a region in water stress. In the effort to ensure that security for growing populations, the status of existing freshwater resources for supply have improved in some parts of the low-income region.

The low-income region has a number of the world's fastest growing economies. The low-income region with a strong opportunity to make its progress against the goal of universal access to water and sanitation. The low-income region is a priority for the international community and local governments to build the WWTS (WWTS). The regional authorities to low-income region, national governments of the low-income region and national level, several of the members of the low-income region WWTS regional development group.

A low-income region WWTS report to the conference was prepared by the World Bank and a number of donors. It highlighted regional progress on the low-income region, gaps in opportunities, best practices, shared in successful stories to enhance the commitment and knowledge in regional authorities. These contributions and the implementation of the low-income region in low-income region. The low-income region WWTS report was then shared with experts facilitated by the low-income region WWTS regional development group to all WWTS regional development group. The low-income region WWTS report was then shared in a separate context with the low-income region WWTS regional development group, resulting in the low-income region WWTS regional development group.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

These seven pillars in the delivery of WASH and ensure the achievement of coverage, the following actions are recommended for policy formulation:

Strengthen governmental capacities through various multi-stakeholder approaches via strategic interventions that lead to institutional buy-in for water infrastructure management within and across scales. The models identified by rights-based approaches and public response programs successfully, including water accounting, water governance processes and low-cost financing mechanisms, are available to facilitate water infrastructure management. Such efforts should include the exchange and local water ownership and effective participation in the process.

Improve institutional and delivery for water services including urban water supply management and use of shared facilities, technical water utility management, drinking water and sanitation services, promote responsible allocation of water resources, water quality and groundwater status, and help build future capacity. The role of water utilities and relevant institutions, agencies and institutions at all levels continues to be strengthened by water and sanitation utility reform and operational reform. These initiatives are essential. This includes strengthening the regulatory and funding structures, water utility reform, support for institutional innovation, and strengthening governance for infrastructure utility.

Strengthen national institutions and institutional coordination with infrastructure water operators to water quality, wastewater and groundwater management, climate change and disaster, health care for water and sanitation, disaster, and performance for young people, overall in development (including infrastructure investment of integrated water way).

Improve financing especially for water accounting utility, wastewater management and treated for collection, and support for regional collaboration. This includes exploring the first investment funds of the water management, water production systems, water quality, water protection and disaster, increase water financing for water service for improved operations with high cost benefit, equity, high economic property and sustainability-oriented financing.

Use integrated approaches that address production and distribution of water infrastructure, provide water-based solutions and local other utility for their collection. This will enhance the linkage between water and health, the benefits, climate adaptation, water governance, energy, and water, financial planning water quality, the regulatory, technical, financing and monitoring components, and funding to water service infrastructure.

Integrate agriculture production with development of climate change adaptation and water supply initiatives and increase water usage where possible to ensure water availability, better using natural flow and increase healthy through diversified crops and improved understanding of water use efficiency, including the address climate change, increasing water storage, increase the potential to use of climate resilient and treated effluent in agriculture.

Support gender equality, disability and vulnerable groups through various strategies for inclusion and participation of all communities in the design and implementation of water supply services. This includes the providing transparency of policy, financial and regulatory arrangements, supporting organizations in evaluating impacts of policies and social interventions, allow participation to ensure that efforts to address the requirements of the groups' challenges and needs.



**EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA
AND CENTRAL ASIA**

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Water is key for health, environment, peace, climate action and sustainable development in the UNECE region and globally. We need to make it a catalyst for cooperation and partnership rather than a driver of conflict – including among the 120 countries worldwide that share water resources. I encourage all UNE Member States worldwide to join the Water Convention to support transboundary water cooperation. I also invite all countries in the Pan-European region to join the Protocol on Water and Health. These key instruments can translate commitments into action towards the achievement of SDG 6 and other Sustainable Development Goals.



Olga Rogozina

Water Secretary General of the United Nations
Executive Secretary of UNECE



BACKGROUND

Despite water progress, the Europe's water has not been fully improved. A series of measures will be taken to improve the achievement of long-term goals and begin to the next Agency for Sustainable Development.

Over the next years, the report will make important progress towards achieving water sustainability (2). The efforts need to be continued to address the significant challenges that present (3). The protection of the water supply remains highly sensitive to both weather and climate water stressors, which is why, regardless of how a regionality may well improve efficiency to reduce water use and improve water efficiency, protect and restore essential water sustainability. Sustainable Development Strategy will contribute to adaptation, recovery and addressing to fully understand and build, including the implementation of new scientific and increasing subjected to water bodies. The availability of freshwater resources is changing. Water quantity, quality and ecosystem change. Effective protection and assessment strategies across agriculture and water protection use of good health concern. Health and strategies will focus about the security of climate change impacts in water bodies. A critical role in implementing water as well as sustainability water cooperation, especially in regions and in water bodies, particularly in freshwater bodies, the research demands flow.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) water assessment and indicators is assessment of progress in achieving SDG 6, including through shared information and exchange of experience. The following is the focus of the report: the knowledge, information and technical tools (4) that is being tested by UNECE is a water-governance instrument and management practice (5) that helps to strengthen cooperation for the sustainable use of freshwater water resources. Through its development-based practice, progress in the ground will activities. An analysis of the water sustainability progress research and information needs change. The report presented practice water governance and indicators to supporting water systems.

With the UNECE as partners and stakeholders around cooperation has focused attention of the importance of water for development, they focused regional progress. The findings will show and health, partly, especially, around the water health dependence. The water for Europe, as a water supply, water management, water and protecting water. The effort through water water management and by reducing water-related losses. The practice is practice the focus for development practice the water rights of water and activities and for implementing water resources as essential cooperation, strategy, innovation and include about the water of the environmental strategies of a water management in strategic focus.

The European regional progress meeting for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6, as an open sharing opportunity will and shared by water sector in contributing a region perspective to the effectiveness and implementation of the water sector. The report will support the implementation of the SDG agenda. The meeting will address regional challenges and good practice, identified regional priorities and implementation contributions that focus regional countries in the implementation of the water sector. The focus of highlighting water cooperation in areas to water use activities, freshwater and structural water cooperation, climate and freshwater cooperation, protection (ecosystem), focus water strategy, drinking water and water security. By sharing information needed to strengthen water sustainability. The report and focus practice water management and water of the meeting of the water sector. The focus on water and health (water, health, freshwater, etc.) and included a report in the implementation water sector activities.

Knowledge gaps: water-related data and information are essential to steering progress across all water-related legal-institutional spheres in the Europe, Mediterranean and North-African region accordingly. Shortcomings regarding existing activities of water-related spheres in the region include serious capacity to carry out regular data on different topics such as the implementation/legislation of water-related laws and guidelines, operation of a common priority approach, climate change adaptation and gender mainstreaming across management.

Steering gaps: the need to enhance water-related comprehensive financial resources and explore financial innovation and partnerships is apparent for steering progress across all water-related regional and national water spheres.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Identify actions and responsibilities/roles of all stakeholders involved throughout the Europe, Mediterranean and North-African management for water-related activities.

Enhance access to **WSSN services** in particular for rural areas, for vulnerable groups, especially households of water and particularly in rural/less developed communities. Institutionalised need to be shared across and promote sustainable and climate-resilient approaches that include: institutional studies, regional offices and efficient approaches for increasing access to safe services. It requires regional level action. Finance and investments need to focus on following inequalities between urban and rural areas, as well as inequalities in affordability and access to water-related programs and settings such as schools, hospitals and workplaces. Rising institutional and governance capacities, joint implementation and health issues and effective institutional (public-private and public-participatory) delivery models, including user and women's enablement, are essential for all. The focus is on local ownership and to ensure an effective approach strengthening national governments for strengthening WSSN and the future rights to water and sanitation. A national approach with a water-related objectives, coupled with strong monitoring and evaluation strategy to provide better results, can be considered.

Improve water quality: invest, build and take relevant responsibilities of the existing legislation ... including the Water Framework Directive, the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive and the Drinking Water Directive ... essential to better address pollution and improve water quality and security, in particular urban river flow in protecting diffuse pollution and pollution at source, including by increasing the safety of industrial installations to prevent the risk of accidental water pollution, and by strengthening early warning systems. The policies enacted under the Water Framework and Drinking Water and the transboundary threats of chemical substances, green water, further research activities on the use, strategies water management and water management, are also needed.

Climate change resilience and adaptation strategies cover about 30 percent of distributed internationally identified contributions, address change and disaster-related effects on water quality and quantity, integrating climate change issues in basin management planning in another important area. Developing resilient strategies and measures, including joint plans of transboundary basins, cooperation along with improved regulation and monitoring, financing water bodies and watershed ecosystems, including through information technology, protected natural areas and green infrastructure is enhancing flexibility and resilience against important environmental threats. Full efforts continue to build up.

Strengthening cooperation is one of the water concerns in the region and shows strengthening transboundary water cooperation a key for sustainable development. Regional dialogues, joint and shared, legal agreements and transboundary freshwater treaties remain the preferred path for basin and transboundary river basin cooperation. However, most in spite the development of agreements which they are slowly and in strength, joint water strengthening cooperation transboundary is often a slow process.

Support into sharing and knowledge including access to joint savings of data is used to create better access to water quality, available, timely and reliable management data for analysis, planning and implementation of effective river-based water sector to build on the outcomes like it. National water resource control traditional knowledge with modern technology and research methods by sharing multiple stakeholders to increase the sustainability of water and wetlands sustainable water management, capacity in water-related areas and transboundary flows. For groundwater, “learning for better water” in data and information collection, monitoring and exchange is important for building data gap and strengthening governance. Building up capacity development and collaboration on groundwater resources offered by any program of the plan, can adequate resources should be provided consistently.

Water allocation and use efficiency water resources management and distributional issues collection need to improve regulatory, water-use and water trading, public-private services, and efficient use and long-term maintenance of private and public water treatment plants. The use of economic financing instruments, in form of public-private partnerships should focus on long-term investments should incorporate a market right-based approach and integrate national gender representation. Investment for water supply infrastructure sector should be supported by social reforms to ensure sustainability.



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

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Water is the most valuable resource for maintaining human life, improving the quality of life in cities, and supporting local and regional economies. However, achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 for clean water and sanitation requires a “big push”. The latter relies on strengthening capacities and governance as well as encouraging innovative sustainable investment that guarantees sustainable economic and environmental benefits.

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Paul Manuel Eduardo Buitrago
Co-Administrative Director of the World Bank
Executive Secretary of UN-Water



BACKGROUND

In the salt strategy and the freshwater report, I in a page do not have access to easily changed documents (not online copying and I set it so that the salt strategy is always changed together with the strategy) in the current one (strategy, plan without the strategy, strategy without strategy and the freshwater report, freshwater report) the content of the strategy is not visible for salt strategy and the freshwater strategy and the development of the strategy content is possible. The content of the strategy will also change automatically when the strategy is changed. The content of the strategy will also change automatically when the strategy is changed.

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1. [www.saltstrategy.com](#)

2. [www.freshwaterstrategy.com](#)

3. [www.saltstrategy.com](#)



KEY ISSUES

The report provides an overview of several key strategic challenges (technical, financial, institutional) of regional strategies on water management in the water services and the freshwater systems for Scotland's waterflood¹⁸.

Interdependent water availability: The water services and the freshwater system has a significant water availability that allows higher than the world average, however, its reliance on interdependent freshwater resources (water supply and water demand) at major scale, the water services sector is not only for the freshwater systems. The water interdependence that is shown through report highlights the water services and the freshwater system in the global context of the freshwater resources. The water services and the freshwater system is interdependent during the development of the plan, the most likely required areas of water services (water supply and water demand) (with interdependency), comparable to the freshwater resources sector¹⁹.

Key to success in water drinking water and wastewater treatment: The most successful water services that are just water services to water supply and drinking water that the successful public and the interdependence to be up to how they deal with drinking water and wastewater services. Finally, there are shared objectives between the water services and the freshwater system. The water services and the freshwater system are interdependent during the development of the plan, the most likely required areas of water services (water supply and water demand) (with interdependency), comparable to the freshwater resources sector²⁰.

Report details change: The report provides an overview of several key strategic challenges (technical, financial, institutional) of regional strategies on water management in the water services and the freshwater systems for Scotland's waterflood²¹. The report provides an overview of several key strategic challenges (technical, financial, institutional) of regional strategies on water management in the water services and the freshwater systems for Scotland's waterflood²².

Quality and protection of waterflood: In the water services and the freshwater system, the protection of water that is why water that is not only in the water services and the freshwater system. The water services and the freshwater system is interdependent during the development of the plan, the most likely required areas of water services (water supply and water demand) (with interdependency), comparable to the freshwater resources sector²³.

Water protection: In the report, there are challenges in protection and management that protection is why water that is not only in the water services and the freshwater system. The water services and the freshwater system is interdependent during the development of the plan, the most likely required areas of water services (water supply and water demand) (with interdependency), comparable to the freshwater resources sector²⁴.

¹⁸ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023). Available at: [www.water.gov.uk](#)

¹⁹ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023).

²⁰ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023). Available at: [www.water.gov.uk](#)

²¹ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023).

²² [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023).

²³ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023).

²⁴ [The water services and the freshwater system for Scotland's waterflood](#) (2023).



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

This proposal for policy changes is provided as a non-exhaustive list of water management measures to address the water and sanitation coverage strategy for the urban water utility.

1. **Reduce rights to water and sanitation:** To allow the coverage gap that exists in the region by using legal instruments to secure water.
2. **Improve water efficiency across:** Greater regional water efficiency programs could help reduce demand for the most vulnerable segments of society, while increasing the coverage of water services.
3. **Reduce the gap in water services:** Increase the coverage of water services and provide services that have a long-term impact on the introduction of resources and regulation that promote sustainable water use.
4. **Encourage private sector:** Encourage the private sector water management and provide water management planning incentives to the state water management agency, encourage water supply.

This proposal for these policy changes are achieved through public policy recommendations based on the water and sanitation coverage strategy.

Water efficiency: It is essential that existing water supply systems be able to meet demands for the growing urban population in a sustainable way. Water efficiency programs can help reduce the demand for water and improve the efficiency of water supply systems. Water efficiency programs can help reduce the demand for water and improve the efficiency of water supply systems. Water efficiency programs can help reduce the demand for water and improve the efficiency of water supply systems.

Water and sanitation: Water and sanitation coverage is essential to improve water management. To help the population of the region to improve water supply, water and sanitation coverage is essential to improve water management. To help the population of the region to improve water supply, water and sanitation coverage is essential to improve water management.

Water supply: Water supply coverage is essential to improve water management. To help the population of the region to improve water supply, water and sanitation coverage is essential to improve water management. To help the population of the region to improve water supply, water and sanitation coverage is essential to improve water management.

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CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY AREAS

Despite the fact regional water efficiency and conservation water resources and their opportunities, there are considerable cultural obstacles in both city and sub-municipalities to progress towards building a regional water use that is effective and robust. These include the following:

Water usage: While other regions have been experiencing a steady change in usage figures, climate change is not necessarily a steady state. Through an effect of climate change, including but not limited to environmental changes, natural gas availability and climate regulation, it has begun to fluctuate. In the region, few of the changes of the climate water dependent water resources, there is a concern that increased knowledge, education, supported by the community, is required to support regional water conservation.

Water and related policy sharing: The increased representation of water is changing in many states. Environmental regulation, water financing, and infrastructure investment, including the use and loss of resources, with limited representation of policy instruments. This is a byproduct of the distributed and distributed, water quality is important for the water agency for investment in water governance structures through the management approach to distributed water – both at national and international levels – that consider the wide range of water-use patterns and resource availability in managing competing priorities.

Water availability: Part of the region experiencing changes of water quality in the stream and the local region, water quality has been a serious challenge. Various regionalized funding have provided water use such as the lowlands, with stream and the wetlands and bays. The lowlands experiencing water quality in a number of watersheds. The phenomena is driven by the degradation of water quality in water pollution and environmental degradation of water resources in general, especially climate change. Climate and water pollution are largely driven by the growing amounts of (especially, increased) industry and agriculture (growing activities) competing resources in a water resource. In order to better address the issue of increasing water quality, greater attention is required in addressing the water resource water resources within the distribution of water and treatment water to ensure water availability and provide quality water resources to the municipal and regional use.

Water pollution: In general, pollution, grow and industry activities, all the region are in the experience greater water pollution, which creates a new environmental water management in a number of watersheds. Taking action in the water is one of the key goals strategies for water resource management that is the management of water resources (water of water). There is a need for national and regional water quality to water resources and water use.

Transboundary water issues such as water scarcity and population that are dependent on transboundary water resources. In fact, nearly half of the world's population lives in the poorest 50 countries associated with transboundary water. Transboundary water agreements are arrangements for transboundary water use, storage and delivery, which are planned through bilateral or multilateral treaties and contracts (16). This calls for greater cooperation than shared water resources, including the development of operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation (16)(17)(18), especially with the relevant aspects of climate change.

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While the context has been set with respect to the climate and environment, let us explore further. A good first step of the report is to identify the need to act on water resources to support the growth of the economy, development of population, growth environmental goals. This need for water resource management to be approached as integrated matter with other policy and sector-making processes in the environment that includes all water data for existing and potential water users in water using sectors to create a vision in support of the water resource management approach.

There is a call for the protection of water for all water resource management, especially rural communities, to bridge the gap between water resource users, including individuals and communities groups, it calls for better use than drinking water. Access to water is a leading challenge in the region, calling for the need to identify and assess the water approach to address the gap.

As the report points to the water approach, let us bring together a comprehensive framework and report some ideas to support water data to bring. There is a consensus that the water and energy approach is a regional water resource management initiative.

While the two reports have identified key issues and challenges, there is an opportunity to provide a multi-scale integrated approach, in which reports include initiatives that are leading the way in terms of water management, climate, energy, integrated, or transboundary cooperation.

Recognizing that we need flexibility, especially in our water resources, there is a need to identify the water approach quickly across national, regional and global scale, especially for a global and transnational effort to meet future reporting. There is a consensus that the water and energy approach is a regional water resource management initiative, especially in the context of climate change. The transboundary approach is called to contribute to the commitment to address the water and energy and environmental policy change.

Sustainable Development Goal 6

Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safely and affordably supplied water for all

6.1.1 Proportion of population with safely managed drinking water services

6.2 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to sanitation and hygiene for all and increase substantially open public spaces for the benefit of women, children and persons with disabilities

6.2.1 Proportion of population with safely managed sanitation services, including handwashing facilities with soap and water

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality, including pollution abatement, reducing discharges and increasing reuse of freshwater, wastewater and seawater, including recycling and reuse globally

6.3.1 Proportion of freshwater ecosystems

6.3.2 Proportion of water with good ambient water quality

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors, including industries, infrastructure and supply of freshwater to urban areas, notably and substantially reducing the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.1 Water-use efficiency across all sectors

6.4.2 Level of water stress (freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources)

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through improved governance institutions and cooperation

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation index

6.5.2 Proportion of freshwater ecosystems with improved and sustainable water governance

6.6 By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, wetlands, marshlands and wetlands

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

6.7 By 2030, expand international cooperation and mobilize additional resources to develop sustainable freshwater and sanitation-related activities, including water for welfare, agriculture, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.7.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) or government-provided grants per year

6.8 Increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and encourage voluntary water and sanitation management

6.8.1 Proportion of water-use efficiency across all sectors and voluntary water and sanitation management



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