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United Nations

Report of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028

New York, 22–24 March 2023

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

[22 May 2023]

Contents

Chapter I
Resolution adopted by the Conference

Resolution 1*
Credentials of representatives to the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028

The United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,[1]

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

* Adopted at the 6th plenary meeting, on 24 March 2023; for the discussion, see chap. V.

[1] A/CONF.240/2023/9, para. 14.

Chapter II
Organization of work and other organizational matters

A. Date and venue of the Conference

1. The United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, also referred to as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, was held at United Nations Headquarters from 22 to 24 March 2023, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 73/226 and 75/212 and decision 77/552. During that period, six plenary meetings and five interactive dialogues were held.

B. Attendance

2. The list of participants is contained in document A/CONF.240/2023/INF/2.

3. A large number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) also attended the Conference.

C. Opening of the Conference

4. The Conference was opened on 22 March by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in his capacity as temporary President in accordance with rule 17 of the provisional rules of procedure.

5. At the opening of the Conference, during the 1st plenary meeting, on 22 March, statements were made by the Presidents of the Conference, Emomali Rahmon and King Willem-Alexander; the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres; the President of the General Assembly, Csaba Kőrösi; the President of the Economic and Social Council, Lachezara Stoeva; and the Secretary-General of the Conference, Li Junhua.

D. Election of the two Presidents and other officers of the Conference

6. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference elected its officers.

Two Presidents of the Conference

7. King Willem-Alexander of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Emomali Rahmon, President of Tajikistan, were elected by acclamation as the two Presidents of the Conference.

Vice-Presidents

8. The following Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation:

African States: Burundi, Egypt and Ethiopia

Asia-Pacific States: Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia

Eastern European States: Poland, Romania and Russian Federation

Latin American and Caribbean States: Belize, Chile and Colombia

Western European and other States: Denmark and Iceland

9. The following ex officio Vice-Presidents were elected by acclamation:

Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and Tajikistan

Rapporteur-General

10. Catalina Velasco Campuzano (Colombia) was designated as Rapporteur-General of the Conference.

E. Adoption of the rules of procedure

11. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 22 March, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (A/CONF.240/2023/2).

F. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference

12. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the agenda (A/CONF.240/2023/1):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the two Presidents.
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
4. Adoption of the agenda of the Conference.
5. Election of officers other than the Presidents.
6. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary organs, and other organizational matters.
7. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
   (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee;
   (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. General debate.
9. Interactive dialogues.
10. Outcome of the Conference.
11. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
12. Closure of the Conference.

G. Organization of work, including the establishment of subsidiary organs, and other organizational matters

13. Also at the same meeting, the Conference approved the organization of work as contained in document A/CONF.240/2023/3/Rev.1.

14. Also at its 1st plenary meeting, the Presidents informed the Conference of the appointment of the Co-Chairs of the interactive dialogues, as follows:

(a) Interactive dialogue 1 on “Water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation”: the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Miguel Ceara Hatton, and the Minister for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zac Goldsmith;

(b) Interactive dialogue 2 on “Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development”: the Minister for Water Resources of China, Li Guoying, and the Vice-President for Democracy and Demography of the European Commission (European Union), Dubravka Šuica;

(c) Interactive dialogue 3 on “Water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction”: the Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt, Hani Sewilam, and the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Japan, Yoko Kamikawa;

(d) Interactive dialogue 4 on “Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”: the Minister for Water and Sanitation of Senegal, Serigne Mbaye Thiam, and the State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Christian Frutiger;

(e) Interactive dialogue 5 on “Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General’s Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028”: the Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for Social Policies of Singapore, Tharman Shanmugaratnam, and the Assistant Secretary for Oceans, International Environment and Scientific Affairs of the Department of State of the United States of America, Monica Medina.

15. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 24 March, the Conference was reminded that agenda item 6, which had been considered at a previous meeting, still remained open. There being no other matters to be considered under the item, the Conference decided to conclude its consideration of agenda item 6.

H. Credentials of representatives to the Conference

16. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Angola, Austria, China, Guyana, Maldives, Russian Federation, United States Uruguay and Zambia.

I. Documentation

17. The list of documents before the Conference is contained in annex I to the present report.

Chapter III
General debate

18. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 22 March, under agenda item 8, “General debate”, the Conference heard addresses by the President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Luis Alberto Arce Catacora; the President of Iraq, Abdullatif Jamal Rashid; the Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Željka Cvijanović; the President of Botswana, Mokgweetsi Eric Keabetswe Masisi; the President of Slovenia, Nataša Pirc Musar; the Vice-President of the Presidential Council of Libya, Mossa Elkony; the Vice-President of the Gambia, Mohammed Jallow; the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, Kausea Natano (also on behalf of the Pacific small island developing States); and the Prime Minister of Namibia, Saara Kuugongelwa-Amadhila.

19. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the Deputy Prime Minister of Cuba, Inés María Chapman Waugh (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China); the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Natural Resources and Environment of Viet Nam, Tran Hong Ha; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Transport, Works and Water Resources of Barbados, Santia J.O. Bradshaw; the Vice-President of the European Commission (European Union), Dubravka Šuica; and the Prime Minister of Aruba, of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Evelyn Wever-Croes.

20. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 22 March, the Conference heard statements by the Minister for Public Works, Transport and Meteorological Services of Fiji, Ro Filipe Tuisawau; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Julio César Arriola Ramírez; the Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection of Germany, Steffi Lemke; the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador, Fernando López Larreynaga; the Minister for the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development of Luxembourg, Joëlle Welfring; the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, Deb Haaland; the Minister for the Environment and Energy Security of Italy, Gilberto Pichetto Fratin; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama, Janaina Tewaney Mencomo; the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources of the Philippines, Maria Antonia Yulo-Loyzaga; the Minister for Equipment and Water of Morocco, Nizar Baraka; the Minister for Environment and Climate Action of Portugal, Duarte Cordeiro; the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, Miguel Ceara Hatton; the Minister for Energy and Water of Lebanon, Walid Fayad; the Minister for Environment of Chile, Maisa Rojas Corradi; the Minister for Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development of Zimbabwe, Anxious Jongwe Masuka; the Minister for Sanitation and Water Resources of Ghana, Cecilia Abena Dapaah; the Minister for Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries of Tunisia, Abdelmonem Belati; the Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt, Hani Sewilam; the Minister for Rural Development of Cambodia, Ouk Rabun; the Minister for Housing and Water of Guyana, Collin Croal; the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management of Austria, Norbert Totschnig; the Minister for Water of the United Republic of Tanzania, Jumaa Hamidu Aweso; the Minister for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene of Madagascar, Fidiniavo Ravokatra; the Minister for Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan, Mukhtar Babayev; the Minister for Environment and Climate Change of Qatar, Sheik Faleh bin Nasser bin Ahmed Al Thani; the Minister for Water and Sanitation of Senegal, Serigne Mbaye Thiam; the Minister for Water Resources of China, Li Guoying; the Minister for Innovation, Science and Technology of Israel, Ofir Akunis; the Senior Minister and Minister for Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal of Saint Lucia, Stephenson King; the Minister for Environment of the Republic of Moldova, Iordanca-Rodica Iordanov; the Minister for Sustainability and Environment of

Singapore, Grace Fu; the Minister for Urban and Rural Hydraulics of Chad, Alio Abdoulaye Ibrahim; the Minister for Water and Sanitation of Malawi, Abida Sidik Mia; the Head of the Palestinian Water Authority of the State of Palestine, Mazin Gnaim; the Minister for Housing, City and Territory of Colombia, Catalina Velasco Campuzano; the Minister for Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates, Mariam bint Mohammed Saeed Hareb Almheiri; the Minister for Regional Development and Infrastructure of Georgia, Irakli Karseladze; the Minister for Water and Environment of Uganda, Sam Mangusho Cheptoris; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, A.K. Abdul Momen; the Minister for Public Works and Public Housing of Indonesia, Basuki Hadimuljono; the Minister for Mines, Energy and Water of Mali, Lamine Seydou Traore; the Minister for Ecology and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan, Zulfiya Suleimenova; the Minister for Water and Sanitation of Mauritania, Sidi Mohamed Ould Taleb Amar; and the Minister for Energy, Hydraulics and Hydrocarbons of Guinea, Aly Seydouba Soumah.

21. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 March, the Conference heard statements by the State Councillor of the Office of the Prime Minister of Romania, Laszlo Borbely; the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Environment of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ève Bazaiba Masudi; the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Affairs of Kenya, Alice Wahome; the Minister without Portfolio, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation of Jamaica, Matthew Samuda; the Head of the Department of Presidential Administration and Deputy Chairperson of the Board of Trustees, Art and Culture Development Foundation of Uzbekistan, Saida Mirziyoyeva; the Minister for Environment of Slovakia, Ján Budaj; the Minister for Environment of Denmark, Magnus Heunicke; the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry of Türkiye, Vahit Kirişci; the Minister for Public Works, Housing and Water Resources of Mozambique, Carlos Mesquita; the Minister for Environment, Climate Change and Water Security in the Northern Territory of Australia, Lauren Moss; the Minister for the Environment of the Republic of Korea, Han Hwa-jin; the Minister for Water and Power of India, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat; the Minister for Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change of Malaysia, Nik Nazmi Nik Ahmad; the Minister for Water and Sanitation of South Africa, Senzo Mchunu: the Minister for Environment and Water of Bulgaria, Rositsa Karamfilova-Blagova; the Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion of France, Christophe Bechu; the Minister for Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador, Gustavo Manrique; the Minister for Environmental Protection and Resources of Ukraine, Ruslan Strilets; the Minister for Water Resources of Nigeria, Suleiman Hussein Adamu; the Minister for Water and Sanitation of the Niger, Mahaman Adamou; the Minister for Sustainable Development of Bahrain, Noor bint Ali Al Khulaif; the Minister for Irrigation and Water Resources of the Sudan, Dawelbeit Abdelrahman Mansour Basher; the Minister for Water and Environment of Yemen, Taofeg Abdulwahd Ali Al-Sharjabi; the Minister for Water and Mining of Benin, Samou Seidou Adambi; the Minister and Chairman of the State Committee of Water Management of Turkmenistan, Durdy Genjiyev; the Minister for Energy and Water of Angola, João Baptista Borges; the Minister for Public Infrastructure and Utilities, Transport, Information, Communication and Technology and Post of Saint Kitts and Nevis, Konris Maynard; and the Minister for Agriculture and Environment of Cabo Verde, Gilberto Silva.

22. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 23 March, the Conference heard statements by the Minister for Justice and Law Enforcement, Environment, Energy and Tourism of Flemish Region, Belgium, Zuhal Demir; the Minister for Water Supply of Nepal, Abdul Khan; the Minister for Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification of Solomon Islands, Bradley Billy Tovosia; the Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation of South Sudan, Pal Mai Deng; the Deputy Minister for Water of Saudi Arabia, Abdulaziz Al-Shibani; the Minister for Water and Energy of Ethiopia, Habtamu Itefa

Geleta; the State Secretary to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Johanna Sumuvuori; the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Environment and Climate Change of Canada, Terry Duguid; the Vice-Minister for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Martha Delgado Peralta; the Secretary-General of the Ministry for the Environment of Estonia, Meelis Münt; the State Secretary in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Government Plenipotentiary for Water Management and Investments of Poland, Marek Gróbarczyk; the Vice-Minister of Environment of Uruguay, Gerardo Amarilla De Nicola; the Deputy Minister for the Environment of Czechia, Tomáš Tesař; the Deputy Minister for Environment of Armenia, Gayane Gabrielyan; the Vice-Minister for Climate and the Environment of Sweden, Daniel Westlén; the Minister of State for Environment, Climate Change and Technology of Maldives, Abdulla Naseer; the Deputy Minister for the Environment and Climate Change of Brazil, João Paulo Capobianco; the Vice-Minister for Public Health and Social Assistance of Guatemala, Leslie Lorena Samayoa Jerez; the State Secretary, Ministry of the Economy and Sustainable Development of Croatia, Mario Šiljeg; the Head of the Federal Agency for Water Resources of the Russian Federation, Dmitry Kirillov; the Vice-Minister for Planning, Ministry of Strategic Planning of Honduras, Angélica Lizeth Álvarez Morales; the Minister of State for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment of the United Kingdom, Zac Goldsmith; the Secretary-General in the Office of the National Water Resources of Thailand, Surasri Kidtimonton; the Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Japan, Yoko Kamikawa; the Administrator of the National Entity for Water Sanitation Works of Argentina, Néstor Fabián Álvarez; the Director General of Water Resources of Eritrea, Mebrahtu Mehari; the Director of the Department of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Andorra, Silvia Ferrer; the Director of the Water Resources Service of Kyrgyzstan, Almazbek Sokeev; the Managing Director of Eswatini Water Services Corporation, Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy of Eswatini, Jabulile Mashwama; the Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources of Pakistan, Hasan Nasir Jamy; the Chief of Staff of the Minister for Water and Rural Hydraulics of Togo, Affo Bôni Adjama; the Secretary-General for Natural Environment and Water, Ministry of Environment and Energy of Greece, Petros Varelidis; the Director General of the Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Inthavy Akkharath; the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources of Lesotho, Lisema Patrick Lekhooana; the Director General of the National Directorate of Water and Sanitation of Haiti, Guito Edouard; the Director General for Water of Spain, Teodoro Estrela Monreal; the State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Christian Frutiger; the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Energy and Enterprise of Malta, Joseph Caruana; and the representatives of Samoa (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Lithuania, Iceland, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Holy See, the Federated States of Micronesia, Burundi, Monaco, Tonga, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Mongolia and Belarus.

23. At the same meeting, the Conference heard a statement by the representative of the following observer: Economic Commission for Europe.

24. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders: United Cities and Local Governments, the Blue Planet Project, the Millennials Movement, Women Engage for a Common Future, the International Secretariat for Water and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations.

25. Also at the same meeting, the representatives of Israel, Azerbaijan and Armenia made statements in exercise of the right of reply.

26. At the 5th plenary meeting, on 24 March, the Conference heard statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, Péter Szijjártó; the representative of Oman (on behalf of the Gulf Cooperation Council); the Director of the Strategic Management Sector, Water Resources Management Agency of Albania, Arduen Karagjozi; the Minister for Water Resources of Sierra Leone, Philip Karimu Lansana; and the representatives of Algeria, Rwanda, Kiribati, Latvia, Cyprus, Belize, Liechtenstein, Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, New Zealand, Bahamas, Papua New Guinea, Jordan, Peru, Nauru, Timor-Leste, Liberia, Costa Rica, Myanmar, Nicaragua Ireland, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mauritius, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Zambia and Kuwait.

27. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following observers: League of Arab States, the Sovereign Order of Malta, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the University for Peace, the European Public Law Organization, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the World Tourism Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

28. Also at the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following NGOs and other stakeholders: Madvi4EcoEthics, Bayer AG, the Youth Climate Movement NL, the International Science Council, Girl Rising and the Pawanka Fund.

29. At the 6th plenary meeting, on 24 March, the Conference heard statements by the representatives of the following observers: the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

A. Summary of the general debate

30. The following summary is provided in accordance with paragraph 21 of annex II to General Assembly resolution 75/212. The present section contains summaries of the addresses by Heads of State and Government, which are organized by speaker in the order in which they were delivered, followed by key messages from the statements of all other participants.

B. Summary of addresses by Heads of State and Government

31. The President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia explained that the country's constitution recognized water as fundamental to the right to life. This recognition resulted from the so-called "Water War", in which his country's people demanded prioritization of their rights over the interests of private companies. The country subsequently led the adoption of General Assembly resolution 64/292, in which the Assembly explicitly recognized the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. The President emphasized that water was both an indispensable element for human life and for the survival of Mother Earth. The water crisis was also a social and economic problem, the result of irrational production and consumption patterns and related to the multidimensional crisis of capitalism. The President underscored that the burden of the crisis was borne disproportionately by marginalized groups, including Indigenous Peoples, campesinos, and women and children, and that any solutions put forward must prioritize them. The President issued a 10-point call for

action, based on the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and consultations carried out in the lead up to the Conference, as follows:

(a) Reaffirm the right to water and sanitation as a human right, as set out in resolution 64/292;

(b) At the Earth Summit in 2024, recognize water – including lakes, glaciers and rivers – as a collective rights holder;

(c) Create a permanent intergovernmental mechanism for water at the United Nations;

(d) Appoint a United Nations Special Envoy on Water;

(e) Recognize the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as authorities and protectors of water, and support and strengthen their role;

(f) Cancel the debts of developing countries that have had to allocate financial resources for the provision of water and climate adaptation, based on loss and damage;

(g) Encourage developed countries to provide greater financial resources and technological transfer to developing countries;

(h) Call on all countries to update their legislation to ensure protection of water and equitable access for all, including marginalized peoples;

(i) Recognize the interconnection among water, food sovereignty, generation of energy and systems of life;

(j) Raise awareness on the role of water as an element of peace for the people, social integration and cooperation.

32. The President of Iraq, noting the unprecedented water crisis threatening almost 40 per cent of his country's lands, shared his country's plan to implement aggressive water management and service delivery strategies to save water and reduce water waste, including through enhancing the relevant infrastructure and by introducing modern irrigation systems and modernizing the agricultural sector, while establishing an appropriate legal framework in relation to water management and control. In addition, the President explained that Iraq was planning to invest in research programmes focused on the impacts of water scarcity on drought, climate change, transboundary flows, the quantity and quality of water and farming communities. The President underlined the need to foster wider cooperation with the water and political authorities of neighbouring countries, form a permanent committee including technical and legal experts, establish regional basin-wide agreements and ensure a practical enforcement mechanism under the auspices of the United Nations. The President appealed to the United Nations to take serious action towards minimizing the effects of climate change and enforcing transboundary water cooperation to ensure the fair distribution of water between countries and for all.

33. The Chair of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina underlined the obligation of responsible, rational national use of water even in countries that did not experience water shortages, and recognized the importance of water for preserving environments, regulating climate conditions and accelerating sustainable economic development. Ms. Cvijanović noted that the modernization of the water service sector was the country's strategic priority for the environmental sector and an essential step towards its integration into the European Union. To ensure the long-term sustainability of investments in water infrastructure, in 2020, the country established, together with major development partners, the BiH Water Alliance as a consultation and coordination platform. The Alliance engaged with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in support of necessary reforms and systemic changes in the water

service sector in further alignment with European Union water-related legislation. Ms. Cvijanović noted that the modernization of the water sector would require substantial investments, calling for enhanced international funding support towards such work from developed countries. She also reported that in Bosnia and Herzegovina, hydropower remained one of the strategic, still underutilized, branches of its economy. Ms. Cvijanović called for additional joint efforts to ensure all people had access to drinking water and appropriate sanitary conditions in the coming years, urging that if there was one goal that should unite all peoples, regardless of differences and rivalries, it was the provision of adequate water and sanitation for all.

34. The President of Botswana introduced the country's new National Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy 2021, designed to promote water efficiency, explore alternative water sources and enhance the efficiency of water management techniques, including through utilizing public-private partnership models. The President reported that Botswana had prioritized the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 by increasing its development budget for water and sanitation projects from an average share of 16 per cent in 2021 to 32 per cent in 2022–2023. He noted that 98 per cent of Botswanans had access to potable water. Currently, Botswana was embarking on solving the water and sanitation problems of four major villages by 2025 through large-scale, comprehensive infrastructure projects and services. To realize the Water Action Decade, Botswana was committed to: (a) improving water infrastructure to achieve water demands beyond 2026; (b) diversifying financial resources and instruments; (c) making deliberate investments in approaches and technologies for smart water management; (d) promoting recycling and reuse to augment water resources; (e) promoting the efficient use of water across all sectors to ensure water security; and (f) designing activities that would protect and restore water-related ecosystems.

35. The President of Slovenia noted that while Slovenia was one of the most water-rich countries in Europe, its Constitution stipulated water as a fundamental human right and a public good, based on the notion that the right to a healthy environment stemmed from the notion of environmental justice. The President noted that the water-climate-biodiversity crises were interacting with and exacerbating each other and underscored that for climate action to be effective, the human right to clean water and sanitation for all could not be ignored. The President observed that water scarcity affected children, women and men differently, and underlined the need to devise policies that would meet the needs of all, while recognizing that water equity would help drive a much-needed transformation towards a regenerative economy and water-secure future. The President highlighted the need for: (a) a strong international water voice, such as a United Nations Special Envoy on Water, to mobilize much-needed further action; (b) regular, high-level intergovernmental United Nations meetings on water to drive forward the follow-up process of the current Conference; and (c) a way to turn national commitments into actions. Slovenia had submitted commitments aiming at contributing to: gender-equal water governance; the protection of water resources and infrastructure through better compliance with international humanitarian law; better access to open-source capacity-building on water management; upgrading transboundary water cooperation through science, technology and quasi-ecosystem and restoration management; and upgrading flood forecasting and warning systems. The President extended an invitation to all to the tenth session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), to be held in Slovenia in October 2024.[2]

[2] After delivering her remarks as the President of Slovenia, with the permission of the Co-Chair of the Conference, Ms. Musar read the joint statement of the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition, available at www.predsednica-slo.si/assets/documents/2023-03-22-Joint-statement-of-the-Transboundary-Water-Cooperation-Coalition.pdf.

36. On behalf of the Pacific small island developing States, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu highlighted that half the population in the Pacific region did not have access to clean and safe water and sanitation facilities. Many islands faced the catastrophic problem of saltwater intrusion into water tables due to sea level rise. The increasing severity and frequency of natural disasters, such as cyclones, floods and landslides, had damaged water infrastructure and contaminated water sources. The Prime Minister called for partnerships, international cooperation, financing and technology transfer to build resilience and water security for the future. He underscored the importance of technological innovation, including remote sensing, smart pipes, the extraction of water from the air and desalination. He reiterated that climate finance was a key driver to delivering Goal 6.

37. In his national capacity, the Prime Minister of Tuvalu highlighted that climate change was the single greatest existential threat to many island countries' survival. Climate change had increased the frequency of extreme water-related weather events – from melting glaciers and sea-level rise to intense heat and rainfall – affecting lives and livelihoods and threatening the very existence of Tuvalu. Urgent actions and ambitions were required to address these threats. He introduced the Te Kete (Tuvalu National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2021–2030) and the Tuvalu Infrastructure Strategy and Investment Plan 2020–2025, which included some direction on investment needs in water and sanitation through infrastructure development. He stressed appropriate technologies, such as desalination, as a key effort to secure water and climate resilience.

38. The Prime Minister of Namibia noted that effective water resources management was fundamental to meeting Goal 6 and that Namibia strived to ensure equity in access to water and safely managed sanitation, especially for rural agrarian communities. Access to water for all required greater investment and coordination among sectors and different development partners. There was a strong need for the global water community to engage in and share technological expertise to accelerate efforts towards meeting water-related Sustainable Development Goals. The Prime Minister called for the appointment of a United Nations Special Envoy on Water and adapting UN-Water to become a Member State-driven structure, making it more responsive to present-day realities and better suited for posterity. The Prime Minister welcomed the Continental Africa Water Investment Programme, adopted by the African Union Commission and its African Ministers' Council on Water, and the special trust fund under the Global Environment Facility. He introduced the revised National Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy (2022–2027) of Namibia, which provides strategic direction for a coordinated approach to the implementation of sanitation and hygiene activities.

39. The Prime Minister of Aruba, Kingdom of the Netherlands, noted that people all over the world were facing the reality of too much water, too little water, or water that was too polluted. She urged people to take guidance from the Global Commission on the Economics of Water: there was a need to prioritize water in decision-making both in economics and in politics and put water at the heart of policymaking. She highlighted that water needed ongoing political attention at the highest level, and that the Water Action Agenda needed to be followed up at the Sustainable Development Goals Summit in 2023, the Summit of the Future in 2024 and the proposed world social summit in 2025, as well as at the next sessions of the Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and at the Dushanbe Water Process Conference.

C. Key messages of the statements of other participants

Water for health

40. Delegations lamented that lack of access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation remained the primary cause of mortality worldwide. Speakers noted that, although universal access to clean water and sanitation had been among the top national priorities in many Member States, billions were still deprived of this fundamental right and the water crisis was hindering sustainable development in many countries. Delegations remained committed to achieving targets 1 and 2 of Sustainable Development Goal 6 on access to safe water and sanitation, with many speaking of the need to strengthen data management and monitoring on water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as expanding climate-resilient methods for maintaining water, sanitation and hygiene. Many delegations noted the disproportionate impact of the water crisis on marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples, campesinos, women and children, youth, persons with disabilities, migrants, displaced persons and those in informal settlements. It was important to prioritize these groups and to recognize their contributions, for example, the important role of Indigenous Peoples and local authorities as protectors of water, in the process of finding solutions. Inequalities, including in relation to access to water services, had been exacerbated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The impact of the crisis on women and girls was highlighted and it was noted that many millions of girls and women in developing countries lacked access to adequate sanitary products and facilities, which led to severe health and educational consequences. Guaranteeing universal access to water and sanitation would allow women and girls, who usually shoulder the burden of fetching water, to actively participate in productive socioeconomic activities. Many delegations emphasized access to safe drinking water and sanitation as a human right and a public good. Despite recognition at the international level, including through General Assembly resolution 64/292, and often in national constitutions, laws and policies, implementation and investments had been insufficient, and billions remained deprived of this fundamental right. Delegations expressed their determination to implement the basic human right to water and sanitation for all, especially for marginalized and vulnerable populations.

Water for sustainable development

41. Most delegations emphasized the cross-cutting nature of water, which was integral to all three pillars of sustainable development and essential to the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, including in relation to the elimination of poverty, access to health, economic growth, food security, urban development, leaving no one behind and climate resilience. Water was an economic enabler of employment and of industries including agriculture, tourism, energy, mining and manufacturing sectors, among others. The water-food-energy nexus and the crucial role of water in food security and energy transition were highlighted by many delegations. Access to water was also inextricably linked to cultural rights and religious traditions. Delegations cautioned that lack of access to water could lead to violence and conflict at community, national, regional and international levels. Ensuring access to an adequate supply of water was therefore a “security need”. Lack of access to water was also a root cause of migration. Delegations urged action on the water crisis, pointing out that the world was far from achieving Goal 6, and that based on current progress, it was unlikely that its targets would be met by 2030. Challenges included the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic and financial constraints, the lack of data and information tools to support efforts aimed at attaining Goal 6 and other water-related goals, growing populations, mass refugee displacement, rapid urbanization and the urban-rural divide. In advancing the implementation of Goal 6,

several participants called for the deeper integration of water into the global agenda beyond the Sustainable Development Goals, including the Convention on Biological Diversity's post-2020 framework, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Sendai Framework. Delegations also emphasized the importance of good governance for the implementation of Goal 6, as well as public education and awareness-raising. Delegations outlined numerous efforts to advance the implementation of Goal 6, including the development of relevant legislation, national water strategies and the inclusion of Goal 6 in their national development plans. Many underscored the importance of innovative technology in addressing the water crisis and the relevant efforts being undertaken, including to enable desalination and reverse osmosis, implement hydraulic and sanitation projects, recycle and reuse water, introduce solar-powered water supplies and use artificial intelligence. Delegations underscored, however, the need to develop and use more cost-effective technologies. They highlighted the need for the modernization and reform of the water service sector, greater investment in effective water management, infrastructure development and monitoring. It was also critical to invest in the rehabilitation of ageing water systems and in increasing production capacity and the capacity for treatment of wastewater. There was also a need to improve rural water supply infrastructure and coastal protection management, and for increased focus on issues related to soil degradation and soil retention. Member States asserted that it was important to sustainably use and preserve water resources, shifting to green and blue economies, with a focus on wetlands, rivers and lakes.

Water for climate, resilience and environment

42. Delegations highlighted the interconnectivity of water, climate change and food production. Many noted the adverse effects of climate change on the water cycle, which in turn had a negative effect on groundwater quantity, the volume of water flowing to rivers and aquifers and the provision of water services. Solutions must emphasize the need for integrated approaches to addressing these entwined crises, as well as biodiversity and planetary degradation. They must also be affordable, resource- and energy-efficient, locally adapted, nature-based and should support ecosystem integrity, and should not compromise the sustainability and resilience of the water processes. Several delegations drew attention to the report of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change entitled *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Delegations observed that water-related climate change-induced disasters, including floods, prolonged droughts, heatwaves and fires, cyclones, king tides and storm surges, were becoming more frequent and severe. Such events resulted in devastation, including of lowlands and coastal areas, eroded water harvesting systems and damaged water infrastructure, affected the sustainability of water resources and contributed to water scarcity and contamination, food insecurity and health threats, especially in small island developing States and landlocked countries. It was further noted that access to safe drinking water and sanitation during natural disasters was crucial and often a matter of survival. Resilience and adaptation to climate change and water security had become of great significance, especially for small island developing States, which were particularly vulnerable to natural disasters. Delegations reaffirmed their commitments to invest in further advancement of adaptability measures and sustainable resilience, as well as in emergency preparedness and climate-smart agriculture and food systems. Early warning systems and automated observation systems, including global observation networks, should be implemented to monitor and predict weather patterns and water stability and to facilitate resilience to hazardous hydrometeorological events. Moreover, there was a need for sensible water management and nature-based solutions, such as protecting, sustainably managing and restoring ecosystems and reducing carbon footprints. Such approaches would play a critical role in addressing

societal challenges related to climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development. The development of a global water data portal was proposed, as was a global platform to monitor water scarcity, drought management and global agricultural irrigation needs. Many participants emphasized that unsustainable water use remained a key driver of ecosystem degradation and species loss, making progress on water critical for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. To ensure environmental sustainability for social and economic development, Member States must prioritize the restoration and management of wetlands, headwaters, river lines, lakes and ground water, afforestation and reforestation, as well as the protection of water catchment areas. Delegations also stressed the importance of keeping pollution, including transboundary water pollution, under control. There was need to stop degradation caused by unseen pollutants, such as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a group of human-made non-biodegradable "forever chemicals" that bioaccumulate. Special attention should also be paid to the treatment of wastewater.

Water for cooperation

43. Participants emphasized the importance of international cooperation for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6 and called for increased partnerships to mobilize resources and facilitate the transfer of technology and the sharing of best practices. Delegations noted the value of public-private and public-community alliances, as well as multi-stakeholder partnerships and partnerships with civil society and the science community. Many delegations focused on the importance of cross-border and transboundary cooperation in relation to water, including efforts to eradicate groundwater contamination. It was important that countries look at their water footprint beyond their own borders. Delegations highlighted several regional initiatives, such as the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, the Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission, and the creation of the Arab Ministerial Water Council, as well as bilateral initiatives. Several Member States further emphasized the need to protect river basins, such as the Congo basin, which has an impact on water availability in many other countries. It was noted that river basin management plans were useful tools not only for national planning but also for international cooperation, and that they linked the achievement of Goals 6 and 14. Delegations also called for the creation of a financial fund for transboundary river basins and for increased sharing of water-related data between countries. Participants emphasized that increased and effective financing was necessary to ensure the availability and resilience of water sources. Delegations identified several areas for which increased international financing of water-related projects was needed, including for transboundary projects, climate change, special assistance for small island developing States and projects aimed at providing women and children with access to clean water and sanitation. It was also necessary to facilitate access to finance for those in vulnerable situations, including migrants and displaced persons. One delegation called for the process of accessing financing to be simplified and harmonized across funding agencies, and another for an increase in grants, the cancellation of debts for least developed countries with the savings used to address Goal 6, and a review of loan schemes. Delegations highlighted the importance of implementing relevant global frameworks, particularly the Water Convention, which provides a platform for the promotion of sustainable transboundary water cooperation among riparian countries, and the Protocol on Water and Health as an instrument closely tied to Goal 6 indicators.

Water Action Decade

44. Participants expressed universal commitment to accelerating progress towards water-related goals and targets and lamented that, as the world community reached the halfway point of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable

Development”, 2018–2028, targets of Sustainable Development Goal 6 had yet to be achieved and access to clean water remained a multidimensional crisis that required more effort, dialogue and action. Many delegations shared information regarding their national frameworks, including constitutions and laws, national plans, strategies, programmes or institutional frameworks that they had put in place, or which were under development, to protect access to water and address the water crises. One delegation emphasized the importance of establishing strong inter-institutional frameworks within national governments to advance Goal 6 implementation, noting that one ministry could not do this work alone. Delegations also described a variety of approaches and accomplishments in addressing water concerns at the national level, including in relation to desalination; the use of solar energy; wells projects; watershed restoration; flood mitigation; addressing leakage and wastage; raising capacity to store surface water and developing other water sources such as small dams and levees; seawall construction; and investments in rainwater harvesting or catchment. Several delegations noted approaches to water based on the principles of circular economy. Several delegations also detailed significant national investments in areas including irrigation, the building of water supplies, sanitation and management infrastructure, as well as the development of a creative financing mechanism to encourage greater private investment in the water sector. Many Member States expressed their support for the appointment of a United Nations Special Envoy on Water, together with a strong UN-Water, to mobilize further action. Several delegations asserted that the post of Special Envoy should be occupied by an official from the African continent. Many delegations also called for a regular water meeting at the United Nations to not only keep the momentum of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, but also to drive forward its follow-up process. Additional proposals included calls for the establishment of a dedicated United Nations agency or intergovernmental mechanism for water at the United Nations, a scientific committee on transboundary water or an international river council, and regional centres on water harvesting.

Chapter IV
Interactive dialogues

45. At the 6th plenary meeting, summaries of each interactive dialogue were presented by: the Co-Chair of interactive dialogue 1 on "Water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation", Mr. Goldsmith; the representative of the European Union, on behalf of the Co-Chair of interactive dialogue 2 on "Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development", Ms. Šuica; the Co-Chairs of interactive dialogue 3 on "Water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction", Mr. Sewilam and Ms. Kamikawa; the Co-Chair of interactive dialogue 4 on "Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", Mr. Thiam; and the Co-Chair of interactive dialogue 5 on "Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028", Mr. Shanmugaratnam.

A. Water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

46. During the morning of 22 March, the Co-Chair, Mr. Ceara Hatton, declared open the interactive dialogue on "Water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation" and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Goldsmith, also made an opening statement.

47. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Catherine Russell, who made a statement, and the Director of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health of the World Health Organization (WHO), Maria Neira. Presentations were made by the following panellists: the Minister for Water and Sanitation of Malawi, Abida Sidik Mia; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi; the Assistant Vice-Minister and Additional Secretary at the Indian Administrative Service, Vikas Sheel; and the Secretary-General of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Jagan Chapagain. Presentation were also made by the lead discussants: the President of the Nigerian Youth Parliament for Water, Boluwatito Awe; the Director of the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Health of WHO, Ms. Neira; the Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council, Andrea Carmen; the Deputy President of the Pan-African Association of Sanitation Actors, Eva Muhia; and the former President of Costa Rica and Sanitation and Water for All Global Leader, Laura Chinchilla.

48. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of Senegal, Solomon Islands, Tunisia, Uganda, Mozambique, Colombia, Zimbabwe, Thailand, Poland, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Ethiopia, Benin, Lebanon, Mauritania, the Niger, Barbados, Peru, Italy, Togo, Armenia and Namibia made statements.

49. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: IOM, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean and the European Union, as well as the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation.

50. The representatives of the following NGOs also participated in the discussion: Congo Handicap and Unilever.

51. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Cearra Hatton and Mr. Goldsmith, made closing statements, and Mr. Goldsmith declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary of remarks by Co-Chairs

52. Mr. Ceara Hatton opened the interactive dialogue and stated that although some achievements had been made on Sustainable Development Goal 6, a lot of work remained. Expressing his concern that more than 40 per cent of the world's population lacked access to safe water and sanitation, he highlighted the following challenges: (a) the lack of water supply; (b) population increases; and (c) inefficient patterns of water usage and consumption and economic models that had led to poverty amid deep social inequity. He stressed that access to water, sanitation and hygiene was a human right because "water is life".

53. Mr. Goldsmith noted that without progress on water security and water, sanitation and hygiene, exposure to the next pandemic would remain, and without access to handwashing in health-care facilities it would not be feasible to reduce the use of antibiotics to treat avoidable infections. He also emphasized three key areas necessary to achieve progress on ensuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene for all: (a) the need to build political commitment to shift the status quo with donors, civil society and the private sector, encouraging them to support leadership in governments; (b) the need to shift away from supporting individual projects and towards supporting governments to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene services that are climate resilient, nature positive and inclusive; and (c) the right conditions to attract finance for both water, sanitation and hygiene and for the climate. He stressed that the above were key to reaching marginalized populations, upgrading services and building resilience against climate change.

54. Ms. Russell, in her capacity as moderator, emphasized that access to water, sanitation and hygiene was a human right necessary to lift communities out of poverty, and stressed that children who had access to water, sanitation and hygiene were more likely to be healthy and attend school and less likely to experience displacement or contract water-borne diseases. She expressed concern regarding the gendered aspects of the lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene, as women were most often responsible for collecting water, which put them at risk of fatigue and violence. Ensuring access to water, sanitation and hygiene would free women from this dangerous work. She acknowledged that significant progress had been made over the past two decades, but that this was inadequate and that children bore the heaviest burden of lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene. She affirmed the commitment of UNICEF to building capacity, developing robust policies and leveraging financing for water, sanitation and hygiene services, including the UNICEF game plan for safely managed sanitation.

Summary of remarks by panellists

55. The first panellist, Ms. Mia, noted that water, sanitation and hygiene was an integral component of the fight against diseases such as cholera, typhoid, influenza and COVID-19 and conditions such as malnutrition and diarrhoea. She identified diarrhoea as the cause of 70 per cent of deaths in children under the age of 5 in Malawi, which underlined the importance of investing in water, sanitation and hygiene to reduce mortality rates. The recent Cyclone Freddy had led to extensive loss of life and displacement, regressing progress that had been made in fighting the cholera outbreak in Malawi. The Minister appealed for more support in building water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in Malawi and concluded with the commitment of the President of Malawi to achieve universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene.

56. Mr. Grandi, speaking on behalf of refugees, displaced peoples and their host communities, stressed that the lack of water in the case of drought, the surplus of water in the case of flooding, or the lack of access to water in the case of destruction of water infrastructure during conflicts all led to displacement. He stated that refugees and host communities could become multipliers of health issues in the absence of access to water and expressed concern that water, sanitation and hygiene was rarely a high priority for donors, proposing that this would be a game-changer if addressed. He concluded by promoting the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in advocating for inclusion and called on the international community to refrain from setting up systems in parallel for people who were displaced, but rather to strengthen existing infrastructure and ensure that the affected populations were included in these systems. Investing in water infrastructure in places of return also enabled communities to move back.

57. Mr. Sheel recalled the commitment by the Government of India to ensure access to water, sanitation and hygiene services for all, stating that India had declared itself free from open defecation in 2019, and highlighted that the progress was backed by partnerships and involved regional-level governments. The Government had also committed to providing access to piped water to all rural households in India, funded by public finance. He went on to recognize the need for involving communities in planning, implementation, operation and maintenance to create co-ownership of the water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure provided.

58. Mr. Chapagain declared that it was time to focus on actions that worked, and set out three ideas to accelerate progress on Sustainable Development Goal 6. First, scale up actions that had proved to be successful. He explained that improving water, sanitation and hygiene access at the community level was one of the most effective ways to strengthen climate resilience and improve health outcomes, and reiterated the need for community involvement. Second, embed water, sanitation and hygiene in major health processes – especially in universal health coverage, health system strengthening measures and pandemic response preparedness. And third, strengthen partnerships at all levels, in particular by putting communities at the centre of early action when responding to climate disasters.

Summary of remarks by lead discussants

59. Ms. Awe remarked on the panellists' comments on involving stakeholders and communities, adding a reminder that this should also apply to young people. She pointed out that the water challenge needed people who were unafraid to do things differently and were innovative, and suggested that young people have access to training. For that to happen, funding needed to be made available. Youth should be trained to change behaviour on the ground with regard to water and should be brought into the conversation as well.

60. Ms. Neira reflected on the issues raised by the panellists and declared the need to focus on solutions that could be scaled up, urging countries to invest in water and sanitation for health.

61. Ms. Carmen recalled that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples adopted by the General Assembly in 2007 affirmed that Indigenous Peoples had the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied lands, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources (including water). She noted, however, that although colleagues of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference had reached out to Indigenous Peoples around the world to invite and support their participation, the vast majority were not afforded entrance into the meeting room and thus they could not share their valuable contributions and knowledge.

62. Ms. Muhia shared that she looked forward to seeing a framework for private sector engagement to effectively engage the private sector in these important conversations. There was also a need to localize the language and to explore how best to ensure mutual accountability, commitment and respect for work in the areas of water and sanitation.

63. Ms. Chinchilla pointed out that it was key to prioritize actions on eliminating inequalities and discrimination to ensure that the most vulnerable and marginalized in society were participating in this process. Accountability required engaging leaders in bringing political will and setting ambitious goals and targets for safe water and sanitation. This also meant having an action plan, developed through multi-stakeholder engagement, including Indigenous communities and youth. Working in partnership with a commitment to mutual accountability was also essential.

Summary of interactive debate

64. One common theme raised by participants related to the human right to water. For example, one Member State urged that all health facilities, existing or planned, needed to consider access to water, sanitation and hygiene, while another lamented that adequate training was not accessible to those working in water, sanitation and hygiene services, undermining this fundamental right. Inclusivity was given much attention as well. One participant spoke of putting women at the centre, ensuring inclusive access to water, sanitation and hygiene in both rural and urban areas, while another noted that access to clean water was essential for menstrual health, for ensuring safe pregnancies and deliveries and for preventing infections. There was also a need to facilitate the leadership of women and girls as leaders and managers of water resources. It was important to include persons with disabilities and Indigenous communities in efforts to access water, sanitation and hygiene services. Another participant noted the perpetuation of harmful stereotypes that migrants or internally displaced persons carried disease, had a negative impact on public health or were the cause of the depletion of water resources.

65. Participants emphasized that it was critical to promote democratic water governance and the understanding that water was a common good and should be accessible to all and not appropriable by anyone. As an example, one participant cited the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which had been signed by representatives of the seven Indigenous cultural regions of the world.

66. Several participants referenced specific challenges to water, sanitation and hygiene exacerbated by climate change, such as drought conditions in many developing countries. Participants stressed that it was key that donor countries fulfilled financial pledges on climate change to help countries achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6. Climate change also resulted in hurricanes and storms that could erase development gains in small island developing States in a very short period of time. Climate change also brought about flooding, leading to large-scale disruption, internal displacement and loss of life. It was therefore important to review public policies on drainage and to invest more in concrete actions for resilience and sustainability of infrastructure. Finally, there was a need to support countries in carrying out population risk assessments to climate change, including water-related hazards, and to modernize the population census and climate data systems.

67. Another theme was the importance of partnerships and of engaging a range of stakeholders. The most frequently mentioned partnerships were those with the private sector. Private sector investment was critical to accelerating investments in water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure for potable water distribution. Public-private partnerships could also play an essential route to achieving water, sanitation and hygiene goals and could also reinforce the role of the private sector as an essential

complementary stakeholder to the government. Governments should consider how to invest with a partner on different innovative models that brought together the expertise of different stakeholders. Frameworks for private sector engagement could be a strategic tool.

68. In addition to engaging the range of stakeholders mentioned above, robust governance within a country was critical, as was coordination across the range of ministries and government bodies involved not only in water, sanitation and hygiene but also in other parts of the water cycle (e.g. wastewater treatment and ambient water quality). Finally, regional and subregional partnerships should be encouraged, such as the African Ministers' Council on Water and the Alliance Sahel.

69. The final theme that emerged during the interactive debate was that of innovation. Several examples highlighted included the importance of investments in knowledge-generation, information systems and evidence-sharing to reach underserved populations; water information systems that compiled data from various levels, ranging from the household level down to microorganisms in the water supply; an interactive map that provided a snapshot of water supply and was used by the population to monitor drinking water quality; and eco-hydrology based on nature-based solutions to water management.

70. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

(a) Government leadership and willingness to drive change is key. Political will is essential to accelerate transformative change. Development partners are ready to collaborate, joining with other stakeholders in support of government leadership and systems, working across sectors;

(b) Funding and financing from the public sector, private sector and donors must increase dramatically. Governments must develop policies to guide funding and financing decisions and strategies, attracting and making the best use of funding and finance;

(c) Governments and development partners must see the need to develop a capable and motivated water, sanitation and hygiene sector workforce, investing in people and institutions;

(d) Data and evidence are key to progress, must reflect the needs of all people, including the marginalized, and must drive decision-making and be used to reinforce accountability;

(e) Governments and partners need to encourage water, sanitation and hygiene innovation and experimentation.

71. Voluntary commitments announced at the dialogue:

(a) Senegal committed to implementing its national plan, which includes water and sanitation;

(b) Uganda committed to providing inclusive services in both urban and rural areas that put women at the centre, and to investing in knowledge management systems;

(c) Zimbabwe committed to installing a borehole in every village and at every school, and to ensuring robust governance;

(d) Benin committed to an investment of $1.6 billion, of which $800 million had already been mobilized, and to professionalize service delivery in partnership with the private sector;

(e) The Niger committed to addressing open defecation, and committed 7 per cent of the its budget to water, sanitation and hygiene;

(f) The European Union committed to innovative finance mechanisms, and to reaching 70 million people with water, sanitation and hygiene services;

(g) Namibia committed to sustained budgetary support that would lead to 100 per cent coverage of water, sanitation and hygiene needs in all clinics, hospitals and schools by 2027;

(h) UNFPA committed to supporting the critical role water plays in sexual and reproductive rights, menstrual hygiene and safe pregnancy;

(i) The International Indian Treaty Council committed to actively engaging, coordinating and planning with national, regional and local governments, as well as United Nations bodies, based on the full recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and respect for the value of their contributions.

B. Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development

72. During the afternoon of 22 March, the Co-Chair, Ms. Šuica, declared open the interactive dialogue on "Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development" and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Li, also made an opening statement.

73. The interactive dialogue was moderated by Myrna Cunningham Kain of the Indigenous Peoples Major Group on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, who made a statement. The interactive dialogue featured two subpanels. Subpanel 1, on the theme "Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus", included presentations by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, A.K. Abdul Momen, and the Vice-Rector for Research and Professor at Riga Technical University, Tālis Juhna, as panellists. Presentations were also made by the lead discussants: the Director of the Scientific Information Center of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination in Central Asia, Dinara Ziganshina; and the Secretary-General of the Asia Water Council, Yong-deok Cho. Subpanel 2, on the theme "Sustainable economic and urban development, valuing water", included presentations by the Minister for Equipment and Water of Morocco, Nizar Baraka, and the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), Maimunah Mohd Sharif. Presentations were also made by the lead discussants: the Director General of the World Trade Organization (WTO), Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala; and the Director for Water Sciences and Secretary of the Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Abou Amani.

74. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of Iraq, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Ethiopia, Hungary, Ukraine, Singapore, Egypt, Mexico, Jamaica, Chile, Australia, Tajikistan, Panama, Slovakia, Armenia and Cuba made statements.

75. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research and UNIDO.

76. The representatives of the following NGOs also participated in the discussion: the International Science Council and IBM.

77. The Co-Chair, Mr. Li, made a closing statement and declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary of remarks by Co-chairs

78. Ms. Šuica noted that water played a crucial role, as it connected all Sustainable Development Goals. She cautioned, however, that unsustainable water resources management combined with the triple crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution was putting pressure on the quantity and quality of water globally. Demographic changes were also contributing to this pressure. To address this challenge, the European Union had chosen a sustainable growth path based on the European Green Deal, aimed at transforming the economic model towards regenerative practices that delivered healthier ecosystems, greener cities, sustainable food and energy systems, and better jobs. The European Union was focusing on tools such as resource-efficient approaches, reducing pollution at the source, promoting nature-based solutions and focusing on sustainable investments. The European Union had implemented strategies such as the circular economy action plan, the biodiversity strategy, the zero-pollution action plan and sustainable finance policies to achieve greater water efficiency in industrial processes and agricultural irrigation, restore rivers, reduce pollution and promote sustainable economic activities. The European Union was also constantly revising its water laws to address today's challenges, including water quantity management, and was open to learning from others and implementing innovative solutions.

79. Mr. Li highlighted the importance of water as a strategic resource for economic growth, ecological balance and human survival. However, more than 2 billion people worldwide lived in countries that suffered from severe water stress due to climate change and human activities. Achieving the water-related Sustainable Development Goals and the effective governance of aquatic environments was critical for addressing water security risks and challenges. Mr. Li noted that there was hope for stronger cooperation and bilateral exchanges between governments to promote the efficient use of water, improve aquatic ecosystems and secure water supplies. Furthermore, he reported that China, by prioritizing water conservation through systematic approaches, had made significant progress towards achieving the water-related Sustainable Development Goals. He added that to achieve transformative water development solutions, the international community must work together towards shared benefits and contribute to the common interest of humanity.

Summary of remarks by panellists

Subpanel 1: Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus

80. Ms. Cunningham, as dialogue moderator, emphasized the importance of water as a common good and its relationship to the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals. Water, forests and biodiversity management were crucial for protecting territories, culture and identity. Access to reliable water supply and the co-management of shared water resources were essential for ensuring the right to water and benefiting current and future generations. Ms. Cunningham noted as well that Indigenous Peoples were committed to working with governments and United Nations entities to protect water and promote solutions that benefited future generations while recognizing their rights and contributions.

81. Mr. Momen, as the first panellist, highlighted the importance of increasing water use efficiency in agriculture to reduce water stress and promote sustainable livelihoods. The Government of Bangladesh had invested in climate adaptation through promoting salinity- and submergence-tolerant crop varieties, social forestry and renewable energy for irrigation purposes. Mr. Momen also emphasized the need to explore the potential of offshore wind energy, floating solar panel systems and hydropower inputs for climate mitigation. The Government of Bangladesh urged development partners to provide incentives for private sectors to invest in projects

related to the 2030 Agenda. In addition, Mr. Momen noted that valuing water was expected to accelerate national development strategies concerning renewable energy, converting waste to energy, coastal embankment widening, mangrove forestation and other areas in the face of rapid urbanization. Bangladesh was ready to share its experience and urged Member States to recognize valuing water as an achievable objective for the Water Action Decade. Finally, Mr. Momen closed by stressing the importance of protecting and promoting water resources for a sustainable future.

82. Mr. Juhna, as the second panellist, stated that the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus approach had great potential to address complex challenges related to water, energy, food and ecosystems, but it required significant coordination, collaboration and political will to be effective. Collaboration among academia, industry and government agencies was needed to enhance innovation for creating new technologies that could operate at the interlink of the Nexus. Mr. Juhna noted that universities should play a critical role in developing new skills and fostering the development of new technologies. They should create a collaborative environment, offer training, workshops and seminars, and conduct research that addressed the challenges of the Nexus. Private sector and venture capital should also be involved in supporting the scaling of such technologies to the market. Overall, Mr. Juhna concluded that the implementation of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus approach required a paradigm shift at both the micro- and macro-levels in education, science and governance, as well as multidisciplinary research drawing on expertise from various fields.

Subpanel 2: Sustainable economic and urban development, valuing water

83. Ms. Cunningham welcomed the second subpanel by stating that access to safe and affordable drinking water remained a global challenge, as outdated water infrastructure and governance hindered progress. Climate change further exacerbated the urgency of addressing water-related risks, such as too much or too little water, as well as pollution and ecosystem resilience. Integrated water resources management, incorporating water valuation, was crucial for achieving the equitable distribution of water resources and meeting growing user needs. Nature-based solutions, including community-based approaches, were vital for sustainable economic and urban development. Ms. Cunningham further urged governments to prioritize nature conservation and respect Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and participation in water policies. This included recognizing and supporting Indigenous knowledge-holders, women and youth in local, national and international water-related policies and decision-making processes.

84. Mr. Baraka focused on two important points. The first point was the leadership of Morocco in the development of river basin agencies responsible for the integrated management of underground and surface water and the preparation of planning until 2050 with stakeholder involvement. The second point was the implementation of a new strategy on water to increase the use of unconventional water through desalinization, employing renewable energy, and the allocation of one third of desalinated water for agriculture. Mr. Baraka also pointed out that Morocco was simultaneously working on food security and reducing the use of conventional water for agriculture by investing in fertilizer production and providing less expensive fertilizers (employing desalinated water) to African countries. There were also initiatives to improve the supply chain of agricultural products in African countries to provide better revenues for farmers.

85. Ms. Sharif stressed that safe and affordable housing could not be achieved without access to basic services such as water and sanitation. Rapid urbanization, the climate crisis and conflicts were putting additional strain on water resources and delivery systems. Furthermore, Ms. Sharif pointed out that the demand for water in

cities would increase by 50 to 70 per cent over the next three decades, and by 2050, 1.9 billion urban dwellers would live with seasonal water shortages. These challenges could have significant impacts on public health, poverty and inequality. Effective urban and territorial planning was thus crucial for integrating the water sector with other urban sectors and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. The New Urban Agenda adopted at the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in 2016, for example, responded to the challenge of providing infrastructure and basic services, including water and sanitation, to a growing urban population. UN-Habitat and its partners were taking additional concrete actions, however, to promote sustainable economic and urban development, limit the impact of cities on water quality and quantity and localize the Water Action Agenda. These actions included promoting sustainable blue economy transitions, applying nature-based solutions, regenerating urban rivers and nurturing partnerships between local public service providers to reach Sustainable Development Goal 6.

Summary of remarks by lead discussants

Subpanel 1: Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus

86. To showcase concrete benefits of transboundary cooperation, Ms. Ziganshina, as lead discussant, noted that in preparation for a new intervention in the area of water, consultation processes conducted with key stakeholders from Central Asia, including calls for action to promote cross-sectoral cooperation on the Nexus, which encompassed water, energy, food, land, climate and ecosystems, had been essential. In consultations, stakeholders had expressed the need for concrete benefits and tools to foster cooperation; a more compelling evidence base to secure political support and inform decision-making; practical tools and instruments to support decision-makers; pilot projects to demonstrate the benefits of cooperation; workable financing mechanisms; targeted capacity development; research; and political and technical dialogue. In addition, Ms. Ziganshina commented on the critically important need to build on local knowledge and home-grown institutions and platforms for scaled impact. She emphasized the importance of cultivating behaviour and communication through the language of international law and diplomacy to achieve a water-secured and peaceful future.

87. Mr. Cho discussed the need for effective management of shared water resources in the context of the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, where agriculture, rapid industrialization and population growth were driving increasing demands for water. To address these issues, the Asia Water Council had been established in 2016 to develop tangible solutions for shared water issues through its water projects. The Asia Water Council focused on the complexity of water issues and emphasized the regional view by receiving proposals from member countries to develop concept papers for solutions by water experts and members of the Council. Innovation was seen as essential to achieving less water intensity and balancing water demands effectively, particularly in the energy sector, where renewable energy generation could require significant amounts of water. Mr. Cho called for the development of national and regional platforms to support industry in adopting innovative means for sustainable water management, in addition to tangible policies, regulations and financial incentives.

Subpanel 2: Sustainable economic and urban development, valuing water

88. Ms. Okonjo-Iweala, as lead discussant, noted that the global water crisis was a multidimensional challenge that must be urgently addressed to tackle climate change and achieve sustainable development. Failure to do so would lead to more fragility, insecurity in food and energy and a destabilized world. To solve this issue, transformative leadership was needed to elevate water as a global public good integral

to the global commons, while governance of water at every scale should be restructured and a new economic thinking that safeguarded the water cycle was required. The world must stop undervaluing and underpricing water and invest in water infrastructure to ensure efficient and equitable policy frameworks. Furthermore, Ms. Okonjo-Iweala pointed out that the Global Commission on the Economics of Water proposed an outcomes-focused, mission-driven approach to water management that reflected the many roles that water played in human well-being and the vitality of nature. The world must also recognize that water infrastructure could be expensive, and private capital and market forces could not be relied on to deliver optimal water infrastructure. Trade and trade policy could be part of the solution to global water and environmental challenges by disseminating technologies, catalysing solutions and guaranteeing international water security through a system of mutual trade interdependency.

89. Mr. Amani pointed out that water management had become an urgent issue at the core of sustainable development and required a comprehensive knowledge base to support policymaking and decision-making globally. To achieve this, a mechanism similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was needed to provide a science-based global water assessment. Mr. Amani highlighted the role of UNESCO in promoting evidence-based decision-making through transdisciplinary, cross-sectoral and inclusive approaches, including leveraging networks of "creative cities" and coastal cities in fostering climate-resilient water management. Furthermore, Mr. Amani stressed that bridging institutional and human capacity gaps in developing countries required a paradigm shift in water culture, a new generation of water professionals, a comprehensive gap analysis and the establishment of national capacity development programmes. Lastly, Mr. Amani noted that digital literacy for e-learning courses and the empowerment of women and girls were also crucial in strengthening the capacity of water training institutions in developing countries.

Summary of interactive debate

90. The global water crisis had reached unprecedented levels, and as highlighted during the interactive debate on "Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development", the situation was alarming. Representatives of 16 countries, various international organizations, NGOs and the private sector, participated in the interactive debate, all of whom stressed the need for international cooperation and partnerships to provide the means of implementation for countries affected by water scarcity to assist those countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda and accelerate progress on the Water Action Agenda in an interlinked manner.

91. As the world faced unprecedented challenges in water scarcity, nations and organizations were calling for an integrated approach to water management. With agriculture as the largest user of freshwater, the water crisis fuelled chronic food and health insecurities across regions. As the global demand for food was expected to increase by over 50 per cent by 2050, water resources would become increasingly scarce, further undermining the global food system. During the interactive debate many delegations urged the international community to rethink its approach to water management, pivoting the role of water in the food system.

92. Member States stressed that sustainable water management was a cornerstone of realizing the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goals 6 (clean water and sanitation), 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 2 (zero hunger). International cooperation and partnerships were essential for providing the means of implementation for countries affected by water scarcity. This interlinked approach was vital for human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. The interactive debate furthermore reaffirmed that a global, mission-driven

partnership was needed to address water challenges, with research and innovation at the forefront. Scientists, practitioners, policymakers and other key actors must collaborate to find solutions for water security and develop road maps, such as the Water Action Agenda, to address water-related issues.

93. Many delegations reiterated that the need to reconcile the usage of limited water resources with economic and social development was crucial to achieving truly sustainable water use. Rapid urbanization, climate change and the shift towards green energy transformation all had an impact on water resources. Governments and organizations must prioritize joint actions to address water challenges, applying known solutions and developing new ones. Delegations also noted that transboundary cooperation was essential for strengthening commitments and ambitions related to water management. Involving governments and other relevant stakeholders in the Water Action Agenda was a crucial step towards sustainable development.

94. The water-energy-food nexus was particularly important in countries with limited natural water resources, high population density and increased demand for energy. To address these challenges, as noted during the interactive debate, countries must develop innovative solutions, such as reservoirs, floating solar panel systems and integrated treatment plants for soil and water. In addition, adopting measures to ensure access to affordable water in rural areas and working on water security were crucial for sustainable development. Circular economy approaches could help optimize water use and promote sustainable economic development. Reducing water use, increasing productivity and adopting nature-based solutions for wastewater treatment could all contribute to this goal. Governments, the private sector and academia must collaborate to shift towards a circular economy and address water challenges.

95. Technology and innovation played a vital role in tackling complex environmental issues, including water scarcity. Partnerships with non-profits and NGOs could empower communities and ensure no one was left behind in the pursuit of sustainable water management. An integrated approach to water management must consider the nexus between water, energy and food. Providing potable water was an energy-intensive process, and thus it was essential to power water infrastructure with renewable and clean energy sources to mitigate the impacts of climate change on groundwater supplies.

96. In conclusion, participants stressed the need for the international community to adopt an integrated approach to water management, focusing on the water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development. By fostering global partnerships, promoting research and innovation, prioritizing joint actions and utilizing technology and circular economy approaches, it was possible to achieve sustainable water use and address the growing water challenges the world faced.

97. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

(a) Integrated water resources management needs to be strengthened to address the whole hydrological cycle, and to achieve, by 2030, universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. This requires integrated planning and policymaking across sectors with the necessary governance structures;

(b) There is a lot to be learned in that regard from Indigenous practices;

(c) Resource efficiency and reuse should become the norm for all economic sectors. This includes, as a priority, improving the efficiency of agricultural water use, addressing sources of pollution and reducing industrial wastewater emissions and water leakage and loss in urban areas. Adopting such approaches will help reduce the use of water and pollution from all sources;

(d) All sectoral investment strategies must become water-smart, especially regarding energy, backed by strategic environmental assessments and a low-water footprint;

(e) Investments in water-smart technology and water-risk resilient infrastructures must be mobilized, backed by a sustainable finance policy (e.g. through taxonomies and disclosure rules) and water pricing mechanisms with targeted social safeguards. Existing harmful subsidies should also be redirected;

(f) Ecosystems must be protected and restored, including rivers, wetlands and lakes. They are essential for health, the successful mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, agriculture, safe drinking water and disaster risk reduction. These efforts are also essential for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Nature-based solutions are indispensable to ensure a water-resilient world, to retain and reuse water, and to protect and restore water ecosystems;

(g) The increasing water needs for sustainable urban development must be addressed by:

(i) Implementing integrated urban and territorial planning, with nature-based solutions such as green-blue infrastructures;

(ii) Promoting information and communications/smart city technologies;

(h) The entire United Nations system, together with the voice of a Special Envoy on Water, must work together to provide a platform for governments, international organizations, think tanks, civil society and other stakeholders to build synergies when addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and to reduce water-related disaster risks.

98. Voluntary commitments announced at the dialogue:

(a) The European Union pledged a nature restoration law to protect and restore forests, wetlands and marine ecosystems and to legally binding restoration targets of 30 per cent by 2030;

(b) Bangladesh committed to sharing experiences with countries in similar settings;

(c) Egypt committed to the Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience initiative to accelerate the use of digital solutions for a sustainable future for water;

(d) Australia announced commitments to deliver water infrastructure projects for First Nations communities and to support First Nations communities in the Murray Darling Basin to increase their holdings of cultural and economic water entitlements;

(e) Panama committed to creating a water-climate-resilient productive sector to increase competitiveness and promote responsible consumption;

(f) Slovakia announced a State soil policy using soil as water banks for ecosystems (green water);

(g) UN-Habitat and its partners registered three commitments to the Water Action Agenda: (a) localizing Sustainable Development Goal 6 – transforming access to water by strengthening the capacity of those closest to water provision; (b) Wastewater 2030: striving for a circular economy in a climate-resilient world; and (c) the *Global Report on Sanitation and Wastewater Management in Cities and Human Settlements*;

(h) The Indigenous Peoples Major Group on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean committed to actively engaging and planning with

local, national and regional governments and United Nations bodies and to respecting the values of Indigenous Peoples and their contributions to the protection for water;

(i) IBM announced a commitment to partner with NGOs to carry out five water projects with a total budget of $10 million over two years, applying IBM technologies, including hybrid cloud and artificial intelligence technologies.

C. Water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction

99. During the morning of 23 March, the Co-Chair, Mr. Sewilam, declared open the interactive dialogue on "Water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction" and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Ms. Kamikawa, also made an opening statement.

100. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Acting Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, David Cooper, who made a statement. The interactive dialogue featured three subpanels. Subpanel 1 was on the theme "Changing climate: water scarcity, droughts and the melting cryosphere" and included presentations by the following panellists: the Minister for Water and Sanitation of South Africa, Mr. Mchunu, and the Minister for Climate Change and Environment of the United Arab Emirates, Ms. Almheiri. Subpanel 2, on the theme "Resilience to water disasters: decreasing risk and conserving biodiversity", included presentations by the panellist Christophe Béchu, Minister for Ecological Transition and Territorial Cohesion of France, and by the lead discussants: the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Head of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, Mami Mizutori; and the Director General of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, Bruno Oberle. Subpanel 3, on the theme "Working for the future: early warning from source to sea", included presentations by the following lead discussants: the Secretary-General of WMO, Petteri Taalas; and a youth from Future Rising Fellows, Leticia Tituana.

101. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of the Niger, Bulgaria, Portugal, the Philippines, Spain, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Iraq, Brazil, the United States, China, Slovenia, Chile, Ireland, Madagascar, Jamaica, Solomon Islands, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Slovakia, Greece, Fiji, Uganda, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Italy and Türkiye made statements.

102. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the European Union, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters.

103. The representative of the following NGO also participated in the discussion: Japan Water Forum.

104. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Sewilam and Ms. Kamikawa, made closing statements, and Ms. Kamikawa declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary of remarks by Co-chairs

105. Mr. Sewilam pointed out that global awareness of the critical states of freshwater resources had generated much policy concern over the recent decades. He stressed that climate change was a central external driver that negatively affected both water supply and demand for different uses, threatening water security, food security, livelihoods and ecosystems as well as the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. He highlighted four actions at the twenty-seventh session of the

Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change: (a) the Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience initiative; (b) a high-level round table on water security; (c) a thematic day on water; and (d) a water pavilion. He invited all participants to build on relevant discussions from the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, present successful stories of managing water and climate extremes at different levels and highlight countries' water-related climate commitments.

106. Ms. Kamikawa highlighted that flood and drought extremes were intensifying as a result of climate change. She proposed a water action workflow composed of two parts: critical steps, from challenges to on-site solutions (the trunk); and effective and innovative contributions to each critical step (the leaves). The trunk would be composed of six steps: risk awareness, risk identification, the design of countermeasures, funding, multi-stakeholder participation and on-site implementation. She highlighted the solutions that would serve both climate change adaptation and mitigation, including the funds mobilized for countermeasures, legal support and reliable information on risk and value for decision-makers and investors, including ecosystem accounting. She noted that water was vital for all human lives and crucial for peace, and that a sound water cycle could contribute to those goals.

Summary of remarks by panellists

107. Mr. Cooper, in his capacity as moderator, highlighted the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change as a final warning to humanity and noted that humanity had only the present decade to act to prevent the worst impacts of climate change. He pointed out that disasters such as storms, floods, droughts and water shortages were the results of not only climate change but also ecosystem degradation, such as deforestation; the destruction of wetlands, floodplains and peatlands; the engineering of rivers; pollution; and the overuse of water. Since the water cycle depended on water-related ecosystems and their biodiversity, he stressed that those ecosystems must be protected and restored and be managed sustainably.

108. János Áder, former President of Hungary, member of the Water and Climate Leaders and former member of the High-level Panel on Water, stated that building, maintaining and renovating the water infrastructure was a challenge even for affluent countries and asked how people could generate enough funds for less affluent countries. He referenced the three Budapest Water Summits held in 2013, 2016 and 2019, which focused on technologies and solutions related to water management – for example, wastewater treatment plant projects in Ghana supported by Hungary. He noted that $50 for every single citizen had been estimated as the cost of building and managing sewage treatment plants to provide sanitation for everyone living in Africa. This investment would provide the appropriate water resources for agriculture, improve the health and sanitation situation, provide for a safer environment and the preservation of biodiversity and improve the displacement of people. He stressed that with this investment, the sanitation goal could be achieved very quickly.

Subpanel 1: Changing climate: water scarcity, droughts and the melting cryosphere

109. Mr. Mchunu stressed that the security of water supply and sanitation services in South Africa was threatened by the poor governance and weak management of some institutions responsible for water and sanitation services. This had resulted in decreased reliability of water and wastewater services, and environmental degradation and pollution, as well as rapidly increasing water costs. He highlighted that the State by itself could not fund all of the required water resource infrastructure under its current fiscal constraints and therefore needed to partner with the private sector to finance a large portion of planned infrastructure investments. He emphasized that people and industries must change their behaviour and use water more sparingly.

He noted that both building more dams and conserving water by managing demand were complementary and necessary to increase water security and resilience.

110. Ms. Almheiri announced that the United Arab Emirates had invested heavily in water treatment, mandatory building regulations, meeting water conservation targets and innovative water efficient food production. She stressed that investment and action on water supply, healthy ecosystems and food systems had never had higher returns. As the host country of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Arab Emirates was committed to an inclusive and consultative process that would result in enhanced financing, policy and technology with regard to water. She shared four initial reflections on the potential outcomes of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties: (a) the Conference of the Parties would drive the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework; (b) vulnerable and fragile countries would be looking for a sharp increase in international investment in food and water systems; (c) early warning would be a low-cost high-return investment; and (d) there would be demand for investment in innovation.

Subpanel 2: Resilience to water disasters: decreasing risk and conserving biodiversity

111. Mr. Béchu stated that France fully supported the call for universal coverage of early warning systems within the next five years, with a clear priority for the least developed countries and small island developing States. France was committed to doubling its support for the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative to reach €8 million per year from 2023. France also supported the appointment of a United Nations Special Envoy on Water with more frequent intergovernmental exchanges. He highlighted that water must be integrated into climate and biodiversity finance, including both private and public finance.

Summary of remarks by lead discussants

Subpanel 2: Resilience to water disasters: decreasing risk and conserving biodiversity

112. Ms. Mizutori stressed that climate change was making it increasingly difficult for communities to manage disaster risks associated with water and that countries must break down silos among disaster, water, climate and environmental policies for a comprehensive approach to managing risks. She introduced the three commitments of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction: a next-generation tracking system for disaster losses and damages developed by the Office, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and WMO; the principles for resilient infrastructure; and the Early Warnings for All initiative led by WMO and the Office. She also invited Member States to take part in the high-level meeting on the midterm review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in May 2023.

113. Mr. Oberle emphasized that nature-based solutions could be integrated with conventional approaches, such as infrastructure investments, offering an opportunity to reduce risk and provide biodiversity and socioeconomic benefits. He highlighted whole-of-basin approaches, and the linkages from source to sea, which would provide an opportunity for downstream investors to restore upstream ecosystems to reduce climate risks. He demonstrated connections between the conventions on climate, biodiversity and wetlands to protect, conserve and restore water systems and ecosystems.

Subpanel 3: Working for the future: early warning from source to sea

114. Mr. Taalas called for a paradigm shift to ensure integrated action on water and climate, given that insufficient hydrological monitoring posed a threat to sustainable development. WMO had committed to implementing better water information services for all and promoting a free data policy through the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System and the annual report entitled *State of Global Water Resources*. The second commitment of WMO addressed the United Nations Secretary-General's call to ensure that every person on Earth was protected by early warning systems within five years. To ensure successful implementation, monitoring and sharing of data were key, and WMO had approved the Global Basic Observing Network to develop international rules for exchanging critical data. He called on all States and partners to prioritize the implementation of these commitments by strengthening their national meteorological and hydrological services to ensure water security for all people and future generations.

115. Ms. Tituana stressed the importance of science and technology in addressing ocean conservation and water scarcity issues, particularly in developing countries. She emphasized the need for holistic and integrated approaches to these problems, including early warning systems and collaboration between governments and small communities. The role of industries, particularly textile, food and energy, in contributing to water pollution, must not be overlooked and stronger regulation and enforcement were needed to achieve the agenda of the United Nations for clean water by 2030.

Summary of interactive debate

116. Delegations emphasized that the water crisis, exacerbated by climate change in terms of both quantity and quality, was undeniably one of the most pressing challenges facing the world. About 90 per cent of climate change impact was water-related. There were significant policy concerns over water security, since the world was not on track to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6. For most people, climate change experience came through water, either too much or too little. Many delegations reiterated their commitment to their nationally determined contributions related to water and climate change. Several delegations supported the proposal that the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties would feature adaptation and resilience prominently, embed water in the Conference process and help the international community make binding commitments. A national policy to adapt and manage the impact of climate change was shared as an example of a good practice, and included an increase in water storage capacity, improvements in water efficiency and quality and nature-based solutions. There was a broad agreement among participants that connecting climate change, resilience and environment in discussions and actions at all levels had an urgent priority. Since global water scarcity affected multidimensional human development, decoupling water consumption from economic development was essential.

117. Natural disasters, population growth and climate change, among other challenges, put a lot of pressure on the security of water, food, energy and ecology. Countries needed to develop and upgrade resilient water infrastructure systems to prepare for extreme situations by enhancing their multiple functions. Nature-based solutions and green-grey infrastructure approaches could provide important contributions and complementary benefits for climate, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction. Climate-resilient water management was a fundamental part of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. All stakeholders should be involved in planning and implementing disaster risk reduction measures. New agricultural methods and rehabilitation of arable land were proposed by one participant. Resilience was also

key for post-pandemic policies. One delegation highlighted the challenges of providing water, sanitation and hygiene to communities during and after disasters and climate emergencies. Another delegation stressed the need to move away from a fragmented approach to an integrated approach to water management.

118. Integrated water resources management provided solutions for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change, as well as achieving resilience. Developing a blue economy strategy was a top priority for island States. Delegations highlighted a full hydrological cycle approach to sanitation, wastewater treatment and water reuse for more resilient water and wastewater services. One participant prioritized deforestation within the country and between neighbouring countries, recognizing the role of forests in the water cycle. Managing, protecting and restoring water and water ecosystems were prerequisites for mitigating the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. One delegation introduced the idea of a government-wide natural capital committee to evaluate the economic value of nature to rationalize financing for ecosystem protection. Legislative frameworks covering sustainable land management were also shared to tackle issues of land degradation and desertification.

119. Early warning and early actions were critical, and there was great support for the United Nations Secretary-General's call for Early Warnings For All by 2027. "Source to sea" and the whole of river basin approaches were vital to Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 14 as well as Goals 13 and 15. The ocean and water sectors needed to collaborate through the 2024 "Our Ocean" Conference and the 2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. A just energy transition that reflected the value of water as a natural capital asset was highlighted for preserving ecosystem integrity and optimizing renewable energy. Member States were invited to join the International Drought Resilience Alliance launched by Spain and Senegal at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. A dedicated discussion process on water, disaster risk reduction and climate change was proposed through the regularized United Nations Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters, and the Office of the President of the General Assembly was encouraged to work with members to propose a UN-Water platform to discuss policy and prepare joint programming to be discussed in preparation for the Sustainable Development Goals Summit. One participant highlighted the human right to water and sanitation and the human right to a clean and healthy environment. A youth representative stressed the need to step up the control of the textile, oil and food industries to reduce pollution and comply with respective legislations.

120. Delegations reiterated the need for greater investments in water infrastructure. Even for affluent countries, maintaining and renovating water infrastructure was quite a challenge. Participants from developing countries called for scaling up financial support and improved accessibility to water resilience and climate adaptation funds, as well as capacity-building and technology transfer. One delegation underscored the mobilization of resources for adaptation, including actively catalysing private sector investments. Data and information supported decision-making in water-related sectors. Monitoring and exchanging critical hydrological data were key to supporting sustainable development. One delegation highlighted that a national climate plan and robust scientific data would help people make more informed decisions. Another delegation introduced a web tool that showed climate-induced changes in the water cycle and included training programmes for decision-makers. One delegation emphasized the common terminology for discussions across different forums on biodiversity or climate change. Water data and information were critical for

facilitation between science and effective decision-making; however, reliable hydrological data was still lacking. It was important to increase data on water, for example by taking an open science policy end-to-end approach, and integrating water cycle management.

121. Participants highlighted the need for water and climate sectors to exchange best practices and scale up climate-resilient water solutions. One delegation called upon the international community to provide sufficient means of implementation in terms of capacity-building, finance and technology transfer to fully implement nationally determined contributions. Another delegation called for building capacity for large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Some delegations requested more openness with regard to sharing knowledge and technology on sustainable water management. Many participants stressed the importance of science and technology for water-related transformation. One delegation introduced an advanced forecasting system for integrated monitoring which enabled the simulation and forecast modelling of the water cycle and extreme events.

122. Participants stressed that good water governance was needed to manage the conflict of interests in different water-consuming sectors such as transport, agriculture and forestry. Water management needed to be linked to the hydrological cycle. Internal fragmentation and the external isolation of current water systems were some of the greatest challenges. There was support for a United Nations Special Envoy on Water to establish and promote a shared vision and elevate the role of water within the United Nations system. One delegation stressed a new mandate for UN-Water. There was also support for an "inter-Conference of the Parties" process to link various international mechanisms and agendas, including climate, biodiversity and desertification/disaster risk reduction. International cooperation and partnership were also essential to achieve target 5 of Sustainable Development Goal 6 on integrated water resources management. One participant highlighted the regulation and management of human behaviours for more efficient and sustainable water use. The deliberations of interactive dialogue 3 should feed into future discussions and be followed up at the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, the high-level political forum on sustainable development, the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Summit of the Future and the proposed world social summit.

123. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

(a) Exacerbated by climate change, the water crisis, in terms of its quantity and quality, is the most pressing global challenge. The impact of climate change is felt through water, either too much or too little. The twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is expected to prominently feature adaptation and resilience and incorporate water into the Conference of the Parties process and into nationally determined contributions;

(b) An "inter-Conference of the Parties" process needs to be strengthened to link various international mechanisms and agendas, including climate, biodiversity and desertification;

(c) Countries need to develop and upgrade resilient water infrastructure systems to prepare for extreme situations by enhancing multiple functions. Nature-based solutions and green-grey infrastructure approaches can provide important contributions and complementary benefits for climate, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction;

(d) Integrated water resources management provides solutions for mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change. A sound water cycle can achieve more resilient water and wastewater services and conserve biodiversity and ecosystems;

(e) Early warning and early actions are key to a resilient society. Many participants supported the United Nations Secretary-General's call for Early Warnings for All by 2027;

(f) A "source to sea" approach is vital to the interlinkage between Sustainable Development Goals 6 and 14. Collaboration between the ocean and water sectors will be strengthened through United Nations Conferences to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14;

(g) It is necessary to create thematic platforms such as those on "water, culture and heritage", and to establish symbolic days on specific subjects such as the cryosphere and lakes;

(h) Globally, there is a need for greater investments in the development and maintenance of water infrastructure. Developing countries called for scaling up financial support and accessibility to water resilience and climate adaptation funds, as well as capacity-building and technology transfer;

(i) A new United Nations Special Envoy on Water will promote a shared vision and elevate the role of water within the United Nations system in cooperation with a new mandate for UN-Water;

(j) The outcome of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference should feed into key future processes of the midterm review of the Sendai Framework, the high-level political forum on sustainable development and the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties;

(k) All the contributions discussed at the dialogue can move towards being truly "action oriented" through the critical implementation steps set out in line with the action workflow proposed by the Co-Chair.

124. Voluntary commitments announced at the dialogue:

(a) Egypt committed to implementing the Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience initiative;

(b) Japan committed to the implementation of the Kumamoto Initiative for Water and to building coalitions to tackle water challenges;

(c) Portugal is launching a global coalition for better policies and regulation of water and sanitation aimed at accelerating Sustainable Development Goal 6 and other water-related goals;

(d) The Philippines committed to the integrated governance of water by establishing a national water resource management office and a national natural resource geospatial database;

(e) Spain will invest around €23 billion in its water plan between 2023 and 2027 to manage water resources and respond to climate change;

(f) Brazil committed to zero deforestation as a priority, recognizing the role of forests in the water cycle within the country and with neighbouring countries;

(g) Brazil will improve the national climate action plan and the national action plan for disaster prevention;

(h) The United States will support the Early Warnings for All initiative with $40 million for the Pacific and the Caribbean;

(i) Slovenia will improve ecosystem restoration management in the UNESCO Mura River biosphere reserve;

(j) Slovenia will support the International Sava River Basin Commission in upgrading the Sava flood forecasting and warning system;

(k) The United Kingdom promoted the initiative of a resilient water accelerator designed to help countries secure the much greater finance needed and get it to those that need it;

(l) The United Kingdom committed to raising ambitions for zero water pollution and the sustainable use of water and asked all to join the Glasgow Declaration for Fair Water Footprints for Climate-Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Development;

(m) France will double its financial contribution to the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative €8 million in 2023;

(n) UNEP offered the sixth United Nations Environment Assembly as a platform for discussing the follow-up and review of water-related commitments;

(o) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNDP and WMO are developing a next-generation system to track disaster losses and damages;

(p) The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction's principles for resilient infrastructure provide an entry point to help countries finance the development of water infrastructure and integrate nature-based solutions;

(q) WMO committed to using the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System to monitor and predict global freshwater hydrological conditions;

(r) WMO committed to an open global water information system and platform that integrates physical and societal data relevant to Sustainable Development Goal 6 to ensure that actionable information is freely accessible and supports preparedness and resilience;

(s) The High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters committed to the establishment of a coalition to bring together different thematic areas, focusing on transformative action, resource mobilization, partnerships and nature-based solutions.

D. Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

125. During the afternoon of 23 March, the Co-Chair, Mr. Thiam, declared open the interactive dialogue on "Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Mr. Frutiger, also made an opening statement.

126. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Rola Dashti, who made a statement. The interactive dialogue featured two debates: debate 1 on the theme "Promoting water cooperation and sharing benefits from transboundary water management" included presentations by the following: the Deputy Prime Minister of Viet Nam, Mr. Ha, and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Olga Algayerova as panellists; and the Secretary-

General of the Gambia River Basin Development Organization, Daouda Samba Sow, and the Lead Political Adviser of the Geneva Water Hub, the President of Club de Madrid and former President of Slovenia, Danilo Türk, as lead discussants. Debate 2 on the theme "Can cross-sector collaborations solve the water crisis?" included presentations by the following: the Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources of Pakistan, Mr. Jamy, and Emeritus Professor and member of the Board of Governors of the World Water Council from 2019 to 2022 of Türkiye, Ahmet Mete Saatçi, as panellists; and the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management of Austria, Mr. Totschnig, and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Public International Law at the University of Bonn and Governing Council member of Itaipú Binacional, Maria Gwynn.

127. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of Iraq, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Uzbekistan, Panama, Namibia, the Republic of Moldova, Bangladesh, Finland, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Egypt, Estonia, Mozambique, Kyrgyzstan, the United States and Portugal made statements.

128. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Organization of American States, the World Bank and WMO.

129. The representatives of the following NGOs also participated in the discussion: the International Secretariat for Water and the North American Youth Parliament for Water.

130. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Frutiger and Mr. Thiam, made closing statements, and Mr. Thiam declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary of remarks by Co-chairs

131. Opening the dialogue, Mr. Thiam highlighted the paradox of water as a resource that was both scarce and abundant. It was shared unequally among regions, and this situation could worsen under the impacts of climate change, increasing population, agriculture and industry. He noted that competition over access to water may be difficult in the future and water-related conflicts may increase. Further, there was a lack of governance on water, lakes and transboundary aquifers, and a lack of cooperation frameworks for shared groundwater. He urged the international community to recall the centrality of cooperation in realizing Sustainable Development Goal 6. He underscored the important role of hydro-diplomacy in preventing crises, the action of river basin bodies in transboundary cooperation, innovative financing mechanisms in water management, and multi-stakeholder partnership in building peace and shared prosperity for States and territories. Mr. Thiam presented examples of successful cooperation, stressing the importance of promoting stability in the region through the integrated management of subterranean resources. He also called for strengthened follow-up mechanisms. In conclusion, he reiterated that water must bring people together and remained essential for peace and resilience, and that cooperation was the way forward.

132. In his opening remarks, Mr. Frutiger underlined the importance of transboundary cooperation, as water was both a source of life and a source of tension. Water was rare and irreplaceable and led to major geopolitical challenges. With knowledge about climate change and conflicts, good governance of this "blue gold" may be a factor of peace. Switzerland was considered to be the "chateau of water" in Europe, with six water sources and four lakes that the country shared with its neighbours. He provided concrete experiences of successful transboundary cooperation, highlighting the benefits of transboundary water management. He stressed that cooperation must be based on the integration of civil society and the private sector with the political sphere. Mr. Frutiger underscored that the country's

first transboundary agreements a century ago were the result of complex negotiations and compromise. He emphasized that good governance of water could affect sustainable development and the prosperity of the region.

Summary of remarks by panellists

133. Ms. Dashti, in her capacity as moderator, acknowledged that water scarcity affected food security and the economy and threatened health, livelihoods and human security. It also influenced peace and stability within a country and across countries, which made water diplomacy and cooperation all the more crucial.

Debate 1: Promoting water cooperation and sharing benefits from transboundary water management

134. Mr. Ha highlighted that Viet Nam was currently rolling out a cooperation model for the Mekong River. As 40 per cent of the global population resided around transboundary river and lake basins, these transboundary river and lake basins needed to be seen as consistent and single entities from downstream to upstream, taking into consideration their status as natural habitats, their biodiversity, their culture and their economic development. He emphasized the need for a means of collective management across basins, and a model for cooperation, as water was a shared common denominator for development among countries. He further called for a legal framework for river basins, promoted by the United Nations, and the establishment of agencies and organizations to assess possible impacts and outline plans for their management and to ensure their cultural values were respected. He stressed that capable organizations and financial arrangements must be established, and lives and environments must be protected, with ethical standards set up for managing water resources collectively in a just and fair manner.

135. Ms. Algayerova noted with alarm that progress on transboundary water cooperation in accordance with target 5 of Sustainable Development Goal 6 was badly off track. Lack of cooperation on shared waters hindered the achievement of other Goals and created risks of conflicts over dwindling water resources. However, tools were available to accelerate transboundary water cooperation, and governments should fully leverage existing legal instruments, particularly the two global United Nations water conventions – the 1997 Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses and the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention). She highlighted the countries that had become parties to the Water Convention, as well as the progress that had been made under the Convention. She indicated that more than half of all basins worldwide still lacked cooperation agreements, and that the lack of capacity was a major barrier to advancing cooperation. She emphasized that the Water Convention offered an intergovernmental framework that provided policy responses to emerging challenges. The Convention's framework also promoted the exchange of experiences and built the capacity of practitioners and basin organizations. Transboundary cooperation could make climate adaptation more effective through the sharing of data, costs and benefits. She called upon all Member States to accede to the Water Convention.

Debate 2: Can cross-sector collaborations solve the water crisis?

136. Mr. Jamy noted that estimates suggested 2.3 billion people currently lived in water-stressed countries. As one of those countries most vulnerable to climate change, Pakistan faced multiple challenges, as seen in the devastating floods in 2022. He stressed that at the international and national levels, arrangements for transboundary water cooperation, based on established principles of international law, were essential. At the sectoral level, he emphasized the importance of improving linkages

across communities and sectors. Detailing the national water policy of Pakistan, Mr. Jamy highlighted that international scientific collaboration could play a crucial role in facilitating and identifying innovative solutions to water resources challenges. He identified five critical elements to enhance international cooperation on water: provision and mobilization of adequate finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, enhanced investments in water infrastructure and strengthened political dialogue and water diplomacy.

137. Mr. Saatçi noted that a previous panel had discussed that there was no general theory on transboundary cooperation, as it changed with place and time. He stressed that the first driver for cooperation was mutual benefit-sharing. He underlined the importance of reciprocity, pointing out that, if one side offered most of the data or value, while the other did not or could not, cooperation would not be stable. Thus, stability was another issue to be considered. He further noted the importance of goodwill, trust and agility in the process, as the cooperation model was a complex system. On cross-sectoral cooperation, he cited the example of cooperation under pressure on public health, demonstrated during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the importance of the science-policy interface in detecting the presence of the virus in wastewater for 85 million people.

Summary of remarks by lead discussants

Debate 1: Promoting water cooperation and sharing benefits from transboundary water management

138. Mr. Sow called attention to the Gambia River Basin Development Organization's development programmes, highlighting that the organization worked on preserving and conserving the environment. He also drew attention to the integrative development plan in the basin that fell under his organization's jurisdiction, which helped it to establish a strategic framework for planning for the entire basin. He noted that Guinea-Bissau benefited from a hydroelectric project between Senegal and Guinea, despite not being a part of the Gambia River basin. The organization sought to implement projects in line with support from financial and technical partners, contributing to African subregional integration and the peace and security of Member States.

139. Mr. Türk brought attention to the fact that 153 Member States shared transboundary waters, emphasizing that transboundary waters were of universal importance. He highlighted the importance of having legal frameworks for transboundary water cooperation, which required strengthened institutional support at the bilateral, regional and global levels, and through the Water Convention. Transboundary water governance also had an important impact on vertical coordination and cooperation, from the level of basins to the level of national, subnational and local decision-makers. Water cooperation significantly strengthened peace and security but did not receive appropriate attention. Addressing political will, Mr. Türk stressed that it could be generated in a wide variety of ways. In that regard, the Conference was an important instrument. As the previous Conference had been held 46 years ago, the messages emerging from the present Conference must be clear in their support for the generation of political will for transboundary water cooperation.

Debate 2: Can cross-sector collaborations solve the water crisis?

140. Mr. Totschnig reiterated that cross-sectoral cooperation would help solve the global water crisis. He reported on how Austria had created a mutually beneficial environment by establishing transboundary institutions and frameworks for cooperation by bringing together specialists in wastewater treatment. He emphasized

that providing clean drinking water and adequate sanitation for all remained the country's number one priority, while it was also looking into ways to optimize the indirect use of water, taking into account the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus. He also stressed that Austria invested in awareness-raising campaigns for civil society. He underscored the importance of establishing an Envoy on Water Issues to better coordinate among Member States.

141. Ms. Gwynn recalled General Assembly resolution 2669 (XXV), in which the Assembly remarked that water was of growing importance to humanity, that water was limited and that the preservation and protection of this resource was of great concern to all nations. She stated that cooperation was the core mandate with regard to ensuring reasonable and equitable utilization of transboundary natural resources, and with regard to ensuring that this was done without causing significant harm. She acknowledged that the two global United Nations conventions on water incorporated these principles into the very foundations of governing the utilization of international watercourses. Presenting the successful example of transboundary water cooperation in the region, she called for South America to strive to continue with these principles as its guiding light, and to further strengthen their integration.

Summary of interactive debate

142. Many delegations recognized the value of the two global United Nations water conventions, mentioning both the value of participating in convention activities, encouraging accession, and utilizing guidance and other tools developed by convention parties and non-parties. Several highlighted the value of legal arrangements and basin organizations in advancing cooperation with their neighbours in a way that allowed them to maximize shared benefits and expressed their willingness to share their experience of water cooperation with others. In this regard, it was important to promote dialogue coordination, and to promote cooperation at the heart of dispute resolution.

143. Several participants recognized the link between water and the potential for conflict and observed how water could serve as leverage for peace. Within the context of global conflicts, the importance of complying with international humanitarian law was stressed as an important means by which to protect the natural environment and people in times of armed conflict.

144. Numerous speakers highlighted the value of international and transboundary water cooperation for peace and security. Strengthening compliance with international law, protecting the environment in armed conflicts and addressing the impacts of wars on water resources were explicitly mentioned as deserving stronger attention from the international community. The human rights-based approach to water management was also emphasized. Improved water resource management and planning could also involve coordination across political boundaries and help minimize the overexploitation of transboundary resources, including aquifers. Participants stressed that cooperation and partnership at all levels played a crucial role. It was essential to have a partnership platform involving different actors, including representatives of States and local authorities, civil society, media, academia and the private sector.

145. Several participants stressed the value of inclusivity in furthering transboundary water cooperation, including engaging women, youth, migrants and Indigenous Peoples. The involvement of youth in decision-making on water was highlighted as key in developing long-term solutions that offered benefits for both present and future generations. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen water governance in the United Nations system, for example through the creation of a Special Envoy on Water,

and paying greater attention to water cooperation in the United Nations system and beyond.

146. Participants also warned of the shortfall in investment in water cooperation and called for more financing to establish and nurture cooperation through basin organizations and legal arrangements. The value of having cooperative arrangements in place, and engaging both the public and private sectors, was also recognized by several participants as an important catalyst for attracting investment. Four types of support were recognized as most productive: (a) promoting understanding of the dynamics of better resources and the problems at hand; (b) finding opportunities for joint engagement, including finding complementarities across sectors; (c) assisting in promoting agreements; and (d) providing financing and guarantees where support was needed.

147. Member States recognized the need to sufficiently value and scale up capacity-building as a basis for supporting negotiations and enhancing political leadership. Participants raised the need to guide countries to finalize their process of ratifying the Water Convention, followed by concrete activities in the countries, in particular to offer expertise and knowledge in establishing joint bodies for water cooperation. Such practical guidance, together with active participation in the work programme of the Water Convention, might significantly speed up progress on water cooperation. To that end, some participants highlighted the need to exchange knowledge and experience in integrated water resources management cross-sector cooperation and transboundary water cooperation with other countries. The exchange of expertise and best practices would guide Member States to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 and provide a better life in the hydrological basins.

148. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

(a) Water has the capacity to unite and act as a driver of peace, sustainable development, climate action and regional integration. Even in times of severe water scarcity, cooperation on surface waters and groundwaters has been a game changer and countries have demonstrated an ability to collaborate based on international water law principles in order to find and implement mutually beneficial solutions;

(b) Legal and institutional arrangements need to be established or enhanced to deal with growing competition over shared resources and to prevent conflict;

(c) River, lake and aquifer basin organizations are veritable agents of peace and need to be strengthened or set up where they are lacking;

(d) The exchange of science, data and knowledge is essential in order to underpin cooperation: more investments in the knowledge base and scientific cooperation are needed;

(e) Water cooperation should also involve water-related sectors such as energy, agriculture, health and the environment. It is necessary to link water to other sectors using an integrated water resources management approach;

(f) Cooperation needs to be strengthened, particularly at the transboundary level, as a prerequisite to addressing water-related challenges and ensuring sustainable development and regional integration, building peace and promoting cooperation in other areas;

(g) It is crucial to strengthen basin organizations and support their efforts towards inclusive, sustainable and integrated water resources management by promoting the exchange of information, experiences and best practices;

(h) Transboundary and cross-sectoral water cooperation needs to be better financed through improved coordination of existing resources and by mobilizing

additional public and private financing, including innovative financing models such as blended finance, as well as through the development of common master plans at the basin level;

(i) The establishment of cooperation agreements where they do not exist should be accelerated and existing agreements should be strengthened to make them capable of facing growing challenges based on the principles of international law and the two United Nations water conventions;

(j) The two global United Nations water conventions are essential tools for supporting cooperation based on the fundamental principles of customary international law. Recent and upcoming accessions to the Water Convention demonstrate strengthened political will to cooperate. More countries should accede to and implement the United Nations water conventions;

(k) Advancing water cooperation and water diplomacy requires increasing capacity at all levels, including for negotiating new agreements and addressing the complexity and interrelation of water and other sectoral issues in order to enhance climate resilience;

(l) Cooperation on groundwater is especially lagging behind. Given the importance of groundwater for tackling growing water scarcity and sustaining biodiversity, establishing cooperation mechanisms or expanding existing ones on groundwater is crucial;

(m) Water cooperation can take multiple forms and requires multi-stakeholder involvement, including civil society, concerned populations, local communities, the private sector, women and youth. Water should be prioritized in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including at the subregional, regional and international levels;

(n) Political will is critical to advancing water cooperation. Member States should capitalize on the momentum created by the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, as well as support target 5 of Sustainable Development Goal 6, to provide a clear signal on the importance of transboundary water cooperation.

149. Voluntary commitments announced at the dialogue:

(a) Nigeria and Iraq acceded to the Water Convention during the United Nations 2023 Water Conference;

(b) Several countries announced their commitment to accede to the Water Convention (Namibia, Panama, the Gambia, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Benin and the Niger) with many parties to the Convention committing to provide support to countries in accession (Luxembourg, Slovenia, Finland, Estonia and Switzerland);

(c) ECE committed to supporting 30 countries to accede to the Water Convention by 2030;

(d) Several countries and organizations (Senegal, Switzerland, Slovenia and ECE) highlighted the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition launched in December 2022 as a new initiative to catalyse support to water cooperation;

(e) The World Bank reported on ongoing consultations to launch a global facility for transboundary water cooperation;

(f) The North American Youth Parliament for Water and the International Secretariat for Water called for the goal of having 30 per cent representation of youth (aged 30 years or below) in decision-making structures by 2030 (Initiative #30302030);

(g) WMO reported on its Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System commitment submitted to the Water Action Agenda;

(h) The Organization of American States highlighted its commitments to strengthen cooperation, policy and dialogue across the Americas to establish governance frameworks for water cooperation and build capacity to enhance transboundary data management and institutions.

E. Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028

150. During the morning of 24 March, the Co-Chair, Mr. Shanmugaratnam, declared open the interactive dialogue on "Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General's Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028" and made an opening statement. The Co-Chair, Ms. Medina, also made an opening statement.

151. The interactive dialogue was moderated by the Director General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Qu Dongyu, who made a statement, and presentations were made by the following: the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs of Slovenia, Tanja Fajon, the Minister for Public Works and Public Housing of Indonesia, Mr. Hadimuljono, the Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of Kazakhstan, Ms. Suleimenova, and the Associate Administrator of UNDP, Usha Rao-Monari, as panellists; and the founder and Chief Executive Officer of the Thirst Foundation, Mina Guli, the founder and Chief Executive Officer of Innovation: Africa, Sivan Yaari, and the Executive Director of the Stockholm International Water Institute, Torgny Holmgren.

152. In the ensuing interactive discussion, the representatives of Tajikistan, Kenya, Ukraine, Germany, Egypt, France, Colombia, Namibia, Australia, Botswana, Finland, Switzerland, Slovakia, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Canada and India made statements.

153. The representatives of the following observers participated in the discussion: the European Union, WMO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

154. The representatives of the following NGOs also participated in the discussion: Xylem and Partenariat français pour l'eau.

155. The Co-Chairs, Mr. Shanmugaratnam and Ms. Medina, made closing statements, and Ms. Medina declared the interactive dialogue closed.

Summary of remarks by Co-Chairs

156. Opening the dialogue, the Co-Chair, Mr. Shanmugaratnam, acknowledged that there was a lot of work to be done to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6. Action on Goal 6 should be rooted in science-based evidence. He added that communities and nations were often linked through transboundary rivers and water basins as well as through atmospheric moisture flows that accounted for the majority of the precipitation that all nations depended on. Thus, the global water cycle should be treated as a global common good. He further emphasized that water was intertwined with the climate crisis and was critical to food security and the achievement of all the Sustainable Development Goals. He called for the valuing of water and the need to price it closer to its true value to achieve sustainability, equity and efficiency in every sector. He also stressed the need to spur innovation and implement technologies at

scale to bring down costs and make them affordable globally. Lastly, he stated that it was critical to mobilize finance. To do all this, he noted that more robust institutional arrangements within and outside the United Nations system would be necessary, including a Special Envoy on Water and an empowered UN-Water.

157. In her opening remarks, the Co-Chair, Ms. Medina, stated that the Government of the United States recognized the urgency of addressing water security challenges and the need for global cooperation to tackle them, highlighting that business as usual on water security would be futile. She noted that the United States had taken historic steps to address water insecurity in its own country, investing $50 billion in domestic water spending, and that it had pledged $3 billion globally to support others in solving their water challenges. She emphasized that the United States supported reforming and streamlining the financial system and that it would be important to ensure that finance ministers recognized the precious resource that water was. On governance, she underscored the importance of including vulnerable people and marginalized groups in decision-making processes at all levels, as well as the need for a Special Envoy on Water. She also called for the mainstreaming of water across the United Nations and all sectors of society, recognizing water as the connector of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Summary of remarks by panellists

158. In his capacity as moderator, Mr. Qu emphasized the importance of water to food security and all Sustainable Development Goals, but acknowledged the severe water challenges facing the world, including drought, water scarcity, floods and pollution, exacerbated by the climate crisis. He stated that the priority initiatives of FAO focused on interlinkages between water and agriculture, including crops, livestock, fishery and agriculture, supporting countries in developing innovative ways to produce more with less water while minimizing environmental impact. FAO implemented innovative management support initiatives, such as the Kafue River project in Zambia, to achieve Goal 6 and all other Goals through country-led, country-owned national water road maps. The moderator called for all sectors to work together efficiently to co-create, co-design and co-advocate solutions, and urged strong leadership, partnerships, ownership and innovative ideas for concrete action going forward.

159. Ms. Fajon stressed the need for transformational change, not just acceleration, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal related to water and sanitation. She stated that water was a valuable resource, the lifeblood of nature and a potential driver that needed to be managed sustainably and inclusively to address the triple planetary crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and create a more equitable world. She highlighted that the lack of cooperation on shared waters, especially groundwater, was a concern, and coalitions were needed to address these challenges, which is why Slovenia had joined the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition. She argued that water needed to be more visible on the United Nations agenda and an integrated approach to water was required within the United Nations system. She emphasized that a United Nations Special Envoy on Water could help to galvanize political will, mobilize funding and ensure follow-up actions. She also pointed out that regular intergovernmental meetings on water were required to keep up momentum, to mobilize action and to garner new initiatives and new ideas that could help change the practices and narratives that hindered progress.

160. Mr. Hadimuljono discussed the importance of sustainable water management and that, despite water having a natural renewal cycle, access to clean water was decreasing owing to various factors, such as population growth, changes in land use, pollution and climate change. He stressed that integrated water resources management involved coordinated development and management of water resources to maximize

economic and social welfare while preserving the ecosystem. He added that governments, businesses, communities and the media needed to act together to achieve this. He stated that the Government of Indonesia had aligned its Sustainable Development Goal targets with its 2020–2024 midterm management plan, which aimed at providing 90 per cent access to proper sanitation and 15 per cent of households with safe sanitation. He emphasized other important areas of action, such as promoting innovative strategies, financing, appropriate technology, capacity-building and communication exchange for water-related goals. He also pointed out his Government's commitment towards sustainable lake management, hydrological rehabilitation and achieving safely managed water for households and beyond.

161. Ms. Suleimenova stated that water was essential for life and intrinsic to cultures and civilizations as well as a provider of ecosystem services. Water enabled the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the eradication of poverty and the achievement of global food security. She noted, however, that the pressure on water resources and ecosystems, along with climate change, posed a risk multiplier, necessitating concerted efforts to protect and preserve water resources. She highlighted that Kazakhstan, with its diverse ecosystems and transboundary basins, paid special attention to the effective management of water resources and worked with its neighbours to ensure the protection and use of water in a mutually beneficial manner. She stated that Kazakhstan supported the establishment of the position of United Nations Special Envoy on Water. She cited the Aral Sea as a lesson not to be repeated and that the international community should aspire to protect and preserve water resources for the good of the people and the planet.

162. Ms. Rao-Monari highlighted that to achieve equitable access to clean and sustainable water for all, especially women and girls, UNDP proposed several measures. First, water should be managed as a global common good that had to be protected collectively and used equitably. Second, water governance should be implemented through multisector and multi-stakeholder approaches to ensure that all voices were heard. Third, water should be valued and priced appropriately to ensure equity and efficiency. Fourth, water data should be democratized and used to inform decision-making. Fifth, local communities should be empowered to manage their ecosystems through nature-based solutions. Finally, partnerships with the private sector and civil society were essential to accelerate and scale up action on the ground.

Summary of remarks by lead discussants

163. Ms. Guli described her experience running 200 marathons across the world and witnessing the devastating impact of the global water crisis, including illegal logging, the over-withdrawal of groundwater, wastewater disposal and drought. She called for real action and the formation of inclusive coalitions and platforms for funding, action and accountability. Ms. Guli suggested appointing a United Nations Special Envoy on Water as a water champion to mobilize investment and accelerate action. She stressed the need for sustained commitment and courage from all to lead and act on water, acknowledging that failure was not an option.

164. Ms. Yaari pointed out five observations and recommendations to make changes to bring water to more people in a faster way. First, there was plenty of water, but there was a lack of energy to pump and transfer it. Second, drilling costs were too high, and subsidizing them would increase the number of deep, sustainable boreholes. Third, there were few tax incentives for NGOs and corporations, and removing value added tax would allow more work to be done. Fourth, stand-alone solar water projects were the most economical and sustainable solutions. Finally, there was a lack of data-sharing and of opportunities to share relevant water data across different types of organizations.

165. Mr. Holmgren acknowledged the need for a just transition towards a water- and climate-secure future for all, given the challenges faced, including the imbalance of water. He highlighted the importance of incentivizing joint actions by individuals, organizations and governments towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, while alleviating the hardships of those most in need. He applauded the Water Action Agenda, but the real challenge now was to breathe life into it and make it actionable. This would require a polycentric system that coexisted and advanced together, with cooperation and coordination across sectors being imperative in the years to come. Finance would be key, and good governance was necessary to establish the right conditions for increased investment in water and the equitable use of water locally and globally.

Summary of interactive debate

166. Participants emphasized the importance of prioritizing water by calling for the appointment of a Special Envoy on Water. The Special Envoy would keep water issues at the forefront of the political agenda and represent the water community in other thematic intergovernmental processes. They also proposed forming a Member State task force, guided by the Special Envoy, to carry forward the outcomes of the Conference and the Water Action Decade.

167. Many delegations agreed that action was urgently needed and could not wait another 46 years for the next Conference. They called for regular, high-level intergovernmental meetings on water within the United Nations system. In addition, the need for a global water information system coordinated by the United Nations, which would include traditional knowledge, was reiterated by many delegations. In order to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 and implement the Water Action Agenda, they urged the Secretary-General to develop an action plan that placed water at the centre of the Goals. Furthermore, delegations called for upgrading the mandate of and strengthening UN-Water. Multi-stakeholder partnerships were needed to ensure immediate action on the activities proposed. Inclusivity was critical, and women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and marginalized populations should be at the centre of the solutions.

168. Participants highlighted that cross-sectoral cooperation was crucial at all levels, from the local to the United Nations system, to address water issues, and they recognized the need for further transboundary water cooperation for peace and security. Finally, there was the recognition that capacity must increase to meet the goals set forth for water sustainability.

169. The key messages from the dialogue are summarized below:

(a) To make progress on water and sanitation and elevate the topics to the political level commensurate with their importance, a Special Envoy on Water should be named by the Secretary-General, and the United Nations system, including UN-Water, should be strengthened so as to be better able to address water issues across the United Nations;

(b) The global water cycle should be recognized as a public and common good, emphasizing the need for a collective effort to preserve and sustainably manage water resources;

(c) It is imperative to value water for all its benefits, encourage innovation and mobilize finance to ensure sustainable management of water resources;

(d) Water must be at the core of sustainable development, and all sectors must work together to co-design solutions for the future, including the Water Action Decade and the Sustainable Development Goals;

(e) Transformation, not just acceleration, is necessary. Cultural change is required, and humanity must learn from past mistakes to move forward with activities that promote sustainable water management that provides complementary benefits for society, the environment and the economy;

(f) The next United Nations Water Conference is expected to be convened before 2028 to sustain the momentum of water-related actions and foster accountability for progress.

170. Voluntary commitments announced at the dialogue:

(a) Indonesia committed to sustainable lake management through catchment rehabilitation and participation, peatland restoration and managed water and sanitation for households and beyond households. As the host of the tenth World Water Forum, Indonesia also offered Forum as a key platform to follow-up on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 and its targets;

(b) Tajikistan committed to using the Dushanbe Water Process to help with the follow-up to the Water Conference, which would also help with the implementation of the goals of the Decade and the Water Action Agenda;

(c) France committed to continuing to advocate for the financing of the human rights to water and sanitation, to work on the water-energy-food nexus and integrated water resources management, and to support transboundary water cooperation;

(d) Switzerland mentioned five commitments it had registered on the Water Action Agenda platform, that total SwF 130 million;

(e) Romania committed to investing more than €12 billion in different infrastructure projects in the coming years;

(f) Xylem, with 16 other companies, committed to $11 billion to further invest in water innovation over the next five years.

Chapter V
Report of the Credentials Committee

171. Rule 4 of the rules of procedure of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028 provides that:

> A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Conference. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Conference without delay.

172. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 22 March 2023, the Conference, in accordance with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee consisting of the following States: Angola, Austria, China, Guyana, Maldives, Russian Federation, United States, Uruguay and Zambia.

173. The Credentials Committee held one meeting, on 23 March 2023.

174. The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, was unanimously elected Chair.

175. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 22 March 2023 concerning the credentials of representatives of States participating in the Conference. The Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs made a statement relating to the memorandum.

176. As indicated in paragraph 1 of the memorandum, as updated by the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, formal credentials of representatives to the Conference, in the form required under rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, had been submitted to the Secretary-General, as at the time of the meeting of the Committee, by the following 37 States: Angola, Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Eritrea, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Türkiye, United States and Uruguay. Formal credentials of representatives of the following non-member observer State were also submitted to the Secretary-General: Holy See.

177. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, as updated by the statement of the Assistant Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, information concerning the appointment of representatives of States to the Conference had been communicated to the Secretary-General, as at the time of the meeting of the Committee, by means of a copy of formal credentials signed by the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the ministry, embassy or mission concerned, by the following 73 States: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Djibouti, Ecuador, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Switzerland,

Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe. The Secretary-General also received information regarding the credentials of representatives of the following non-member observer State: State of Palestine.

178. The Chair recommended that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of the States listed in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the above-mentioned memorandum, as updated, on the understanding that formal credentials for representatives of the States referred to in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, as updated, as well as States that had not yet submitted formal credentials, where applicable, would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

179. In relation to Myanmar, acknowledging the report of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions (A/76/550 and A/77/600), the Chair proposed that the Committee defer its decision on the credentials pertaining to the representatives of Myanmar to the Conference. The proposal was adopted without a vote.

180. The Committee adopted the following draft resolution without a vote:

The Credentials Committee,

Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028,

Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the States referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General, as updated.

181. The Committee decided, without a vote, to recommend to the Conference the adoption of a draft resolution approving the report of the Committee.

Action taken by the Conference

182. At its 6th plenary meeting, the Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.240/2023/9), as introduced by the ex officio Vice-President, Kingdom of the Netherlands (speaking on behalf of the President), who also informed the Conference that, since the formal meeting of the Credentials Committee, formal credentials of representatives to the Conference, in the form required under rule 3 of the rules of procedure of the Conference, had been received from the European Union and the States of Argentina, Brazil, Jamaica and New Zealand, and information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the Conference in the form of a copy of formal credentials signed by the Head of State or Government or Minister for Foreign Affairs, or in the form of a letter or note verbale from the ministry, embassy or mission concerned had been received from Iran (Islamic Republic of), the Niger and Senegal.

183. The Conference adopted the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee in its report and accepted the additional credentials (see chap. I, resolution 1).

Chapter VI
Outcome of the Conference

184. At its 6th plenary meeting, the Conference was reminded that its outcome document would consist of a summary of the proceedings of the Conference, to be prepared by the President of the General Assembly, that would feed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 75/212.

Summary of the proceedings of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, prepared by the President of the General Assembly

A. Executive summary

The United Nations 2023 Water Conference was the largest-ever gathering of Member States and stakeholders to deliberate on water

185. The Conference inspired thousands of stakeholders to organize hundreds of side events at United Nations Headquarters, as well as during New York Water Week. Civil society, the private sector and scientists delivered a resounding message for a paradigm shift, working together for a sustainable and more socially balanced water future in an enabling, transformative environment. The Water Conference marked the starting point of a new narrative in sustainable development – one built on understanding, a revaluation of water and the development of new water cooperation models.

186. Member State and stakeholder contributions to the Conference plenary debate and interactive dialogues led to a clear common understanding: "keep calm and carry on" is not a viable option to resolve the global water crisis unfolding before our eyes. Transformational change is needed. Water must be understood, managed, valued and protected for the benefit of all. Achieving these goals is the responsibility of all water users and governments, commensurate with their authority. Water is a critical lever for securing sustainable development across the social, economic and environmental dimensions.

187. The key messages from the Conference are that the global water cycle is a global common good, the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation must be accessible to all populations without further delay, and rather than being a threat to life and health, water must become a catalyst for health and well-being, securing nutrition and energy for all.

188. At the start of the Conference, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres encouraged the global community to respect, protect and share the water cycle for the benefit of people and planet. The interactive dialogues echoed this call and proposed, inter alia, stronger multilateral cooperation on water at the United Nations in New York.

189. Member States called for improved, inclusive and transparent water cooperation, across sectors and boundaries, addressing blue and green water alike. Interventions reflected the central role water plays within the sustainable development agenda and highlighted water as a key opportunity to achieve climate change mitigation and adaptation.

190. Financing was a central topic throughout the Conference. Developing countries need better access to financing. Unsustainable financing instruments and practices should be reconfigured to support people and the environment – now and in the future.

191. As at 30 March 2023, more than 700 voluntary commitments have been summarized in the Water Action Agenda, which is key to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation) by 2030. Pledges made during the Conference have a direct financial implication exceeding $330 billion, with the potential to leverage close to $1 trillion worth of services for humanity and nature.

192. Most of the commitments outlined in the Water Action Agenda were made by civil society, reaffirming the central role that non-government actors need to play in both achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 and transforming our planet into a water-secure home for humanity.

193. Cooperative and inclusive action through multi-stakeholder coalitions was emphasized, galvanizing local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations and governments at local and national levels, as well as international organizations.

194. Innovative, affordable local solutions offer the best chance to solve water problems. Local, national and regional policies that integrate water and related issues can provide the enabling environment needed to leverage positive externalities and strengthen multilateral cooperation for a sustainable and peaceful world.

195. Water waste and pollution are dangerous to human well-being. Water disasters pose a threat to lives and livelihoods. Mitigating flood and drought impacts is crucial for water security.[3] Mid- and long-term sustainability requires smart solutions for storing water in green and grey infrastructure to balance water demand and supply at reasonable economic, ecological and social costs.

196. The lives of marginalized and disadvantaged populations today, as well as future generations, depend on the agreement and implementation of game changers to transform our understanding and socioeconomic cultures, attitudes and practices. The global water crisis can be addressed. A water-secure world is possible, if game changers emanating from the Conference are implemented.

197. “The outcome of this Conference is not a legally binding document, but it still turns the page of history,” said President Kőrösi on 24 March 2023.

198. In his remarks, the President of Tajikistan stated that the objectives of the Water Action Decade are just as necessary today as they were five years ago and should continue to guide us all for the next five years. Through the game changers identified below, this Conference can accelerate major new initiatives to supercharge global efforts to achieve these objectives.

199. Faster progress can be made by forging new inclusive partnerships, securing new financing and holistically implementing the new Water Action Agenda. Based on the outcome of the five interactive dialogues, the President of the General Assembly highlighted nine decisive game changers at the closure of the Conference.

[3] Intergovernmental definition of water security as adopted by member States of UNESCO in Paris in the context of the eighth phase of the Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme: “The capacity of a population to safeguard access to adequate quantities of water of an acceptable quality for sustaining human and ecosystem health on a watershed basis, and to ensure efficient protection of life and property against water-related hazards such as floods, landslides, land subsidence, and droughts.”

Integrated water and climate policy at national and global levels by 2030

200. The scaffolding for integrated policy frameworks to support water management will be necessary for achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. By integrating urban and rural policies and planning, we can better address issues related to a rapidly urbanizing world.

201. Benefit: integrated policies will increase systemic resilience to shocks and changes.

Operational Global Water Information System to support water, climate and land management for socioeconomic resilience, ecological sustainability and social inclusion by 2030

202. Decisions driven by data and information reinforce accountability, cooperation and stakeholder buy-in. More accurate data and valuation of water-related climate-induced loss and damage will only support adaptation actions and resilience.

203. Benefit: the Global Water Information System supports improved water and land management, climate resilience, early warning and risk-informed decision-making for climate action and disaster risk reduction.

Early Warnings for All to help safeguard lives and property by 2027

204. Improved early warnings are a crucial tool to help avoid the negative impacts of exposure to severe weather, climate and water risks.

205. Benefit: the Early Warnings for All initiative will reduce the social and financial impacts of natural hazards and make the world a safer place for all people, regardless of their vulnerabilities.

Overcoming the dependence on ever-rising water consumption for providing nutrition and power – as fast as possible

206. Decoupling water consumption and economic activity is a prerequisite for water sustainability and climate resilience. Alternative, climate-smart food sources contribute to sustainability. The adaptation of global agriculture to enhance supply chain efficiency and empower small communities must be a priority, starting with Africa.

207. Benefit: addressing the dependency of food and energy security on water consumption will contribute to greater resilience to shocks of all kinds, as well as reduce pressure on ecosystems and societies.

Redefined financial principles to make our economies water-, climate-, land- and ecosystems-smart and people-centric

208. Valuing water accurately is a precondition for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Pricing water closer to its true value is therefore critical to radically improving the efficiency of water use and to achieving equity. Pricing and appropriately targeting subsidies for poor and vulnerable communities will help reduce social pressures. The broader evolution of multilateral financial institutions, especially the World Bank and multilateral development banks, can lead to improved mobilization of capital for water action and better long-term resilience support to Member States.

209. Public and private finances must be coordinated to lower the cost of capital for investments in the developing world. All sectoral investment strategies must be water-smarter, while circular solutions – especially those related to energy – must be backed

by strategic environmental assessments and lower water footprints. Water resource efficiency and reuse should become the norm for all economic sectors.

210. Benefit: a new water economy as a foundational element for redefining business culture, development cooperation and a more peaceful world.

Global Water Education Network to build the capacity of institutions and people, especially to support developing countries

211. A Global Water Education Network provides experts and institutions with the capacity to manage water sustainably and integrate water, food and energy considerations into local, national and regional management and cooperative schemes.

212. Benefit: governments and citizens would benefit from enhanced awareness, better preparedness and timely information-sharing. Sharing lessons and good practices will catalyse understanding and cooperation.

Inclusive, comprehensive transboundary agreements to support countries, on the basis of the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and the 1997 Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention)

213. Transboundary agreements can support a culture of cooperation and trust, allowing for the leveraging and sharing of benefits that are not accessible at national scales. Disaster risk reduction also greatly benefits from transboundary cooperation. The development and adoption of national mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and mutually agreed, mutually beneficial, no harm-based policies for cooperative water-related adaptation also supports regional and global water security.

214. Benefit: expanding the scope and membership of existing water conventions can result in more inclusive and integrated cooperation on water and resilience issues.

Institutional architecture to support transformation: a board of United Nations agencies under the leadership of the United Nations Secretary-General, managed by a United Nations Special Envoy on Water, supported by a reformed UN-Water coordinating body and an independent scientific and advisory panel, in addition to the arrangement for discussing water policy at the United Nations in New York to be developed by the General Assembly

215. Member States can transition to a water-secure world by discussing and agreeing on integrated policy and programming, supported by a committee on water that reports to the General Assembly.

216. A United Nations Special Envoy on Water can ensure that water remains high on the political agenda, within and outside the United Nations. The Special Envoy can work with a revised and empowered UN-Water platform to strengthen upstream coordination within the United Nations system and swiftly deliver United Nations programmes at the country level.

217. Benefit: revised United Nations capacity to support the international community in better coordinated and more effective delivery of services to country and local levels. Mandated mechanism for United Nations Member States to deliberate on water policy and strategy in New York.

Intergovernmental processes on water to be convened on a regular basis

218. Member States must be able to discuss water matters of global concern on a regular basis. Currently, there is no platform to do so. Regular global meetings will sustain the momentum of water-related actions and ensure accountability for progress catalysed by the United Nations Water Conference. The first follow-up intergovernmental event may be convened within three years. In line with this goal, and consistent with the themes of the interactive dialogues of the Conference, future United Nations processes on health, energy, food, economic development, urban development, climate, environment, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction and international cooperation should all feature water on their agendas. The General Assembly can agree on the details of this game changer.

219. Benefit: more effective accounting on transformation and inclusion through governments, international organizations, think tanks, civil society and other stakeholders.

B. Summary of proceedings

220. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 73/226, the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Sustainable Development", 2018–2028, also known as the United Nations 2023 Water Conference, was held in New York, from 22 to 24 March 2023, co-hosted by the Republic of Tajikistan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

221. The aim of the meeting was to assess progress made in the implementation of the International Decade objectives, while reaffirming the internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also aimed to identify obstacles, opportunities and innovative ways and means to support their implementation; foster an exchange of views and develop actions and initiatives needed for accelerating progress towards the achievement of the objectives during the second half of the International Decade; and share ongoing efforts, best practices and experiences gained.

222. The Conference featured an opening and closing ceremony, six plenary meetings and five interactive dialogues. Participants included Member States of the United Nations, members of the United Nations specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and other entities participating as observers in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly; relevant intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international bodies that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development; associate members of the regional commissions;[4] specialized agencies and related organizations; other intergovernmental organizations and international bodies; interested United Nations organs; accredited non-governmental organizations; and civil society organizations and academic institutions, as well as members of the scientific community, the private sector and philanthropic organizations. Of the 2,667 registered participants, there were 8 Heads of State, 3 Vice-Presidents, 3 Heads of Government, 6 Deputy Prime Ministers, some 120 ministers and 17 heads of international governmental organizations and specialized agencies.

223. Over the course of three days, speakers highlighted the need to urgently scale up action to address the global water crisis and drive transformation to achieve the

[4] American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

Sustainable Development Goals. Key messages emanating from the plenaries and the interactive dialogues are summarized below.

Opening plenary

224. In the opening plenary, the two Presidents of the Conference (Tajikistan and the Kingdom of the Netherlands) and the two ex officio Vice-Presidents were elected. Bangladesh, Belize, Burundi, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iceland, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia were elected Vice-Presidents by acclamation, and Colombia was elected the Rapporteur-General. In his statement, the President of Tajikistan proposed to organize the next United Nations Water Conference in his country at the end of the Water Action Decade in 2028 to monitor the implementation of the commitments of the Water Action Agenda and to develop and implement a national, regional and international programme for the effective use of all water resources, consistent with the commitments of the global climate agenda. The King of the Kingdom of the Netherlands alluded to the water challenges and underscored the role of the younger generation and their willingness for solutions.

225. The United Nations Secretary-General referred to water as humanity's lifeblood, a human right, and delineated four key areas to accelerate results: closing the water management gap; investing in water and sanitation systems; focusing on resilience; and addressing climate change. He called for game-changing commitments to bring the Water Action Agenda to life. The President of the General Assembly encouraged participants to acknowledge water as a global common good and recommended that solutions address water crises in an integrated manner. He emphasized that a cooperative water-secure future starts with political will, economic intelligence and cultural acceptance. The President of the Economic and Social Council described the benefits of leveraging water to achieve the sustainable development agenda through the inclusion of marginalized groups in decisions about water, and through water education, financing and continuous advocacy. The Secretary-General of the Conference (the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs) focused on the role of multilateralism in ensuring the human right to water and referred to data and information as key to sustainable water management. He also noted that a closer examination of the water-energy-food nexus was critical.

226. The opening statements were followed by consideration of organizational and procedural matters, including the adoption of the rules of procedure; adoption of the agenda; election of officers other than the Presidents; organization of work; appointment of the Co-Chairs of the interactive dialogues; and appointment of members of the Credentials Committee.

Plenary meetings

227. In the six plenaries of the United Nations Water Conference, 198 speakers delivered statements, including 166 Member States, 20 intergovernmental organizations and United Nations system entities and 12 stakeholders. All speakers emphasized the importance of the United Nations Water Conference taking place almost five decades after Mar de Plata, Argentina.

228. While several cross-cutting themes were discussed during the three days of plenary debate, the following is a summary of the critical challenges and key messages raised.

Critical challenges

229. World leaders, international governmental organizations and stakeholders expressed their concerns about the global water crisis. At the midpoint of the 2030

Agenda and the Water Action Decade, the world is far from reaching Sustainable Development Goal 6. Based on current progress, it is unlikely that the targets will be met by 2030.

230. Participants reaffirmed the need to implement the human rights to water and sanitation. Several stated that water is a global public good. Universal access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene was underscored as a top national priority by a vast majority of the speakers, although many admitted that billions are still deprived of this fundamental right. Providing adequate supply of water was described as a "health need" with many citing the lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene as the primary cause of mortality worldwide. The COVID-19 pandemic had exacerbated existing inequalities, highlighting the importance of water services, especially for those in need.

231. The disproportionate impact on marginalized populations (Indigenous Peoples, women, children, rural populations, persons with disabilities, migrants and displaced persons, among others) was often stressed, along with the urgency of prioritizing and providing space for them to have a decision-making role. A few even warned that the far-reaching consequences of the water crisis included discrimination and legal barriers, which could increase the risk of sexual violence and other dangers. Viewing water issues through a strong gender-based lens was recommended. It was also pointed out that access to water is firmly linked to cultural rights and religious traditions.

232. Most speakers identified lack of funding as one of the biggest challenges to achieving the water-related goals and targets of the Water Action Decade. The adverse effects of climate change on water quantity and quality, pollution, and salt intrusion due to sea-level rise were issues raised by many speakers during the plenaries. The contribution of natural disasters to water scarcity and contamination, especially in small island developing States and landlocked countries, was underlined. The variability of water resources over space and time was also listed as a major concern.

233. Population growth, rapid urbanization and migration flows leading to water shortages were also identified as challenges. Some delegations referred to water scarcity as a source of conflicts, while others pointed to existing conflicts, geopolitical crises and the use of sanctions as major hurdles to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6.

Key messages

234. There was a resounding call to appoint a United Nations Special Envoy on Water, who would mobilize decisive actions aimed at meeting global water challenges. Some advocated this as an important step towards better coherence of water efforts, and argued that it would improve coordination among various agencies and bodies currently dealing with water issues. Others said that it would ensure that water remained a priority on the political agenda. There were offers to contribute towards this proposed office as well. One delegation, while supporting the call, cautioned that the Water Envoy should be impartial and not mediate in transboundary conflicts. A few asserted that the post should be occupied by an official from the African continent.

235. Transboundary water cooperation was a recurring theme throughout the plenary meetings. There was widespread support for enhanced regional and international water cooperation. References were made to the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition. Several leaders encouraged cooperation over cross-border and transboundary surface and groundwater to promote sustainable economic development, human and environmental health, biodiversity, climate action and resilience, disaster risk reduction and peace. Some advised on regional and basin-

wide cooperation. The importance of fostering intergovernmental agreements on transboundary water management was also raised, with calls to join and implement the two United Nations water conventions: the 1992 Water Convention and the 1997 Watercourses Convention. A proposal for the creation of a financial fund for transboundary river basins was mentioned. Successful examples and best practices were showcased.

236. While most States spotlighted national efforts, there was a widespread call for scaling up investments and finance in the water sector. Some asked for investments to be restructured and redirected towards innovative alternatives; others proposed the creation of a financing mechanism to encourage greater private investment and structures that would enable developed countries to provide financial and technical assistance. International financial institutions were asked to continue their efforts in mobilizing finance, especially for developing countries.

237. Several leaders and ministers spotlighted the need for accelerating investments in water-distribution infrastructure; the rehabilitation of ageing water systems; and watershed management and related technology, including water storage, rainwater harvesting, recycling, wastewater treatment and coastal protection management, among others. Many development partner countries announced wider investments, both for water infrastructure as well as for access to safer water, sanitation and hygiene services.[5] There was a broad call for capacity-building, technology transfer, water innovation and the sharing of knowledge.

238. Another major theme that reverberated during the plenary meetings was the interconnection of climate and water. Delegations pointed to the adverse impact of climate change on the water cycle, which negatively affected groundwater quantity, the volume of water flowing to rivers and aquifers and the provision of water services. They recalled the devastating consequences of climate-induced water disasters. In this regard, they reaffirmed their commitments to advance adaptability measures and sustainable resilience, and invest in emergency preparedness and climate-smart agriculture. Implementing early warning systems and automated observation systems was recommended to ensure resilience to hazardous hydrometeorological events. Some delegations called for a response to the Secretary-General's appeal for Early Warnings For All. Others proposed a reinforced integration of climate and water policies, and still others called for the breaking down of policy silos.

239. There was a general appeal for a follow-up to the United Nations Water Conference, with some suggesting a permanent intergovernmental water mechanism or a dedicated United Nations agency to address water issues. Some speakers made the case for a robust water governance architecture and others for a stronger role of the UN-Water coordinating body.

240. Some suggested regular, high-level intergovernmental United Nations meetings on water, not only to maintain the momentum of the Water Conference and to take stock, but also to drive its follow-up process, along with more efficient United Nations and donor coordination. Some enlisted upcoming events on the water calendar, such as the World Water Forum and the next United Nations Water Conference at the end of the Water Action Decade in 2028.

241. The general debate also underlined the importance of data and information for analysis, planning and implementation. While several delegations focused on their own national databases, there were also proposals for a network of water monitoring systems, the strengthening of data management, the collection of data points on atmosphere and hydro-geographics, and the creation of regional data hubs.

[5] Details of the commitments made are available at https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/water.

Participants made a strong case for cooperation on early warning and hydrological observation systems to ensure better information exchange and thus avoid catastrophes.

242. Science-based policies, innovation and information systems were reiterated as important for strengthening the water sector and allowing for informed decision-making. Delegations called upon United Nations entities to play a larger role in providing platforms for governments, NGOs and civil societies to foster information exchange and address collective water-related disasters with environmental and economic dimensions. The facilitation of global observation networks to monitor and predict water resources and threats was mentioned. There were proposals for the creation of water road maps to support drought management and a global platform to monitor water scarcity.

243. Desalination was highlighted by several delegations as a means to address water scarcity, while one Member State called for an assessment of its economic cost and environmental impacts.

244. Many delegations emphasized that water was inextricably linked to the three pillars of sustainable development, with many pointing to its role in promoting steady employment, eliminating poverty and fostering economic growth.

245. The interconnectivity of water, climate change and food production was reviewed during the plenary meetings, with an emphasis on the water-food-energy nexus. Many delegations urged a focus on synergies to advance Goal 6, and called for prioritizing water when discussing climate, food systems and energy, as well as industrial processes. Delegations supported the holistic and integrated management of water.

246. Community participation and partnerships between the public and private sector, civil society and other interested parties was a cross-cutting theme. Adopting a circular water economy approach was also promoted by many participants, who considered the water cycle as one connected system that created links between the various elements. Education on responsible water use was advised as a measure aimed at addressing the growing strain on water resources. Member States also asserted the importance of shifting to green and blue economies, with a focus on wetlands, rivers and lakes. Some participants pointed to the gains derived from nature-based solutions. One Member State proposed sustained behavioural change to ensure greater coherence in water management. Another emphasized the importance of art, design and culture in creating a positive difference. The modernization and reform of the water service sector was also pitched as a priority.

247. A stakeholder representative expressed hopes that water consumption by industrial and agricultural parties would be radically reduced and that water bodies would be given legal rights; another warned world leaders to act against “forever chemicals” – PFAS – that contaminated water.

Interactive dialogues

248. The United Nations Water Conference featured five interactive dialogues held in parallel with the plenary meetings, in accordance with resolution 75/212. The interactive dialogues were collaborative and multi-stakeholder in nature. Each interactive dialogue was presided over by two Co-Chairs, one from a developing country and one from a developed country,[6] appointed by the Presidents of the

[6] Interactive dialogue 1: the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom; interactive dialogue 2: China and the European Union; interactive dialogue 3: Egypt and Japan; interactive dialogue 4: Senegal and Switzerland; interactive dialogue 5: Singapore and the United States.

Conference. Each interactive dialogue featured a panel of experts who engaged with Member States and other relevant stakeholders. Following is a summary of the key conclusions of the interactive dialogues.

Interactive dialogue 1: Water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation

249. The first interactive dialogue took place on the afternoon of 22 March 2023, co-chaired by Mr. Miguel Ceara Hatton, Minister for Environment and Natural Resources of the Dominican Republic, and Mr. Zac Goldsmith, Minister for Overseas Territories, Commonwealth, Energy, Climate and Environment at the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom. The Co-Chairs stressed that even though some accomplishments were registered in the context of achieving of water, hygiene and sanitation for all, there were still many challenges for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6, owing to factors such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine crisis, water scarcity, inefficient use of water and deep social inequality, among others. Since climate change was increasing water insecurity, donors, civil society and the private sector were encouraged to throw their weight behind government leadership.

250. The common theme raised by participants related to the human right to water. There was a broad recognition that water and sanitation were human rights, and access to water, sanitation and hygiene services was essential for health, education, gender equality and development. Participants emphasized the need to promote water as a common good. The importance of partnerships and innovation was also brought up by many. All the participants reinforced the message that the water, sanitation and hygiene sector urgently needed to adapt and evolve around three pillars – political leadership, government systems and smart financing – to achieve the ambition of the Sustainable Development Goals and reach everyone, everywhere, with sustainable, climate-resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services.

251. Key messages emerging from the interactive dialogue were:

- Government leadership and willingness to drive change is key. Political will is essential to accelerate transformative change. Development partners are ready to collaborate, joining with other stakeholders in support of government leadership and systems, working across sectors.
- Funding and financing from the public sector, private sector and donors must increase dramatically. Governments must develop policy to guide funding and financing decisions and strategies, attracting and making best use of funding and finance.
- Governments and development partners see the need to develop a capable and motivated water, sanitation and hygiene sector workforce, investing in people and institutions.
- Data and evidence are key to progress, and must reflect the needs of all people, including the marginalized. Data must drive decision-making and be used to reinforce accountability.
- Governments and partners need to encourage water, sanitation and hygiene innovation and experimentation.

Interactive dialogue 2: Water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development

252. The second interactive dialogue took place on the afternoon of 22 March 2023, co-chaired by Mr. Li Guoying, Minister for Water Resources of China and

Ms. Dubravka Šuica, European Commission Vice-President for Democracy and Demography of the European Union. The Co-Chairs underscored that water was an undeniable catalyst for sustainable development, connecting all Sustainable Development Goals – from agriculture to technology to general production and consumption systems. Describing water as a strategic economic resource, participants were urged to foster stronger multilateral exchanges and promote water governance through systemic formulation and alignment of water policies.

253. The dialogue demonstrated a strong sense of urgency to work towards more sustainable management of water, through a circular, regenerative, resource-efficient economic model. Participants called for an integrated approach to water management with a focus on the water-energy-food nexus. They further highlighted the need to invest in technology and innovative solutions, as well as learn from Indigenous practices. A whole-of-government and whole-of-society follow-up and support was recommended.

254. Key messages emerging from the interactive dialogue were:

- Strengthening integrated water resources management to address the whole hydrological cycle, and to achieve, by 2030, the universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- Making resource efficiency and reuse the norm for all economic sectors, including improving agricultural water-use efficiency, addressing sources of pollution, and reducing industrial wastewater emissions and water leakage and loss in urban areas.
- Devising water-smart sectoral investment strategies, especially regarding energy, backed by strategic environmental assessments and a low water footprint.
- Mobilizing investments in water-smart technology and water-risk resilient infrastructures, backed by a sustainable finance policy (e.g. through taxonomies and disclosure rules) and water pricing mechanisms with targeted social safeguards. Redirecting any existing harmful subsidies.
- Protecting and restoring healthy ecosystems – including rivers, wetlands and lakes, which are essential for health, the successful mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, agriculture, safe drinking water and disaster risk reduction.
- Addressing increasing water needs for sustainable urban development by:
  - Implementing integrated urban and territorial planning, with nature-based solutions such as green-blue infrastructures;
  - Promoting information and communications/smart city technologies.
- The entire United Nations system, together with the Special Envoy on Water, must work together to provide a platform for governments, international organizations, think tanks, civil society and other stakeholders to build synergies when addressing climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution and to reduce water-related disaster risks.

Interactive dialogue 3: Water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction

255. The third interactive dialogue took place on the afternoon of 23 March 2023, co-chaired by Mr. Hani Sewilam, Minister for Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt, and Ms. Yoko Kamikawa, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister of Japan. The Co-Chairs highlighted the intrinsic link between climate change and water, advocating a holistic response to ensure the best use of available resources. They

underlined the importance of scientific data and an open, integrated global platform for data collection and assessment. The opening also featured Mr. János Áder, former President of Hungary, who is a member of the Water and Climate Leaders and a former member of the High-level Panel on Water. He noted that 80 per cent of the impacts of climate change were experienced through water, including droughts and flash floods. He also discussed the need for better access to funding, especially in Africa.

256. Participants focused on the nexus between water, climate change and disaster, and discouraged working in silos on these issues. They highlighted the need for scientifically proven data and coordination and collaboration in all areas related to environment. The participants called for commitment, actions and coalitions to meet water challenges towards the full achievement of water-related goals and targets.

257. Key messages emerging from the interactive dialogue were:

- Adopt an "inter-Conference of the Parties" process to connect, integrate and fully implement water-related decisions made at global assemblies, conventions and within frameworks dedicated to climate, resilience and the environment, building on the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which brought water discussions to the centre of the climate discourse. The twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties is the chance to further agreement on integrated water and biodiversity action as well as more innovation and better access to finance for resilience and adaptation.
- Water is not only a problem but also part of solutions that allow marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems to provide services for climate action, both for mitigation and adaptation.
- Establish a Global Water Information System, based on the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS) and water reporting, as a prerequisite for improved water management, climate resilience, early warning and risk-informed decision-making for climate action and disaster risk reduction. This should be among the top priorities of water-related climate action and supported by the Water Cycle Integrator.
- Climate-resilient water management requires internal defragmentation and external integration of current water management systems. This can be achieved by (1) mainstreaming integrated policy frameworks which combine integrated water resources management with other holistic water-related approaches that link the interconnected ecosystems of the hydrological cycle with the associated socioeconomic processes. (2) Developing and adopting national mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and mutually agreed policies for cooperative water-related adaptation.
- Consider the creation of contextualized environmental economic accounting systems to support investment directed to water-related climate and environmental resilience-building and provide an accurate assessment of water-related climate-induced loss and damage.
- Follow a water action workflow encompassing six steps: risk awareness, risk identification, designing of countermeasures, funding, multi-stakeholder participation and on-site implementation.
- Focus on a whole-of-system approach. River basins are the primary solution scale, not only to resolve water demand and supply issues but also to address water quality problems.

- Resilient water infrastructure systems are strengthened by enhancing multiple functions. Nature-based solutions and green-grey infrastructure approaches can provide important contributions and co-benefits for climate, biodiversity and disaster risk reduction.
- Taking into account the close links between resilience, biodiversity and the status of water-related ecosystems, holistic conservation approaches are required to implement coherent policies, linking biodiversity conservation and climate-resilient water management.
- Climate resilient water management is a fundamental part of adaptation and mitigation of climate change.
- Decoupling water consumption from economic development is crucial for sustainable development.
- In order to build resilience, it is essential to mainstream integrated policy frameworks that combine integrated water resources management with other holistic approaches that link the interconnected ecosystems of the hydrological cycle with the associated socioeconomic processes. Such holistic approaches include source to sea, inclusive transboundary governance, integrated coastal zone management and disaster risk management.
- To secure successful and swift implementation of transformative commitments in the Water Action Agenda, the Office of the President of the General Assembly was encouraged to work with Member States to propose a United Nations water platform for discussing policy and preparing joint programming ahead of the Sustainable Development Goals Summit.

Interactive dialogue 4: Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda

258. The fourth interactive dialogue took place on the afternoon of 23 March 2023, co-chaired by Mr. Serigne Mbaye Thiam, Minister for Water and Sanitation of Senegal, and Mr. Christian Frutiger, State Secretary, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation. The Co-Chairs pointed out the paradox of water, which was scarce and abundant at the same time, as well as rare and irreplaceable, while highlighting the risk of increasing conflicts and competition over access to water in the future. In this situation, the centrality of cooperation in realizing Sustainable Development Goal 6 and the important role of hydro-diplomacy and good governance of the "blue gold" as a factor of peace were underlined. The Co-Chairs called attention to the important role of multi-stakeholder partners, the integration of civil society and the private sector as well as the necessity for ensuring innovative financing.

259. Participants emphasized water's role as a connecting factor and a common denominator for development, stressing the need for a legal framework for river basins with the central role of the United Nations. They underscored that the lack of cooperation on transboundary waters hindered achievement of other Sustainable Development Goals, with many recognizing the value of the two United Nations water conventions (Watercourses Convention, Water Convention). Several shared their experiences and success stories, where advancing cooperation with their neighbours had allowed them to maximize shared benefits. Many recognized the link between water and conflict potential and observed how water could be a lever for peace.

260. Key messages emerging from the interactive dialogue were:

- Water has the capacity to unite and act as a driver of peace, sustainable development, climate action and regional integration. Water diplomacy is a key enabler for peace and water security. Even in times of severe water scarcity, cooperation on surface waters and groundwaters has been a game changer, and countries have demonstrated an ability to collaborate based on international water law principles in order to find and implement mutually beneficial solutions.
- Transboundary water cooperation needs to be accelerated greatly to meet Sustainable Development Goal 6 and other Sustainable Development Goals. We are not on track to meet Sustainable Development Goal target 6.5. Only 24 countries have all their transboundary waters covered by operational arrangements.
- Transboundary waters face significant and increasing pressures as a result of population increase, growing water demands, ecosystem degradation and climate change. Legal and institutional arrangements need to be established or enhanced to deal with growing competition over shared resources and prevent conflict.
- River, lake and aquifer basin organizations are veritable agents of peace and need to be strengthened or be set up where they are lacking. The role of river basin organizations should be bolstered while supporting their efforts. Cooperation needs to be strengthened, including on transboundary aquifers, through capacity-building initiatives.
- Cooperation on groundwater is especially lagging behind. Given the importance of groundwater to tackle growing water scarcity and sustain biodiversity, establishing cooperation mechanisms or expanding existing ones to groundwater is crucial.
- Benefit-sharing is an important incentive and success factor of water cooperation. Cooperative solutions should build on the multiple economic, social, environmental and political benefits offered by water cooperation.
- Science-, data- and knowledge-exchange are essential to underpin cooperation. More investments in knowledge bases and scientific cooperation are needed.
- Countries can learn from the experience of others while adapting cooperation arrangements to their basin-specific situation.
- Transboundary and cross-sectoral water cooperation needs to be better financed through improved coordination of existing resources and mobilizing additional ones, including innovative financing models such as blended finance, as well as through the development of common master plans at the basin level.
- The United Nations global water conventions – the 1992 Water Convention and the 1997 Watercourses Convention – are essential tools for supporting cooperation based on the fundamental principles of customary international law. Recent and upcoming accessions to the Water Convention demonstrate strengthened political will to cooperate. More countries should accede to and implement the United Nations water conventions.
- Advancing water cooperation and water diplomacy requires increasing capacity, at all levels, including for negotiating new agreements and addressing the complexity and interrelation of water and other sectoral issues in order to enhance climate resilience.

- Water cooperation can take multiple forms and requires multi-stakeholder involvement, including civil society, concerned populations, local communities, the private sector, women and youth.
- Water cooperation should also involve water-related sectors such as energy, agriculture, health and the environment.
- Water should be prioritized in bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including at subregional, regional and international levels.
- Political will is critical for progressing water cooperation.
- Additional commitments and actions on water cooperation by all actors are needed, building on the work of the Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition and other relevant initiatives.

Interactive dialogue 5: Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General's Action Plan

261. The fifth and final interactive dialogue took place in the morning of 24 March 2023, co-chaired by Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for Social Policies of Singapore, and Ms. Monica Medina, Assistant Secretary for Oceans, International Environment and Scientific Affairs, Department of State of the United States. The Co-Chairs emphasized that the international community must treat water as a global common good and protect it in the interest of all communities and nations. They recognized that science, evidence and the knowledge of Indigenous communities needed to be brought into the economics and governance of water. The world could not continue with a "business-as-usual" attitude as it set the course for the rest of the Water Action Decade, they stressed. They supported reforming and streamlining the multinational development financing institutions to better integrate water and climate into their work, adding that finance ministers must recognize the value of water.

262. Participants had a broad convergence on several issues including that the water crisis was both local and global and that valuing water was critical. Many indicated the need to strengthen the governance on water and called for collectively mobilizing international finance and investment in water, as well as the appointment of a United Nations Special Envoy on Water. To bring coherence to various institutional initiatives and mechanisms emerging from this dialogue, the Co-Chairs called on the United Nations Secretary-General to formulate a plan of action on water, and to ensure the integration of water into other intergovernmental processes, including the Sustainable Development Goals Summit, the Summit of the Future, and upcoming climate and biodiversity Conferences of the Parties.

263. Key ideas and proposals emerging from the interactive dialogue were:

- Water and the global water cycle need to be protected collectively, and in the interests of all. The global water cycle is now out of balance; the water crisis is interacting with the twin crises of climate change and the loss of biodiversity in ways that exacerbate all three.
- Valuing water correctly, including pricing water closer to its true value while providing appropriate targeted subsidies, could help secure more efficient, equitable and sustainable use of water.
- Transform the multilateral system for water within the United Nations system, including by:
  - Appointing a United Nations Special Envoy on Water;

  - Convening a time-bound task force of Member States to work with and support the United Nations Special Envoy on Water and help develop a plan of action on water;
  - Strengthening the governance of water within the United Nations system, including through the strengthening of UN-Water;
  - Strengthening the connections among existing mechanisms to collect and share data on water, for early warning alerts and analytics to inform policy and, if needed, consider establishing new mechanisms to fill any gaps.
- Reform multilateral finance institutions to mobilize capital to better support Member States in achieving water-, climate- and nature-resilience.
- Bring together every stream of finance – redirecting subsidies that encourage the inefficient use of water and bringing together both public and private streams of finance internationally – to lower the cost of capital for water, especially in the developing world.
- Incentivize joint action on the ground through networked multi-stakeholder coalitions – local communities, Indigenous Peoples, civil society organizations, local and national governments and international organizations.
- Develop skills and build capacity globally – especially for women and those working at the front lines of water conservation.
- Convene the next United Nations Water Conference before 2028 to sustain the momentum of water-related actions and foster accountability for progress after this conference.
- Cultural change is required, and we must learn from past mistakes to move forward with activities that promote sustainable water management and provide co-benefits for society, environment and economy.

Closing plenary

264. The closing plenary consisted of presentations of summaries of the five interactive dialogues by the Co-Chairs; consideration of the report of the Credentials Committee and adoption of a draft resolution concerning the credentials of representatives to the Conference; and the introduction of the outcome of the Conference, which included the summary of proceedings and voluntary commitments announced and registered with the Conference Secretariat. The ex officio Vice-President from the Kingdom of the Netherlands (the Prime Minister of Aruba) called for concerted action and announced the extension of registration of commitments for the Water Action Agenda, which would then be reported on during the global review of Sustainable Development Goal 6 at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2023. The Rapporteur-General of the Conference introduced the draft report of the Conference, which was then adopted.

265. The closure of the Conference involved concluding remarks by the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly, the Chair of UN-Water and Director General of the International Labour Organization and the President of Tajikistan. The formal proceedings were then suspended for an informal ceremony to mark the Water Action Agenda, which was officially presented to the United Nations Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly. Next, the Managing Director of the Centre for Nature and Climate of the World Economic Forum, the Chief Executive Officer of Bayer, the Secretary-General of United Cities and Local Governments and a representative of an Indigenous community were invited on stage to share their views on the Conference. They reinforced the messages of the interactive dialogues and offered to help build the new narrative for

transforming water issues into opportunities that benefit inclusive, connected communities, the private sector and nature. The United Nations 2023 Conference closed with a video showcasing the various moments and achievements over the three days of events and deliberations.

Chapter VII
Adoption of the report of the Conference

266. At the 6th plenary meeting, the Rapporteur-General introduced the draft report of the Conference (A/CONF.240/2023/L.1).

267. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the draft report (A/CONF.240/2023/L.1) and authorized the Rapporteur-General to finalize the report.

Chapter VIII
Closure of the Conference

268. At its 6th plenary meeting, the Conference heard closing remarks by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, the President of the General Assembly, Csaba Kőrösi, and the Chair of UN-Water and Director General of the International Labour Organization, Gilbert Houngbo.

269. Also at the 6th plenary meeting, a statement was made by the President of the Conference, Emomali Rahmon.

270. At the same meeting, the President of the Conference, Mr. Rahmon, declared the Conference closed.

Annex I

List of documents

Symbol	*Agenda item*	*Title or description*
A/CONF.240/2023/1	4	Provisional agenda
A/CONF.240/2023/2	3	Provisional rules of procedure
A/CONF.240/2023/3/Rev.1	6	Organizational and procedural matters
A/CONF.240/2023/4	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 1: water for health: access to water, sanitation and hygiene, including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation”
A/CONF.240/2023/5	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 2: water for sustainable development: valuing water, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development”
A/CONF.240/2023/6	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 3: water for climate, resilience and environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction”
A/CONF.240/2023/7	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 4: water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”
A/CONF.240/2023/8	9	Concept paper prepared by the Secretariat on “Interactive dialogue 5: Water Action Decade: accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade, including through the United Nations Secretary-General’s Plan: Water Action Decade 2018–2028”
A/CONF.240/2023/9	7 (b)	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.240/2023/L.1	11	Draft report of the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028
A/CONF.240/2023/INF/1	–	Information for participants
A/CONF.240/2023/INF/2	–	List of delegations to the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action, “Water for Sustainable Development”, 2018–2028

Annex II*

List of voluntary commitments[1]

1. Conservation of water for Survival (Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling ARASMIN), #WaterActionAgenda 48281

2. Forum des jeunes guinéens sur l'eau FojeguE (Parlement des Jeunes Leaders de la Société Civile Guinéenne), #WaterActionAgenda48396

   The Guinean Youth Forum on Water (FojeguE), (the Parliament of Young Leaders of Guinean Civil Society), #WaterActionAgenda48396

3. WASH in Schools program in India: (Centre for Community Health Research (CCHR), India), #WaterActionAgenda48418

4. Waterknowledge Risk Preparedness (European Economic and Social Committee), #WaterActionAgenda48600

5. Children are agents of change - an intervention in Kerala (India) on WASH in Schools (Dr. Roy Kunjappy), #WaterActionAgenda48639

6. 50L Home Champion Cities (World Business Council for Sustainable Development), #WaterActionAgenda48704

7. Water Wise Use (Uso Inteligente ASV AC), #WaterActionAgenda48728

8. Water demand reduction by 15% for Monterrey's Metropolitan area through summer 2023 by pressure management (Servicios de Agua y Drenaje de Monterrey I.P.D.), #WaterActionAgenda48740

9. Wastewater Zero (World Business Council for Sustainable Development), #WaterActionAgenda48770

10. Uplift WASH and Rebuilding Homes (Uplift You Inc), #WaterActionAgenda48788

11. San Region Drinking Water Supply Project from the Locality of Parana PAEP SAN/PARANA (AJID_Mali), #WaterActionAgenda48794

12. Ramadhan youth climate change affirmative action (Ramadhan youth climate change affirmative action), #WaterActionAgenda49034

13. Population Saine, vie saine (Urgence Contre la Faim, UCF), #WaterActionAgenda49091

14. Healthy Population, Healthy Living (Hunger Emergency(UCF)) #WaterActionAgenda49091

15. India Water Project, Auroville (Sunlit Future), #WaterActionAgenda49132

16. Greener Younger Earth Organization (GREYEA), #WaterActionAgenda49157

17. Australia-Pakistan Water Security Initiative APWASI (WorldWide Fund for Nature (WWF-Pakistan)), #WaterActionAgenda49161

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* The present annex has been reproduced as received, without formal editing, in the language of submission only.

[1] The commitments reflected here are those registered and published in the online Water Action Agenda Platform through 24 March 2023. Commitments submitted in languages other than English have been provided with unofficial translation in English. See sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/water.

18. Traditional Knowledge System as a Potential Tool for Addressing Environmental Crisis and Guaranteeing Sustainability – The Case of Water Management Initiatives in the Bero Block, Ranchi, Jharkhand, India (Central University of Jharkhand), #WaterActionAgenda49171

19. Save Water Save Generations, Safe Water Safe Life (Save Water and Safe Water Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda49172

20. Kikuube Youths Network Association (Kikuube Youths Network Association), #WaterActionAgenda49183

21. Global Strategic Institute for Sustainable Development (Global Strategic Institute for Sustainable Development), #WaterActionAgenda49188

22. Water, the Heartbeat of Sustainability. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (School News Nationwide Inc), #WaterActionAgenda49191

23. Access to drinking water in schools in Burkina Faso (Association Action Sans Frontières), #WaterActionAgenda49209

24. Xploration Coastline Curacao (OceansX), #WaterActionAgenda49239

25. Ending Open Defecation SDG 6 (World Toilet Organization), #WaterActionAgenda49240

26. Water, life (Association Environnement Propre et Sain), #WaterActionAgenda49261

27. Water Supply for Refugees, IDPS, and Vulnerable Host Communities (ACTION FOR THE NEEDY IN ETHIOPIA(ANE)), #WaterActionAgenda49262

28. Building small dams (Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment (SCOPE)), #WaterActionAgenda49268

29. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goals is everyone's responsibility (Acuavalle Workers Union – Sintracuavalle), #WaterActionAgenda49298

30. Supplying Water to Villages in Guinea (VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT), #WaterActionAgenda49299

31. Rangatiratanga over freshwater/Regulatory authority over freshwater based on Maori values (Ngai Tahu tribe of New Zealand), #WaterActionAgenda49300

32. WATER FOR ALL (SMILE PROJECT GHANA FOUNDATION), #WaterActionAgenda49319

33. Water treatment plant (Together to Palestine), #WaterActionAgenda49324

34. Initiative for Agriculture and Rural Development in Mali (Initiative for Agriculture and Rural Development in Mali), #WaterActionAgenda49350

35. Impacting and mobilizing young people from the Brazilian Northeast (Nordeste Pelo Clima), #WaterActionAgenda49351

36. AguaClara water treatment plants for safe water on tap (AguaClara Reach), #WaterActionAgenda49361

37. Dakar Action Plan for the basins of lakes, rivers and aquifers (International Network of Basin Organizations (INBO)), #WaterActionAgenda49368

38. Please Ensure female Friendly and Safe Public Toilet (USLG Asia Pacific), #WaterActionAgenda49381

39. AFRICA AWAKE FOUNDATION (AFRICA AWAKE FOUNDATION), #WaterActionAgenda49403

40. ONG Soli-Dév/AJSDL (Association des Jeunes pour la Solidarité et le Développement Local), #WaterActionAgenda49437

NGO Soli-Dév/AJSDL (the Association of Youth for Solidarity and Local Development), #WaterActionAgenda49437

41. Solar Powered Water supply and Irrigation services (Nexus Green,), #WaterActionAgenda49443

42. Contribution to the Fight Against the Drawdown of Groundwater in the Algerian Arid Regions by Geophysics, GIS and ICT (Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid Regions (CRSTRA)), #WaterActionAgenda49453

43. Water Justice towards Sustainable Development (An Organization for Socio-Economic Development – AOSED), #WaterActionAgenda49495

44. RIGHT OF WATER RESOURCE (SOCIAL GOSPLE MINISTRY), #WaterActionAgenda49501

45. Finland's Special Envoy for Water (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland), #WaterActionAgenda49510

46. Provide Clean and Safe Water to the People of Soroti in Eastern Uganda (Great Works and Talents Ministries), #WaterActionAgenda49516

47. Acceleration for ambient water quality action – A UN Systems Approach (UNEP-WMO-UNESCO), #WaterActionAgenda49536

48. Educate Everyone to Conserve Each Drop (The Earth Needs Love), #WaterActionAgenda49555

49. Nibuwa-Tankhuwa Watershed Management Plan (Volunteer Nepal National Group), #WaterActionAgenda49561

50. Rain School Initiative through the activities of BiTS and Skywater Committee (Rain For All), #WaterActionAgenda49565

51. Enhancing Dialogue for Inclusive Water Justice (Paropakar Primary Health Care Centre), #WaterActionAgenda49581

52. W12+ Blueprint (W12+ Programs), #WaterActionAgenda49591

53. Urban Water Security in India & Advancing Transboundary Water & Climate Cooperation in South Asia (Kubernein Initiative), #WaterActionAgenda49601

54. Engaging Youths (Little Drops) in Building Local Resilient Programs and Catalyzing Innovations to Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all through the Exchange of Community Best Practices in Africa (People Empowering People, (PEP) Africa), #WaterActionAgenda49603

55. Regenerative Territories Program(Tre Investindo com Causa and Parsifal 21) #WaterActionAgenda49604

56. Clear Bottle to Save Water Initiative (China Biodiversity Conservation and Green Development Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda49607

57. Avcılar Municipality Commitment for Sustainable Development Goals (Avcılar Municipality), #WaterActionAgenda49608

58. Empowering communities and spurring governmental action to stop and clean up PFAS pollution (Waterkeeper Alliance, Inc.), #WaterActionAgenda49619

59. Educate by example (Mar à Deriva – Adrift Sea), #WaterActionAgenda49634

60. Water for the Entire World by 2030 (One Million Wells), #WaterActionAgenda49643

61. Création et opérationnalisation des Agences des Barrages et Bassins Hydrographiques ANBBH (ministère de l'Eau et des Mines (Direction Générale de l'Eau), Benin), #WaterActionAgenda49647

Creation and operationalisation of Dams and Hydrographic Basins Agencies (ANBBH) (the Ministry of Water and Mines, the General Directorate for Water, Benin), #WaterActionAgenda49647

62. Expansion of coverage of access to drinking water for deprived communities in Africa (Technology without Borders), #WaterActionAgenda49659

63. Korea Water Forum (KWF), #WaterActionAgenda49668

64. Advocacy for provision of Safe Drinking Water & Sanitation with Communities and Stakeholders (Khairpur Rural Development Organization (KRDO) Sindh Pakistan), #WaterActionAgenda49670

65. Gouvernance inclusive et durable – Politiques jeunesse et internationale du bassin Artois Picardie (Comité de Bassin Artois Picardie/Agence de l'Eau Artois Picardie), #WaterActionAgenda49671

Inclusive and sustainable governance – the policies of the youth of the Artois Picardie River Basin and their international partners (the Artois Picardie River Basin committee, Water Agency Artois Picardie), #WaterActionAgenda49671

66. Restructuring Water Consumption through systemic behavioural change (India Water Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda49673

67. Universal access to safe and climate resilient water services in Rwanda, with focus on small towns (VEI), #WaterActionAgenda49678

68. Water Education for Everyone (The Earth Needs Love), #WaterActionAgenda49702

69. National Hydroinformatics Data Center NHC (Hydro – Informatics Institute (HII)), #WaterActionAgenda49703

70. AGIR POUR L'ACCES A L'EAU EN ZONE DE CONFLIT (MOUVEMENT DES JEUNES POUR LA PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT), #WaterActionAgenda49704

Action for access to water in conflict zones (the Youth Movement for Environmental Protection), #WaterActionAgenda49704

71. Using cultural community mapping and land use planning for enhance water management (AJESH – NGO), #WaterActionAgenda49717

72. A Rising Tide of support for women in water diplomacy (Zambezi Watercourse Commission (ZAMCOM), on behalf of the Women in Water Diplomacy Network and its partner), #WaterActionAgenda49727

73. Promotion of localized sanitation, hygiene and wastewater reuse for marginalized communities not serviced by sewage and wastewater infrastructure (Arava Institute for Environmental Studies), #WaterActionAgenda49740

74. Call To Action for survival & resilient WASH (Action Against Hunger, French Partnership for Water and Solidarités International), #WaterActionAgenda49742

75. Raising Global Voices for Designing Social Protection Program as access to drinking water is a fundamental rights of the people (Bangladesh Social Scientists Foundation (BSSF)), #WaterActionAgenda49748

76. Water for Well-being, Justice and Action (AHAM Education Inc), #WaterActionAgenda49750

77. Appui à la couverture des services en eau, hygiène et assainissement ainsi que la résilience à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle à travers les milieux péri-urbains et ruraux (RAISONS AFRICAINES, RAAF en sigle), #WaterActionAgenda49755

> Support for the coverage of water, hygiene and sanitation services, as well as building resilience by means of ensuring food and nutritional security throughout peri-urban and rural areas (African Reasons (AFRA)), #WaterActionAgenda49755

78. Эколого-просветительские мероприятия в области водных ресурсов (Федеральное агентство водных ресурсов, Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение «Фонд информации по водным ресурсам»), #WaterActionAgenda49764

> The Federal Agency of Water Resources of the Russian Federation and the Federal State Budgetary Organization “The Information Foundation on Water Resources” will organize events in the sphere of ecological education. #WaterActionAgenda49764

79. Water & Sanitation – Essential to Improve Maternal and Child Health (Women’s Health and Education Center (WHEC)), #WaterActionAgenda49770

80. Commitment for United Nations Water Action Agenda (Himalayan Peace Foundation (HPF)), #WaterActionAgenda49772

81. Engaging Artists and Creatives in Support of the Water Action Agenda and the SDGs (Create2030), #WaterActionAgenda49773

82. Reaching SDG6.1 in rural Africa at a cost of $25/person with the SMART approach; through training the local private sector and supporting self-supply (MetaMeta Research), #WaterActionAgenda49775

83. Action Plan for the implementation of the “Water and Nature” Declaration (World Water Council), #WaterActionAgenda49776

84. Joined-up Action and Collective Outcomes to Accelerate SDG 6 (Global WASH Cluster), #WaterActionAgenda49779

85. Международное сотрудничество в области рационального использования водных ресурсов и волонтерские акции по очистке берегов водных объектов от мусора (Информационно-аналитический центр развития водохозяйственного комплекса России), #WaterActionAgenda49781

> The Research and Information Center for the Water Resources Management and Development Complex of Russia will contribute to the international cooperation in the field of rational management and use of water resources and to organizing volunteers to clean up the banks of bodies of water. #WaterActionAgenda49781

86. Freshwater and 2030 (The Nature Conservancy), #WaterActionAgenda49791

87. Accroitre le taux national d’accès au service d’eau potable de base, de 2 points en pourcentage par an, soit passé de 70,9% en 2021, à 85% à l’horizon 2026 et assurer l’accès à l’Eau potable pour 90% des écoles et centres de Santé publics au Mali

(DIRECTION NATIONALE DE L'HYDRAULIQUE DU MALI / MINISTERE DES MINES, DE L'ENERGIE ET DE L'EAU), #WaterActionAgenda49794

> Increase the national rate of access to basic drinking water services by 2 percentage points per year, i. e. from 70.9 per cent in 2021 to 85 per cent by 2026, and provide access to drinking water for 90 per cent of schools and public health centres in Mali (the National Directorate for Hydraulics, the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Water of Mali), #WaterActionAgenda49794

88. SDG 6 Data and Information Service System (SDG6-DISS) based on Big Earth Data (International Research Center of Big Data for Sustainable Development Goals), #WaterActionAgenda49795

89. Rain School Initiative in Monsoon region to overcome climate crisis (Rain For All), #WaterActionAgenda49796

90. Global report on Sanitation and Wastewater Management in cities and human settlements (The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)), #WaterActionAgenda49797

91. The Yellow River Ecological Corridor Program (Asian Development Bank (ADB)), #WaterActionAgenda49799

92. Put the water crisis at the forefront of the global political agenda and share innovative actions to accelerate the implementation of SDG6 (Butterfly Effect NGO Coalition (coordinated by the International Secretariat for Water)), #WaterActionAgenda49801

93. Credible, verified private sector action on SDG6 (Alliance for Water Stewardship), #WaterActionAgenda49803

94. The 300 Group (Global Water Leaders Group), #WaterActionAgenda49804

95. Advancing sustainable mountain development and protecting the “water towers” of the world (Mountain Partnership Secretariat), #WaterActionAgenda49806

96. International cooperation in charge of sustainable use of water resources and of arranging voluntary acts of shoreline clean-ups (Water development center of Russia), #WaterActionAgenda49808

97. Greening the Islands Observatory (Greening the Islands), #WaterActionAgenda49809

98. Supporting Cholera Control and Prevention Efforts via “Ending Cholera – A Global Roadmap to 2030” (Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC)), #WaterActionAgenda49813

99. Developing water solutions within a Climate Changing World is not only urgent, it is paramount (Waterlution – A Water Learning Experience), #WaterActionAgenda49820

100. 2 with 8. Sharing experience on how safe drinking water for 2 billion people is possible with Household Water Treatment and Safe storage (HWTS) at a cost of $8 billion (MetaMeta Research), #WaterActionAgenda49822

101. 100 Youth-Led Water Improvement Projects through the EarthEcho Water Challenge (EarthEcho International), #WaterActionAgenda49826

102. Connecting the world for transboundary groundwater resilience (New Mexico State University – New Mexico Water Resources Research Institute), #WaterActionAgenda49827

103. Bolstering evidence, benchmarking and capacity building efforts to diversify the water workforce (World Bank), #WaterActionAgenda49829

104. Implementation of regionally coordinated measures to reduce the nutrient pollution load (Estonia), #WaterActionAgenda49833

105. “The Excellent Power of Water to Save the life and Save the Planet” – Revised Statement (Association for Rural Area Social Modification, Improvement and Nestling ARASMIN), #WaterActionAgenda49838

106. International Living Lakes Network – We save the lakes of the world (Global Nature Fund), #WaterActionAgenda49842

107. Water and Environmental Adaptation through Maternal Skill Education: Enhances Unborn Child Health and Smart Potential (Diligent Care for Creative Intelligence Development (DICIDE)), #WaterActionAgenda49853

108. Préserver les ressources naturelles dans les zones arides des Régions du sahel, enjeux entre urgence et innovation lié à l'eau (Action pour le Developpement du Sahel (ADESA)), #WaterActionAgenda49856

> Preserving natural resources in the arid areas of the Sahel region, balancing between emergency situations and need for innovations in the water sector (Action for the Development of the Sahel (ADESA)), #WaterActionAgenda49856

109. Sustainable development of water Sector (NEOM), #WaterActionAgenda49860

110. Water for Healing, Justice and Action (AHAM Education Inc), #WaterActionAgenda49861

111. Accelerating UN SDG 6 in public & private markets (Thomas Schumann Capital), #WaterActionAgenda49862

112. Les objectifs du développement durable (Partenaires pour le Développement Rural – (ONG-PDR)), #WaterActionAgenda49864

> Sustainable Development Goals (Partners for Rural Development, (NGO, PRD), #WaterActionAgenda49864

113. Portable Water and Healthy Packaging for Sustainable Environment (Stevenson Holistic Care Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda49867

114. Call To Action for survival & resilient WASH (Action Against Hunger, French Water Partnership and Solidarités International), #WaterActionAgenda49874

115. Rehabilitation of Mua Water Tower and driving Rural Development to enhance climate resilience in Machakos County-Kenya (Greening Mua Environmental Initiative), #WaterActionAgenda49876

116. Improving Access to Clean Water in Sierra Leone (Earth Regenerative Project Sierra Leone), #WaterActionAgenda49892

117. Cogenerating health (Papalotl Project), #WaterActionAgenda49893

118. Save Our Fiji (Save Our Fiji), #WaterActionAgenda49895

119. Governance for the human right of access to water and climate change (SOS Mata Atlântica Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda49900

120. Accelerate access to potable water and rural sanitation through an innovative management model using WOPs partnerships and effective capacity building mentoring (FESAN, Chile), #WaterActionAgenda49903

121. ON LINE WATER CRISIS EXPOSURE OF DIRECTLY AFFECTED WOMEN (PEACE TOGETHER UGANDA), #WaterActionAgenda49904

122. Engagement n°1 Accroitre l'accès équitable et durable aux services d'approvisionnement en eau potable (ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, République du Niger), #WaterActionAgenda49914

> Commitment No. 1: Increase equitable and sustainable access to drinking water supply services (the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation of the Republic of the Niger), #WaterActionAgenda49914

123. Global Water Analysis Laboratories GloWAL Network (International Atomic Energy Agency), #WaterActionAgenda49915

124. Engagement n°2 Accroitre l'accès équitable et durable aux services d'hygiène et d'assainissement ODD 6.2. (Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement), #WaterActionAgenda49916

> Commitment No. 2: Increase equitable and sustainable access to hygiene and sanitation services (SDG 6.2) (the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation of the Republic of the Niger), #WaterActionAgenda49916

125. Engagement n°3 Renforcer la gouvernance du secteur de l'eau et de l'assainissement (Ministère de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement, République du Niger), #WaterActionAgenda49917

> Commitment No. 3: Strengthen governance of the water and sanitation sector (the Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation of the Republic of the Niger), #WaterActionAgenda49917

126. Nutrient reduction in waterways by utilizing fermenting organic wastes (Water Is Alive), #WaterActionAgenda49918

127. Water solutions and synergies at local community level positively impact SDG's, Climate targets the Biodiversity Target 3 on OECM's and land restoration agendas. (Marine ecosystems Protected Areas-MEPA Trust), #WaterActionAgenda49927

128. Water Network Advisor (LACROIX Group), #WaterActionAgenda49932

129. 100 Voices for Our Planet (JB Dondolo), #WaterActionAgenda49934

130. WHAT IS YOUR COMMITMENT TO THE #WATERACTIONDECADE? Seven core #WaterAction ideas toward contributing in #WaterAwareness and #WaterConscience (The Light Millennium, Charitable Global Human Advancement Organization), #WaterActionAgenda49941

131. Создание цифровой платформы "Водные данные" (Федеральное государственное бюджетное учреждение «Российский научно-исследовательский институт комплексного использования и охраны водных ресурсов»), #WaterActionAgenda49957

> The Federal State Budgetary Institution "Russian Research Institute for the Integrated Use and Protection of Water Resources" is working on the creation of a digital platform entitled "Water Data". #WaterActionAgenda49957

132. By 2030, 10,000 Youth and women farmers will become micro entrepreneurs and conserves 60,000,000 liters of water per annum which will be benefitted to 1M farmers! (Sustainable Green Initiatives Forum), #WaterActionAgenda49961

133. The International Water School (Acquedotto Pugliese S.p.A.), #WaterActionAgenda49962

134. Promoting more dialogues between SDG6 & SDG14 to accelerate the 2030 Agenda by encouraging international, intergenerational, and cross-sectoral cooperation among organizations that place the Water and the Ocean at the center of their research and business (Acqua Mater), #WaterActionAgenda50013

135. Enhance political leaders' awareness and their political will to address water challenges in Asia and the Pacific (Asia-Pacific Water Forum), #WaterActionAgenda50021

136. SAVE THE WORLD BY PROTECTING WATER SOURCES (TEEMO AFRICA LTD) #WaterActionAgenda50030

137. Access to safe, clean water and sanitation is an increasingly urgent global issue requiring immediate attention (DIOMO Inc), #WaterActionAgenda50048

138. Climate Resilience: Addressing Drought and Floods (International Association of Advanced Materials, IAAM, Sweden), #WaterActionAgenda50056

139. Ensure that by 2027, an internationally replicable strategy for the sustainable restoration and conservation of terrestrial wetlands is developed that contributes to long-term climate mitigation (REWET), #WaterActionAgenda50067

140. Project Jal Prabal: Advancing Water Sustainability in India (Desire Energy Private Limited), #WaterActionAgenda50068

141. Chapter on Water and Food in the Water Action Agenda (WUR), #WaterActionAgenda50074

142. Continental Africa Water Investment Programme AIP (African Union Commission), #WaterActionAgenda50087

143. International Blended Water Investment Facility for Africa: Feasibility Study on the Fund (UNDP in collaboration with UNICEF, Global Water Partnership Africa), #WaterActionAgenda50088

144. International High-Level Panel on Water Investments for Africa (African Union Commission), #WaterActionAgenda50089

145. AIP-PIDA Water Investment Scorecard (AUDA-NEPAD), #WaterActionAgenda50090

146. A Gamechanger for water access (One Million Wells), #WaterActionAgenda50098

147. Empowering Communities in Monitoring for Watershed Security and Adaptation in River Basins (Living Lakes Canada), #WaterActionAgenda50103

148. Palestinian Women Water Network (Palestinian Hydrology Group) #WaterActionAgenda50101

149. Increasing access to safe water for 1,000,000 residents in low-income urban communities, schools, health facilities and public places in Ghana, through innovative financing and inclusion by 2030 (Ghana Water Company Limited), #WaterActionAgenda50117

150. Engagement n°5 Éliminer la faim, assurer la sécurité alimentaire, améliorer la nutrition et promouvoir l'agriculture durable (Ministère de l'Agriculture, Niger), #WaterActionAgenda50118

> Commitment No. 5: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of the Niger)

151. Achieve water savings through predictive maintenance with Swiss made precision down to a drop, making water matter to people (Droople), #WaterActionAgenda50120

152. Guarda Gotas (Formulaudaz, Unipessoal, Lda), #WaterActionAgenda50122

Saving Drops (Formulaudaz, Unipessoal, Lda), #WaterActionAgenda50122

153. Conserve Water to Nurture Life and Generations (Dholakia Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50131

154. Peatland Restoration for Sustainable Water Resources and Climate Mitigation (Perkumpulan Pantau Gambut), #WaterActionAgenda50132

155. Energy saving plan and water consumption (Marco de Canaveses Municipality), #WaterActionAgenda50133

156. Soil Fertility Grant Programme, including the link with water management, climate adaptation and agrobiodiversity (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50135

157. 100 Legacy Wells in Uganda (Call to Care Uganda, Inc), #WaterActionAgenda50149

158. Facing cost recovery constrains in water infrastructure development, apply bankable and sustainable WASH Solutions to overcome affordability barriers limiting the mobilization of private capital (Hungarian Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50153

159. Dutch Fund for Climate and Development - Climate Investor 2 (Climate Fund Managers), #WaterActionAgenda50167

160. Alien invasive vegetation clearing to increase rainfall runoff into dams supplying Cape Town with water – a climate resilience and catchment rehabilitation initiative (City of Cape Town), #WaterActionAgenda50170

161. Concern for the environment, environmental education activities with all age groups, increasing the environmental awareness of the population regarding sanitation and careful use of water resources (Information and Analytical Center for the Development of Water Resources), #WaterActionAgenda50173

162. Water for Sustainable Development: innovative Solutions to the water crisis in Africa (International Center for Leadership Development), #WaterActionAgenda50175

163. L'EAU C'EST LA VIE : Redonner la sourire aux personnes en situation difficile et contribuer au bien - être pour tous (Rural Urban Partnership For Africa, RUPFA en sigle), #WaterActionAgenda50186

Water Is Life: Bringing a smile back to people in difficult situations and contributing to well-being for all (Rural Urban Partnership for Africa (RUPFA)), #WaterActionAgenda50186

164. INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE LEADERS, PAKISTAN (ATTA UR REHMAN), #WaterActionAgenda50192

165. Increasing Capacity to Capture Rainfall Water and Flood Water through Deep Drilling Holes in the Ground and Tree Plantation on the Way to Flooded Water for Climate Resilience (Institute of International Peace Leaders), #WaterActionAgenda50194

166. Making water resources research and scientific knowledge more accessible to and usable by practitioners, policymakers and the public at large (International Water Resources Association – IWRA), #WaterActionAgenda50198

167. Low-Carbon and Climate Resilient Water and Wastewater Management – LCCR Water (German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) South Africa), #WaterActionAgenda50210

168. Enabling Women as actors in the water domain (Women for Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50211

169. Children's Fundamental right to safe drinking water (Nyonta Relief) #WaterActionAgenda50214

170. Strengthen data and information for more efficient water sector stakeholders – data is the new water (Akvo), #WaterActionAgenda50218

171. Building a Future Planet. Water Curse or Blessing? (ANCB The Aedes Metropolitan Laboratory), #WaterActionAgenda50223

172. Water Rights for riparian states sharing international water systems (Virginia Commonwealth University, Political Science Department), #WaterActionAgenda50229

173. Produce and disseminate open, global groundwater datasets (International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC)), #WaterActionAgenda50252

174. Water Justice Fund (Simavi), #WaterActionAgenda50261

175. Full access to safe drinking water and sanitation for all in Mugina and Rugombo-Cibitoke, Burundi (AMU Azione per un Mondo Unito onlus), #WaterActionAgenda50270

176. Safe Sanitation for all (sub)tropical village communities by 2030 (Safe Water Gardens), #WaterActionAgenda50272

177. Clean Water for Manasari (Environmental Care Community), #WaterActionAgenda50274

178. Contribution and roles of Indigenous Peoples in protection and management of water resources and biodiversity (Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)), #WaterActionAgenda50283

179. Commit promoting water cooperation between the local communities in Uganda and upstream stakeholders for sustainable management of water resources. This commitment is in line with the UN Water Action Decade and aims to ensure access to safe/clean water (Ministry of water and environment Uganda in association with Makerere University Private sector Forum) #WaterActionAgenda50284

180. Implementation of Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Resilient and Flood Risk Management in Pakistan (Institute of International Peace Leaders), #WaterActionAgenda50288

181. Youths' Water Resource Capacity Expansion Activities and Future Projections in the Face of the Planet's Triple Crisis (UNISC International), #WaterActionAgenda50289

182. Accelerating Access to Safe Water in Decentralized Communities (Safe Water Network), #WaterActionAgenda50305

183. Alianza de Acción del Agua Tabasco Sostenible 2023-2030. 5 Foros – Taller Subregionales. 1 Concurso de Diseño e Innovación de propuestas para los ODS en la Región Sur Sureste, de México (Re-Acción 2030 Hub de Innovación ODS en México), #WaterActionAgenda50306

Tabasco Sustainable Water Action Alliance 2023-2030. 5 Forums - Subregional Workshops. 1 Design and Innovation Contest for proposals for the SDGs in the South-Southeast Region of Mexico (Re-Action 2030 SDG Innovation Hub in Mexico, #WaterActionAgenda50306

184. Kumamoto Initiative for Water – Promoting both climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and measures to improve people's basic living environment (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism and relevant Ministries, Japan), #WaterActionAgenda50308

185. Water-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus WEEN in the Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC (Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Federal Republic of Germany; Ministry for the Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD), Democratic Republic of Congo), #WaterActionAgenda50309

186. Strengthen Regional Training Centers and Networks of Training Centers (IHE Delft Institute for Water Education), #WaterActionAgenda50311

187. Climate-Water-Nexus: Integrated Water Resources Management in the Niger Basin CLIM'O_NB (Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (BMUV), Federal Republic of Germany; Niger Basin Authority), #WaterActionAgenda50314

188. Early Warning for all; Use case – Early Warnings for African by African young experts (Deltares + HKV), #WaterActionAgenda50315

189. Feeding the Future; Sustainable and Water-Efficient Food Production (Van der Hoeven Horticultural Projects B.V.), #WaterActionAgenda50316

190. Implementation of the Water and Climate Youth Development Plan and Agenda YDPA (United International Federation of Youth for Water and Climate), #WaterActionAgenda50317

191. Feeding the Future; Sustainable and Water-Efficient Food Production (Van der Hoeven Horticultural Projects B.V.), #WaterActionAgenda50318

192. The IRCAI Water Observatory – AI in the service of SDG 6 (The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia), #WaterActionAgenda50321

193. Asia and the Pacific Water Resilience Initiative (Asian Development Bank), #WaterActionAgenda50323

194. ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability will work through CitiesWithNature CWN and RegionsWithNature RWN and partners in these initiatives to support and enable cities and sub-national local government for enhanced action for Water Resilience and S (ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability), #WaterActionAgenda50324

195. Doubling annual financial commitment and increasing capacity in supporting water managers in 17 partnerships around the globe (Dutch Water Authorities), #WaterActionAgenda50325

196. Accelerating Women's Inclusion in Water (Asian Development Bank), #WaterActionAgenda50326

197. Accelerating the Sanitation Economy and Menstrual Hygiene Marketplace (Sanitation & Hygiene Fund/UNOPS), #WaterActionAgenda50327

198. Localising SDG 6 - Contribution from the Global Task force – Local Authorities Major group (United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)), #WaterActionAgenda50328

199. Nature-based solutions in integrated water resource management and climate in Central and Eastern Europe (Global Water Partnership Central and Eastern Europe), #WaterActionAgenda50329

200. Catalysing Private Capital for Water and Sanitation (Aqua for All), #WaterActionAgenda50330

201. Towards climate adaptive utilities in Africa and Asia (VEi), #WaterActionAgenda50331

202. Destination 2030 (One For All), #WaterActionAgenda50333

203. Regional agreement for the promotion of the efficient use of water in the private sector of South America (Global Water Partnership South America), #WaterActionAgenda50334

204. Bardawil & Sinai Initiative (The Weather Makers), #WaterActionAgenda50335

205. IAH Strategic Plan (International Association of Hydrogeologists), #WaterActionAgenda50336

206. Water & Food: a two year research program (Wageningen Research), #WaterActionAgenda50339

207. Innovation in Water Governance – Breaking boundaries for water and climate (Stockholm Environment Institute), #WaterActionAgenda50340

208. Develop and implement a Global Campaign on Salinization (Saline Water & Food Systems Partnership (facilitated by NFP and NWP)), #WaterActionAgenda50341

209. Wetskills: Decade of Action (Wetskills Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50342

210. Blue Peace Financing: Investing in Peace and sustainable development through Water (United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)), #WaterActionAgenda50345

211. Enhancing water use efficiency through transversality systemic approach (India Water Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50349

212. Pollution Load Compilations – regional transboundary watershed cooperation (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission - HELCOM)), #WaterActionAgenda50350

213. Baltic Sea Regional Nutrient Recycling Strategy (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission – HELCOM)), #WaterActionAgenda50351

214. Mozambique commitments for the UN 2023 Water Conference towards the Water Action Agenda (Ministry of Public, Works, Housing and Water Resources – Mozambique), #WaterActionAgenda50352

215. Italian partnership for safeguard and monitoring of water bodies – POA PSC Project (Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security), #WaterActionAgenda50353

216. Advanced system for floods and low flow forecasting in the transboundary Sava River Basin (International Sava River Basin Commission (ISRBC)), #WaterActionAgenda50354

217. Hundreds of financial institutions controlling trillions are acting on water transparency and accountability (CDP Worldwide), #WaterActionAgenda50355

218. Global Commission on the Economics of Water (Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50357

219. Regional strategic approach and an action plan for HELCOM work on hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission (Helsinki Commission - HELCOM)), #WaterActionAgenda50358

220. Building Collaborative Water Governance (Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources), #WaterActionAgenda50360

221. Satellite Data and Digital Twin Models to support River Basin Management (SPACE-SI, Slovenian Centre of Excellence for Space Sciences and Technologies), #WaterActionAgenda50361

222. Bayer – A new water strategy to take action, value water, and connect for the better (Bayer AG), #WaterActionAgenda50362

223. Global program for the sustainable realisation of the human rights to water and sanitation through the innovative combination of a rights-based and WASH system approach in India, Nepal and Uganda (Malteser International, in its capacity of relief and development organization of the Sovereign Order of Malta), #WaterActionAgenda50363

224. IBM Sustainability Accelerator: Water Management (IBM), #WaterActionAgenda50366

225. Future restoration works in the Mura River Basin of the 5-country Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava-Danube TBR MDD (Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning, Slovenia), #WaterActionAgenda50373

226. Valuing Water Finance Initiative Signatories (Ceres), #WaterActionAgenda50374

227. The ⴰⵔⵔⴰⵎⴰⵜ Ărramăt Project (The ⴰⵔⵔⴰⵎⴰⵜ Ărramăt Project), #WaterActionAgenda50376

228. STRATEGIC ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES IN THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO (Fundação Agência da Bacia Hidrográfica do Alto Tietê – FABHAT), #WaterActionAgenda50381

229. Unified Water Quality Monitoring Platform (Hydroquo+), #WaterActionAgenda50382

230. Call for action to accelerate gender equality in the water domain (UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme), #WaterActionAgenda50387

231. Companies are pursuing US$436 billion via the production of water smart products and services (CDP Worldwide), #WaterActionAgenda50388

232. Moonlight Initiative (Moonlight Initiative), #WaterActionAgenda50390

233. Catalyzing the Water Action Agenda for Finance (Valuing Water Initiative, Government of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50391

234. Global Coalition for Better Policies and Regulation of Water and Sanitation Services (Ministry of Environment and Climate Action of Portugal), #WaterActionAgenda50392

235. Catch every drop to eradicate water poverty and water slavery (Raah Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50393

236. Improve Water availability and accessibilities in the communities we operate (HCL Technologies Limited), #WaterActionAgenda50394

237. Strengthening Water Sovereignty of Indigenous People through Community Water Resources System (VAAGDHARA), #WaterActionAgenda50395

238. Knowing how to accelerate water for all GO4SDG6 (EBP Schweiz AG), #WaterActionAgenda50396

239. Decentralized and Onsite Sanitation Solutions to Meet Everyone's Needs (Banka BioLoo Limited), #WaterActionAgenda50397

240. Operationalising Water-Energy-Food Nexus thinking into global decision-making and community adapation through societal dialogues (Food-Energy-Environment-Water (FE2W) Network), #WaterActionAgenda50398

241. Gender Transformative Water Climate and Development Program in Africa WACDEP-G (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50399

242. Catalysing water action amongst thousands of the world’s largest companies and closing the data gap (CDP Worldwide), #WaterActionAgenda50400

243. Strengthening WASH monitoring system, planning and budgeting capacity trough e-survey platform (Global Water Partnership Southeast Asia), #WaterActionAgenda50401

244. Catalysing a cascade of water action across the real economy via thousands of systemically important financial institutions (CDP Worldwide), #WaterActionAgenda50403

245. Identifying key water decision-making fora and tables, and inserting into them radical new voices questioning corporatized water policy and alternatives to it (Arado Comunicacion Alternativa (Surcos Digital)), #WaterActionAgenda50407

246. Integrated Water Security Open Program (Global Water Partnership Southeast Asia (GWP-SEA)), #WaterActionAgenda50408

247. BUILDING BRIDGES AND CLOSING GAPS RELATED TO SDGS 1,4,6,13, AND 16 (AFRICAN SAPPHIRE FOUNDATION), #WaterActionAgenda50413

248. Hundreds of financial institutions controlling trillions of dollars are committed to act on water (CDP Worldwide), #WaterActionAgenda50414

249. Accelerating Change Through Investments, Technical Assistance and Cooperation Beyond Borders (Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), #WaterActionAgenda50418

250. Build a Water-Smart Society in Europe (Water Europe), #WaterActionAgenda50419

251. Accelerate safe, reliable and affordable access to water services for all in the Danube region (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, Austria), #WaterActionAgenda50431

252. Leveraging the WIPO Green Technology Platform for Water Action (World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)), #WaterActionAgenda50433

253. SPEED UP SUSTAINABLE ACCESS TO WATER IN RURAL AREAS (ODIAL SOLUTIONS), #WaterActionAgenda50434

254. Realize the annual calculation of the Effective Water Treatment Indicator (TEAR) in Peru in accordance with target 6.3 of SDG 6 (National Superintendence of Sanitation Services), #WaterActionAgenda50439

255. Implement a system of annual calculation of the "Safety of Potable Water Supply" indicator in Peru (National Superintendence of Sanitation Services), #WaterActionAgenda50442

256. Strengthening strategies to encourage wastewater reuse in a circular economy approach in Peru (National Superintendence of Sanitation Services), #WaterActionAgenda50443

257. Implement a remote monitoring system to improve the regulation of drinking water services in Peru (National Superintendence of Sanitation Services), #WaterActionAgenda50444

258. Water-related scientific knowledge free and for all (Water Science Policy), #WaterActionAgenda50447

259. Quartz Water Source (Quartz Water Source), #WaterActionAgenda50448

260. Water ESSENCE Africa – creating synergy to meet the global challenges (University of Bergen), #WaterActionAgenda50451

261. Effective Water Law to enhance transboundary water cooperation (International Water Law Academy, Wuhan University, China), #WaterActionAgenda50454

262. Manifesto for National Integrated Legal Frameworks for Water Resources Governance (International Association for Water Law (AIDA)), #WaterActionAgenda50456

263. Storytelling and Human-centered Curriculum Design for SDGs: Advancing Grassroots Collaborations Through Water and Climate Education (Jo Bacallo, Founder of SEEDS: Schools for Environment Education, Development and Sustainability), #WaterActionAgenda50459

264. Leveraging technology to promote water conservation (PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency), #WaterActionAgenda50460

265. Research and development to improve energy efficiency and reduce the carbon footprint of water processes (PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency), #WaterActionAgenda50461

266. OneWater – Eau Bien Commun (BRGM), #WaterActionAgenda50463

267. Appeal of the Public and Expert Organizations on Solving the Problems of the Aral Sea Basin (Regional Water Platform for the Central Asian Countries (286 experts, officials and NGOs from Central Asia, Caucasus, Russia, Moldova and Ukraine)), #WaterActionAgenda50465

268. Strengthening laws to uphold the human rights to water and sanitation (Human Right 2 Water), #WaterActionAgenda50466

269. Reduction of process water discharges (Stora Enso Oyj), #WaterActionAgenda50467

270. Enabling the access to safe water and sanitation for all (Kemira Oyj), #WaterActionAgenda50470

271. AGILE DRINK (AGILE WATER SAS), #WaterActionAgenda50472

272. Transboundary Water Cooperation Coalition (UNECE), #WaterActionAgenda50479

273. Financial support for Capacity Building and sustainable resource management/ Access to safe water and sanitation for all (WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SOLIDARITY TOLERANCE/ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE SOLIDARITE, D'AMITIE ET DE TOLERANCE), #WaterActionAgenda50480

274. Groundwater for WASH in rural communities of West Africa. #WaterAction (Public Health Aid Awareness and Education Organization (PHAAE)), #WaterActionAgenda50487

275. Building resilience against global water scarcity (Pacific Water Research Centre, Simon Fraser University, Canada), #WaterActionAgenda50491

276. Reliable and Sustainable Borehole Safe Drinking Water Packages for Water-stressed and Underserved Communities in Rural Cameroon (Community Restoration Partners of Cameroon, CREPAC (formerly Community Initiative Partners of Cameroon, CIPAC)), #WaterActionAgenda50494

277. Chinese Youth Sustainable Development Goals Learning Research and Practice Action Water Resources Protection Special Action ("Cornerstone Project" Youth Science and Technology Innovation Education Base), #WaterActionAgenda50495

278. Toilet Board Coalition 2030 Strategy (Toilet Board Coalition), #WaterActionAgenda50497

279. Increasing women and girls' representation and participation in water solutions, (Red Dot Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50498

280. Presidential compacts for universal access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services, leaving no one behind (The Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50499

281. Water Sanitation and Hygiene WASH (FINISH Mondial), #WaterActionAgenda50500

282. Measuring human experiences with WASH to identify disparities (Northwestern University), #WaterActionAgenda50501

283. Solving WASH-related Challenges (WaterWide (Water With Development Initiative)), #WaterActionAgenda50502

284. Private Water Operators, federated in AquaFed, will advance the implementation of the human rights to safe drinking water and safely managed sanitation in all its dimensions through two specific programmes (AquaFed – The International Federation of Private Water Operators), #WaterActionAgenda50504

285. The ONE Water Stewardship Initiative (The Water Council), #WaterActionAgenda50507

286. Strengthening the process of formalization of water use rights for population purposes in Peru (National Water Authority), #WaterActionAgenda50508

287. Implement the interactive platform for the visualization of the indicator 6.3.2 percentage of the body of water of good environmental quality at the water observatory – ANA Peru (National Water Authority), #WaterActionAgenda50509

288. Strengthening the mechanism to boost the granting of water use rights in Peru (National Water Authority), #WaterActionAgenda50510

289. Water, Peace, and Security WPS for Sustainable Development (Water, Peace and Security partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50511

290. Develop a regulation that enables water efficiency at the level of hydraulic infrastructure operators and water users in Peru (National Water Authority), #WaterActionAgenda50513

291. Ecological transformation is in our hands. It happens now and together (Veolia Environment), #WaterActionAgenda50514

292. Enabling the implementation of national drought plans and supporting access to finance for Integrated Drought Management (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), #WaterActionAgenda50516

293. Irrigation needs & potential mapping (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), #WaterActionAgenda50518

294. Defend the Marañón River, working towards its declarations as a subject of rights, in such a way that the conservation of biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems is guaranteed, and mainly of the lives of the indigenous peoples who inhabit the Amazon basin (Federación de Mujeres Indígenas Kukama Kukamiria "Huaynakana Kamatahuara Kana"), #WaterActionAgenda50530

295. Sustainable technology development and research initiatives to mitigate environmental challenges: Moving towards a climate-resilient future (SRM Institute of Science and Technology), #WaterActionAgenda50533

296. International Cooperation Model and Methods to Address Karst Groundwater System Vulnerabilities and Hazards (Western Kentucky University Center for Human GeoEnvironmental Studies (CHNGES)), #WaterActionAgenda50534

297. Water4allSDGs, a tool to assess the impacts of any water project/policy on ALL the SDGs (French Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50539

298. PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION TO ACHIEVE ODS 6 (FORO DE LA ECONOMÍA DEL AGUA), #WaterActionAgenda50540

299. ISŌKO Water Source (ISHAKA 2250), #WaterActionAgenda50541

300. Provision of Portable water to local communities and environmental sanitation (Brikama Area Council), #WaterActionAgenda50543

301. Vebego Cleaning Services Made Blue (Made Blue Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50545

302. Global monitoring of actual evapotranspiration, biomass production and water productivity through Remote Sensing (FAO), #WaterActionAgenda50546

303. Global Water Data Portal (FAO), #WaterActionAgenda50547

304. The Water Policy Goal Index (RIWA-Rijn), #WaterActionAgenda50548

305. Water as Leverage Cartagena - Contruyendo con el Agua (Alcaldia de Cartagena de Indias), #WaterActionAgenda50549

306. Capacity Building in Groundwater Education (The Groundwater Project), #WaterActionAgenda50550

307. Clean Water for All project by BKT and ASD (Association for Supporting the SDGs for the United Nations (ASD)), #WaterActionAgenda50552

308. Sanitation and Judicious use of water campaign, rain harvesting, Resilience and Ecosystems Restoration Awareness Campaign, Resource Management Irrigation & Drainage Systems, etc (UNIVERSITY FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES), #WaterActionAgenda50553

309. The Cluster Strategy for Supporting the Growth of Water Utilities by the Japan International Cooperation Agency JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)), #WaterActionAgenda50554

310. The Cluster Strategy for Practical Integrated Water Resources Management to Resolve Water-related Issues in the Field by the Japan International Cooperation

Agency JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)), #WaterActionAgenda50555

311. The Zambia Water Investment Programme (Government of Zambia: Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation), #WaterActionAgenda50557

312. Promoting inclusivity on water and sanitation to sub-Saharan marginalized communities (Water talks), #WaterActionAgenda50558

313. Climate Wall (Living Waters Museum), #WaterActionAgenda50560

314. The book “Battle for water” describes the past/current/upcoming global conflicts and wars over water and solutions to end these (Diplomatic Council), #WaterActionAgenda50561

315. Accompagner le Comité de pilotage local pour avoir un Groupe électrogène neuf pour l'accès universel à l'eau potable (promoteur économique et entrepreneur – PE&E), #WaterActionAgenda50563

> Support the local steering committee in installing a new power generator necessary for universal access to drinking water (economic enhancement and entrepreneurship –PE&E), #WaterActionAgenda50563

316. Verde em Ação: mutirão de limpeza em Japaratinga (Verde Alagoas), #WaterActionAgenda50564

> Green in Action: cleanup campaign in Japaratinga (Verde Alagoas), #WaterActionAgenda50564

317. Promote spaces for the valuation of ancestral practices of sustainable water use and management, as a basis for the creation of innovative techniques that contribute to climate resilience and adaptation and conservation of natural and cultural heritage (Fundacion Herencia Ambiental Caribe), #WaterActionAgenda50565

318. #SurplusWater2025 (AQUAffection), #WaterActionAgenda50570

319. FORO DEL AGUA. AGUA Y VIDA. Acciones para su sostenibilidad en los territories (Corporación Autónoma Regional de Risaralda CARDER), #WaterActionAgenda50571

> WATER FORUM. WATER AND LIFE. Actions for their sustainability in the territories (Regional Autonomous Corporation of Risaralda CARDER, #WaterActionAgenda50571

320. Time Saving Initiatives! (Future International Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50572

321. National Water Roadmaps towards the 2030 Agenda (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)), #WaterActionAgenda50573

322. Water at the Heart of Climate Action (Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50574

323. Synergy for water now (H2O4ALL), #WaterActionAgenda50576

324. Assisting UN Member States in advancing on IWRM implementation through better integration (Global Water Partnership Organisation (GWPO)), #WaterActionAgenda50577

325. City Water Index and associated resources to enhance urban water resilience, access and management (Economist Impact), #WaterActionAgenda50578

326. Indigenous Peoples Global Coalition Commitment for the UN Water Action Agenda (International Indian Treaty Council), #WaterActionAgenda50580

327. To assess the progress of 1000 global companies on their impact toward SDG 6 (World Benchmarking Alliance), #WaterActionAgenda50584

328. A global alliance to improve water security through promoting rainwater harvesting and storage for households, schools and health centres; for agriculture and ecosystems; and for urban climate resilience (International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance (IRHA)), #WaterActionAgenda50586

329. Strategic Sector Cooperation on Environment (Danish Ministry of Environment and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency), #WaterActionAgenda50587

330. Know your water-action-oriented partnerships at the interface between science, politics and practice (Swiss Federal Institute for Aquatic Science and Technology (Eawag)), #WaterActionAgenda50588

331. StepByWater (Aqualia), #WaterActionAgenda50590

332. Fostering Knowledge Exchange for Capacity Development among Public Water Utilities (Aqua Publica Europea – The European Association of Public Water Operators), #WaterActionAgenda50591

333. Capacity Building of Water Utilities for Accelerating SDG6 Implementation - The Danube Learning Partnership D-LeaP (The International Association of Water Service Companies in the Danube River Catchment Area (IAWD)), #WaterActionAgenda50592

334. Promote cooperation between Northern and Southern local authorities, in particular through decentralized cooperation, and South/South cooperation to develop access to water and sanitation and achieve SDG6 (French Basin Committees), #WaterActionAgenda50594

335. Young Water Fellowship: Empowering the next generation of water entrepreneurs (Young Water Solutions), #WaterActionAgenda50599

336. World Water Walk (United Progress US and Global), #WaterActionAgenda50601

337. ASTM International Capacity Building Commitment to Memoranda of Understanding Partners for Sustainable Development Goals (ASTM International), #WaterActionAgenda50609

338. Advancing education and research in water resources sustainability, climate change and renewable energy in Türkiye/Turkey (Izmir Institute of Technology (IZTECH)), #WaterActionAgenda50613

339. Reducing Water Usage at Home (Insightful Africa), #WaterActionAgenda50614

340. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Implementation for Schools and Healthcare facilities (Women’s Health and Education Center (WHEC)), #WaterActionAgenda50616

341. Accelerating sustainable water technologies (Foresight Canada), #WaterActionAgenda50617

342. Protecting spring water through a reforestation program on riverbanks to fight against erosion and intoxication of Lake Tanganyika in Burundi (AGIR POUR LA SOLIDARITE ET LE DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE/ACTING FOR SOLIDARITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT), #WaterActionAgenda50619

343. Implement a tool to measure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all in Peru (Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation), #WaterActionAgenda50623

344. Implement a tool to assess the improvement of water quality by reducing the percentage of untreated wastewater in Peru (Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation), #WaterActionAgenda50624

345. Picasso and Agenda 2030 (VET Centre. Ceuta (Spain)), #WaterActionAgenda50629

346. High-Ambition Missions for Transformation of Future Water Security (International Water Management Institute), #WaterActionAgenda50630

347. Understand and help address the barriers that prevent Earth science data being used effectively in water management (Geology for Global Development), #WaterActionAgenda50632

348. End freshwater withdrawals for mining processes in Los Bronces by 2030, while providing new water supply for communities in need (Anglo American – Chile), #WaterActionAgenda50633

349. OCEAN70 Project (AQUAcell Company/GreenTECH by AQUAcell), #WaterActionAgenda50634

350. Environment Protection Bank -Fresh Water for All (World Environment Council), #WaterActionAgenda50637

351. ECO SOLUTION RESEARCH (ECO SOLUTION RESEARCH), #WaterActionAgenda50638

352. EXPANSION OF ACCESS TO QUALITY WATER IN INDIGENOUS VILLAGES IMPACTED BY ILLEGAL MINING IN THE AMAZON (Projeto Saude e Alegria / CEAPS (Centro de Estudos Avancados de Promocao Social e Ambiental)), #WaterActionAgenda50639

353. Water Conference (Municipality of Redcliff), #WaterActionAgenda50640

354. Water and Engineering (World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)), #WaterActionAgenda50641

355. Water Education Project (Associação de jovens Engajamundo), #WaterActionAgenda50642

356. Commitment to Water Conservation in Africa (Compassion Soul Winners Outreach International), #WaterActionAgenda50645

357. Build relationships and collaborate with Indigenous communities to improve access to safe drinking water for Indigenous people in Canada (Urban Water TMU, Toronto Metropolitan University), #WaterActionAgenda50647

358. Establishment of self-sufficient water village utilizing all possible and available resources (Creation of Water Village), #WaterActionAgenda50648

359. Offer training and capacity-building to reach the 30-30-30 youth target: 30% of youth below 30 years old, to be meaningfully included at all levels, from all sectors and stakeholders, in water-related decision making by 2030 (Swiss Water Partnership Youth), #WaterActionAgenda50651

360. One global central capacity building and education Academy focusing on Chemical, Wastewater, Effluent Treatment and Water Management (ZDHC Academy (as part of Roadmap to Zero Progamme by ZDHC)), #WaterActionAgenda50652

361. Commitment to provide Scientific Services and Support in establishing an Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform for Water Sustainability (Sustainable Water Future Programme), #WaterActionAgenda50654

362. Promoting understanding of interlinkage between water security and climate among grass root communities (India Water Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50655

363. Interpretative Water Path: Interdisciplinary experiences (El Colegio de México), #WaterActionAgenda50657

364. IARH commits to complete by 2025 the ongoing project "Dialogues on Water and Sustainable Development" among different stakeholders working in social, environmental and economic areas of important productive activities of Argentina, looking for agreements (Instituto Argentino de Recursos Hídricos (IARH)), #WaterActionAgenda50658

365. Investments for Future Water Managers (North American Youth Parliament for Water – Canada), #WaterActionAgenda50660

366. Piloting the Nexus Approach in Water & Resilience interventions in Burkina Faso NAWAR (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark), #WaterActionAgenda50662

367. By 2030 monitor 1.5 billion cubic meters of acid mine drainage water treatment around the globe (Watergenics GmbH), #WaterActionAgenda50663

368. Youth for the Future of the Columbia River Basin (North American Youth Parliament for Water-USA), #WaterActionAgenda50665

369. Marshall Islands Kwajalein Atoll Water Project (SOURCE Global), #WaterActionAgenda50668

370. Water is Life Water for all (YOUNG NATURALIST NETWORK), #WaterActionAgenda50669

371. Thriving and Resilient Rivers for Future Generations - Addressing the Global Water Challenges (International RiverFoundation), #WaterActionAgenda50670

372. Mainstreaming Lakes and other lentic waters more prominently in the Global Water Agenda (International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC)), #WaterActionAgenda50671

373. Urban Water Security in India & Advancing Transboundary Water & Climate Cooperation in South Asia (Kubernein Initiative), #WaterActionAgenda50672

374. Addressing water scarcity in agriculture through partnerships and innovation (UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)), #WaterActionAgenda50673

375. Renewing Water Governance to localize SDG 6 (United Cities and Local Governments/Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments), #WaterActionAgenda50674

376. Discuss transboundary water governance and cooperation (University of Sao Paulo), #WaterActionAgenda50675

377. Integrate efforts of the Decade of Restoration, Biodiversity and Climate through water governance (Fundação SOS Mata Atlântica), #WaterActionAgenda50677

378. Promote and support integrated water resources management at different scales: from the management of local water and sanitation services to basin governance (French Water Agencies), #WaterActionAgenda50678

379. Promoting cross-sectoral collaboration to accelerate the use of deep, on-and offshore fresh groundwater sources in water-scarce communities (Ruden AS), #WaterActionAgenda50679

380. The Freshwater Challenge (WWF), #WaterActionAgenda50680

381. Strengthening Climate Resilience through Expansion of Investment in the Water Sector (Asia Water Council), #WaterActionAgenda50682

382. Global Awareness of the Global Water Crisis (Thirst Limited), #WaterActionAgenda50683

383. Livelihoods and Environmental Actions for Development LEAD (Mercy Corps), #WaterActionAgenda50684

384. Support water governance and improve climate resilience in Central Africa (GWP Central Africa), #WaterActionAgenda50685

385. WASH for all Communities through an Integrated Approach (Manila Water Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50686

386. Coalition Ouest Africaine sur la Préservation du Massif du Fouta Djallon (CEDEAO – Département Environnement et des Ressources Naturelles), #WaterActionAgenda50687

The West African Coalition on the Preservation of the Fouta Djallon Highlands (ECOWAS, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources), #WaterActionAgenda50687

387. Water for all, water justice (ONGAWA, Ingeniería para el Desarrollo Humano), #WaterActionAgenda50688

388. UNICEF's Game Plan to Accelerate Safely Managed Sanitation for All (UNICEF), #WaterActionAgenda50690

389. Catalyzing the Global Youth Movement for Water(International Secretariat for Water), #WaterActionAgenda50691

390. Fair Water Footprints: Ambition, Accountability and Action for SDG6 (Glasgow Declaration for Fair Water Footprints), #WaterActionAgenda50692

391. Achieving water security by building and implementing national and local water security law infrastructure (The Center for Water Security and Cooperation), #WaterActionAgenda50693

392. Accelerating transboundary water cooperation through increased accession to and strengthened implementation of the Water Convention (Water Convention secretariat (UNECE)), #WaterActionAgenda50694

393. Practical college-based continuous education training facility for flood-drought mitigation, MAR, Hydrogen for Sustainable Agriculture application, Quinoa drought-resistant crop production (Kyrgyzstan Osh region), #WaterActionAgenda50696

394. Carbon Footprint and Sustainable Management of Water (Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala), #WaterActionAgenda50699

395. WASH FIT Initiative 2030 (Edge Outreach, Inc. – dba WaterStep), #WaterActionAgenda50700

396. Linkage of SDGs 3, 4, 5 and 12 with SDG 6 (Population Matters), #WaterActionAgenda50701

397. Strengthening evidence-based water assessments: A commitment to elevate the role of science in global water management (Future Earth), #WaterActionAgenda50702

398. Democratizing by redesigning the Rules for Partnering: New Models for Water Action for Sustainable development (CONFEDERATION OF NGOs OF RURAL INDIA), #WaterActionAgenda50703

399. Supporting communities in Latin America on Water & Sanitation (Wavin B.V.), #WaterActionAgenda50704

400. The gamechanger commitment of the Global Network of Water Museums to the Water Action Agenda (Global Network of Water Museums (WAMU-NET) – a 'flagship initiative' of UNESCO-IHP (Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme)), #WaterActionAgenda50705

401. Reach 100 million people with safe water and sanitation through the Water and Climate Initiative (Water.org), #WaterActionAgenda50707

402. We commit to providing safe, reliable, sustainable and tailored solutions to hospitals and schools in developing nations to have access to clean, drinkable water, sanitation, and hygiene (DayZeroWater), #WaterActionAgenda50708

403. Closing the Water Access Gap in the United States (DigDeep), #WaterActionAgenda50709

404. Permaculture Literacy Project (Dale Cyril Dejecacion), #WaterActionAgenda50710

405. Action in support of the UN Freshwater Challenge (Conservation International), #WaterActionAgenda50711

406. Using standard model of our existence precising our acting & managing by the 2030 Agenda as IP-basis and info & edu and operational template – for ensuring by acting within & withit reliable objectives of the Water Action Agenda as its nuclei (Marchlewicz Marketing Management Agency), #WaterActionAgenda50712

407. The UNC Water and Health Conference - A Follow up Mechanism for Theme I (The Water Institute at UNC), #WaterActionAgenda50713

408. Meaningful Water Policy and Governance Reform in Canada (Forum for Leadership on Water), #WaterActionAgenda50714

409. Launching and Strengthening Parliamentary Water Caucuses (Parliamentary Water Caucuses Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda50716

410. Improving Sustainable Access to Clean Water for Communities Impacted by Climate Change (The Samburu Project), #WaterActionAgenda50717

411. ALL 4 Water! Our Viva con Agua commitment for 2030 (Viva con Agua), #WaterActionAgenda50719

412. Investing in water for resiliency, economic growth, and innovation (Sciens Water), #WaterActionAgenda50720

413. Education & Empowering Women (Water&), #WaterActionAgenda50721

414. Knowledge and Innovation Agenda Agriculture, Water and Food (The Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50722

415. Colombian Children and Youth capacity building workshops on water and climate action (Student Platform for Engineering Education Development (SPEED)), #WaterActionAgenda50723

416. Co-creative learning and action to accelerate the implementation of SDG6 (ELG E-Learning-Group), #WaterActionAgenda50724

417. Isla Urbana - Rainwater For All (Davi Vargas), #WaterActionAgenda50726

418. REINFORCING THE CAPACITIES OF YOUNG PROFESSIONALS IN LEADERSHIP, PLEADING AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN ORDER THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG6 GOALS; PROMOTE

MENTORSHIP AS A TOOL TO RAISE COMMITMENT AND LEADERSHIP OF YOUNG PROFESSIONALS; (ASSOCIATION DES JEUNES PROFESSIONNELS DE L'EAU ET DE l'ASSAINISSEMENT (AJPEA MALI)), #WaterActionAgenda50727

419. Public-Community Partnerships: An Alternative Vision for the Water Sector (Blue Planet Project), #WaterActionAgenda50728

420. A Global Commitment to Stop the Flow of Lead in Drinking Water (The Water Institute at the University of North Carolina), #WaterActionAgenda50729

421. Youth Involvement in Water Action (MUN Impact), #WaterActionAgenda50732

422. Ontario Native Women's Association Mother Earth Strategy (Ontario Native Women's Association), #WaterActionAgenda50733

423. Advancing progress to achieve UN SDG 6 for First Nations through advocacy with the Canadian Government (Assembly of First Nations/National Indian Brotherhood), #WaterActionAgenda50734

424. World Water for Peace Conference (The Bridge Tank), #WaterActionAgenda50736

425. Co-developing Pathways towards Water Sustainability in a Time of Global Change (University of Saskatchewan, Global Institute for Water Security), #WaterActionAgenda50737

426. Uniting water, wetlands and watersheds across North America (Ducks Unlimited Canada), #WaterActionAgenda50738

427. Mobilizing the Progress towards Water and Climate Action through Youth Empowerment (YOUNGO (the Official Youth and Children Constituency of the UNFCCC)), #WaterActionAgenda50739

428. Thomas Schumann Water Security Fund (Thomas Schumann Capital), #WaterActionAgenda50740

429. Inclusive Science for Freshwater Management (International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)), #WaterActionAgenda50741

430. Policy relevant interdisciplinary water research, education and knowledge mobilization (University of Waterloo Water Institute), #WaterActionAgenda50744

431. Commitment for “Water Restoration” (University of Évora), #WaterActionAgenda50745

432. The universal model of the “Local water partnership” and “Local water strategy” as the basis for building water security at the local and global level (Alina Gromadzka Farm/Gospodarstwo Rolne Alina Gromadzka), #WaterActionAgenda50747

433. Patagonia as World Heritage Site: A way to protect water and face Climate Global Crisis (Corporación Privada para el Desarrollo de Aysén), #WaterActionAgenda50749

434. To promote an Integrated Water Resource Management framework related to a watershed approach in central Veracruz, México – literacy, management, environmental services, ecosystem-based solutions, rain harvest (SENDAS A.C.), #WaterActionAgenda50750

435. Groundwater development through water well borehole drilling for resilient water supplies in urban and rural areas in Solomon Islands (Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification – Water Resources Management Division), #WaterActionAgenda50751

436. From the territories: Youth Voices for Water Action (The Millennials Movement), #WaterActionAgenda50752

437. Water Access Acceleration Fund W2AF (Incofin Investment Management), #WaterActionAgenda50755

438. Promoting transboundary water cooperation - the Blue Peace Initiative (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC), #WaterActionAgenda50760

439. WaterAid's agenda for transformational change (WaterAid), #WaterActionAgenda50762

440. "Water Cooperation and Peace – Finnish Water Way" water diplomacy project (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment), #WaterActionAgenda50763

441. Promoting transboundary water cooperation – Switzerland's contribution to the UNECE water convention (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC), #WaterActionAgenda50764

442. Universalization of sanitation in the rural area of the state of Ceará – Brazil (Instutite Sisar), #WaterActionAgenda50765

443. Switzerland's contribution to the UNESCO-IHP governance of transboundary aquifers programme (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC), #WaterActionAgenda50766

444. Financing transboundary water development – Blue Peace Financing (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC), #WaterActionAgenda50767

445. Strengthening local to national capacities for water security for all (HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation), #WaterActionAgenda50769

446. Accelerating Sanitation and Menstrual Hygiene – Switzerland's contribution to the UN Sanitation and Hygiene Fund SHF (Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC), #WaterActionAgenda50771

447. SIWI commits to support collective action on the Water Action Agenda, good governance, Water for Climate, Source-to-Sea and cooperation (Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI)), #WaterActionAgenda50772

448. World Water and Sanitation Workforce Initiative (Josh's Water Jobs), #WaterActionAgenda50774

449. Climate Resilience: Addressing Drought and Flood (IAAM – People's World Commission on Drought and Flood), #WaterActionAgenda50776

450. Improving access to WASH services in health facilities for rural areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC and refugee settlements in Thailand (Malteser International MI, in its capacity as the relief and development organization of the Sovereign Order of Malta), #WaterActionAgenda50777

451. Water Action Agenda for a Sustainable Tabasco 2023–2030 (Re-Action 2030. Innovation Hub of SDGs in México), #WaterActionAgenda50778

452. ALBEDO FOR AFRICA (BIOMASS RESEARCH CENTRE, CIRIAF INTERUNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTRE ON POLLUTION AND ENVIRONMENT MAURO FELLI, UNIVERSITY OF PERUGIA, ITALY), #WaterActionAgenda50779

453. Localizing SDG 6- Transforming Access to Water by Strengthened Capacity of Operators Closest to Water Provision (Global Water Operator Partnerships' Alliance GWOPA/UN-Habitat), #WaterActionAgenda50781

454. National Water Program (PNH, 2020-2024) of Mexico(National Water Commission CONAGUA of Mexico), #WaterActionAgenda50784

455. Advancing evidence-based transboundary water cooperation in Central Asia (Scientific Information Center of Interstate Commission for Water Coordination in Central Asia), #WaterActionAgenda50786

456. Agricultural project in Somalia to combat food crisis (AGROBIOTEK-INGENIERIE), #WaterActionAgenda50787

457. IMPROVING ACCESS TO WATER THROUGH PEATLAND RESTORATION IN KENYA (WETLANDS CONSERVATION ORGANISATION), #WaterActionAgenda50789

458. Menstrual health in adolescent girls (World Health Organization (WHO)), #WaterActionAgenda50790

459. (وزارة الصحه - ادارة صحة البيئة) ودمدنى - ولاية الجزيره- السودان, #WaterActionAgenda50792

Wad Madani - Al Jazirah state (Ministry of health - Environmental health dept, Sudan) #WaterActionAgenda50792

460. Hydrogen and Ammonia fertilizers for Sustainable Agriculture and New Global Framework for Managing Nature programs (Taraz Regional University), #WaterActionAgenda50793

461. Space4Water Project (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50795

462. Global Dialogue on Water Tenure (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)), #WaterActionAgenda50796

463. International Conference on Space Technologies for Water Management (United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50797

464. Accountability For Water (Water Witness International), #WaterActionAgenda50798

465. Advancing Water for Peace (Geneva Water Hub), #WaterActionAgenda50799

466. Strengthening private sector participation in the SDG6 IWRM agenda as a tangible resource base (Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa), #WaterActionAgenda50800

467. Africa Borderlands Water Resources (UNDP), #WaterActionAgenda50803

468. Accelerate use of digital solutions for a sustainable future for water (DHI A/S), #WaterActionAgenda50804

469. Danish support to UNICEF Ethiopia WASH Programme 2022–2025 (Denmark), #WaterActionAgenda50805

470. Water Academy (Co-leads: UNITAR & York University), #WaterActionAgenda50807

471. Towards Healthy Watersheds: combining internal and external efforts to support global water security especially in water-stressed countries (Heineken International), #WaterActionAgenda50808

472. European Union commitments enhancing water research and innovation (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda50809

473. Mercy Water Campaign (Mercy International Association - Global Action), #WaterActionAgenda50810

474. EU commitments on water as a human right and water for health (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda50811

475. EU commitments on water for peace and security: strengthening water governance, cooperation and protection during armed conflict (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda50812

476. Implementation of Sustainable Sewage Systems in 06 municipalities in Western Paraná (ITAIPU Binacional), #WaterActionAgenda50813

477. Denmark's support to the Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark), #WaterActionAgenda50815

478. Identifying additional groundwater resources in Somalia by using oil data (Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of Somalia), #WaterActionAgenda50817

479. World Vision's Pledge to Accelerate Progress for SDG 6 (World Vision), #WaterActionAgenda50819

480. Raising the Visibility of Women in Water (Ethiopian Women in Water Association), #WaterActionAgenda50820

481. Mobilizing the global water resilience community (Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)), #WaterActionAgenda50821

482. The European Water Sector driving the SDGs (EurEau), #WaterActionAgenda50823

483. 100 million people: Accelerating impact in Sanitation and Hygiene (LIXIL), #WaterActionAgenda50824

484. Water Cycle Integrator WCI (International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management ICHARM under the auspices of UNESCO, Public Works Research Institute PWRI), #WaterActionAgenda50825

485. Boost partnerships with irrigation sector for environmental water delivery, to public and private lands (NSW Irrigators' Council), #WaterActionAgenda50827

486. Addressing Water security in arid and water stressed in KSA (Saline Water Conversion Corporation), #WaterActionAgenda50829

487. Decarbonatization in desalination sector in KSA (Saline Water Conversion Corporation), #WaterActionAgenda50830

488. Sustainable development of small hydropower promotes international cooperation in water conservancy (International Network on Small Hydro Power IN-SHP), #WaterActionAgenda50832

489. Youth Water Forum (Japan Water Forum), #WaterActionAgenda50833

490. The Republic of Korea's Efforts for Sustainable Development in the Water Sector (The Ministry of Environment), #WaterActionAgenda50834

491. Finnish Water Stewardship Expert Network (Finnish Environment Institute), #WaterActionAgenda50835

492. Promote water conservation in agriculture and improve the use efficiency of farmland irrigation water (Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China), #WaterActionAgenda50836

493. The integration of oil data and competence with hydrogeology to identify deep groundwater resources in Kenya (Ruden AS), #WaterActionAgenda50837

494. By 2025, the tap water coverage in rural areas will reach 90% (Ministry of Water Resources of China), #WaterActionAgenda50838

495. Establish "Belt and Road International Water Alliance", a regional international organization and comprehensive academic institution (Chinese Hydraulic Engineering Society), #WaterActionAgenda50840

496. Capacity Building Programs on Water-related Technologies (National Research Institute for Rural Electrification, the Ministry of Water Resources, P. R. China / Hangzhou Regional Center (Asia-Pacific) for Small Hydro Power), #WaterActionAgenda50841

497. Building of water-conserving society in counties (National Office of Water Conservation, Ministry of Water Resources of China), #WaterActionAgenda50842

498. Promoting cross-sectoral collaboration to accelerate the use of deep, on-and offshore fresh water sources in water-scarce communities (Ruden AS), #WaterActionAgenda50843

499. Promote the pilot construction of facilities for recycled water utilization in typical areas (National Office of Water Conservation, Ministry of Water Resources of China), #WaterActionAgenda50844

500. Supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in the integrated management of water resources, flood risk and local development through the River Contracts – RCs Contratti di Fiume – CdF (Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, Italy), #WaterActionAgenda50845

501. Balancing conservation and development – pay attention to rural and backward areas (China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research), #WaterActionAgenda50846

502. Finland's Water Stewardship Action Plan 2023–2025 (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Finland, Ministry of the Environment of Finland, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment of Finland), #WaterActionAgenda50847

503. Southern African transboundary sustainable biodiversity and water resources management programme in the Incomati Basin 2023–2025 (Water Research Commission, Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency, University of Mpumalanga), #WaterActionAgenda50848

504. Partnership and intersectoral actions for safely managed drinking water with health governance (Italian Ministry of Health), #WaterActionAgenda50849

505. Implementation approaches of the Water for Women Fund Extension to scale up, out and deep (GHD Australia Pty Ltd), #WaterActionAgenda50850

506. Promoting integral (youth) national water strategies (Dutch Youth Climate Movement – Jonge Klimaatbeweging), #WaterActionAgenda50851

507. Leveraging the Principles for Resilient Infrastructure and UNDRR's Stress-testing tool to advance water infrastructure resiliency (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)), #WaterActionAgenda50852

508. Better data for water-related disasters (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)), #WaterActionAgenda50853

509. Water Sector Trust Fund of the European Investment Bank (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda50916

510. Accelerating professionalized water supply and sanitation services through capacity building including in regulation for dramatic improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene in communities and health care facilities (World Health Organization), #WaterActionAgenda50919

511. Partnership with IRC in order to build WASH systems to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals and driving universal access to sustainable WASH services (The Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50920

512. Breaking Down Silos: 111 Experts from 33 countries, across sectors, collaborate to Investigate Deep Offshore Groundwater (OFF-SOURCE, COST Action CA21112), #WaterActionAgenda50921

513. Partnership for developing unconventional deep on- and offshore groundwater resources in Tanzania (Ruden AS), #WaterActionAgenda50923

514. Support to UNICEF for Acceleration to Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA) phase III (The Netherlands ministry of Foreign Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50924

515. Basic water access to the last-mile in Ghana (Saha Global), #WaterActionAgenda50925

516. Breaking the silence – Menstrual Hygiene Management MHM in India (CENTRE FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH RESEARCH (CCHR)), #WaterActionAgenda50926

517. Providing Equitable Access to Clean Water in Rural, Climate-Vulnerable Communities through the Installation of Solar Water Farms (Green Hope Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda50927

518. Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda50928

519. Continue the Santiago River Recovery and Restoration. Jalisco, México (Government of Jalisco), #WaterActionAgenda50929

520. European Energy Network EnR Working Group on Water-Energy Nexus (ADENE – Portuguese Energy Agency on behalf of EnR – European Energy Network), #WaterActionAgenda50932

521. Supporting countries to protect and restore freshwater ecosystems (GWP), #WaterActionAgenda50933

522. Indicators of Human Rights to Water and Sanitation integrated and published in the Platform of the National System for the Evaluation of the Level of Compliance with Human Rights of the Mexican Government (SEGOB-IMTA), #WaterActionAgenda50936

523. Follow up and monitoring of the MAG Water Resilience Agenda (Institute of Planning and Development Management of the Metropolitan Area of Guadalajara (IMEPLAN)), #WaterActionAgenda50939

524. Strengthening nature-based solutions, such as the expansion of Rain Nests: rainwater harvesting (Ministry of Integrated Water Management, Government of Jalisco (Local/Regional Government), Mexico), #WaterActionAgenda50942

525. Enhancing Conjunctive Management of Surface and Groundwater Resources in Selected Transboundary Aquifers: Case Study for Selected Shared Groundwater Bodies in the Nile Basin (NILE BASIN INITIATIVE), #WaterActionAgenda51071

526. Driving action on water, sanitation, hygiene and health in the pan-European region through the Protocol on Water and Health (Joint secretariat of the Protocol on Water and Health (UNECE and WHO/Europe)), #WaterActionAgenda51073

527. Enugu State Parliamentary WASH Caucus (Network of Water Rights Initiative NEWARI), #WaterActionAgenda51075

528. Water and Development Partnership Programme (IHE Delft), #WaterActionAgenda51076

529. Sustainable Lake Management (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia), #WaterActionAgenda51079

530. Restoration of Peatland Ecosystem: Peatland Hydrological Restoration (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia), #WaterActionAgenda51082

531. Automated, Continuous, and Online Water Quality Monitoring (ONLIMO) for Effective Water Pollution Control (Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Republic of Indonesia), #WaterActionAgenda51084

532. Achieve safely managed water and sanitation for household and beyond household (Ministry of National Development Planning of the Republic of Indonesia), #WaterActionAgenda51085

533. Water is Life: putting ideas into action (Right2Grow), #WaterActionAgenda51086

534. Preserving the cryosphere for the Water Action Agenda (International Cryosphere Climate Initiative), #WaterActionAgenda51088

535. Measure water consumption evapotranspiration and water productivity from space (eLEAF), #WaterActionAgenda51089

536. Finnish Environment Institute commits to actively support knowledge-based sustainable management of the environment and water resources (Finnish Environment Institute Syke), #WaterActionAgenda51090

537. Waterspirit (Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace), #WaterActionAgenda51091

538. IWRM HelpDesk: Provide 150 Institutions with Policy and Technical Advice on IWRM (GWP), #WaterActionAgenda51092

539. Sharing blueprints for digital water governance (cBrain A/S), #WaterActionAgenda51093

540. Support for UN-Water-Synthesis Report and Integrated Monitoring of SDG 6 (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development), #WaterActionAgenda51094

541. Breaking boundaries and transforming practices and public policies for a holistic water circular economy model (Syndicat des Eaux et de l'Assainissement Alsace-Moselle (SDEA)), #WaterActionAgenda51095

542. NDC Partnership, Water-Climate Nexus (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs), #WaterActionAgenda51096

543. A drop of water = life Stand by the Egyptian people to preserve their right to the waters of the Nile (Success Partners Association for Economic Development), #WaterActionAgenda51097

544. To enhance local capacity for information exchange, evidence-based advocacy in the fields of water, water and sanitation hygiene, public health, economics, and environmental health (Africa Alliance for Health, Research, and Economic Development (AAHRED)), #WaterActionAgenda51098

545. Accelerating water action implementation in C40 Cities (C40 Cities), #WaterActionAgenda51099

546. Supporting national water leaders to strengthen climate resilience (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51100

547. Institutional Commitment (Global One 2015 Kenya), #WaterActionAgenda51101

548. Engaging Youth in Accelerating SDG Implementation beyond Capacity Building (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51102

549. Build Communities of Practice to Advance IWRM in Albania, Bhutan, and the Volta Basin (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51103

550. Monitoring of micropollutants and water quality in the Hydrographic Basin of the Itaipu Reservoir (Itaipu Binacional), #WaterActionAgenda51104

551. Duplicate MAG water availability through the restoration of the current water supply system, and creation of new water supply sources (Ministry of Integrated Water Management, Government of Jalisco), #WaterActionAgenda51105

552. UN-Water SDG 6 Capacity Development Initiative (The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)), #WaterActionAgenda51107

553. Mountain Re-hydration Movement as a local action for the protection of mountain fires as a Private-Public-Partnership (Rain For All), #WaterActionAgenda51108

554. Partnership for Urban Water Sustainability in Asia (United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)), #WaterActionAgenda51109

555. Integrated governance of water and marine protection for achievement of SDG 6 and SDG 14 (Ministry of the Environment, Finland), #WaterActionAgenda51111

556. Building expertise on coastal protection and flood management (PUB, Singapore's National Water Agency), #WaterActionAgenda51112

557. Sustainable access to WASH for epidemic prevention and climate action for an additional 10 million people by 2030 (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies), #WaterActionAgenda51114

558. SDG 6 Data for All (UN-Water), #WaterActionAgenda51115

559. “Renaturation of the Po River area” PNRR – National Recovery and Resilience Plan. Italy (Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security), #WaterActionAgenda51117

560. Piloting Score-Card for equitable access to water and sanitation in Albania under the protocol on water and health (Water Resource Management Agency of Albania), #WaterActionAgenda51119

561. Advanced and Integrated Monitoring and Forecasting System (National Platform for Integration and sharing of monitoring and knowledge for sustainable and adaptive water management and mitigation of flood, drought, fire, contamination

risks). PNRR Italy (Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE)), #WaterActionAgenda51120

562. WASH results in Goal Area 4 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025 (UNICEF), #WaterActionAgenda51122

563. Global advocacy for the health, safety, and dignity of sanitation workers (ILO), #WaterActionAgenda51123

564. Green Blue Deal for the Middle East (EcoPeace Middle East), #WaterActionAgenda51128

565. International Panel for Deltas & Coastal Areas IPDC (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda51130

566. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Bhujal Abhiyan), #WaterActionAgenda51131

567. Accès à l'eau potable grâce à la cartographie numérique au Tchad (NIDOROUALMEwaAFE), #WaterActionAgenda51132

Access to drinking water through digital mapping in Chad (NIDOROUALMEwaAFE), #WaterActionAgenda51132

568. Blueprint for a Circular Water Smart Society (Expert Group Circular Water), #WaterActionAgenda51133

569. Safe water supply to 1.35 M people in rural Ethiopia and Nepal (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland), #WaterActionAgenda51139

570. Evaluation of deep fresh to low-salinity groundwater resources preserved along the Central Mediterranean coastlines – southern Italy and Malta, as an important potential unconventional source of water. (University of Malta), #WaterActionAgenda51140

571. Better global water information through the Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System HydroSOS & Reporting (World Meteorological Organization (WMO)), #WaterActionAgenda51142

572. Lifewater Canada Water Projects (Lifewater Canada), #WaterActionAgenda51146

573. Protecting water from here, preserving water from elsewhere (City of Paris), #WaterActionAgenda51148

574. Strengthen action on menstrual health for adolescent girls in the context of adequate water supply and sanitation and universal health coverage (World Health Organization (WHO)), #WaterActionAgenda51149

575. Achieving Just Water Action (Voices for Just Climate Action), #WaterActionAgenda51152

576. IAAS Delta Project IAAS (International Association of Students in Agricultural and Related Sciences), #WaterActionAgenda51155

577. Irrigation Management Information System of Ethiopia IMISET (AWOL), #WaterActionAgenda51156

578. PNRR Investments in primary water infrastructure for water supply security – Italy (Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport), #WaterActionAgenda51157

579. Eaux Transfrontières (Ministère des Ressources Naturelles, Direction-Générale des Ressources Hydriques, Guinea-Bissau), #WaterActionAgenda51161

Transboundary waters (the Ministry of Natural Resources, General Directorate for Water Resources, Guinea-Bissau), #WaterActionAgenda51161

580. Améliorer la politique et le règlement du secteur de l'eau (Ministère des Ressources Naturalles, Direction Generale des Ressources Hydriques, Guinea-Bissau) #WaterActionAgenda51162

Improving policies and regulations in the water sector (the Ministry of Natural Resources, General Directorate for Water Resources, Guinea-Bissau), #WaterActionAgenda51162

581. AQUALEX (FAO-UN), #WaterActionAgenda51164

582. European Union commitments to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework on water and circular economy and resource efficiency (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda51165

583. PNRR Investment: Reduction of losses in water distribution networks, including digitization and network monitoring – Italy (Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport), #WaterActionAgenda51166

584. Ethiopia – Integrated Water Resources Management Programme – BASIN SCALE RESILIENCE INITIATIVE FOR ETHIOPIA – BASRINET (AICS ADDIS ABEBA), #WaterActionAgenda51167

585. West Bank and Gaza Strip – COOP4WATERRIGHTS/COOPERATION FOR SUSTENEIBLE DEVELPMENT AND WATER RIGHTS FOR THE COMMUNITIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KHAN YOUNIS (AICS – Italian Agency for Cooperation and Development), #WaterActionAgenda51169

586. European Union commitments mobilising and ensuring the sustainability of finance (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda51170

587. Water Memorandum and Ordinance Aruba (Government of Aruba), #WaterActionAgenda51171

588. Partnership for Action: Advancing transboundary water cooperation for sustainable development (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51172

589. PNRR – Investments in the resilience of the irrigation agro system for better management of water resources (Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry, Italy), #WaterActionAgenda51173

590. New Wastewater Treatment Facility Aruba (Government of Aruba), #WaterActionAgenda51175

591. Western Wetlands and new RAMSAR areas Aruba (Government of Aruba), #WaterActionAgenda51176

592. European Union commitments strengthening the policy and regulatory framework on water and biodiversity (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda51177

593. Generation of alliances for the financing of water security with a focus on the integrated management of water resources in Panama (Ministry of Environment), #WaterActionAgenda51178

594. European Union commitments to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework on water and climate adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk reduction (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda51179

595. By 2030, Panama will combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world (Ministry of Environment), #WaterActionAgenda51180

596. PNRR Investments in sewage and purification (Ministry of Environment and Energy Security of Italy), #WaterActionAgenda51181

597. European Union commitments to strengthen the policy and regulatory framework on water and zero pollution (European Union), #WaterActionAgenda51182

598. Establishing a strategic framework for achieving universal access to safely-managed drinking water supply and sanitation services in Tajikistan (Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan), #WaterActionAgenda51183

599. To move towards a national water growth plan for the whole water-area of Denmark (Danish Water Industries Federation), #WaterActionAgenda51184

600. Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department's Five-Year Strategic Plan, WAVE: Water, A Vision for Excellence (Miami-Dade County Water and Sewer Department), #WaterActionAgenda51185

601. Jointly improving water, food security and nutrition (International Food Policy Research Institute), #WaterActionAgenda51186

602. Ensure a full transition to the integrated water resources management through the National Water Resources Strategy (Ministry of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan), #WaterActionAgenda51187

603. Water scarcity and human /im/mobility: Identifying internal migration patterns driven by water depletion across 72 countries (Population Council), #WaterActionAgenda51189

604. ACCELERATE UNIVERSAL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER AND ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQU'ITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN RURAL AREAS (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CHILE), #WaterActionAgenda51209

605. Water Security for All (UNICEF), #WaterActionAgenda51210

606. ACCELERATE UNIVERSAL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN URBAN AREAS, INCLUDING THE TREATMENT AND REUSE OF WASTEWATER (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CHILE), #WaterActionAgenda51211

607. STRENGTHENING INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN CHILE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CHILE and MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT), #WaterActionAgenda51212

608. Enhancing earth system observations, monitoring and forecasting for floods and droughts to ensure early warnings for all (World Meteorological Organization (WMO)), #WaterActionAgenda51213

609. STRENGTHENING AND PROMOTING WATER EFFICIENCY IN CHILE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CHILE and MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT), #WaterActionAgenda51214

610. STRENTHENING CHILE´S HYDROLOGICAL AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL NETWORK, INCLUDING THE MEASUREMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO ITS DATA (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS OF CHILE), #WaterActionAgenda51216

611. CAF: Significant Increase in Financing to foster Water Security in LAC (CAF – Development Bank of Latin America), #WaterActionAgenda51217

612. Accelerate progress towards inclusive, safely managed sanitation services (Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda51219

613. AquaWatch Australia (Commonwealth Scientific, Industrial and Research Organisation (CSIRO)), #WaterActionAgenda51222

614. First Nations water entitlements (Australian Government), #WaterActionAgenda51223

615. Rights of Nature: A Catalyst for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda on Water (Earth Law Center), #WaterActionAgenda51224

616. First Nations water infrastructure (Australian Government, National Water Grid Authority), #WaterActionAgenda51227

617. Renewing Australia's national water policy framework (Australian Government), #WaterActionAgenda51230

618. Tunisia – RINOVA – ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION, NEW EMPLOYMENT AND VALORISATION OF THE TERRITORY IN TATAOUINE (COMUNE DI NUORO EPE), #WaterActionAgenda51232

619. Scaling-up Water as Leverage Globally for worldwide urban climate resilience (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda51233

620. Cuba – ARCHEO-CUBA ARCHEOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTENABILITY FOR TERRITORIAL COOPERATION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE (COMUNE DI SAN FELICE CIRCEO ALT) #WaterActionAgenda51236

621. Investing in national and local capacity development for accelerated job creation, social protection and social justice in the water and sanitation sector (ILO), #WaterActionAgenda51237

622. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in the Workplace: WASH@Work (ILO), #WaterActionAgenda51240

623. Catalyzing the Transformation to Water Resilience (Pacific Institute), #WaterActionAgenda51242

624. Partners for Water 2022-2027 – Driving water security worldwide (Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management, Kingdom of the Netherlands), #WaterActionAgenda51243

625. Women for Water and Peace Project (W4WP) in Sierra Leone (ILO), #WaterActionAgenda51244

626. Expanding pathways to inclusive innovation, opportunity, and stewardship in the Blue Economy (Current Innovation NFP), #WaterActionAgenda51245

627. Partnership with the ACWA Platform to Accelerate Urban Water Resilience (Musanze City), #WaterActionAgenda51246

628. Building Towards Recognition of the Nature Rights of the River Shannon (Environmental Justice Network Ireland (EJNI)), #WaterActionAgenda51261

629. Providing financial support for Irrigation Communities (Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51270

630. Making Water Count (Aqua for All), #WaterActionAgenda51271

631. Providing financial support for non-productive investments in water-protection (Ministry of Agriculture, Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51272

632. Contribute to water security and to the promotion of a water culture that improves people's quality of life (Salvadoran Water Authority), #WaterActionAgenda51273

633. OECD support to strengthening water management in the countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia EECCA through the GREEN Action Task Force (GREEN Action Task Force/ OECD), #WaterActionAgenda51274

634. Promote accession to the Protocol on Water and Health (Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51275

635. Dushanbe Water Process as a follow up mechanism to the UN2023 Water Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Tajikistan), #WaterActionAgenda51276

636. Assessing and advancing access to drinking water (Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51277

637. Ensuring safe drinking water supply to all citizens by 2030 (Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51278

638. Setting up a wastewater surveillance system to support public health decisions (Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51279

639. Provide practical answers to the sustainable use of groundwater to meet the increasing use of water, to promote groundwater retention (Mining and Geological Survey of Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51280

640. Execute IOARR Agua+ to ensure access to safe water in rural areas, guaranteeing the provision of water suitable for human consumption according to SDG 6.3 (Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion MIDIS, Peru), #WaterActionAgenda51281

641. Climate Change National Laboratory (University of Pannonia), #WaterActionAgenda51282

642. “Municipalities as integrators and coordinators in adaptation to climate change” LIFE16 CCA/HU/000115 LIFE-MICACC project (Ministry of Interior, Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51283

643. Integrated application of innovative water management methods at river basin by coordination of local governments LIFE20 CCA/HU/001604 project – LIFE LOGOS 4 WATERS (Ministry of Interior, Hungary), #WaterActionAgenda51284

644. Incubator of water and climate projects (International Office for Water OiEau), #WaterActionAgenda51285

645. Hungary’s Donor Partnership with 2030 Water Resources Group (2030 Water Resources Group), #WaterActionAgenda51286

646. Mathias Corvinus Collegium – Climate Policy Institute Scholarship Programme (Mathias Corvinus Collegium – Climate Policy Institute), #WaterActionAgenda51287

647. National Laboratory of Water Science and Security (University of Pannonia), #WaterActionAgenda51288

648. Saving the Worlds Water Towers Campaign (Zero Water Day Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51292

649. Implementar el Plan de Acción para la Gestión Integrada de los Recursos Hídricos (Ministerio del Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible), #WaterActionAgenda51295

650. WATER OVER GOLD - PROTECTION OF ŽITNÝ OSTROV (The Slovak Republic), #WaterActionAgenda51300

651. Water for Women Fund Extension (Australian Government), #WaterActionAgenda51309

652. Significantly improved water efficiency for outdoor landscaping in cities and communities (Water Efficient Gardens), #WaterActionAgenda51314

653. Supporting climate-resilient health facilities in Malawi through sustainable access to water using solar disinfection of harvested rainwater: the SURG-Water Project (RCSI University of Medicine and Health Sciences), #WaterActionAgenda51320

654. International Organization for Migration Commitments to the Water Action Agenda (International Organization for Migration), #WaterActionAgenda51325

655. Engaging the community towards water management and the well-being of coral reef ecosystems (Coral Reef Restoration Alliance (CORALL)), #WaterActionAgenda51326

656. Rivers Restoration (Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic), #WaterActionAgenda51332

657. Capacity building for transboundary water cooperation in Namibia (Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland), #WaterActionAgenda51340

658. Creation of La Esmeralda Co-management zone in the Republic of Panama (Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama Entity type: Government), #WaterActionAgenda51341

659. Promover las buenas prácticas en cooperación transfronteriza mediante acciones locales y regionales, con enfoque en aspectos legales e institucionales (Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado (DIFROL) / Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile), #WaterActionAgenda51348

Promote good practices in cross-border cooperation through local and regional actions, with a focus on legal and institutional aspects (National Directorate of State Borders and Limits, Ministry of Foreign Affairs pf Child), #WaterActionAgenda51348

660. Cruzada azul (Tepeaca, Puebla.), #WaterActionAgenda51350

Blue Crusade (Tepeaca, Puebla.), #WaterActionAgenda51350

661. SDG6 Digital Water Management Initiative - from Catchment to City to Waste (Nedamco Africa), #WaterActionAgenda51353

662. Educate one million youngsters on water annually until 2030 – together. (Wavemakers United Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda51358

663. Smart Water Utilization for Smart and Precision Farming, Urban Farming and Food Security Innovation (Caribbean Applied Engineering and Science Research Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda51376

664. WASH Systems for Health (Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, UK), #WaterActionAgenda51381

665. Exchange of 25,000 conventional shower heads for efficient ones in 2023 (Municipality of Monterrey), #WaterActionAgenda51385

666. Contribute to improving groundwater governance and sustainability of a karst aquifer system and related ecosystems (UNESCO), #WaterActionAgenda51387

667. Accelerating Collective Action for SDG 6: Global Water Challenge's Commitment to WASH Access for All (Global Water Challenge), #WaterActionAgenda51389

668. Nauru's UN Water Conference Pledge (Department of Climate Change & National Resilience, Government of the Republic of Nauru), #WaterActionAgenda51391

669. Water sanitation and hygiene (Rainwater Cambodia), #WaterActionAgenda51394

670. STRENTHENING CHILE´S ECOSYSTEM AND BIODIVERSITY CHARACTERIZATION, MONITORING, REPORT AND RECOVERY (MInisterio de Medio Ambiente/Ministry for the Environment of Chile), #WaterActionAgenda51395

671. Towards Health, Safety and Dignity of All Workers (Indian Institute for Human Settlements), #WaterActionAgenda51399

672. Conservación y Sostenibilidad de los arroyos Presa Nueva y Charcas, Jalpa de Cánovas y San Andrés de Jalpa, Purísima del Rincón, México (Comisión Estatal del Agua de Guanajuato), #WaterActionAgenda51401

> Conservation and Sustainability of the streams Presa Nueva and Charcas, Jalpa de Cánovas and San Andrés de Jalpa, Purísima del Rincón, Mexico (Guanajuato State Water Commission), #WaterActionAgenda51401

673. Scaling up Technology Driven Nature Based Solutions for River Rejuvenation (National Mission for Clean Ganga, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India), #WaterActionAgenda51425

674. River Cities Alliance: Partnership for Developing International River Sensitive Cities (National Mission for Clean Ganga, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India), #WaterActionAgenda51469

675. Water Education and Engagement WE2: Co-Creating the Future of Water Education and Engagement (Water Education and Engagement WE2), #WaterActionAgenda51493

676. CED-WATER INIATIVE (Ishmael Amini), #WaterActionAgenda51495

677. CAWST WASH Capacity Accelerator (CAWST), #WaterActionAgenda51497

678. Protecting the largest drinking water reservoir in Central Europe – Žitný ostrov / Rye Island Slovakia (Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic), #WaterActionAgenda51502

679. Demonstrating sustainability in water-related infrastructure: Increase the number of hydropower projects certified against the Hydropower Sustainability Standard to 50 before 2025 (Hydropower Sustainability Council), #WaterActionAgenda51503

680. IMPLICATION DES FEMMES RURALES DANS L ACCES A L'EAU POTABLE ET LAPHABETISATION DANS LES ZONES RURALE DE LA COTE D IVOIRE (ASSOCIATION MAFUBO), #WaterActionAgenda51509

681. Catalyse progress on menstrual health and hygiene MHH (WASH United gGmbH as Int'l Secretariat of Menstrual Hygiene Day MH Day), #WaterActionAgenda51510

682. 100 Water Resilient African Cities (ACWA Platform), #WaterActionAgenda51515

683. Reframing water projects for increased climate change resilience and impact mitigation (Global Water Partnership Central America), #WaterActionAgenda51528

684. Dialogue and Communities of Practice for Transboundary Water Cooperation (Global Water Partnership Central America), #WaterActionAgenda51553

685. Vision 2030: Water Wellbeing for All (The Wellbeing Foundation Africa WBFA), #WaterActionAgenda51561

686. Combining efforts to guarantee universal access to water and sanitation in Brazil (Instituto Água e Saneamento IAS), #WaterActionAgenda51568

687. The Water Cooperation Global Outlook Initiative (International Centre for Water Cooperation, ICWC), #WaterActionAgenda51570

688. Advocating for the acceleration of Canadian Commitments towards Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to Prevent and Manage Neglected Tropical Diseases (Canadian Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases), #WaterActionAgenda51574

689. Nandur Tuk Banyu/Water Spring Planting (Kinarya Anak Bangsa), #WaterActionAgenda51577

690. Cooperation Fund for Water and Sanitation – Fondo de Cooperación para Agua y Saneamiento (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo), #WaterActionAgenda51621

691. Improving Sustainability of the WASH Sector in Upper Egypt (VNG International), #WaterActionAgenda51622

692. Low Water Footprint Initiative LWFi for Dairy Industry (Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co., Ltd.), #WaterActionAgenda51623

693. Sustainable Forestry & Watershed Landscape Restoration and Management Project (Green Diversity Foundation GDf Africa), #WaterActionAgenda51624

694. The Hague, international City of Peace and Justice and city at sea, will conduct a source 2 sea scan and share this with cities worldwide (Municipality The Hague), #WaterActionAgenda51625

695. The Hague, international collaboration and cooperation in Europe and beyond (Municipality of The Hague), #WaterActionAgenda51637

696. Healthy Rivers Healthy Oceans – A Source-to-sea action programme to reduce unsustainable land and water resources management pressures on river basins and seas (Global Water Partnership), #WaterActionAgenda51646

697. BIO-PLATEAUX: strengthen transboundary cooperation for water resources and aquatic biodiversity management in the Guiana shield (Guiana Water Office OEG, France), #WaterActionAgenda51650

698. 17 Private Sector Innovators Highlight Investment to Solve Global Water Challenges (Xylem), #WaterActionAgenda51651

699. Carbon and Water Bank Certification System (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic), #WaterActionAgenda51652

700. Action on Water Adaptation and Resilience AWARe (The Arab Republic of Egypt, COP27 President.), #WaterActionAgenda51653

701. White paper: Water for Climate Healing – A New Water Paradigm (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Slovak Republic), #WaterActionAgenda51664

702. Freshwater Challenge (World Wildlife Fund WWF), #WaterActionAgenda51667

703. To accelerate, via diplomatic convening and building of cross-sector networks and collaborations, the introduction of enhanced and enforceable legal protections for water “ecocide law” into international, national and regional legislative frameworks (Stop Ecocide Foundation), #WaterActionAgenda51671

704. Nueva Ley de Recursos Hídricos justa para todos (Ministerio de Ambiente, Agua y Transición Ecológica del Ecuador), #WaterActionAgenda51674

New Fair Water Resources Law for all (Ministry of Environment, Water and Ecological Transition of Ecuador, #WaterActionAgenda51674

705. Bringing our rivers back to life (Avaaz), #WaterActionAgenda51678

706. To promote the protection of the Amazonian Flying Rivers, and to contribute to the safeguard of ecosystem and sociocultural connectivity in hand with indigenous peoples and local communities in the region (Alianza NorAmazónica), #WaterActionAgenda51693

707. Orbia – Netafim Commitment (John Farner), #WaterActionAgenda51697

708. Commitment to inclusive engagement and consultation processes that build long-term, transdisciplinary research and engagement collaborations (University of Arizona), #WaterActionAgenda51698

709. Water Supply (Water Supply Coverage, Ministry of Water, Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51702

710. Sanitation and Hygiene (MINISTRY OF WATER, Government of Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51703

711. Water Resources Management and Development (MINISTRY OF WATER), #WaterActionAgenda51704

712. Menstrual Health and Dignity Commitment (Women Engage for a Common Future on behalf of Women Major Group), #WaterActionAgenda51705

713. Commitment from NEWAVE Early Stage Researchers on Overcoming Obstacles for Reflexive Research Practices in Water Governance – to the UN Water Conference 2023 (NEWAVE), #WaterActionAgenda51706

714. Transboundary Water Cooperation (MINISTRY OF WATER of Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51707

715. Funding and Financing the Water Sector (MINISTRY OF WATER, Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51708

716. TVET Foundation program for the Kyrgyzstan Naryn region to mitigate floods-droughts with a Sustainable Agriculture application (Kyrgyzstan Naryn region M. Ryskulbekov Kyrgyz Economic University, www.keu.kg), #WaterActionAgenda51709

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718. Assessing Value of Water (MINISTRY OF WATER, Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51711

719. Institutional and Human Capacity (MINISTRY OF WATER, Tanzania), #WaterActionAgenda51712

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