





9TH WORLD WATER FORUMIDAKAR 2022

The state of transboundary water cooperation in light of the results of monitoring exercise under SDG indicator 6.5.2

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SDG indicator 6.5.2 definition and calculation

Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of *transboundary basin area* with an *operational arrangement* for water cooperation

- SDG indicator framework adopted by the General Assembly in 2017
- Co-custodian agencies for SDG 6.5.2: UNECE and UNESCO
- First data collection 2017 => second exercise in 2020 => third in 2023

What is an 'operational' arrangement?

- Treaty, convention, agreement or other formal arrangement
- Joint body for transboundary water cooperation
- Annual meetings
- Annual exchange of data and information
- Adoption of joint/co-ordinated water management plan, or joint objectives
- Two components necessary for indicator value
- Transboundary river and lake basins
 Transboundary aquifers

- Aquifer component:
 - Directly (= a dedicated arrangement about the aquifer)
 - Groundwater / Aquifers included in river basin/ upper level (binational) arrangement











Results of the 2nd reporting in 2020 on SDG 6.5.2 - 1

Indicator 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

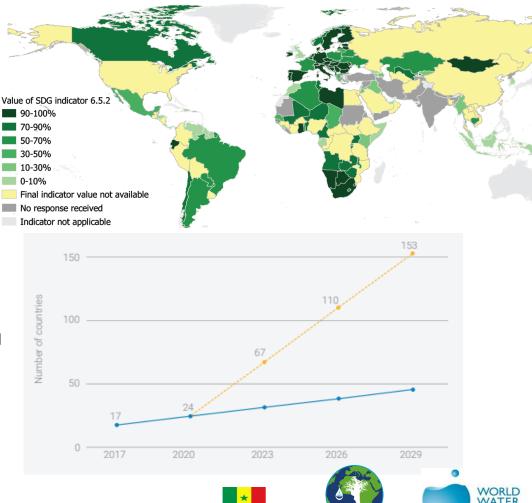
High level of engagement

In 2020: **129** out of 153 countries submitted response

Not on track

- Only **24 countries** report **all** transboundary surface waters and groundwaters covered by operational arrangements
- Progress must be accelerated to ensure that all transboundary basins are covered by operational arrangements by 2030
- At least 128 reported SW basins lack agreements

Current and required rate for all UN Member States to have all transboundary waters covered by operational arrangements











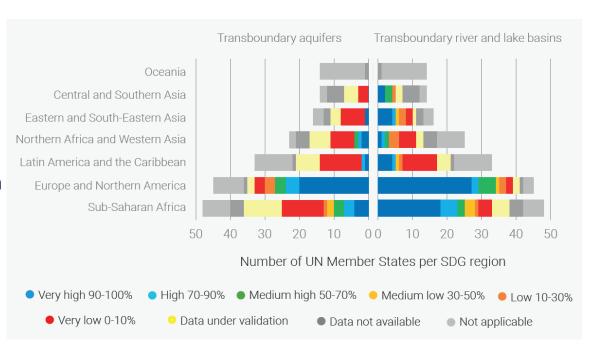


Results of the 2nd reporting in 2020 on SDG 6.5.2 – 2

- Europe, North America and Sub-Saharan Africa show greatest levels of cooperation
- In Latin America and Asia, much more progress is needed for water cooperation
- Insufficient knowledge on groundwater systems, despite an unprecedented opportunity for countries to consider their transboundary aquifers

Positive impact

⇒ Reporting triggered follow-up actions in countries to improve cooperation







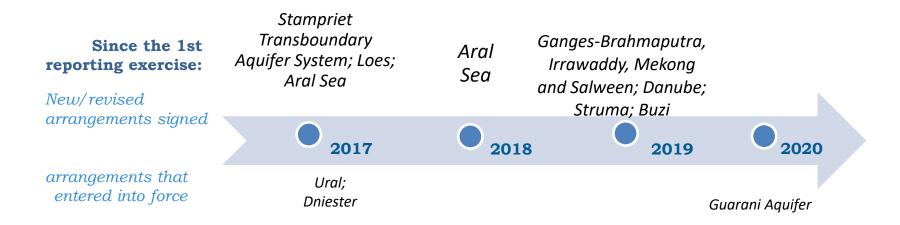






Recent developments in the negotiation of arrangements for transboundary water cooperation (2017–2020)

- Countries are continuing to negotiate, adopt and develop arrangements for transboundary water cooperation
- Countries noted that they were in the process of negotiating or updating agreements



Key areas to accelerate progress



Capactiy building is important for negotiating and implementing operational arrangements



addressing **structural barriers** and finding **innovative financing** mechanisms is needed to address current financing shortfalls



Address Data Gaps



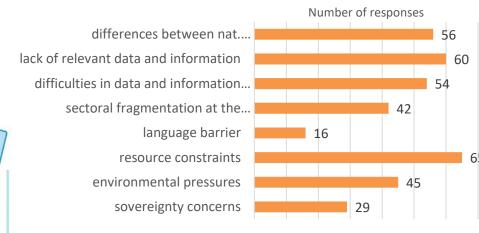
There has been strong country engagement in the monitoring exercise, but data remains a challenge, particularly for transboundary aquifers and countries with no SDG indicator value

SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework



Strengthen legal frameworks

The water conventions and the draft articles on transboundary aquifers offer a solid basis upon which to revise or negotiate new arrangements Main challenges faced by countries in cooperating on transboundary waters – Sect. IV, Q°1, all reporting countries



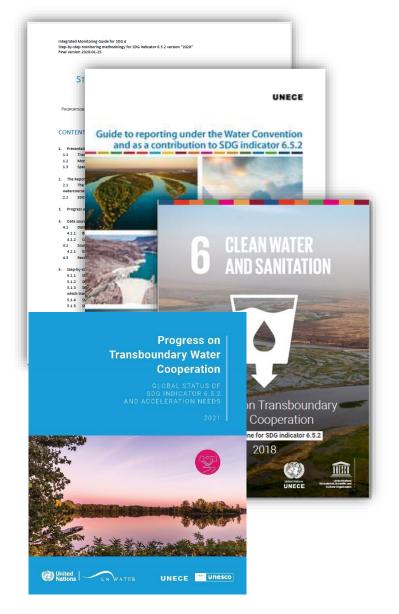












Thank you for your attention!

UNECE:

www.unece.org/water/transboundary water coop eration reporting.html

UNESCO:

https://en.unesco.org/themes/watersecurity/hydrology

UN-WATER SDG6 monitoring:

www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicator-652

UN-WATER SDG6 data portal:

www.sdg6data.org/indicator/6.5.2









