Item 9. Reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2 and under the Water Convention

Initial outcomes of the 2nd reporting exercise under the Water Convention and Development of the 2nd progress report

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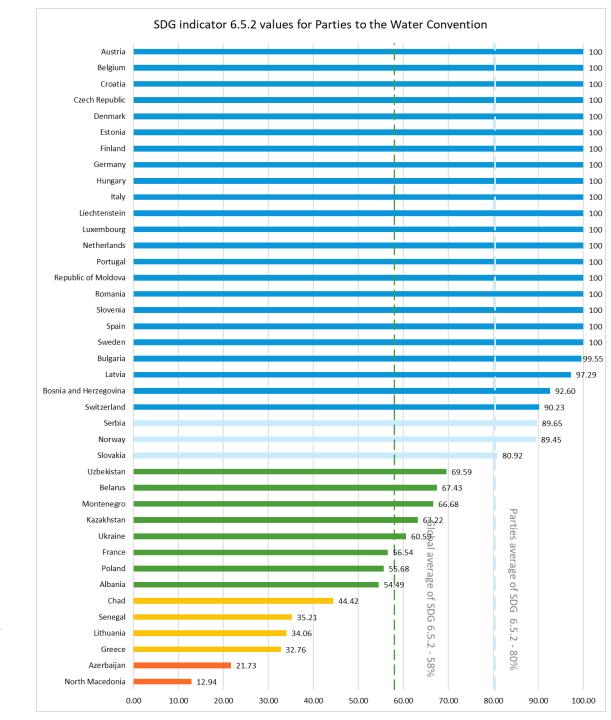
3rd joint meeting of the Working Group on IWRM and Working Group on Monitoring and Assessment (26-28 April 2021)

Background on reporting under the Water Convention

- Reporting mechanism introduced in 2015, with Decision VII/2 by 7th Meeting of Parties
- Coincided with SDGs: for Parties, reporting under the Convention and SDG 6.5.2 is combined to increase synergies and avoid duplication of efforts
- 3 yearly intervals for reporting: So far, 2 reporting exercises in pilot in 2017 and 2nd exercise in 2020
- For the 2nd reporting:
 - Revised template adopted in 2018 by MOP8
 - Enhanced guidance material: Guide to reporting under the Water Convention and as a contribution to SDG indicator 6.5.2
- Transparent means by which to
 - assess implementation
 - identify gaps and difficulties
 - highlight good practice and lessons learned
- Support future implementation by helping to focus efforts on key challenges and measure progress
- Secretariat requested to prepare synthesis report based on national reports submitted

Initial results from the 2nd reporting under the Water Convention – 1

- All Parties responded in 2020 (95% in 2017)
- First time new Parties from Africa report under the Convention
- Major collective effort by Parties
- **Timeliness** of the submissions improved: 55% of the reports received on time (39% in 2017)
- Coordination improved: Many Parties have engaged in consultations on the content of their reports at national level and with riparian countries and/or joint body
- Average value of the SDG indicator 6.5.2 for Parties is 80% (global average 58%)
- 19 Parties report all transboundary surface waters and groundwaters covered by operational arrangements (of the 24 worldwide)
- Progress in clarifying the data on aquifers, as many more transboundary aquifers were reported by Parties



Initial results from the 2nd reporting under the Water Convention – 2



Challenges remain

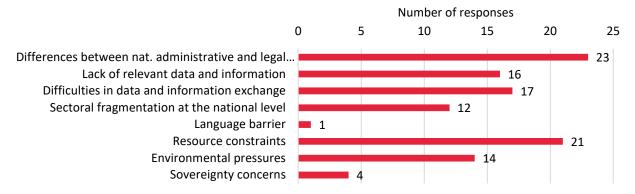
- Need to strengthen cooperative arrangements for transboundary waters
- Differences between national administrative and legal frameworks
- Resource constraints
- Difficulties in data and information exchange and lack of relevant data and information



Efforts to improve cooperation In the period 2017–2020

- At least 10 new agreements and other arrangements concluded by Parties and another 5 agreements entered into force
- Many new strategies, programmes or action plans adopted by Parties at basin, sub-basin and bilateral level

Main challenges faced by countries in cooperating on transboundary waters - (Section IV, Q°1)



Main achievements in cooperating on transboundary waters (Section IV, Q°2)

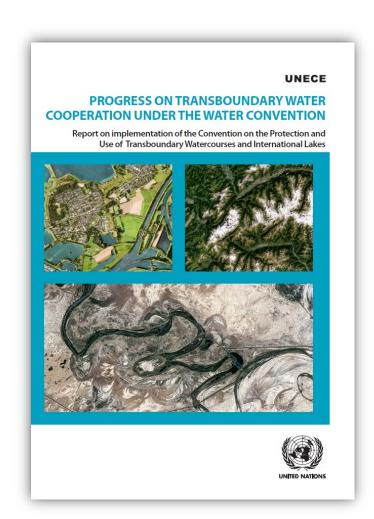


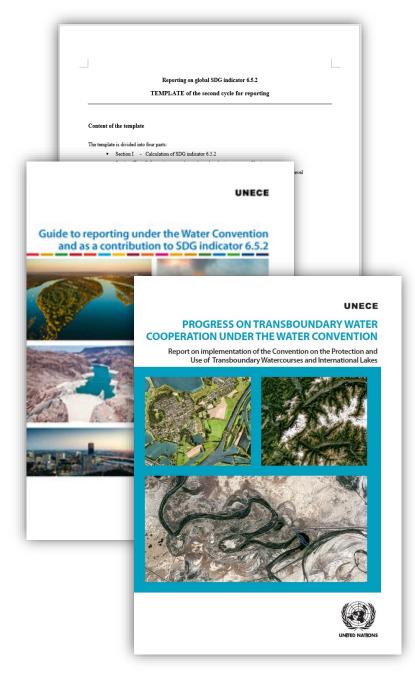
Elaboration and structure of the 2nd progress report

- Similar structure as in the 1st progress report (2018)
 - Ensure consistency and allow for comparison
 - Chap. 1 Overview
 - Chap. 2 Transboundary water management at the national level
 - Chap. 3 Transboundary agreements
 - Chap. 4 Joint bodies
 - Chap. 5 Activities related to the implementation
- Two additional chapters
 - Chap. 6 Selected basin analysis
 - Chap. 7 Implementation of the Water Convention in 2017-2020
- Increase communication friendliness
 - Decrease amount of text
 - Increase number of figures and add infographics
- Consolidated analysis of information by basins/agreements ongoing

Full draft – to be disseminated by secretariat in May

⇒Parties to provide comments on the full draft **by 15 June** to ensure the accuracy of the information





Thanks for listening!

Contact

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Further information

www.unece.org/water/transboundary water cooperation reporting.html