



9th World Water Forum

Actions submission format

On 15th of July Action Groups (AGs) will submit their action proposals to Pilot Groups (PGs) for feedbacks and observations, before opening the consultation process.

AGs will group their projects into 3/4 sub-themes or categories called Actions. As such, all projects will contribute to a main objective and ultimately to the title of the action group. This will also allow broader participation and involvement from stakeholders, especially from the consultative groups.

Adopted semantic:

- Action = synthesis of the types of interventions and projects that contribute to achieving the objective of the action group. As such, an action can be understood as a sub-theme or a category of projects. It should target a wide range of stakeholders, have potential for innovation, replicability and sustainability. It should lend itself to one or more of the following activities: (a) awareness-raising; (b) capacity development; (c) dialogues; (d) sharing of good practices; (e) partnerships for action; (f) infrastructure/service development, etc.

The Pilot Groups will revise the proposal in a week's time and will send their feedback to the coordinators. The evaluation by Pilot Groups will include the following aspects:

- Alignment of the Actions with the SDGs
- Coherency between projects under a same action and with the Action
- Overlapping with other Actions and duplication of projects
- Stakeholders representativeness and involved actors
- Regional representativeness
- Replicability of projects

At the end of July, the consultation process with Consultative Groups (CGs) should be launched and should remain open until the first weeks of September 2020.

During the Consultation Process, AGs will present their Actions to CGs, who will be able to:

- Make observations,
- Request to collaborate in a particular project,
- Propose innovative ideas and additional projects.

Before the conclusion of the consultation process and finalization of the three Actions, a series of webinars will be organized for each Priority.

Under the chairmanship of the Co-Chairs, the webinars will be facilitated by the Action Group Coordinators. The purpose of those meetings will be to share the results of the reflections already carried out and to gather the opinions and suggestions of other actors from around the world.

Indeed, in addition to the members of the working groups, the webinars will be open to all interested stakeholders, to gather expectations, suggestions and contributions from as many people as possible with the aim of enriching the Forum content ensuring broad participation and inclusion.

AGs will then consider the CGs propositions and will select the contributions they deem adapted.



Please note that during sessions you will be able to present the progress of your Actions (one category per session) justified by the achievements reached by single projects.

AGs will subsequently finalize their proposals and submit them to PGs for final validation, including a draft proposal of sessions.

PGs will assess and review the final set of proposals and eventually make suggestions to avoid major redundancies and gaps and to check if the guidelines are met.

The finalized set of proposals will be shared with the ISC, which will check potential overlapping and coherence between Priorities and make the final approval.

AGs should submit their proposals by using the following template, listing the Actions and the related projects in order of priority and level of impact:

ACTION 1: Preventing conflicts by facilitating dialogue and cooperation over transboundary water resources									
Overall Objective:									
Overall purpose and expected results:									
Overall SDGs Alignment:									
Coherence with other Priorities:									
PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
Project 1 - Initiative on the Global Conventions on Water to promote Water Cooperation	Strengthen transboundary water cooperation at the basin a regional level and the sustainable and peaceful management of shared water resources. The initiative will build capacity and increase political awareness and support to transboundary water cooperation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building capacity on transboundary water cooperation, in particular international water law - Providing technical and legal advice to support countries which have requested support to accede to Global Conventions Supporting transboundary cooperation in legal/technical aspects in rivers basins in order to demonstrate benefits of implementation of Global Conventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accession by countries three countries by 2021 Improved transboundary cooperation in one/two TBOs 	The programme contributes primarily to the achievement of SDG Goal 6 on water and sanitation and in particular target 6.5 on IWRM and transboundary cooperation, but also promotes progress towards Goal 16 on peaceful societies and indirectly goal 13 on climate action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiative organized around technical and legal assistance and capacity building activities at global, regional/basin and national levels. Activities at the global level include providing input to relevant events and processes at the global level. Activities at the regional and basin level includes organization of regional or basin capacity building events on the Convention and transboundary water cooperation as well as pilot projects on the ground National level activities aim to provide technical and legal support to national processes, among countries which requested assistance to accede to the Convention. 	The project is implemented by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE) in close collaboration with regional and national partners such as nominated Water Convention National Focal Points within countries, Rivers basin Organizations, regional inter-governmental organizations, regional economic commissions of the United Nations (such as UNECA, ESCWA, ECCLAC), International Organizations (such as GWP), NGOs, IFIs, and Academia	Yes	Geographical coverage of these resources range from local to global.	3A, 3C, 4 C
Project 2 – Blue Peace in the Middle East: Regional collaboration on water	Transforming water into a potential instrument of cooperation and peace	With the long-term vision of transforming water from a potential source of conflict into an	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing the knowledge gap with regard to reliable data on water resources, • Enhancing capacity building and confidence building, 	SDG 6 SDG 17 SDG 16	Joint reporting on water efficiency in the Middle East to disseminate knowledge to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) -Turkish Water Institute (SUEN) 	This initiative is a model to be used in many other regions	Middle East	AG 2.2 AG 1. 1

	through concrete actions	<p>instrument of cooperation and peace through concrete actions, a new structure has been set up for the Blue Peace in the Middle East Initiative, as a structured and dynamic network of prominent institutions from partner countries in the region.</p> <p>The Blue Peace Community in the Middle East is a soft infrastructure for dialogue. The long term objective for enabling water cooperation in the Middle East is to create an institutional cooperation mechanism for the sustainable management of water resources.</p> <p>Blue Peace in the Middle East is focusing on contributing to peace building through integrated political and technical dialogues, substantiated through concrete regional projects, data collection and capacity building programs. It combines hydropolitics with hands-on technical expertise.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing dialogue among partner countries Ensuring efficient water management. 		<p>improve agricultural water use efficiency</p> <p>Extensive capacity building activities</p> <p>Keep member countries' decision makers and political leaders continuously informed to enable change</p> <p>All-hands meetings to share knowledge and experience to all relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>-Policy Advisory Committee (PAC) which is chaired by HRH Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan</p> <p>- Member countries :Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran and Turkey</p>	under the umbrella of Blue Peace Concept.		
Projet 3 – Establishment of a shared management of water resources in the Senegal-Mauritanian aquifer basin (BASM)	Promote sustainable development, resilience and stability in the region through strategic management of the BASM.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of a roundtable dialogue that aims at establishing a shared management of water resources in the Senegal-Mauritanian Aquifer Basin by sharing data and knowledge and the implementation of a regional action plan. 	<p>- Strengthen data and information sharing of water resources between the three countries of the Senegal-Mauritanian Aquifer basin.</p> <p>- Strengthen the capacities to produce and manage data of the BASM and agree on a model to manage the share water resources in the aquifer basin.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ODD 6 (in particular ODD 6.5 integrated and shared management of transboundary water resources ODD 2 : an integrated water resource management of the shared aquifer will contribute to enhance food security in the three states. 	The four BASM States (Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Mauritania) entrusted the regional working group to have a mandate in enhance the cooperation of transboundary water resources between the states and advise the BASM States and the Transboundary Basin Organizations in the de-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is financed and managed jointly by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) hosted by UNECE and the Geneva Water Hub, a center of excellence on hydro- 	The theme of this roundtable is aligned with the recommendations of the Panel, that the Geneva Water Hub contributes to implement, and which specifically stress the importance to bolster transboundary and intersectoral cooperation on	Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Senegal and Mauritania.	3.A. 3F

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ODD 3 : the control and shared management of water resource will contribute to improve the health and wellbeing of the population in these three countries. - ODD 11: shared and integrated management of groundwater resources will enhance the water security in the villages in the three states. - ODD 16: The shared an integrated management of groundwater resources of the BASM will contribute to enhance the stability in the region. - La gestion concertée du BASM entre Etats contribue à la stabilité de la région 	<p>velopment of a sustainable cross-border management plan.</p> <p>- In 2020, this regional working group is in a design phase of a joint project and has been developing a national action plan that aims at establishing a shared management of water resources in the BASM. This plan is intended to serve as a coordination platform for any groundwater management project in the BASM.</p>	<p>tics and hydrodiplomacy attached to the University of Geneva. The regional dialogue on the SMAB aimed at establishing transboundary cooperation on this shared water resource. This dialogue is conducted between the SMAB States respectively by the Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania and Senegal, in close collaboration with the transboundary basin organizations (TBOs), namely Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG) and Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS), for which a role in the management of SMAB is envisaged. This dialogue is supported by Water Convention secretariat (UNECE), in cooperation with the Geneva Water Hub, through the EU funded project "Promoting accession to the Water Convention" which aims to support accession to the Water Convention and thereby strengthen transboundary water cooperation and the sustainable</p>	<p>groundwater. This roundtable is also part of the activities under the Water Convention, which mandate is to strengthen cooperation through the development of agreements and arrangements for the joint management of transboundary waters, both surface and groundwater. Senegal's recent accession to the Water Convention and the interest shown by the other riparian States in acceding to the Convention reflect the increased importance of the Water Convention as a universal instrument of hydrodiplomacy.</p>		
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						and peaceful management of shared water resources			
Project 4 – Identifying conflict-sensitive areas at the Amazon Basin	Foster Conflict Prevention among South American Countries due to climate change effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conceptualize and develop an informational system that can be used to identify gaps and fragilities on regional public policies to enhance cooperation among nations 	- Have a tool to integrate analysis related to spatial and non-spatial geographic data to improve environmental, territorial, and water management in the region	- 16, 6, 17, 13	Research phase, requires at least 5 years to be fully developed as there are similar models in the global scenario now	- Several actors and agencies from different countries	Replicable and adaptable	9 countries could be involved	4.E, 4.C, 3 F, 3 E, 3.C
Project 5 - Checklist on the development of legal frameworks for transboundary waters	<p>Checklist aimed at supporting countries in the design and drafting of agreements or other arrangements for transboundary waters</p> <p>Checklist will serve as an agreement/arrangement builder by providing guidance on how to select building blocks/key aspects of an agreement basis on the advantages of including such building blocks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target audience: country representatives involved in negotiation and drafting and other stakeholders working on transboundary water cooperation 	Have the Checklist ready for adoption at MOP 9 in September 2021	6.5	The development will require a formation of a drafting group to develop the checklist and drafting of the text; and several rounds of review phase by countries and partners (intergovernmental process)	The project is implemented by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE) in collaboration with Countries, IUCN, GWH, INBO, RBOs	Yes	Geographical coverage of these resources range from local to global.	
Project 6 - From Potential Conflict to Cooperation Potential (PCCP) programme	One of the main objectives of PCCP is to promote and support transboundary cooperation in the water sector between Member States with the overall goal of achieving peace and minimizing or avoiding water-related conflict.	UNESCO launched the PCCP programme in 2000 in response to the Hague Ministerial Declaration on Water Security in the 21st Century which identified the need to share water resources as one of the greatest water-related challenges to achieving water security.	<p>PCCP's interventions aim to strengthen the capacity of Member States on key areas of hydro-diplomacy and develop educational and training material for water stakeholders, to enhance research and knowledge dissemination on transboundary water and peace, and to raise the visibility and promote dialogue at all levels of transboundary basin management.</p> <p>PCCP focuses on highlighting the benefits that cooperation over shared water resources can bring to Member States,</p>	The programme directly contributes to SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.	PCCP is implemented through the development, improvement and dissemination of: educational materials; technical manuals and learning materials; institutional frameworks and methodologies for the anticipation, prevention and resolution of water conflicts; legal tools for the management of transboundary water resources; and rules and best practices.	The Project is coordinated by UNESCO UNESCO is promoting efforts to enhance the exchange of knowledge and innovations to better manage shared waters through the Water Family network that works with multi-sector stakeholders at all levels around the world.	The PCCP approach can be adopted in areas with potential for water conflict at different scales (local, national and international).	Global coverage through the wide network of UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 Centres that undertake research, build capacity and raise the visibility of the importance of transboundary water diplomacy and cooperation worldwide and at all levels.	3C. Expand international cooperation, including ODA, and capacity building to foster peace

			to the basins which they manage, and to the individuals and ecosystems which depend on them. With the support of the Regional Hydrologists located in UNESCO Field Offices worldwide, as well as the expertise of the UNESCO Water Family global network, PCCP's interventions focus on fostering peace in transboundary basins throughout the world.		PCCP continues to implement training knowledge-building activities in regions and basins where water cooperation is critical to water security and peace, as well as organising events to raise the visibility and awareness of these important issues.				
Project 7- Promoting regional transboundary cooperation and peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge and capacity building for participants Promoting integrated management of transboundary water resources with a focus on water law and water diplomacy 	The idea of this project arose from historical and existing challenges for water governance particularly nowadays, during the 21st century. In fact, this situation is expected to become more critical especially in the MENA region where providing access to water to all (including the vulnerable groups) may be difficult due to several well-known causes (mainly climate change, drought, population growth, etc.). Unfortunately, this may lead to more water-related conflicts not only between local communities but also between nation states. Hence, the need for a project highlighting transboundary cooperation and benefits in sharing water based on international laws and hydrodiplomacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Knowledge sharing; Enhancement of decision-makers ability in addressing integrated water resource management and transboundary cooperation; Development of concrete recommendations on how to foster effective cooperation as part of the commitment to SDG6 in particular to "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality; GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. 	This can take the form of a roundtable discussion or panel discussion with the following proposed topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diplomacy in the most difficult basin contexts (Dr. Shaddad Attili, Former Palestinian Minister of Water) Water law for diplomacy (Mr. Fuad Bateh, Legal and Policy Advisor) Supporting water diplomacy through projects and research in the Middle East (Dr. Suhil Kiwan, President of the Water Diplomacy Center, JUST University) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNECE UN ESCWA The Water Diplomacy Centre (WDC) at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) Basin organizations Officials and Civil Society representatives International experts and researchers 	High replicable	This project will be important for regions having high potential of political and/or armed conflicts due to transboundary waters such as the Jordan River Basin, the Nile River Basin and the Tigris and Euphrates River Basins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.A. Implement the Right to Water and Sanitation and provide access to safe water and sanitation in emergency situations; 2.A. Ensure universal access to water (in rural areas); 2.D. Ensure sustainable agricultural practices, including water productivity and efficiency, reduction of diffuse pollution, and decreased food losses; 2.E. Engage and empower rural communities to be the drivers of social-economic development through water; 3.A. Implement IWRM at all levels; 3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors.
ACTION 2: Promoting transboundary governance by building capacity and sustainable institutions to peacefully manage water resource Overall Objective: Overall purpose and expected results: Overall SDGs Alignment: Coherence with other Priorities:									

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
<p>Project 1 - Application of Water Utilization rules and procedures: Procedures for Notification, Prior Consultation and Agreement (PNPCA) for mainstream hydro-power projects</p>	<p>Optimising the use of water resources for development while minimising potential adverse transboundary impacts on the environment and livelihoods of the Mekong's communities.</p>	<p>The PNPCA process is a requirement of the 1995 Mekong Agreement, providing a platform for countries to jointly re-view any development project proposed for the mainstream, with an aim to reach a consensus on the proposed use, and under what conditions. Trans-boundary impacts from mainstream projects are considered to have potential significant impacts; hence more rigorous consultations among the four Member Countries is required.</p> <p>This agreement is not meant to approve or disapprove the proposed project. Rather, it is designed for the notified countries to make recommendations, and for the proposing country to accept certain measures, to mitigate any potential adverse impact and to find a better way to share the benefits.</p> <p>This process normally lasts six months, but it could be extended further, if required, by the MRC Joint Committee.</p> <p>The MRC has concluded the prior consultation process for five hydro-power projects: Xayaburi, Don Sahong, Pak Beng, Pak Lay and Luang</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant transboundary environmental and social impacts prevented • International watercourse is utilised in an equitable manner • Conflicts prevented through the process of water diplomacy (cooperation and dialogue) • Concerned stakeholders engaged throughout the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 6, 9, 15 	<p>The MRC advises on the project proposal's risks and opportunities and to facilitate technical review, discussions and consultations on measures that minimise any adverse impacts and transboundary conflicts.</p> <p>3 steps are taken before the Member Countries decide on how to proceed: (i) submission of the proposed project with detailed document by a member country proposing the project, (ii) evaluation by a technical team assigned by the MRC Joint Committee. Regional and national consultations will also take place during this period, and (iii) agreements reached among the MRC Joint Committee on how to proceed. The MRC's goal is to assist the Member Countries in finding sustainable solutions for the river and its peoples during this process.</p> <p>For example, under the prior consultation for the Luang Prabang project, the Joint Committee issued a statement and a joint</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC Member Countries • Research Institutes and universities • Non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations • Local authorities and communities • Private sector • Development partners • Dialogue partners 	<p>This process can be a model or lessons learned for water diplomacy and consultation process for major infrastructure projects in other river basins</p>	<p>Lower Mekong countries</p>	<p>AG 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG 3

		Prabang. is conducting the consultation process for the proposed Sankham hydropower project.			<p>action plan to implement the statement offer a mechanism and platform for ongoing engagement and regular reporting on the project development and operation.</p> <p>Prior to that the MRC Secretariat and the notified countries assessed potential transboundary impacts of the proposed project on various water sectors, including fisheries, hydrology, and navigation, and recommend measures to mitigate them.</p> <p>To hear concerns and views of the public and interested parties, two regional stakeholder forums were conducted by the MRC Secretariat and a series of national were organised by the National Mekong Committee (NMC) of each member country, the governmental body that coordinates MRC's work.</p>				
Project 2 -Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus: from assessment and dialogue to solutions and investments	Support countries in advancing water cooperation by improving the management of natural resources in transboundary basins (water, land/agriculture and forestry, energy, environment) by, e.g.: - Overcoming “silos thinking” in policy making and natural	The Task Force on the Water-Food-Energy-Ecosystems Nexus established under the Water Convention is a global platform for exchange of experience about addressing intersectoral issues in transboundary contexts. In particular, the Task Force oversees the nexus assessments.	Synthesis of experience from around the world in designing and implementing nexus solutions and investments with transboundary benefits (on the basis of a consultative process) Tools: 1) A participatory, adaptable Transboundary Basin Nexus Assessment methodology (for interlinkages, trade-offs and benefits/synergies between	2, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15	Six shared basins assessed so far under the Water Convention and in partnership with international, regional/transboundary, and national stakeholders. Some are ongoing or there is follow up. Further application of the nexus approach promoted.	The project is coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE). Other partners include IUCN, Global Water Partnership, GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource	Yes, the methodology is applicable to shared river basins and aquifers	Global geographical coverage.	3.A, 3D, 3.F; 4.B

	<p>resource management: reduced friction between sectors and countries, reduced economic losses from inefficiency, enhanced sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Nexus-proofing” legal, institutional, strategic and policy frameworks at national and basin level - Identifying and communicating the broad benefits of intersectoral and transboundary cooperation - Identifying concrete solutions to intersectoral issues and investments that provide multiple benefits, notably as part of strategic action programmes at the basin level 	<p>The Nexus assessments aim at identifying, together with the concerned sector authorities and key stakeholders, 1) intersectoral issues which represent negative impacts or inefficiencies but also provide opportunities for additional benefits from working across sectors, and 2) practical solutions for improving resource security, sustainable development and for reconciling the different sectors’ needs.</p> <p>The assessment process is designed to ensure ownership by the authorities, meaningful participation of a variety of stakeholders, learning together and exchanging experience between basins. It includes participatory workshops, produces publications and supports transboundary cooperation activities. Ultimately, the process should lead to the establishment, broadening, or enhancement of mechanisms of intersectoral and transboundary cooperation.</p>	<p>sectors; including a governance component; applied in diverse basins, including an aquifer),</p> <p>2) toolkit for sustainable renewable energy deployment in strategic planning, policy, and projects (jointly developed with UNECE Sustainable Energy Division)</p>			<p>Network (GEF IW:LEARN), European Commission, OECD, Union for the Mediterranean, FAO, UN-ESCWA, UN-ECLAC, Finland, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Austrian Development Agency, the UNECE Group of Experts on Renewable Energy, the Sahara and Sahel Observatory, Royal Institute of Technology (KTH, Stockholm) and others</p>			
<p>Project 3 – Integrated Water and Territorial Planning in Border Cities</p>	<p>Improve cooperation in the Urban and Territorial Planning between cities located in the borders</p>	<p>Usually the differences among countries result on the development of actions and public policies that affects communities located in different Nations but who shares the same reality, social proximity and sometimes use services and develop</p>	<p>Enhance and foster cooperation and better use of resources, data and information among different countries and communities located in the borders.</p> <p>Integrate Water management, Health, Sanitation and Urban Planning in communities divided by borders.</p>	<p>11, 13, 16, 17, 6</p>	<p>Pilot projects to be defined</p>	<p>Different Agencies and Institutions</p>	<p>Pilot projects could be done in different contexts</p>	<p>Usually 2 or 3 countries working together (e.g. triple border between Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil, or MAP region in the Amazon. Mexico-USA border and other similar situations around the world.</p>	<p>1B, 1D, 1F 3A, 3F 4B</p>

		economic activities in both countries.							
Project 4 - Governance of groundwater resources in transboundary aquifers	The SDC-funded GGRETA (Governance of Groundwater Resources in Transboundary Aquifers) project's objective is to strengthen regional stability and peace through the establishment of cooperation frameworks for transboundary groundwater governance in selected aquifer systems, with a focus on Africa and within the framework of IWRM.	GGRETA is a demonstration project that operates in three transboundary aquifers (Stampriet Aquifer in Southern Africa, Ocotepeque-Citala in Central America, and Pretashkent Aquifer in Central Asia). It is a technical assistance effort that strives to achieve a better integration of groundwater resources into the water budget of basins, countries and regions, as part of a step-by-step approach to enable and foster transboundary cooperation.	So far, in the Stampriet transboundary aquifer (STAS), the GGRETA project has established a shared science-based understanding of groundwater resources, strengthening the technical capacity in the three countries sharing it and promoted cross-border dialogue and cooperation based on the development of shared management tools. As a result, the three countries sharing the STAS have institutionalized a joint governance mechanism within the aquifer's river basin organization (ORASECOM). The GGRETA project is currently providing policy advice, support and training to stakeholders, African RBOs and RCs, specifically on transboundary aquifers governance, transboundary data management and transboundary water law. As a result, it is expected that: 1) STAS decision-makers be equipped with advanced policy tools and knowledge to respond to transboundary integrated water resource management challenges and 2) cooperative frameworks be established for transboundary groundwater governance in RBOs and RCs in Africa.	The envisioned impact is to contribute to SDGs 6 and 16. In particular, GGRETA is contributing at monitoring indicator 6.5.2, "Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation, for which UNESCO-IHP and UNECE are co-custodian". As in the previous phases, also in the third phase of the project the integration of gender issues into the water diplomacy and governance trainings will be pursued. This way, the project aims not only to count to address the gender issues regarding the capacity building related to this subject but also train experts to address the very same subject with a gender perspective that allows to identify and respond to the challenges of gender equality.	The project is implemented by: 1) Providing technical support and trainings (on groundwater governance, groundwater modelling, groundwater quality, TBA law) to strengthen institutional capacity; 2) providing assistance and support in data management to African RBOs, in order to strengthen their knowledge and information management capacity; 3) supporting the establishment of regional networks and providing policy advice to develop strategies for management of TBAs; 4) providing assistance and advice to raise awareness, facilitate communication between RBOs and address capacity needs in higher education.	The Project is coordinated by UNESCO At the national level, governmental officials and the Ministries related to the water sector and planning and national scientifically institutes related to groundwater are key stakeholders. At the regional level (Southern Africa) ORASECOM and members of the academic sector play key a role in dialogues on water issues. In particular, ORASECOM provides support to the nesting of the joint governance mechanism for the STAS, while the SADC-GMI and the Observatory of the Sahara and the Sahel (OSS) supports capacity-building workshops on the institutionalization of cooperation over transboundary aquifers. International global partners (for example: AIDA, IGAC, University of Avignon) provide support in the preparation of webinars, capacity-building workshops (e.g.: on groundwater modelling, conjunctive use of groundwater and surface water, water diplomacy).	The findings of the GGRETA project can be used in other aquifers in the rest of the world.	GGRETA has, so far, provided a platform for dialogue in Africa through the development of cooperative activities as the linkage with key regional organizations and institutions with a long-term strategy (e.g. ORASECOM, SADC-GMI in Southern Africa). These institutions are committed to develop actions that lead to an operationalization of a joint governance and its mechanisms for the region. The project's up-scaling efforts towards other African RBOs should provide tools and strengthen skills to address TBAs issues related to pollution, limits, governance etc.	
Project 5 – Youth for the Rhine: Exploring Sustainable Innovations in	The objective of Youth for the Rhine is to connect young multidisciplinary pro-	The Rhine Basin was selected as a first case study for this initiative because it offers many possibilities for research	Youth for the Rhine is a youth-led initiative intended to motivate younger generations across the Rhine Basin in thinking about and addressing one	This project is aligned to several of the targets under SDG 6. Overarchingly, it contributes to the	This project is implemented through two main bodies: (1) A Steering Committee which convenes twice	The Project is coordinated by IHE Delft	Successful practices and lessons from the Youth for the Rhine approach will be	The regional focus is currently on the Rhine River Basin and the corresponding countries along the river.	3A. Implement IWRM at all levels 3F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue

<p>Transboundary River Basins</p>	<p>professionals and students across boundaries and co-create ideas for sustainable environmental actions and climate adaptation. The approach of this project is to engage end-user-driven co-creation. This means that local young end-users will be the ones to identify the real problems and challenges as they see them. This will be followed-up by the active participation of the youth with other stakeholders through dialogue sessions that lead to innovative ideas, and with the potential to stimulate new forms of local engagement and entrepreneurial spirit. To achieve this, Youth for the Rhine will encompass two main pillars: (1) the creation of an international multidisciplinary knowledge-sharing platform of young professionals, and (2) the development of a bottom-up youth-driven strategy for climate adaptation.</p>	<p>when connected to the unique agendas and networks of the international Rhine committees. Youth for the Rhine intends to address several important issues in Europe including (but not restricted to): Ensuring that policies in major river basins are created and adopted based on integrated and systemic perspectives; and Strengthening the voices of local end-users - and especially young people</p>	<p>of Europe’s major societal issues: climate adaptation and the diverse issues of water, food, and energy. The initiative intends to inspire the international Rhine committees, the European Commission, as well as all the local authorities in the Rhine Basin with new multidisciplinary perspectives, and to support the active citizenship of young people.</p> <p>The expected outcomes of this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An active multidisciplinary network of young professionals for international, national and local policy inspiration for the Rhine basin • Inspiration for multidisciplinary and trans-sectoral cooperation on the Rhine Basin to improve climate adaptation. • Enhanced European engagement of students, young professionals and young citizens. • Entrepreneurship at local and regional levels. • Informed creative dialogue between young people on a transboundary level and with their local governments. <p>Further application of the approach to large river basins in other parts of the world.</p>	<p>achievement of SDG 6.5 on the implementation of integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate. Through completion of its pilot project, which will focus on water quality, it will also contribute to Target 6.3 which focuses on improving water quality by 2030. This project also aligns with SDG 13 through its focus on climate action and taking measures to combat climate change and its impacts. Finally, by promoting youth engagement and entrepreneurship, this project contributes to the importance of youth empowerment—which is a key component to achieving the Agenda 2030.</p>	<p>a year to determine the overall strategy and direction of Youth for the Rhine; (2) A Project Committee which supports in the planning and implementation of Youth for the Rhine. The project will be led from within IHE Delft.</p>	<p>The young professionals working on this initiative will come from the partner organizations involved in the project, as well as other related institutions, universities and Erasmus+ Alumni across the Rhine Basin. The main partners of this project include: Wageningen University, the Global Center on Adaptation, Youth 4 Nature, Water Youth Network, TU Cologne, Montpellier University, UNESCO Youth and IHE Delft.</p>	<p>submitted to the European Commission, as well as the three international Rhine Commissions: International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine, Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine, International Commission for Hydrology of the Rhine Basin. From spring 2022, the lessons and practices from Youth for the Rhine could potentially be adopted to start projects for young professional networks in other international river basins such as the Danube River Basin, and/or the Baltic Sea Region, as well as other continents.</p>	<p>However based on successful practices, this project will be replicated to other regions.</p>	<p>and partnerships, including with outside sectors</p>
<p>Project 6- Development of a basin-wide strategy for the Mekong</p>	<p>Addressing basin-wide challenges and issues that one country can-not address alone. Reducing trans-boundary risks and costs, including climate change</p>	<p>Achieving improvements in the environmental, social and economic state of the Mekong River Basin. The Strategy integrates the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to water resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological function of the Mekong River Basin maintained • Inclusive access and utilisation of the basin’s water and related resources promoted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 13, 17 	<p>MRC will implement the basin development strategy through its Strategic Plan, the Member Countries through the National Indicative Plans, and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRC Member Countries • Development partners • Regional cooperation frameworks 	<p>This initiative can help inform and strengthen other basin planning process in other river basins to have more common</p>	<p>Mekong region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AG 1 • AG 3

		management and internalises a gender and vulnerability approach for intersectional inequity and the different dimensions of vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimal and sustainable development of water and related sectors enhanced • Resilience against climate risks, extreme floods and droughts strengthened <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation among all basin countries and stakeholders fostered 		other regional cooperation frameworks through their plans.		basin plans rather than national plans		
Project 7 - The UNESCO Biosphere and Heritage of Lake Chad (BIOPALT) project	The project objective is to promote the culture of peace and to reinforce the capacity of member states to preserve the cultural and natural biodiversity and to sustainably manage natural resources in the Lake Chad basin.	<p>Lake Chad Basin is an important shared source of fresh water that provides livelihood services to more than 45 million people. It has great potential in terms of biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage, including World Heritage Sites, Biosphere Reserves and Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites). Yet, the Lake Chad Basin region is facing a combination of the most devastating crises of our times – over the past decades, it has witnessed escalating security crisis interlinked with humanitarian and large-scale ecological crises.</p> <p>To promote sustainable development for reconciliation and peace in the Lake Chad region, UNESCO developed a multisectoral and multidisciplinary response through the BIOPALT project implemented in five countries. It mobilizes UNESCO's expertise involving primarily the Science Sector and the Culture Heritage Conventions including particularly the World Heritage Center (WHC).</p>	The PCCP initiative was integrated into the BIOPALT programme to respond to the growing challenges faced by Member States sharing the Lake Chad, to jointly manage its fragile freshwater resources. In this context, the PCCP component of the BIOPALT project aims to strengthen the joint management of the Lake by its riparian countries, and to promote freshwater management as a means for further cooperation within the Lake.	The project links the efforts to implement the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with those to address the security, humanitarian and environmental challenges faced by the region. It aims at contributing to poverty reduction (SDG 1) and promoting a culture of peace (SDG 16) by strengthening the capacity of member states to develop sustainable, equitable, inclusive and coordinated management of the hydrological, natural and cultural resources of Lake Chad Basin. The project combines the approaches to the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (SDG 6), UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (SDGs 15 and 13), the UNESCO Cultural Heritage Conventions (SDGs 11 and 15) in the context of Climate change mitigation (SDG 13). With this project, UNESCO seeks to meet the aspirations of sustainable development at all levels.	The project is implemented in partnership with the Lake Chad Basin Commission and funded by the African Development Bank.	The Project is Coordinated by UNESCO in partnership with the Lake Chad Basin Commission The achievement of this project's objectives requires an extensive range of partnership. At regional level, the principal partner is the Lake Chad basin commission (LCBC), while at national level, it is national governmental entities, national committees of IHP and MAB, decentralised and local authorities, civil society, including community organisations, NGOs and the private sector.	The achievements and lessons learned from the BIOPALT project could be replicated and adapted in other transboundary contexts around the world.	Beneficiary countries include Niger, Chad, Nigeria, Central African Republic and Cameroon.	3F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors

<p>Project-8 Promoting youth/women-centric trans-boundary water policies to unleash the potential of all social groups</p>	<p>The main objective is to strengthen the co-operation on water management and policy related to trans-boundary waters. This could be achieved by promoting youth/women-centric policies to unleash the potential of women and youth, consequently creating an enabling environment to enhance their engagement in the transboundary water resource management.</p>	<p>Women and youth are often overlooked as potential water resource managers at the local, national and international policy levels. Although they take some opportunities on the engineering level, they are usually disregarded when it comes to formal negotiations in transboundary water deals. In fact, harnessing the human capital of all the social groups (including women and youth) will typically create positive transformational change in society due to the added-value in terms of energy, skills and motivation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the need of youth/women-centric policies in the field of transboundary water management. • Recommendations and propositions to achieve the aforementioned aim 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; • GOAL 5: Gender Equality; • GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality; • GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; • GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal. 	<p>Several success stories and experiences will be shared in a panel discussion setup tackling for instance the following topics: Role and contribution of youth in the legal analysis of trans-boundary waters: the case of the Upper Jordan River Basin (Speaker TBC); Direct human impacts of transboundary water conflicts on women: a case study from Sudan (Speaker TBC); Women and Water Security for Peacebuilding in the Arab Region: outcome of Beirut Symposium and the way forward (Speaker TBC)</p>	<p>Local and international youth-led water initiatives and/or organizations; Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) UN Women and Youth UN ESCWA</p>	<p>High replicability</p>	<p>In this session the focus will be on the Arab region; however, these initiatives can be implemented elsewhere</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2.E. Engage and empower rural communities to be the drivers of social-economic development through water;
<p>Project 9 – Monitoring of SDG indicator 6.5.2 measuring transboundary water cooperation</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 6.5.2 tracks the percentage of transboundary basin area within a country that has an operational arrangement for water cooperation.</p>	<p>The adoption of SDG Target 6.5, which calls on countries to implement, by 2030, “integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate”, was an important milestone. SDG indicator 6.5.2 for this target is defined as the “percentage of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for transboundary cooperation”. UNECE and UNESCO are co-custodian agencies for monitoring the indicator at the global level.</p> <p>Thanks to the active engagement of Member</p>	<p>Progress on transboundary water cooperation worldwide, i.e. the outcomes of the second reporting exercise will be submitted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – UNSD SDGs database – SDG6 data portal – UN Secretary General report on SDGs – Progress report on transboundary water cooperation for SDG indicator 6.5.2 <p>Ultimate output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – achievement of SDG Target 6.5. by countries 	<p>SDG2, SDG3, SDG7, SDG13, SDG15, SDG16 and SDG17</p>	<p>On-going</p>	<p>The project is coordinated by UNECE and UNESCO as co-custodian agencies. Other partners include UN-Water, UNEP, GWP, regional economic commissions of the United Nations, regional economic commissions, Rivers basin Organizations.</p>	<p>yes</p>	<p>Global coverage, all countries sharing water resources</p>	<p>3A. Implement IWRM at all levels</p>



		<p>States, the first reporting exercise carried out in 2017 was a success, with 108 out of 153 countries sharing transboundary water reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.2. These first national reports have proven extremely valuable in informing policy processes related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, such as the preparations of Voluntary National Reviews and deliberations at the United Nations High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.</p> <p>In 2020, UNECE and UNESCO have invited all countries sharing water resources to report for the second time on SDG indicator 6.5.2. The second reporting exercise is a key opportunity to discuss progress and gaps in transboundary cooperation at national and basin levels, with a view to achieving Target 6.5 by 2030. As of October 2020, more than 110 countries worldwide participated in the second reporting exercise.</p>							
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<p>ACTION 3: Promoting knowledge and tools for collaboration and benefit-sharing on transboundary water resources</p> <p>Overall Objective: Overall purpose and expected results: Overall SDGs Alignment: Coherence with other Priorities:</p>									
PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	CAPACITY OF THE PROJECTS TO BE REPLICATED	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs

<p>Project 1 - Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management (ISARM) programme and its application through the implementation of GEF financed International Waters Projects</p>	<p>The general ISARM objective is to contribute to the multi-faceted efforts in global co-operation through providing for the planets needs in sustainable environments, economy, social and political security on internationally shared aquifers. The specific objective is to demonstrate how this cooperation is achieved through the execution of international waters projects financed by GEF, implemented by UNDP and UNEP and executed by UNESCO.</p>	<p>ISARM is a UNESCO led multi-agency effort aiming at improving cooperation between countries sharing aquifers and aquifer systems. It has developed a multidisciplinary approach including five focal areas. It intends to contribute to the understanding of a) scientific, b) socio-economic, c) legal, d) institutional and e) environmental issues related to the management of transboundary aquifers. GEF International Water projects support transboundary cooperation in shared freshwater ecosystems and build trust between states that in achieving long-term benefits.</p>	<p>This program has launched a global inventory and a number of global and regional initiatives. These are designed to delineate and analyze transboundary aquifers and aquifer systems and to encourage riparian states to work cooperatively toward mutually beneficial and sustainable shared groundwater resources management. The global results of the Programme will be presented along with results achieved at high resolution through the implementation of GEF finance projects in the South East Europe and the Mediterranean (DIKTAS and Med Programme) areas. In particular, the common methodology used to identify and delineate the resource, exchange data protocols, common groundwater monitoring programmes etc. will be developed and shared.</p>	<p>The programme contributes to SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation. It further contributes to Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts ensuring the adaptation to climate change is done in a sustainable manner and to Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development in the case of coastal aquifers.</p>	<p>The programme is implemented through a series of activities aimed at carrying out and publication of the inventories of shared aquifers; preparation and wide distribution of material promoting the concept of co-operation for optimal and sustainable management; dissemination of existing information on shared aquifers; establishing data collection and exchange protocols; common groundwater monitoring programmes and training, among others.</p>	<p>The Project is coordinated and sponsored by UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO-IHP). IHP cooperates with a wide number of organizations, including the International Association of Hydrogeologists (IAH), UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), GEF (Global Environment Facility), UNDP, UNEP and many others.</p>	<p>Lessons learned from the programme carry strong capacity for informing other projects aimed at developing and transferring scientific knowledge to decision makers, particularly with regard to transboundary aquifer management.</p>	<p>Both global and regional (covering Americas, Africa, Europe, Middle East and Asia) activities are carried out within the project.</p>	<p>3E. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building</p>
<p>Project 2- Facilitate the financing of transboundary water cooperation</p>	<p>Support countries and River Basin Organizations in understanding and identifying sustainable financing mechanisms for transboundary water cooperation and management</p>	<p>A key aspect for ensuring sustainable transboundary basin development and cooperation is funding. The lack of sustainable funding models often prevents countries from deepening their cooperation. Many countries also face difficulties in financing transboundary water cooperation from national sources. Sustainable financing models for joint bodies and cooperation processes as well as transboundary basin development are therefore crucial. The project will contribute to draw global attention to the importance of financing transboundary water co-</p>	<p>Development of a background study and subsequently in 2021 of a full publication, analysing the key opportunities and challenges related to the financing of transboundary water cooperation, management, and development. On 16-18 December 2020, organization of a global virtual workshop to discuss challenges and opportunities related with the financing of transboundary water cooperation and basin development.</p>	<p>The programme contributes to SDGs 6 and 17</p>	<p>In terms of activities, the work on financing transboundary water cooperation includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to relevant global discussions and processes to raise awareness on the importance of sustaining financing for transboundary water cooperation - The development of a background study on the current opportunities and challenges with regards to financing of transboundary water cooperation - Exchange of experiences at global 	<p>The project is implemented by the Secretariat of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (UNECE). Other Partners include World bank, AfDB, Netherlands, Switzerland, Senegal, OECD, IDB, GEF, WWF, UNCDF, EIB, Asian Development bank.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>National, regional and global actors are involved. Target audience of the publication and global workshop include water managers at different levels, policy-makers, river and lake basin organizations, NGOs, International organizations, IFIs etc</p>	<p>3.C; 4.A- but these other action groups do not focus on transboundary cooperation</p>

		<p>operation and of enhancing the financial sustainability of transboundary water management institutions and implementation programmes. It will facilitate knowledge sharing and peer learning (among national authorities, joint bodies and development partners) on funding options, Support national authorities and joint bodies in securing financing for transboundary water cooperation from different sources, including national budgets; and finally Promote the development of joint investment plans and financing strategies in transboundary basins</p>			<p>and regional levels to facilitate peer-learning and knowledge sharing on how to mobilize sustainable financing for transboundary water cooperation processes and basin development</p>				
<p>Project 3 - Implementation of the Guarani Aquifer Strategic Action Program: Enabling Regional Actions</p>	<p>advance information exchange and early warning; enhance regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	-	- 6.5.2, 16, 17,	<p>CAF with GEF 7 funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approved in 2019 medium size project 		<p>Replicable</p>	<p>Regional (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay)</p>	<p>3.A , 3.C and 3 E</p>
<p>Project 4- Drafting Transboundary Groundwater Modelling Practical Guidelines</p>	<p>When reviewing bilateral and/or multilateral agreements or arrangements on transboundary groundwater, the reliability of the developed groundwater models become a highly sensitive foundation for the whole process. As such, having some common technical guidelines for these models components and for</p>	<p>The development of conceptual and numerical hydrogeological models based on available data helps to objectively assess the presence of cross-border groundwater flow, to estimate the potential groundwater flow values in the studied aquifer, and to also analyse the possibility of transboundary contamination due to the mass transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the need for practical guidelines regarding transboundary groundwater modelling. • Drafting a technical paper for UNECE Provision 3 on Transboundary Groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; • GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; • GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; • GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal 	<p>Roundtable of technical modelling experts and hydrogeologists</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNECE; • International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC); • International water and legal experts; • Different Groundwater Modelling System Software companies 	<p>High replicability</p>	<p>Can be adopted regionally and internationally</p>	<p>3.C. Expand international cooperation, including ODA, and capacity building to foster peace; 3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors; 4.A. Mobilize additional financial resources and promote innovative funding; 4.E. Increase water efficiency and sus-</p>

	the modelling approach can be very helpful. In fact, the UNECE Provision 3 on Transboundary Groundwater issued in 2012 can be the basis for this Project.								tainable management through science, technology, innovation and education.
Project 5 – Scientific tools and methodologies for transboundary cooperation	<p>UNESCO’s Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP) facilitates dialogue among a new generation of scientists working together and sharing data, scientific knowledge and techniques across political borders, particularly from developing countries, through its centres and water chairs.</p>	<p>Through its many phases and their related themes, the programme strives to develop and use innovative methods, tools and approaches by capitalizing on advances in water sciences as well as building new competences to meet current global water challenges, with a particular emphasis on stakeholder cooperation, also in transboundary contexts.</p> <p>The developed tools and methodologies provide venues for cooperation across countries and regions. By building on sound scientific knowledge, they inform the decision making processes at all levels. Sound governance policies based on well-grounded science is in turn the precondition to address water challenges in transboundary settings.</p>	<p>Examples of the programme’s outcomes applicable in transboundary contexts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional flood and drought monitoring system developed by Princeton University, University of Southampton and Princeton Climate Analytics in collaboration with IHP for the Lake Chad Basin. It serves as a critical tool to support the management of resources and further understand the hydrological dynamics. The system’s use of remotely sensed data from satellites addresses the very limited and unreliable ground monitoring network that inhibits the provision of accurate information and timely predictions. The system provides close to real-time information on both droughts and floods affecting the surface extent of Lake Chad. - Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) developed for the eleven Niger Basin and Volta Basin countries. UNESCO in cooperation with the International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICCHARM) in Japan, a category II centre under the auspice of UNESCO, and AGRHYMET – regional center in Niamey Niger are teaming up to provide 	<p>Through these activities, UNESCO aims to address a number of global agendas, including the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement, and Sendai Framework.</p>	<p>Developed and implemented with a wide range of partners, most notably the UNESCO Water Family.</p>	<p>Project Coordinated by UNESCO</p> <p>Stakeholders involved in the process include UNESCO Water Family, scientific organizations, academic institutions, national and local institutions, civil society and the private sector.</p>	<p>Strong capacity of the developed tools and methodologies to be replicated in other locations and contexts.</p>	<p>Geographical coverage of these resources range from local to global.</p>	<p>3A. Implement IWRM at all levels</p> <p>3E. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation on data and information sharing, and capacity building</p> <p>3F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors</p>

			<p>tools to address flood related challenges and provide knowledge base to make society resilient during the flood disaster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Andean Glacier and Water Atlas, which focuses on the status of water resources in the Andes, published jointly by UNESCO and GRID-Arendal. - The Drought Atlas for Latin America and the Caribbean, which enables the identification of the vulnerability of livelihoods to drought hazards by providing an effective tool to raise awareness on their exposure to drought. - The web-based, interactive drought-monitoring platform providing real-time and forecast information on weather and drought conditions around the world, as well as detailed information from each of the case studies. The platform was developed by the University of Southampton in collaboration with IHP. 						
<p>Project 6 – Assessing the inclusiveness of transboundary water management</p>	<p>The objective of this project is to provide MS with a methodological approach consisting of gender-responsive indicators, including specific indicators on Transboundary Water Resources, useful to measure and enhance the impact of gender-responsive governance of shared waters by the relevant authorities and commissions.</p>	<p>For some 70% of transboundary waters, formal agreements and institutions ensuring their good and inclusive management are absent. This often leads to non-inclusive decision-making processes surrounding these resources, which are hence blind to women’s important role in transboundary water governance.</p> <p>This project expects to address the important</p>	<p>To align with international principles and frameworks, such as the Dublin Principles and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, it is necessary to be able to assess to what extent existing governance of water resources is gender-responsive. The 2019 UNESCO WWAP Toolkit on sex-disaggregated water data contains 105 gender-responsive indicators for the collection of sex-disaggregated data, with 8 indicators specifically on transboundary water management. The collection of such data</p>	<p>This project contributes directly to SDG 4 on education, SDG 5 on gender equality, to SDG 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation, to SDG 10 on Reduced inequalities, to SDG 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and to SDG 17 on Partnerships for the Goals.</p>	<p>The project revolves around two main pillars. First, education and capacity development, which allows the dissemination of gender-responsive approaches through the application of the WWAP indicators in the transboundary environment (e.g. commissions, cooperation bodies, national and regional institutions). Means here are e.g.</p>	<p>Project coordinated by UNESCO WWAP</p> <p>The application of the WWAP gender-responsive indicators is useful to monitor the degree of gender equality and women’s representation within transboundary water governance structures.</p> <p>In addition, it explores the impact of gender-responsive water policies to the population</p>	<p>The project is applicable within all types of transboundary environments, as well as on different scales (river basin-level, regional).</p> <p>It is also applicable to different institutional levels, from local to regional, national and international.</p>	<p>The dissemination of the approach proposed within the UNESCO WWAP Toolkit and related results is promoted and enhanced through the collaboration with the UNESCO Water Network (including Chairs and National and Field Offices) as well as through the replication of national showcase examples.</p>	<p>Tools to improve knowledge and collect data, possible overlap with AG A. Otte?</p>

		<p>gap in gender-inclusive transboundary water governance by applying an innovative methodology to collect sex-disaggregated data on transboundary water governance and specific gender-responsive indicators. These data will be an important input to inform policies and practical interventions that better address the diverse needs of different groups of water users, with particular emphasis on women in transboundary water management.</p>	<p>provides valuable insights in the gendered nature of regional transboundary water management, and subsequently allows the formulation of gender-transformative policies to accelerate the achievement of gender equality on the ground.</p>		<p>face-to-face workshops and/or webinars. Second, the application of these gender-responsive indicators for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data in line with UNESCO WWAP's Guidelines, by institutions and regional organizations, women organizations, and other stakeholders in the transboundary setting. Means to achieve this are e.g. face-to-face trainings, tailored surveys, possibly coupled with field research.</p>	<p>of transboundary basins/aquifers.</p>			
<p>Project 7 –Water quality monitoring and data in transboundary rivers</p>	<p>The main aim of the project is to enhance water quality data and information in transboundary river basins. The project promotes innovative approaches to both water quality monitoring and open-access data sharing in transboundary river basins.</p>	<p>With the aim to enhance global water quality data, including in transboundary river basin, UNESCO promotes an innovative approach to water quality monitoring, using satellite Earth observation. Water quality data are shared on an open access basis through a web-based portal. The project has completed its demonstration phase, in which the use of satellite EO data for water quality monitoring was demonstrated in 7 river basins in different regions of the world. UNESCO is now applying this innovative approach to operational water quality monitoring in transboundary basins in Africa and other regions.</p>	<p>The project results in enhanced water quality monitoring and data at the global level, including in transboundary river basins. It also facilitate open data sharing on water resources, which is a major challenge in transboundary water management. It furthermore enables water quality monitoring and data generation in remote areas or in developing countries, where water monitoring networks are limited.</p>	<p>Directly supports the SDG 6 – Targets 6.3 (improving water quality and reducing pollution), 6.5 (IWRM and transboundary water management) and 6.6 (restoring and protecting water-related ecosystems) —as well as SDG 14 (oceans), SDG 15 (ecosystems and biodiversity) and SDG 17 (partnerships).</p>	<p>The project will be implemented through cases on specific selected transboundary river basins.</p>	<p>The project is coordinated by UNESCO and implemented in cooperation/partnership with French Space Agency (CNES), French Institute for Research and Sustainable Development, Lake Chad Basin Commission and experts</p> <p>Under the overall coordination of UNESCO, the project will bring together key stakeholders, including: international, regional and national water-related agencies, transboundary basin organizations, research institutions, local communities, and NGOs</p>	<p>Results, experiences, lessons learnt from specific transboundary river basins can be easily replicated to other regions and transboundary basins.</p>	<p>Global, with specific regional focuses and cases</p>	