





The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)

Twenty-eighth session of ECE Committee on Environmental Policy 1-3 November 2023



Chair of the Water Convention Bureau Special Envoy for Transboundary Waters Ministry of Climate, Estonia















Water Convention Status



ENVIRONMENT



The Water Convention:

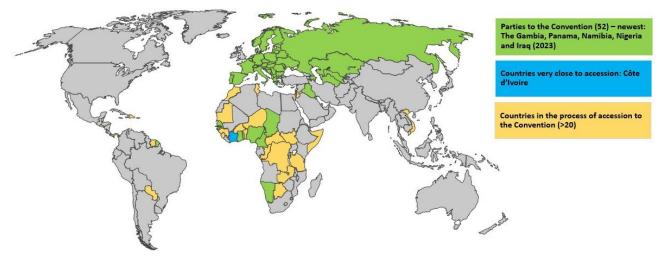
- ✓ Signed on 17 March 1992 in Helsinki
- ✓ Entered into force on 6 October 1996
- ✓ Since 2016 amendment in force to allow accession to countries outside the UNECE region (art. 26 and art. 26),
- ✓ **52 Parties** out of which 11 from outside the UNECE region

Under the Convention:

- ✓ Protocol on Water and Health
- ✓ Protocol on Civil Liability was adopted in Kiev in 2003

Unique global legal and intergovernmental United Nations framework on transboundary water cooperation





Water Convention Developments and achievements



ENVIRONMENT



Since its adoption, more than 100 agreements on shared waters have been signed.

They have increased water security and thereby sustainable development, promoted regional integration, and supported flood protection, early warning and data exchange.

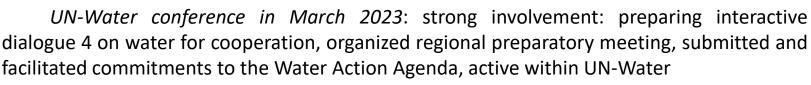
Enlarged geographic coverage



- ✓ 11 Parties from outside the UNECE region have joined in 2018–2023
 - 9 African countries
 - 1 Latin America country
 - 1 Middle East country
- ✓ More than 20 countries from different regions are in the process of accession.
- ✓ 130 countries worldwide take part in activities of its institutional platform.



Water Convention as a "UN hub" for transboundary water cooperation:



UNECE co-custodian (with UNESCO) for SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water cooperation- interacting with 153 countries and submitting data to UNSD



Water Convention Lessons and challenges



ENVIRONMENT

Despite the Water Convention's achievements, progress on transboundary water cooperation in accordance with **SDG indicator 6.5.2 is globally off track.**

Only 24 countries worldwide have all their transboundary basin area covered by operational arrangements (19 of which are Parties of the Water Convention). In addition, disputes are on the rise due to climate change, industrial development and other pressures

Lessons learnt:

- ✓ Importance of involving partners at global, regional and national level
- ✓ Increasing cooperation with IFIs such as World Bank, GEF, IaDB etc. paid off
- ✓ Ministries of foreign affairs and development cooperation have become more involved.
- ✓ Expanding cooperation with UN resident coordinators and UN country teams as well as other regional commissions has been crucial in promoting accession and implementation
- ✓ Increasingly, providing **input into global processes eg UNFCCC**, UNDRR etc.
- ✓ Need for more sustainable and predictable funding for the Convention's activities.



Water Convention Plans and prospects



ENVIRONMENT



The 10th **Meeting of the Parties** of the Water Convention will take place in Ljubljana, Slovenia in October 2024, incl. adoption of the future programme of work for 2025-2027.



Emerging topics and priorities:

- **✓** Pollution prevention
- ✓ Promoting basin-wide approaches to **climate change adaptation**, **flood and drought management**
- ✓ Protecting **biodiversity** through transboundary water cooperation
- ✓ Strengthening conjunctive management of groundwaters and surface waters (e.g. workshop in October 2023)
- ✓ Facilitating **financing** of transboundary water cooperation
- ✓ Strengthening source-to-sea management (e.g. workshop in December 2022)
- ✓ Water-energy nexus, water for climate change mitigation







ENVIRONMENT





Thank you!

Mr. Harry Liiv

harry.liiv@kliimaministeerium.ee

Water Convention secretariat

sonja.koeppel@un.org
water.convention@un.org

For more information

www.unece.org/env/water/













