Future work related to indicator 6.5.2 and the role of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme

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UNECE and UNESCO are co-custodian of the SDG 6 indicator 6.5.2
SDG 6.5.2  Next Steps

We need to accelerate progress on transboundary water cooperation, but how?

- Already a commitment to have transboundary water cooperation in place (where appropriate) for transboundary basins

- Build upon momentum in support of the Water Conventions and the Draft Articles on Transboundary Aquifers

- Couple efforts to enhance transboundary water cooperation with other critical issues related to sustainability, climate change, poverty alleviation, and peace and security

- Increase financing for transboundary water cooperation, including the possibility to use climate finance for transboundary initiatives
SDG 6.5.2 Next Steps

- Capitalise on the experience and outputs of SDG 6.5.2 reporting
  - SDG 6.5.2 proven to be sufficiently robust to capture diverse range of regional contexts
  - Set national and basin-specific targets related to transboundary water cooperation

- Expand and improve upon the first SDG indicator 6.5.2 reporting
  - Encourage countries that have not reported to do so during 2nd reporting cycle (2020)
  - Improve guidance materials in support of SDG 6.5.2 during 2nd reporting cycle
  - Coordinate and harmonize reporting on SDG indicators 6.5.1 and 6.5.2
SDG 6.5.2 Next steps (Custodian Agencies)

- **August 2018**
  - UNECE-UNESCO Global indicator 6.5.2 report published and presented at Stockholm World Water Week

- **10-12 October 2018**
  - Further dissemination of results at UNECE Water Convention 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties

- **2018-2019**
  - Regional workshops to enhance 6.5.2 reporting and identify country/basin specific plans and targets
  - Refinement of the step-by-step methodology on 6.5.2 and elaboration of a guide to address common misunderstandings
  - Use of the reporting results to inform UNESCO and Water Convention activities

- **30th June 2020**
  - Second reporting cycle => data to be available in early 2021
UNESCO IHP Initiative:
A scientific global systematic approach collecting data since 2002
UNESCO ISARM
(Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management)

• 1st reporting exercise has highlighted gaps in availability of data on transboundary aquifers

• UNESCO’s assessment world inventory of transboundary aquifers can assist countries with data gaps

• Provide technical support to Member States

• Best practices and guidance tools concerning shared groundwater resources management and governance
UNESCO is providing technical support to the Member States:

- Nubian Sandstone Aquifer (Lybia, Egypt, Sudan, Chad)
- Stampriet Aquifer (Botswana, Namibia, South Africa)
- Guarani Aquifer: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.
- Balkan karstic Aquifer (Dinaric Karst Aquifer System (DIKTAS)) among Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Montenegro.

The UN General Assembly, Resolutions on the Law of transboundary aquifers encouraged the UNESCO IHP to offer further scientific and technical assistance to Member States.

Some Examples of recent UNESCO Projects:

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