Contributions to the development of concept notes for the Interactive Dialogues of the United Nations Water Conference 2023 and expression of interest in co-chairing and participating as moderator and panelist in Interactive Dialogues

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. On November 23, 2022, the Director General of Sovereignty, Limits and Antarctic Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informs that within the framework of the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Achievement of the Goals of the International Decade for Action "Water for Development" (2018-2028) to be held in March 2023, the five interactive dialogues that will take place during the aforementioned Global Conference have been defined; informs that the five interactive dialogues to be held during the aforementioned Global Conference have been defined (https://www.unwater.org/news/themes-set-un-2023-water-conference):

- Water for health: Access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation (SDGs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17);
- Water for Sustainable Development: Water valuation, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development (SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and SDGs 2, 8, 9, 11, 12);
- Water for climate, resilience and the environment: From source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and DRR (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15);
- Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, intersectoral cooperation and water in the 2030 Agenda (SDG 6.5, 6.b and SDG 16, 17);
- Water Decade of Action: Accelerate implementation of the Decade's objectives, including through the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action.

Therefore, it is requested to generate contributions for the preparation of the aforementioned concept notes, as a contribution of Peru to the success of the next Water Summit and to the better visibility of the efforts carried out by our country in the water sector.

On the other hand, it invites co-chairs to nominate experts to act as moderators and panelists in the interactive dialogues. In view of the importance of water issues and taking into consideration the valuable role played by ANA in water resources in Peru.

1.2. In August 11, 2022, the General Manager of the National Water Authority-ANA communicates to the Director of Environment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the update of institutional focal points regarding **Sustainable Development Goal N° 6: Water, Sanitation and its SustainableManagement**, **subject of which the National Water Authority is the normative technical governing body**.

a) Headline Focal Point:

- Manuel Elías Collas Chávez, current Director of the Directorate of Planning and Development of Water Resources. mcollas@ana.gob.pe

b) Alternate Focal Points:

- Erick García Gonzales, Specialist of the Directorate of Water Resources Quality and Evaluation. egarciag@ana.gob.pe

- Guillermo Serruto Bellido, Head of the Water Resources Planning Task Force. gserruto@ana.gob.pe

2. ANALYSIS AND REVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

2.1. It should be kept in mind that the 5 topics selected for the Interactive Dialogues are an opportunity to reverse our current problems in the context of climate change, having the vital resource water as a cross-cutting and articulating element for sustainable development, in that sense the **Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development-OECD** in the document of high national relevance called **Water Governance in Peru** (OECD, 2021) in the summary presented on its website states the following:

"While COVID-19 has hit Peru particularly hard, with around 1.4 million cases reported by March 2021, the pandemic has highlighted the importance of water and sanitation for health, the environment and the economy. The country is still not on track to meet the SDG 6 "Clean Water and Sanitation" targets for 2030, as 3 million Peruvians (9.2% of the population) lack access to water services and 8.2 million Peruvians (25.2%) do not have access to sewerage services. There is also a large gap between urban and rural areas. In addition, between 2000 and 2020, floods affected approximately 4.43 million people. On the other hand, inadequate solid waste management and some economic activities are among the causes of water pollution, which generates serious public health problems and social conflicts. In the face of climate change and population growth, strengthening water governance in Peru is key to improving long-term water security. This report presents an analysis of water governance in the country and includes policy recommendations to: strengthen the multisectoral approach to water management; improve the use of economic instruments to protect and sustainably use water resources, their sources, and related ecosystem services; and strengthen the regulatory framework to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation in urban and rural areas." (https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/gobernanza-del-agua-en-peru_f826f55f-es)

2.2. In line with the agenda defined for the interactive dialogues, it should be noted that Peru is part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, has signed the Paris Agreement of 2015, and entered into force at the national level on November 4 of the same year, being the competent authority on the matter the Ministry of Environment and as Sectoral Authority the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation. In this regard, priority thematic areas have been identified to address the effects of climate change such as: Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Forestry, Health, **Water,** Tourism and Transportation.

To carry out the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Peru has established 92 adaptation measures and 62 mitigation measures, commonly known as NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions), of which 31 NDCs correspond to the **thematic axis water**, for the following uses: **agricultural, population, energy and multisectoral. These can be** seen in detail in the link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dCCo9A5jLsE5DOSFPh5veEUCWJvAUpqF/view (top left of the first page and bottom right of the fifth page of the bulletin).

Thus, ANA as the technical regulatory governing body of the National Water Resources Management System - SNGRH, has a roadmap in the NDCs and has prioritized the monitoring of the implementation of 08 Climate Change Adaptation Measures (MACC), of the Water thematic axis in its multisectoral use component in basins vulnerable to climate change, being the following:

- **Implementation of major hydraulic infrastructure** for multi-sectoral use.
- **Conservation and recovery of natural infrastructure** for the provision of water ecosystem services.
- **Implementation of Early Warning Systems for floods, droughts**, floods and glacial hazards.
- **Implementation of monitoring and surveillance of water resource quality.**
- **Implementation of a hydrometric network for water collection and distribution** in major and minor hydraulic infrastructure.
- **Modernization of the granting of** water use **rights.**
- Promotion of **multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder articulation mechanisms for IWRM in the** face of the effects of climate change.
- **Implementation of information services** for multi-sectoral water resources planning and management.

2.3. In line with the thematic axes of the Interactive Dialogues, the Food and Agriculture Organization **of the** United Nations - **FAO** has defined programmatic issues of vital importance related to the **theme: Integrated water resources management for food security and resilience to climate change,** which will be discussed at the Plenary of the 171st Session of the FAO Council, to be held from 5 to 9 December 2022 in Rome, taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture at its 28th Session held in Rome, Italy, between 18 and July 2022, referring to theme III.Taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the 28th Session of the Committee on Agriculture held in Rome, Italy, from 18 to 22 July 2022, under theme III. Climate and natural resources (biodiversity, land and water), in numeral **3.3 Governance of water resources tenure for food and agriculture;** it can be commented in general that: the measures, initiatives and statements proposed by FAO are aligned with the topics of the Interactive Dialogues and the actions being undertaken by the National Water Authority of Peru through the Nationally Determined Contributions NDC in Adaptation to Climate Change of the the thematic axis Water for food security and climate resilience.

2.4. On November 15 of 2022, the Directorate of Planning and Development of Water Resources DPDRH, as the institutional focal point forSustainable Development Goal No. 6: Water, Sanitation and its Sustainable Management,requested ANA's line directorates and Executing Unit No. 002, their opinion and contributions (strong ideas) to be considered in the elaboration of the concept notes that will serve as a guide for each of the thematic dialogues, taking into account the five accelerators of the Global Acceleration Framework (financing, data and information, capacity development, innovation and

governance) https://www.unwater.org/publications/sdg-6-global-acceleration-framework and on the three principles of the Conference (inclusive, cross-sectoral and action-oriented).
In response to the multiple memorandum mentioned in the previous paragraph, the following contributions were received:

2.5. The Executive Unit 002 Modernization of Water Resources Management, provides contributions to be considered, as detailed below:

1. **Water for Health: access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (SDGs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17).**

   a. Promote technical and scientific knowledge base, innovation and capacity building to strengthen the progress of environmental quality indicators for surface water resources in 90% of the national river basins already implemented and published in the National Water Resources Information System-SNIRH with free access; however, it is necessary to complement groundwater quality studies to reach the same level of information.

   b. Capacity building and multisectoral coordination are required to contribute to the adaptation of regulations and management to improve the final disposal of wastewater, at the sector and local government level, seeking a balance between the investment required to be executed and that of the control expenses applied.

2. **Water for Sustainable Development: water development, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development (SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and SDGs 2, 8, 9, 11, 12).**

   a. Progress has been made in determining the efficiency of water use by economic sector, as well as the economic retribution values for its use, and progress is being made in the generation of information for this purpose.

   b. Prioritize the development of information and its modeling at the river basin level, with direct participation of the Basin Water Resources Councils (CRHC) where they exist, expanding the capacities available in the existing monitoring rooms, and their scaling up to other instances outside these CRHCs, which would allow for a detailed vision and perspective of the demands on water resources, linking them to their supply.

3. **Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15).**

   a. Through ANA's Integrated Water Resources Management in Ten Basins Project (PGIRH), the country has been making efforts and investments to improve the processes for generating and processing information for decision-making aimed at integrated water resources management to achieve water security. This generation

of data and information is a priority for the country, for the generation of knowledge and informed decision making to achieve the SDGs, and investments should be expanded with the support of international technical cooperation, the UN System and multilateral banks.

b. One of ANA's major challenges is to strengthen the institutional framework for IWRM management through the River Basin Water Resources Councils (CRHC), where despite the efforts made in the creation of ten of them at the national level that have their respective Integrated Water Resource Management Plans (PGRHC), the priorities for their operation are still limited, particularly the financing and investment mechanisms for the fulfillment of their respective PGRHCs.

c. ANA coordinates the Multisectoral Water NDC, having prioritized the basins where the IWRMP intervenes and some of its goals, and therefore progress in these basins contributes to the fulfillment of the Paris agreements.

d. In compliance with the National Water Resources Law, the PGRHC contemplate the sustainability of the resource, its governance and consider disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change; however, the development of cost-benefit, multi-criteria or other evaluation models are required to support the obtaining of financing by promoting public-private partnerships and population or other modalities including capacity building.

4. Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water in the 2030 Agenda (SDGs 6.5, 6.b and SDGs 16, 17).

a. **Through the PGIRH - ANA, the necessary equipment and instruments have been implemented** for the generation of scientifically based information, which will contribute to the country's water resources research agenda to cover the gaps in the national development perspective. The information is available to the general public with the option of downloading data in editable files from the water observatory-SNIRH, requiring exchange at the transboundary, regional and global levels to articulate the modalities and results of these processes.

5. Water Decade of Action: Accelerate implementation of the Decade's objectives, including through the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action.

a. Consider the multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach and the different levels of government for the fulfillment of SDG 6 targets, considering innovation and new models of participation and social inclusion and promotion of public-private and public-population partnerships, especially for the implementation process of the Basin Water Resources Management Plans developed in 10 basins of the country.

b. Progress in the governance model for water resources management through the Water Resources Councils at the basin level, framed in the national law, should be institutionalized within the framework of the National Water Resources Management System that indicates the roles of each institution for the fulfillment of SDG 6, which could be strengthened by taking international experiences as a reference, in regulatory, academic, technical, innovation and other aspects.

c. In order to encourage all sectors to incorporate into their Operational Plansconcrete activities aimed at achieving the SDG 6 targets, international cooperationshould be involved in advising and co-financing, in support of national initiatives, focusing also on innovation, strengthening capacities and the scientific basis for decision-making.

d. Through the experience gained from the implementation of the PGIRH-ANA project, the country can share at the regional and global level the technical, social and environmental capacities acquired.

2.6. The Director of Qualityand Evaluation of Water Resources, submits Technical Report N° 0025-2022-ANA-DCERH/EGG on the 21st November 2022, with the contributions to the Goals and Indicators in charge of the DCERH:Goal 6.3 and Goal 6.6 as detailed below:

Inputs for SDG 6.3 and 6.6 concept notes:

There is global and national concern about the growing demand for water for different productive uses and human consumption, which, especially in developing countries, puts great pressure on inland and coastal marine aquatic ecosystems in river basins.

In this regard, under SDG 6, **Goals 6.4 and 6.6**, the aim is to conserve and protect water-related ecosystems in a way that takes into account their water requirements or needs, which is known as **"ecological or environmental flow".**

In this regard, the issue of determining environmental flows, at an initial planning level of water resources in the basins, should be a priority of the global agenda for the coming years. In many basins, the delivery of water use rights is done without considering the ecological flows that must be maintained in the water sources, and in other cases they are estimated using as a general rule 10 or 15% or the minimum flow, without considering in its determination the monthly variability of the flow, the water requirements according to the needs and importance of the aquatic ecosystem involved and the pressures on the use of water resources in the basin.

Considering that since the 2000s, different methodologies for environmental flows have been developed at the international level, particularly for water planning purposes, which have been improved over time, and that information is now available online and ecohydrological models are freely accessible, which can be applied at regional, basin and sub-basin scales, emphasis should be placed on estimating ecological flows for the purpose of reserving or separating this volume of water in the basins and thus acting proactively and not only reactively, within the framework of the full extent of the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). By guaranteeing in advance the water resource that must circulate in rivers and be maintained in lagoons and wetlands, the proper functioning of the basin is guaranteed with a view to achieving water security and any subsequent modification of this flow must be with the agreement of all basin stakeholders, understanding the basin as a complex social-ecological system and within the framework of adaptive management of the basin.

Similarly, in the framework of **Target 6.6 and its Indicator 6.6.1**, which seeks to measure the change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time, it is important to highlight the need for the countries that are implementing this target to prepare their national inventories of water bodies, which should have a holistic vision that includes not only

rivers, lakes and lagoons, but also other types of water-related ecosystems of a more transitional nature such as wetlands, In this sense, we can see how all these ecosystems are interconnected in the basin, for example, as the proposed slogan "From source to sea - Source to sea" indicates, that is, if we divert water from rivers and do not consider that downstream they feed important ecosystems, we are altering their integrity. Similarly, if we do not protect high altitude wetlands such as the "bofedales" in the Andean region, weare also altering and negatively impacting the hydrological cycle and therefore the ecosystem services provided by these wetlands.

With respect to **target 6.3**, which states "By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of chemicals and hazardous materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and significantly increasing recycling and safe reuse globally".
In this regard, it should be noted how, in many countries of the region and the world, it was evidenced in the COVID 2019 pandemic that was favorable for many aquatic ecosystems by decreasing their contamination, of anthropogenic origin, in that sense, to maintain or recover contaminated aquatic ecosystems or maintain those that are healthy,it is key to manage and manage the interventions of human beings.
For example, through the construction of treatment plants for the recycling and reuse of wastewater, which contributes to reducing the pressure on aquatic ecosystems in terms of water quality and quantity, moving towards what is known as circular economy. The latter is key, especially in countries such as Peru, with more than 60% of its population located in arid basins and with seasonal water resources, as is the case of the Pacific slope.

In this regard, the aforementioned Technical Report provides **2** relevant **CONCLUSIONS:**

- In the "Water for health" and "Water for sustainable development**"** themes**, countries should move towards a circular economy by building wastewater recycling and reuse treatment plants**, which will help reduce pressure on natural water sources and aquatic ecosystems, and reduce the extraction of water resources and the modification or alteration of these water sources.

- Under the theme "Water for sustainable development" and "Water for climate, resilience and the environment", the **conference provides an opportunity to make visible and promote at the international level the importance for countries to establish national programs for determining environmental flows for water planning purposes at the basin and sub-basin scale**, for precautionary purposes and to reserve water for the environment, and to avoid overexploitation of water resources in order to achieve water security.

2.7. The Director of Water Users Organization, submits on the 22nd November 2022 the Technical Report N° 0036-2022-ANA-DOUA/ASLL, with thecontributions and comments as detailed below:

Item 1: Water for Health: access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (SDGs

6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17).

It is important to provide training to water users' organizations, an important target group that manages agriculture and water resources in the country and guarantees food security. Improving water management and achieving the optimal use of water is a global challenge, but it can be strategic if the major target audiences that make use of the resource are addressed.

Item 2: Water for Sustainable Development: water development, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development (SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and SDGs 2, 8, 9, 11, 12).
There is a program to strengthen the users' boards, through which training and knowledge is provided so that water users can distribute water equitably in their areas since, according to the Users' Organization Law, they have the role of hydraulic operators. These organizations should be taken into account as a priority because they are the ones that contribute to the development of a country and value ancestral knowledge in reference to water.

Item 3: Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15).
The DOUA needs to develop mechanisms and strategies that allow water users' organizations in the north, center, and south to be reflected through the management instrument such as the Water Users' Organizations Law, in order to continue working together and contribute to water sustainability, which is necessary for crop irrigation. It is important to contemplate the development of strategies to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on crops in times of drought so that they are not economically affected.

Item 4: Water Decade of Action: Accelerate implementation of the Decade's objectives, including through the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action.
It is important to identify exemplary experiences of water users' organizations in order to replicate them, as well as to work and continue promoting the participation of agrarian women in order to find equity in these organizations and to value both knowledge. International cooperation should be involved in order to obtain resources to bring experiences of good practices to be taught to the users' boards, provide them with technological information that will allow them to guarantee the optimal use of resources in their processes and allow them to develop their human capacity, generate greater knowledge, and plan and manage their needs.

2.8. In order to complement the contributions of ANA's Line Directorates and Executing Unit 002, the following may be mentioned:

Item 1: Water for Health: access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (SDGs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17).

To highlight the importance of the stakeholders "Local Governments, Populated Centers, Rural and Native Communities and Populations in general of the Basin", given that by implementing solid waste management systems and effective treatment of domestic wastewater, towards a circular economy circuit, we will obtain clean seas, rivers, lakes and bodies of water in general, considerably improving the health of the population (with gender equity), food production and therefore providing food security.

Item 2: Water for Sustainable Development: water development, water-energy-food nexus and sustainable economic and urban development (SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and SDGs 2, 8, 9, 11, 12).

It should be noted that SDG 6 is cross-cutting and enables the fulfillment of most of the SDGs; therefore, it is important to redouble efforts so that society revalues water, as a result of knowing its socio-cultural, economic and environmental value in the current context. To this end, it is important to continue promoting dialogue platforms and other multisectoral articulation mechanisms in the basin, such as the Basin Water Resources Councils. On the other hand, it is important to highlight the Nexus approach that addresses three components that are fundamental to guarantee basic rights for human survival and the generation of conditions to build the foundations for sustainable development. Water is the basic resource for human life in every sense. It is fundamental for healthy nutrition and its adequate treatment and access for all is the other demand that humanity needs to meet. Energy from water becomes a clean opportunity, like that of the sun, geothermal energy and wind, to promote the development of peoples, as opposed to fossil energy sources, which generate GHGs and concentrate infrastructure in the hands of a few. The idea is to gradually move towards an energy matrix based on a greater participation of alternative renewable sources for sustainable development.

Item 3: Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15).

To highlight the contribution of the DCERH, in that the conference provides an opportunity to make visible and promote at the international level the importance of the countries establishing national programs for determining environmental flows for water planning purposes at the basin and sub-basin scale, for precautionary purposes and to reserve water for the environment, and to avoid overexploitation of water resources with a view to achieving water security.

Item 4: Water for cooperation: transboundary and international water cooperation, cross-sectoral cooperation, including scientific cooperation, and water in the 2030 Agenda (SDGs 6.5, 6.b and SDGs 16, 17).

The role of international cooperation in Water Resources Management must be made visible and strengthened, as a crucial activity that generates value to the activities of the National Water Authority both at the national level and in the transboundary basins that reach 34% of the national territory, with our 5 neighboring countries: Ecuador, Colombia,

Brazil, Brazil, Bolivia and Chile. Therefore, it is important to continue deploying efforts in the elaboration and implementation of Strategic Action Plans (SAP), promoting agreements with our neighboring countries that promote sustainable development and a consensual strategy for IWRM. In this context, it is necessary to strengthen national capacities and bilateral or multilateral governance, improve adaptation and resilience to climate change, ensure the generation of solid data for better decision making and coordination on water resources, promoting healthy ecosystems for the benefit of the population. Among the needs that can be cited we have: (i) Strengthening our governance model with innovation for Integrated Water Resources Management-IWRM-IWRM in national and transboundary basins; (ii) Community resilience building and protection of water ecosystems to deal with the effects of climate variability and change; iii) Monitoring and Evaluation based on indicators that allow knowing the progress and achievements of the projects; and iv) Water Culture Model for the call to action, communicating the progress of the general implementation of the Basin Management Plans and SAPs in transboundary basins, in the search for water security.

Item 5: Water Decade of Action: Accelerate implementation of the Decade's objectives, including through the UN Secretary General's Plan of Action.
Highlight the importance of redoubling efforts in the remaining period of the Decade of Action "Water for Sustainable Development" 2018-2028, being relevant and necessary to place the Integrated Water Resources Management and ANA as the highest regulatory technical governing body of the National Water Resources Management System, to exercise effective multisectoral, multilevel, multiactor authority, in the context of adaptation to climate change; strengthening and empowering its actions, not from a particular sector (Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation), but rather attaching it to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers-PCM, like other similar bodies such as; Servir Authority, SUNASS, Authority for Reconstruction with Changes, CEPLAN etc.

2.9. On the other hand, regarding the Conference Secretariat's invitation to Member States to submit expressions of interest to co-chair, through an official of the highest possible level, one of the five interactive dialogues, as well as to nominate experts to act as moderators and panelists in the interactive dialogues. In accordance with **item 1.2 of this report**, the following professionals should be proposed and submitted to the Member States for consideration by the Secretariat of the Conference:

To co-chair any of the tables of the 5 interactive dialogues:

- **Dr. Hugo Eduardo Jara Facundo**
  Head
  National Water Authority of Peru

To participate as moderator or panelist/topic.

- **Manuel Elías Collas Chávez**, Director of the Directorate of Planning and Development of Water Resources, Peruvian National Water Authority. Mail: mcollas@ana.gob.pe
  Water for Climate, Resilience and Environment: source to sea, biodiversity, climate, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR) (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15).
- **Dr. Enrique Meseth Macchiavello**, Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Unit of the Planning and Budget Office, National Water Authority of Peru. Mail: emeseth@ana.gob.pe
  Water for Health: access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), including the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation (SDGs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17).

3. CONCLUSION

3.1. For the above mentioned in item II of this report, contributions and comments are provided to the Secretariat of the Conference to the Member States, to be considered in the preparation of the concept notes that will serve as a guide for the development of each of the five interactive dialogues, as a contribution of Peru to the success of the next Water Summit and to make visible the efforts carried out by our country in the water sector, which adds and contributes to implement IWRM in the context of climate change, emphasizing the fulfillment of SDG 6 as a cross-cutting objective for the fulfillment of the other Sustainable Development Goals, in favor of Water Security while ensuring Food Security and increasing the climate resilience of our population.

4. RECOMMENDATION

4.1. The Director of the DPDRH, as the institutional focal point for SDG 6, forwards this report to the Secretariat of the Conference to the Member States, in English.