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United Nations
Office of the Under-Secretary-General
Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Dear colleagues,

UNECE is pleased to submit key messages and conclusions of the Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations 2023 Water Conference (Geneva, 12-13 April 2022) as input to the concept papers of the five interactive dialogues of the Conference. The input was prepared in close cooperation with Austria as Chair of the Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting who had asked UNECE to submit those conclusions.

The input can be published on the Conference website.

Yours sincerely,



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Director
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Enclosure

**Input to the Concept Papers on each of the five interactive dialogues
of the United Nations 2023 Water Conference from
the Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting (Geneva/hybrid, 12-13 April 2022)**

Key messages and conclusions resulting from the [Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the United Nations 2023 Water Conference](#) (Geneva/hybrid, 12-13 April 2022)¹ are provided as input to the concept papers of the five interactive dialogues as identified during the one-day preparatory meeting for the Conference convened by the President of the United Nations General Assembly on 25 October 2022.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) organised the Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting in preparation for the United Nations conference for the global midterm comprehensive review of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028, in cooperation with UN-Water and with input from the Regional Discussion Group (RDG) on Water for the Pan-European region, created in the framework of the UN-Water Expert Group on regional-level coordination. The Pan-European Regional Preparatory Meeting was chaired by Ms. Elisabeth Tichy-Fisslberger, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations Office in Geneva, Chairperson of UNECE.

The meeting aimed at contributing a regional perspective to the effective review and implementation of the Decade, in order to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It also aimed to identify and further inspire commitments and initiatives that create impact and contribute to the implementation of the Decade.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 41 ECE Member States, representatives from intergovernmental and regional organizations, United Nations bodies, departments, funds and programmes, specialized agencies, related organizations and initiatives, as well as from international and regional financial institutions, academia, private sector, youth, and civil society.

(1) Water for Health: Access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation (SDG 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 17)

Trends and challenges

While most Europeans take clean drinking water for granted, in the UNECE region, about 175 million people still do not have access to safely managed drinking-water services, around 245 million people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities² and 140 thousand practice open defecation, making them vulnerable to water-related diseases. Annually, 2,700 people in the region die from WASH-related diarrheal diseases. Making progress in this area is key for human health and well-being – including preparedness and response to possible future pandemics – socio-economic development and human dignity.

Despite the overall progress at the regional level, marked disparities between urban and rural areas, problems of affordability and of access by vulnerable groups and in settings such as schools, hospitals and workplaces persist.

¹ See report and Chair's summary at <https://unece.org/prep-meeting-2023-water-conference>.

² Based on WHO-UNICEF-JMP data (<https://washdata.org/data/household#!/>) available for 53 UNECE Member States for access to safely managed drinking-water services and for 48 UNECE Member States for access to safely managed sanitation facilities.

Thanks to advances in wastewater treatment, point source water pollution has decreased overall across the region. However, diffuse pollution and wastewater discharges remain significant in many countries. Persistent organic pollutants are also of great public health concern.

Plastic pollution, both macro, micro and nano plastics, is a common concern for freshwaters and seas.

The fast development of the mining sector, also driven by the growing demand for clean energy technologies and digitalisation of economic sectors, represent additional pollution risks when not coupled with strong policies and enforcement mechanisms.

Good practices and actions needed

Strong institutional and governance frameworks, which integrate across water and health and foresee effective mechanism for public information and public participation, are key to make drinking water and sanitation available, safe and affordable for all. The Protocol on Water and Health, jointly serviced by UNECE and WHO-Europe, and its many tools, are effective to strengthen national governance for implementing SDG 6 and the human rights to water and sanitation. EU legislation has significantly driven progress in the region, including in many non-EU countries.

A risk-based approach, such as water or sanitation safety plans, coupled with strong monitoring and surveillance are key to protect human health and the environment.

Significant investments in water and sanitation infrastructures, and in general on sustainable water resources management, are needed. Such investments need to be climate smart and promote sustainable and circular economy approaches. For instances, nature-based solutions represent effective and affordable approaches for increasing access to safe sanitation in sparsely populated rural areas.

Moreover, policies and investments need to focus on flattening inequalities between urban and rural areas, as well as inequalities linked to affordability and to access by vulnerable groups and in settings such as schools, hospitals and workplaces.

Improving water quality and protecting ecosystems also require concerted action. Progress in these areas has been achieved, also thanks to the EU Water Framework Directive and other EU directives, such as the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive and the Groundwater Directive. The EU Green Deal and its different strategies and action plans, provide a powerful framework for improving the quality (and availability) of water resources and their sustainable management and offer significant potential for investments in water-related projects.

Action has to focus on preventing pollution at source, including by increasing the safety of industrial installations to prevent the risks of accidental water pollution, and strengthening early warning systems. The guidance provided under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and the Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents proves useful.

There is a need for further research in this area – e.g. in relation to emerging concerns such as micropollutants.

(2) Water for Development: Valuing Water, Water-Energy-Food Nexus and Sustainable Economic and Urban Development (SDG 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and SDGs 2, 8, 9, 11, 12)

Trends and challenges

Scarce water resources and the environment are increasingly exploited while at the same time the demand for freshwater, agricultural products and energy is rising. Inequalities in the distribution and access to water, energy and food are exacerbated by the impacts of climate change.

Sectoral planning in the water, energy and agricultural sectors can lead to unintended, negative consequences, which in turn affects livelihoods and undermines sustainable development. To be sustainable, and resilient to the increasing challenges brought by climate change, the use of natural resources requires strong cooperation across sectors and borders.

Good practices and actions needed

A nexus (or cross-sectoral) approach to managing common resources could greatly enhance water, energy and food security in countries and basins across the Pan-European region, including by: increasing resource use efficiency, capitalizing on regional complementarities, and improving natural resource governance. This will be integral in developing new, and strengthening existing, sustainable solutions, including climate-resilient infrastructure, waste-water treatment and re-use technologies, circular economy and nature-based approaches.

Participatory, multi-stakeholder and intersectoral water-food-energy-ecosystem nexus assessments such as those successfully carried out in several transboundary basins of the region using the UNECE methodology have proven useful.

To fight water scarcity, there must also be a stronger focus on indirect water uses, taking into account water footprint. Considering the water footprint of UNECE countries in the region and beyond, transformative action for fair water footprints which will have durable benefits for communities, ecosystems, and economies, and help to achieve SDG 6, is needed.

It is also key to link water policies to circular economy approaches. Adequate policies supporting wastewater and nutrient reuse in agriculture and industry – while ensuring its safety - bring substantial economic benefits and help addressing water scarcity, while protecting the environment. It is important that such policies embed a risk-based approach, effective system of compliance and public information and education measures that enhance their public acceptance. However, the availability of appropriate and economically viable technological solutions and the inadequate capacity of operators can still represent a challenge. The private sector has an important role to play in applying circular economy approaches but needs clear regulatory framework and economic incentives.

(3) Water for Climate, Resilience and Environments: Source to Sea, Biodiversity, Climate, Resilience and DRR (SDGs 6.5, 6.6, 7, 11.5, 13, 14, 15)

Trends and challenges

Climate change impacts are exacerbating through various water-related phenomena; water-borne diseases; and changes in aquatic ecosystems. Climate change already costs the Pan-European Region billions of dollars annually. Financing of water-related climate projects has been limited and setting up bankable projects is difficult in some sub-regions.

In adaptation components of many Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), freshwater resources were identified as a priority area and measures for enhancing availability, efficiency and quality of water supplies were presented, including enhancing or building water infrastructure, improving sanitation and hygiene practices and responding to climate-sensitive vector- or water-borne diseases. Efforts to promote transboundary water management and cooperation were also included.

Freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity in the region are threatened, including by flow alteration from, for example, dams and embankments, as well as impacts of climate change.

There is an urgent need for improved management and governance of groundwater resources in the region to ensure their sustainable usage, especially as overuse of groundwater is a growing challenge in many sub-regions. Effective groundwater management is also an important part of regional climate change solutions.

While there has been some progress in recent years, obtaining sufficient and accurate data on groundwater resources, particularly in transboundary contexts, remains problematic across the Pan-European region. Improved access to existing groundwater data and knowledge is thus needed, also because groundwater monitoring and analysis is expensive. Application of the “FAIR principles” means any data needs to be available and interpretable to all so that it can be used and reused accordingly.

Good practices and actions needed

Water should foremost be mainstreamed into NDCs, climate change and disaster risk reduction actions, policies and plans. Integrating climate change issues in basin management planning is another important area. Developing adaptation strategies and measures, including joint ones in transboundary basins, is also important along with improved regulation and monitoring.

Transboundary water cooperation and cooperation across sectors is key to ensure the coherence and effectiveness of national policies to improve water quality and enhance biodiversity. Cooperation and a source-to-sea approach are also key to protect seas and oceans from land-based pollution.

Restoring water bodies and water related ecosystems - including through reforestation - and expanding protected natural areas have proven effective to enhance biodiversity and have brought important socio-economic benefits.

For groundwater, “making the invisible visible” via data and information collection, monitoring and exchange is imperative to tackle data gaps and strengthen governance. Scaling up capacity development and communication on groundwater resources is crucial for any progress in this area, and adequate resources should be provided to this end.

(4) Water for Cooperation: Transboundary and International Water Cooperation, Cross Sectoral Cooperation and Water Across the 2030 Agenda (SDG 6.5, 6.b and SDG 16, 17)

Trends and challenges

Growing water demands in view of increased water stress and scarcity call for improved vertical and horizontal governance and intensified cooperation among stakeholders, sectors and countries.

The Pan-European region represents the most advanced region globally with regards to transboundary water cooperation as the Water Convention has strongly driven progress in this respect: since its adoption in 1992, more than 90 agreements have been developed on shared waters. These agreements and joint bodies have increased flood protection, saving thousands of lives and protecting billions of investments, facilitated intersectoral cooperation, supported early warning and data exchange and enhanced stakeholder participation in water management. However, challenges and gaps remain, especially on aquifers and in many basins mainly in South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

The number of agreements dedicated to transboundary aquifers is extremely small. For the vast majority of transboundary aquifers covered by agreements or arrangements within the Pan-European region, such agreements or arrangements are not specific to an aquifer.

Joint adaptation to climate change represents a new area of work for many joint bodies.

Good practices and actions needed

It is crucial to strengthen inclusive, multi stakeholder and integrated water governance for the successful and coherent implementation of SDG 6 and of the Agenda 2030 as a whole. This calls for the establishment of inclusive and participatory mechanisms of concertation and decision-making at all

levels, which take into account the voices of young people. Women's equal leadership and mainstreaming gender considerations in decision making are also central.

As most of our water resources are shared, it is key to strengthen transboundary water cooperation for sustainable development, regional integration and peace and stability.

Legal agreements over transboundary freshwater resources and associated joint bodies are fundamental. The Water Convention should be used to spur the development of agreements where they are missing and to strengthen joint bodies. Strengthening cooperation on transboundary aquifers is a clear priority. Enhancing financing, strengthening capacity and improving availability and exchange of information are also needed to advance transboundary cooperation.

The European Union Groundwater Directive, the two global water Conventions and the International Law Commission's 2008 Draft Articles on the Law of Transboundary Aquifers can help to guide and influence agreements and policy-setting. The UNECE Model Provisions on Transboundary Groundwaters (2012) —and their commentary—provide specific non-binding guidance for management of transboundary groundwaters with an aim to improve transboundary water cooperation with regard to groundwater and strengthen integrated management of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters.

Strengthening basin governance, as called for by the Dakar Action Plan for river, lake and aquifer basins launched at the 2022 World Water Forum, remains important in many basins of the region.

The EU-funded National Policy Dialogues on water that have supported countries in Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia to achieve their water-related goals have proven their effectiveness as tools to enhance water governance.

(5) Water Action Decade: Accelerating the implementation of the objectives of the Decade including through the UN SG's Action Plan

Trends and challenges

Water-related data and information are critical for advancing progress across all water-related targets and indicators in the Pan-European region and globally.

While many capacity building activities on water take place in the region, the needs are still there, especially in some sub-regions and on certain topics such as groundwater and integrated management of surface waters and groundwaters, application of circular economy approach, climate change adaptation, and gender mainstreaming in water management. Digital solutions are increasingly used in capacity building efforts on water in the Pan-European region.

The need to mobilize adequate public and private financial resources and explore financial innovations and partnerships is apparent for advancing progress across all water-related targets and indicators in the region.

Good practices and actions needed

The SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework and its five cross-cutting 'accelerators' – Financing, Data and Information, Capacity Development, Innovation, and Governance – plays an important role to rapidly scale progress across the region. The Key Messages and Recommendations from the Bonn Water Dialogues for Results 2021 and EU Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy in 2019 and 2021 provide useful recommendations to guide responses in these areas, as well as in taking a human rights and gender-based approach.



Increasing access to and exchange of data is vital to enable decision-makers to employ quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data for analysis, planning and implementation of effective cross-sectoral action in order to leave no one behind on SDG6.

Decision-makers need to combine traditional knowledge with modern technology and innovative methods by involving multiple stakeholders to increase efficiency of water use and ensure sustainable water management, especially in water-stressed areas and transboundary basins.

Water-oriented “living labs” are real life demonstrations of the type of research and innovation, with intervention based on a cross-sectoral approach. The EU Water4All partnership launched in 2022 supports the development of water-oriented living labs and innovation.

Governments, national and international financial institutions need to improve targeting and effective use of existing funding, mobilize domestic resources, and attract additional investment from private and public sources to achieve SDG6. Financing mechanisms should incorporate a human rights-based approach and integrate balanced gender representation. Investments in the water supply and sanitation sector should be supported by sector reforms to ensure sustainability and efficiency.

Financing of transboundary water cooperation represents an important challenge in the region and globally. The work on funding and financing of transboundary water cooperation and basin development under the Water Convention has informed and advanced dialogue in this area. The multi-partner Blue Peace Financing Initiative will facilitate progress in access to capital for local governments and river basin organizations.

Many UNECE Member States feel the need to strengthen how water issues are dealt in the UN system, including by strengthening UN-Water and appointment of a UN Secretary General’s Special Envoy on Water.