

# SDG 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Target 6.5:** By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

**Indicator 6.5.2:** Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Presented by Stefan Uhlenbrook, UNESCO

World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)



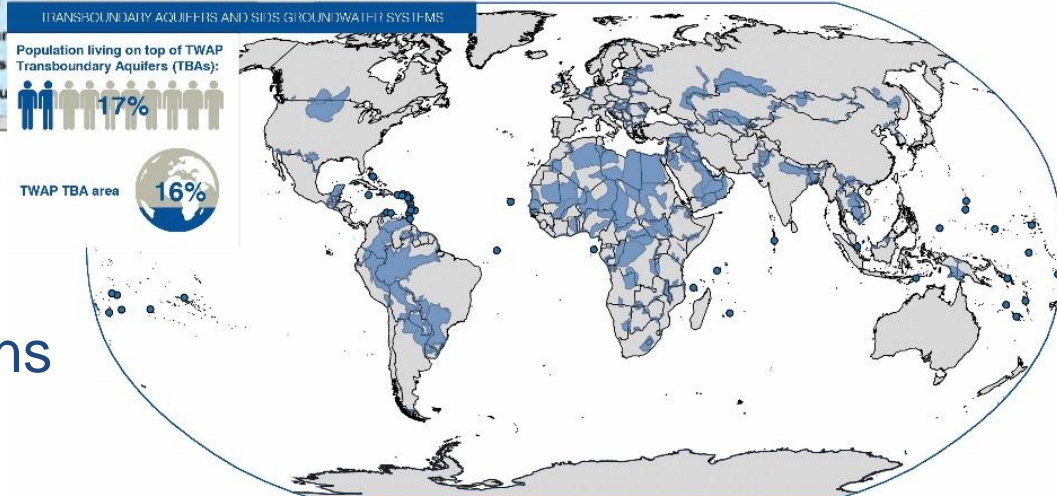
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# 6.5.2: Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

## Transboundary River basins (TWAP)



## Transboundary Aquifers (TWAP)

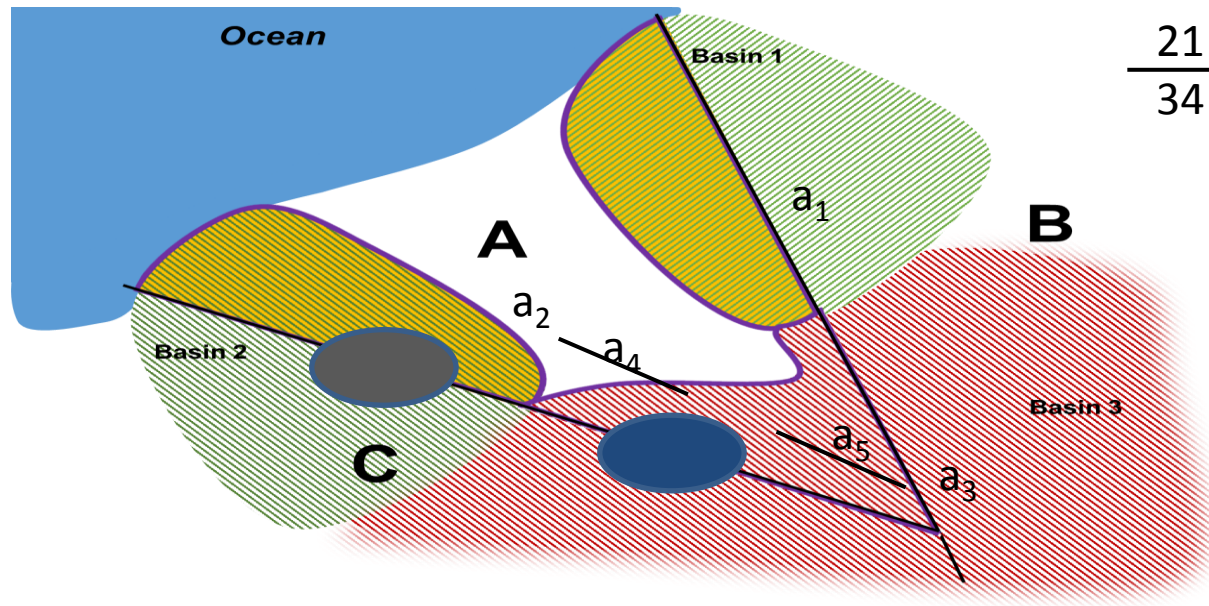








- 60% of global freshwater
- 286 transboundary river basins
- 592 transboundary aquifers

# Clear Methodology for 6.5.2

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_5}{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5} = \frac{10 + 10 + 1}{10 + 10 + 12 + 1 + 1} =$$

$$\frac{21}{34} \times 100\% = 61.8\%$$



- |   |                                   |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|
|  | Operational Arrangement           |  | Total transboundary basin area - Country A       |
|  | No operational Arrangement        |  | Area with an operational arrangement - Country A |
|  | Operational arrangement (aquifer) |  | No operational arrangement (aquifer)             |



UNECE



# Proposal: Tier 2 for Indicator 6.5.2

(custodian agencies: UNESCO and UNECE)

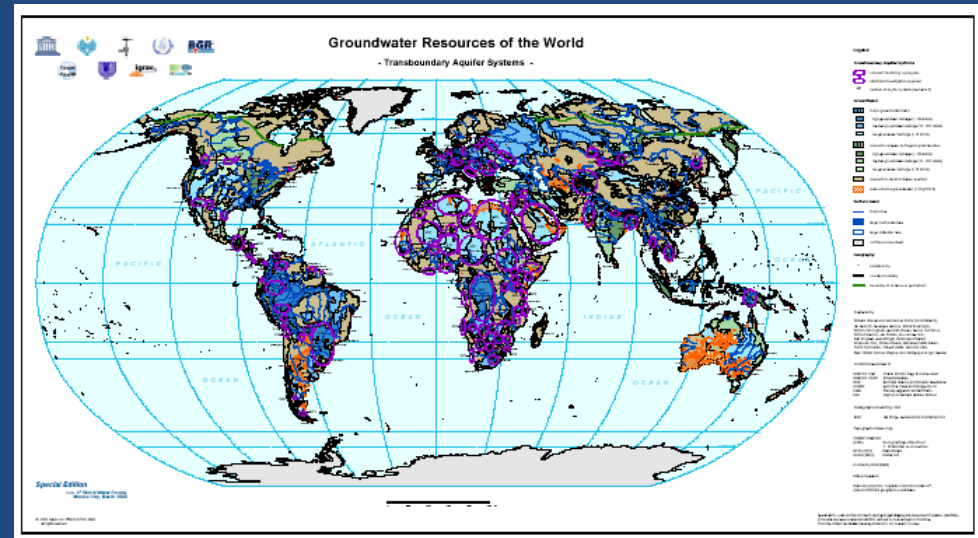
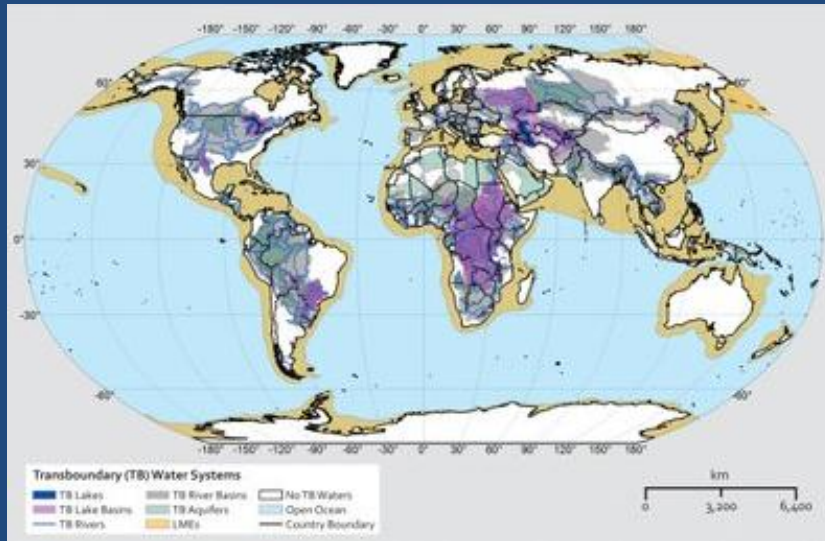
- Indicator is conceptually clear and methodology is simple, essentially combining data that is available in all countries
- International standards and/or methodologies are available for the data components
  - Basin delineations and surface areas consolidated at the regional/global level; incl. groundwater
  - ‘Operationality’ of agreements based on main principles of customary international law (i.e., two UN Conventions); clear criteria; data at countries and global data bases
- Roll out is part of GEMI project; other ‘supporting’ projects have been carried out or are ongoing



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# Thank you



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# Proposed tier for 6.5.2 (cont'd)

- Data would be most reliably collected and validated at the national level

- Reporting by countries under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes will contribute information for tracking progress

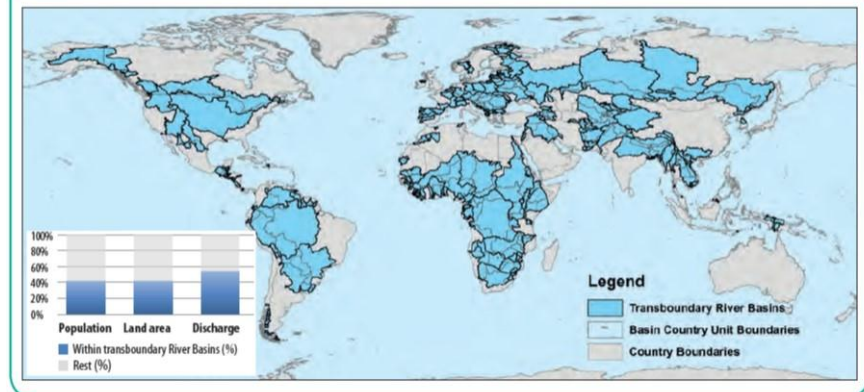
- International sources of information can support and complement the information by the countries and allows to have a first baseline / overview.

- Transboundary river basin delineations and areas as well as presence of an agreement and of a basin organisation: Global Environment Facility supported Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme (TWAP)
- International Freshwater Treaties Database, Oregon State University
- Information about transboundary aquifers : regional inventories of the UNESCO-led Internationally Shared Aquifer Resources Management, database of the UNESCO International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC); Etc.

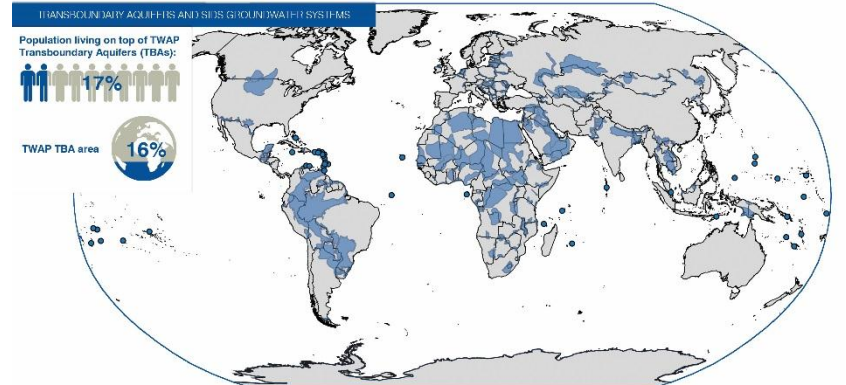
- GEMI will support testing the methodology and acquiring practical experience of its application in countries

## Transboundary River basins (TWAP)

Figure 1. Transboundary rivers that link countries in a common future. 151 countries and 2.8 billion people share 286 transboundary river basins.



## Transboundary Aquifers (TWAP)



# Background indicator 6.5.2

- Most of the world's water resources are shared: transboundary lake and river basins account for 60% of global freshwater. Some 286 transboundary main river basins and 592 transboundary aquifers have been identified.
- Development and management of water resources has impacts across transboundary basins and therefore transboundary cooperation is required. However, cooperation is in most cases not advanced.
- Specific agreements or other arrangements concluded between co-riparian countries are a key precondition to ensure long-term, sustainable cooperation.