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to the United Nations Environment Programme**

Nairobi, 8 January 2019

10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.; 2:30 p.m. to 5:00p.m.

Conference Room 1

**Agenda Item 6 c): Implementation of UNEP/EA.3/Res.10: Addressing water pollution
to protect and restore water-related ecosystems**

The annexed action plan for the implementation of UNEA-3 Resolution 3/10: Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems (UNEP/EA.3/Res. 10) serves as a background document for discussions under agenda Item 6c).

Action Plan for the Implementation of UNEA-3 Resolution 3/10: Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems (UNEP/EA.3/Res. 10)

Key legislative elements	Implementation plans, including partnerships	Financial requirements (estimations)	Timeframe	Progress as of October 2018	Comments
Resolution 27: Addressing water pollution to protect and restore water-related ecosystems					
<i>Operational paragraph 16:</i> Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, within available resources, to:					
a. Build upon, as needed, the Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme Trust Fund to assist developing countries, at their request and within available resources, in water quality monitoring, including by setting up monitoring stations, capacity-building and data management;	<p>The GEMS/Water Trust Fund, created already in 2002 (UNEP/GC.22/7 and Corr.1 and 2), has not been used (empty) over the last years but the GEMS/Water project receives direct or in-kind contributions from Ireland, Germany and Brazil respectively. Through the GEMS/Water Capacity Development Centre (CDC) at the University College Cork (UCC Ireland), the GEMS/Water Data Centre (DC) at the International Centre for Water Resources and Global Change (ICWRGC) and hosted by the Federal Institute of Hydrology (FIH, Germany), and a Global Programme Coordination Unit (GPCU) located in Science Division at UN Environment headquarters in Nairobi and a Regional Hub for the Latin America and Caribbean region (others under consideration), UN Environment GEMS/Water is leading in capacity development to assist countries monitor water quality, collect water quality data, and analyse water quality data, including for monitoring of the SDGs (SDG target 6.3 and 6.6) and for the creation of thematic and integrated assessments such as the <i>Snapshot of the World's Water Quality: Towards a global assessment</i> (UNEP 2016) and GEO-6. GEMS/Water Data Centre maintains GEMStat, a global central repository for water quality data. GEMStat assists countries in handling, storing and quality assuring their data and makes this data available for assessments (the degree of openness with regards to data access is regulated with each country through a data policy).</p> <p>The Data Centre is engaging also in collaboration with ESA and AquaWatch on the utility of Earth Observation for water quality, and GEMS starts embarking on piloting citizen science for monitoring in data scarce areas or those places in absence of monitoring systems.</p>	<p>A specific fundraising plan for GEMS/Water is needed. GEMS/Water currently operates with an annual cash budget of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 600 K from Ireland, with a little over half going to the GEMS/Water CDC and the rest for global activities coordinated by the GPCU, including staff cost (P3), Lifetime of the Irish funding covers operations through 2019/20. • In-kind contribution from Germany (equalling ca EUR 450 K annually) for the GEMS/Water Data Centre plus support for a German JPO to the GEMS/Water Unit in Nairobi. In-kind support for the Data Centre and maintaining GEMStat is secured initially until 2024. Additional funding for GEMS needed to be secured for the JPO continuation in 2019 and operations from 2020 onwards. <p>Demand till 2019/20: Capacity Development – training workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • targeting data QC/QA as required by member states (2 per year, 6 in total till 2020; USD 320 K); • targeting monitoring systems and design, water body delineation and target setting at least one more p/a in areas other than Africa; USD 180 K; <p>Keeping JPO as staff on P2 level beyond 2019 into 2020 (4th year) (USD 160 K) — Secured.</p> <p>Revitalizing the international laboratory intercalibration experiments (Performance Evaluation) USD 350 K per unit cost once every two years incl. one workshop – best practice sharing; in total</p>	<p>End of 2019/20</p> <p>2019/20</p>	<p>With additional funding received (channelled) through UN-Water via Switzerland, Netherlands and Germany, a global data drive for water-quality SDG 6 indicators for which UN Environment is custodian (indicator 6.3.2 on ambient water quality and 6.6.1 on freshwater ecosystem health, was started in 2017 and continued until end of February 2018.</p> <p>Around 50 countries have reported on indicators 6.3.2 and 6.6.1 combined. Additional work and support (and funding) needed to continue this work.</p> <p>The Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) upgraded the status of SDG indicators 6.3.2 and 6.6.1 to Tier 2 in April 2018, making them officially part of the SDG database. This is a major show of success for UN Environment's efforts to assist Member States in reporting on these environmental indicators for the first time, but much more work is needed for capacity-building in countries.</p> <p>The Government of Germany has confirmed to fund 100% of the German JPO's third year (to start in early May 2018), while UN Environment has identified the funds to cover 100% of the fourth year of the JPO (until early May 2020)</p>	<p>The United States, as one of the proponents of the Resolution keen on data sharing and Google Earth and NASA, might like to partner to support this work.</p> <p>Climate change is expressly mentioned in the Resolution as contributing to worsening water quality and the degradation of freshwater ecosystems, and this could be a potential angle / source of funds. Exploring GCF and IKI connections.</p>

	<p>UN Environment freshwater team is also collaborating with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to generate satellite and Earth Observations data to support countries in tracking changes to extent and quality (such as through turbidity and chlorophyll-A) of their open water bodies, including for monitoring of the SDGs (SDG target 6.6).</p>	<p>USD 700 K till 2020; starting late 2018);</p> <p>Strong demand for the highly attractive GEMS / Water Online Diploma Course requires first to invite countries/donors to enable stipends for participants from developing countries to cover the reduced fee of 500 Euros (instead of 1000 for developing country GEMS members; (ca USD 30 K) plus one staff at CDC (ca 120 K USD for 2019/20)</p> <p>In total estimated USD 1.51 Mio</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Financial (in-kind) support and a seconded staff from Google Earth is hoped for within the context of a potential new MoU.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2018-2020: 1.05 Mio USD</p>			
<p>b. Assist developing countries, upon their request, by strengthening their capacity to reach the target of halving by 2030 the amount of untreated wastewater reaching water bodies, considering gender perspectives, and including the development of wastewater treatment options in collaboration with national governments, local authorities and, as appropriate, the private sector.</p>	<p>The Global Wastewater Initiative and the Global Partnership for Nutrient Management (GPNM) - both under the GPA – focus on wastewater and nutrient management as their mismanagement leads to fresh, coastal and marine pollution. As multi-stakeholder partnerships, the GPNM and the Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist developing countries, upon their request, in strengthening their capacity through various channels: the Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture (SUWA) - after a successful implementation of the first phase (2011-2015), the second phase of SUWA was jointly developed with partners (FAO, WHO, UNU-INWEH, UNU-FLORES, UNW-DPC, IWMI and UNEP) and submitted to OFID, among other donors, for funding. The objectives are: to facilitate selected low-income and lower-middle-income countries in undertaking comprehensive and effective evidence-based policy and decision-making leading to accelerated achievement of SDG 6.3 for water-related sustainable development and; to develop and strengthen human capacity in project countries to better prepare them for wastewater management leading to its cost-effective treatment and fit-for-purpose use in a safe and productive manner. - A Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on wastewater and nutrient management was developed to raise awareness and build 	<p>The Global Programme of Action for the Protection of Marine Areas from Land-based Activities (GPA) is expected to hold its governing body meeting in 2018 and a dedicated workplan and fundraising plan need to be agreed upon by Member States.</p> <p>Fundraising requirements for SUWA are 1,2 Mio.</p> <p>Financial requirement for MOOC hosting, roll-out and translation: USD 300 K.</p> <p>Financial requirement for workshop/trainings – 2 workshops/trainings per year for around 50 participants for 3 years: USD 300 K.</p>	<p>2018-2020</p> <p>2022</p> <p>2020</p> <p>2020</p>	<p>A positive response for further consideration was received from OFID.</p> <p>The MOOC was launched on 15th January 2018. The course lasts 9 weeks and it is available at http://www.environmentacademy.org/courses/course-v1:UNEP+ENV002+2018/about. Enrolment is still ongoing.</p>	<p>These efforts should be strengthened to look at freshwater as not only a carrier but also a recipient of pollution.</p> <p>The following partners could be approached based on stated priority areas of waste water management and water quality issues: USAID, SIDA, GIZ.</p>

	<p>capacity on the two pollution streams. The course was launched on January 15th, 2018. It is planned to evaluate the roll-out of the MOOC and translate it into Spanish and French.</p> <p>- Workshops/trainings on different issues related to nutrient and wastewater (use of non-conventional water to address water scarcity as well as the nexus approach in wastewater management., nutrient use efficiency, strategies for addressing household, industrial and agricultural wastewater).</p> <p>The operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism responds to technical assistance requests tabled by NDEs (National Designated Entities). The Climate Technology Centre and Network responds to those supported by a network of expert partners – water and wastewater technology is among the priorities – this mechanism can be strengthened in collaboration between UN Environment and CTCN.</p>	<p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2018-2020: Motivating Annex 1 countries (developed) to place targeted pledges for water related climate smart technology assistance; up to 2.0 Mio USD for around 10-15 country assistance responses.</p>			
<p>c. Continue to develop tools to support countries, upon their request, in their efforts to address water pollution and ecosystem health; implement integrated water resources management approaches; and address water-related impacts of disasters;</p>	<p>Through its collaborating centre UNEP-DHI, UN Environment is engaged in supporting countries to measure, reporting on and implement Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). UNEP-DHI also manages an online Flood and Drought Monitor.</p> <p>Replication of the ecosystem health report card to countries requesting help to assess and manage the threats to water bodies.</p> <p>Making available tools for capacity build such as the nutrient toolbox, the wastewater decision making technology matrix.</p> <p>Replicating the wastewater atlas for the Caribbean and South East Asia regions.</p>	<p>UNEP-DHI has a preliminary pledge from Danish government (DANIDA) of 4 million USD over four years. Targeted partnerships and funding from private sector should be sought.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: USD 2 Mio USD</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Financial requirement for replication in Kenya and one SIDs: USD 200 K.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>An atlas for Africa is under development with a secured amount of USD 500 K. Financial requirements for two other regions are therefore estimated to amount to USD 1 Mio.</p>	<p>2018-2022</p> <p>2020-2022</p>	<p>Discussion has started on the replication of the ecosystem health report card with Kenya (Lake Victoria and Lake Naivasha)</p> <p>Activities under the African Development Bank project in collaboration with UN Environment and GRID Arendal for the development of the wastewater atlas for Africa are still ongoing. Some components of the atlas have already been released and they include visual material such as story maps and simple shows. The atlas is set to be completed by late 2019 and will then be ready for replication.</p>	<p>The following partners could be approached based on interest and priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USAID (water quality, watershed ecosystems management) ▪ GIZ (watershed management, IWRM) ▪ JICA(watershed management, IWRM)
<p>d. Work with relevant international organisations, including through UN-Water, to address issues related to water pollution and build upon the 2016 report <i>A Snapshot of the World's Water Quality</i> taking into account, where appropriate, the recommendations made by the analytical brief "Towards a Worldwide Assessment of Freshwater Quality", including assessments of invasive species, pharmaceutical contaminants, emerging pollutants and severe levels of pathogens in water</p>	<p>See Section (e)</p> <p>Freshwater Unit, GEMS/Water and GPA (including all three of its partnerships for marine litter, nutrients and wastewater) are interested in raising awareness around all the emerging pollutants mentioned in this para.</p> <p>Under the Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I) and the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management, and building upon the "Wastewater Management – A UN-Water Analytical Brief", the GPA aims to conduct two assessments to support countries in:</p>	<p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: USD 1 Mio as detailed below.</p> <p>Fundraising for this: USD 500 K is foreseen for the implementation of these activities.</p> <p>An estimate of USD 500 K is foreseen for this study.</p>	<p>2018-2022</p> <p>2018-2022</p>	<p>Ethiopia has approached Freshwater Ecosystems Unit to help address water hyacinth in Lake Tana. Pursuing GEF-7 project and technical workshop.</p> <p>Zimbabwe has also expressed interest in doing a project.</p> <p>Scoping paper on pharmaceuticals and personal care products already developed and submitted to GESAMP</p> <p>A concept note has been developed</p>	<p>The United States, as one of the proponents of the Resolution, is particularly keen on emerging pollutants. It could be interested in additional studies, including within the World Water Quality Assessment.</p>

bodies; proposed solutions, policies and technologies;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Further assessments on pharmaceutical contaminants, proposed solutions, policies and technologies. - A study is to be conducted in West Africa on effects of nutrient pollution leading to Sargassum sea weed spread and its impacts on fisheries and the coastal economy including tourism. 				
e. Cooperate with other relevant organizations, including through UN-Water, to develop a World Water Quality Assessment for consideration at UNEA-5;	<p>GEMS/Water and Freshwater Ecosystems Unit collaborated on the 2016 “Snapshot of the World’s Water Quality - Towards a global assessment” and the UN-Water Analytical Brief “Towards a Worldwide Assessment of Freshwater Quality.”</p> <p>GEMS/Water unit is initially leading the UN-Water Expert Group on Water Quality and Wastewater which includes other UN agencies and outside partners.</p> <p>UN Environment Programme has developed a draft workplan for the full World Water Quality Assessment (WWQA) and has received expressions of interest from approximately 80 organizations (incl. UN-Water members and other relevant organizations) on their possible contribution to the assessment. A WWQA Inception Meeting was held 28-29 November 2018, hosted by WMO, Geneva.</p>	<p>The Government of Switzerland has contributed a total of US\$200,000 (cash) for the first year of the World Water Quality Assessment.</p> <p>Government of Germany is contributing an equivalent amount in-kind for the same period.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Further fundraising requirement for this item 2019-2022: \$3.9 Mio USD (cash and in-kind)</p>	2018/22	<p>Based on this a draft work plan for the next full global assessment as requested by UNEA-3 has already been designed and initial funding has been mobilized (in kind) from Germany to cover national expert staff and the substantial parts of the modelling work (ca 1.9-2 Mio USD); The Government of Switzerland has contributed US\$ 200,000 for the WWQA to date.</p> <p>GEMS/Water and the proponent have also put forward a proposal to the Government of Switzerland for the remaining funding to donors for consideration in Spring 2018 in the range of USD 2.4 Mio The Government of Switzerland has contributed US\$ 200,000 for the WWQA to date.</p>	See D. and besides the submission for funding so far to Switzerland also the Netherlands have expressed interest in the topic of water quality and could probably be approached
f. Compile and share information on the analytical and technical requirements for water quality testing for contaminants (including new and emerging pollutants) that may impact human and environmental health;	<p>See D. and</p> <p>The GEMS/Water Programme has been collaborating with WHO and UNESCO in the past to produce two editions of the “Water quality assessment guide”, published some 20 years ago for the last time, which provides comprehensive advice on designing and setting up monitoring programmes in all types of freshwater bodies. This widely used guide needs to be updated and options to produce a third edition are being explored.</p>	<p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: USD 60 K</p>	2018-2019		<p>This next edition speaks to the requirements to foster water quality monitoring both for national action and SDG monitoring and to build capacity – it can be seen as one initial product under the recently signed MoU between UN Environment and WHO</p>
g. Support countries in data collection, analysis and sharing, at their request, which would support implementation of the water-related SDGs, potentially drawing upon Earth Observations and global data;	<p>UN Environment freshwater team is also collaborating with the European Space Agency (ESA) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to generate satellite and Earth Observations data to support countries in tracking changes to extent and quality (such as through turbidity and chlorophyll-A) of their open water bodies, including for monitoring of the SDGs (SDG targets 6.3 and 6.6).</p> <p>UN Environment is also engaged with the Dutch not-for-profit organization Akvo, which it showcased at UNEA-3, to pilot-test water quality monitoring in Liberia and Uganda at a cost of \$250,000 for two countries. This data would be used to complement data in the GEMStat database and also deploy and pilot citizen</p>	<p>US \$1 million needed to establish an online Big Data system bringing together different sets of data, a “Water Pollution Monitor” and produce a “State of the World’s Water Bodies” report. This will be complemented by scenarios and solution options deriving from World Water Quality Assessment II.</p> <p>Approximately USD 125 K per country is needed to gain additional data on water quality from Akvo. The Netherlands (DGIS, and initially contacted is Dept. Water Management and Infrastructure) should be approached to fund an</p>	<p>Akvo MoU is expected to run for 18 months starting in 2018 (tbc).</p>	<p>The GEMS Data Centre has been one leading partner in the SPONGE project (ESA) to be finalized in Spring 2018 exploring utility of Earth Observation in water quality monitoring; links are established with GEO GEOS and namely AquaWatch as the community of practice</p> <p>Both the UN Environment Live and IRIS systems have reached a level of operations and recognition respectively to be a possible platform for the state of water bodies</p>	<p>Space agencies (in particular the ESA and NASA) could be approached</p> <p>Financial (in-kind) support and a seconded staff from Google Earth is hoped for within the context of a potential new MoU.</p> <p>DGIS (Netherlands) needs to be approached for further support of data collection, for example through Akvo.</p> <p>Min for Water Management and Infrastructure has been approached informally during UNEA.</p>

	<p>science approaches in data poor surroundings</p> <p>Regular (every two years) performance evaluation experiments shall support countries – demand is being articulated to GEMS constantly – resources needed are reflected under a) and also in the workplan published at UNEA 2</p> <p>UN Environment (under the nutrient pollution management portfolio of the GPA) is the custodian agency for SDG target 14.1 on pollution of marine waters as its assessment is closely linked to freshwater pollution. UN Environment is collaborating with IOC-UNESCO in the continued development of the 14.1 indicator on nutrient pollution, the Index of Coastal Eutrophication Potential (ICEP) from the current Tier III status. The ICEP will require further refinement based on validation activities in global regions towards wider application.</p>	<p>expansion of this collaboration.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: \$2mil USD</p> <p>PE study funding requirements to be found under a)</p> <p>An estimated USD 500 K is needed to continue development up to 2020 that includes the conduct of validation work in 10 locations in selected geographical locations.</p>	<p>Jan 2018 – mid 2020</p>	<p>The ICEP has been in the research domain for several years now as an improved metric to the chlorophyll-a measure for assessment of marine ecosystem impacts due to pollution by nutrient loads. The work has been carried through under the GEF-Transboundary Waters Assessment Project and the GEF-Global Nutrient Cycle Project. A planning meeting of core development specialists was held in Paris in collaboration with IOC-UNESCO to develop a terms of reference for continued development.</p>	
<p>h. Provide the necessary technical support to facilitate monitoring and reporting on SDG 6;</p>	<p>Through the integrated SDG 6 monitoring initiative under UN-Water, UN Environment is engaged with other UN custodian agencies for the SDG on water and sanitation. This has resulted in additional funding for staff, data collection and data analysis (report-writing and database) activities.</p> <p>Channelled through UN-Water, Switzerland, Netherlands and Germany provide funding for integrated monitoring of SDG 6, which also provides staff to coordinate this work at UN Environment (P4 in the Freshwater Unit and a temporary P2 in the Freshwater Unit).</p> <p>Technically in ambient water quality, SDG 6.3.2, monitoring and capacity development also GEMS Water has received support from the UN-Water trust fund – this has enabled the extra tasks beyond donor approved GEMS workplans both at the Data and Capacity Development Centre and in the Coordination Unit. – this has covered staff and outreach/training/data processing/country visits/helpdesk services</p>	<p>Additional funding is needed to maintain the staff and work level that UN Environment is undertaking for the water SDG (SDG 6), either channelled through the UN-Water coordinated GEMI project or directly to UN Environment.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2018-2019: \$1.4 mil USD</p>	<p>Additional funding needed by end of 2018.</p>	<p>A global data drive for SDG 6 indicators for which UN Environment is custodian (indicator 6.3.2 on ambient water quality, 6.6.1 on freshwater ecosystem health, and 6.5.1 on Integrated Water Resources Management) was carried out in 2017. Around 40 countries have reported on indicators 6.3.2 and 6.6.1 combined, and 130 on indicator 6.5.1.</p>	
<p>i. Support member States, as appropriate, in developing programmes that invest in the management of land and ecosystems to prevent pollution of water sources, in order to ensure the availability of quality water in a sustainable manner for all uses;</p>	<p>The Global Programme of Nutrient Management (GPNM) is aiming to develop a project in collaboration with the Terrestrial Ecosystems Unit and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on soil pollution and its effects on water ecosystems.</p>	<p>Fundraising requirement for this item is USD 500 K.</p>	<p>2018-2020</p>	<p>A Global Symposium on soil pollution is planned in Rome in May 2018 where further deliberations will be conducted.</p>	<p>The following partners could be approached based on priorities and interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ USAID(watershed ecosystems management, RBM – possibilities to include The Nature Conservancy) ▪ JICA(IWRM)
<p>j. Work with governments and relevant stakeholders, including the private sector in creating an enabling environment for addressing water pollution including sustainable wastewater management and nutrient</p>	<p>Involving the private sector and business entities to invest and upscale business models for wastewater management tapping into innovative financing mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Technology readiness and financing instruments 	<p>Fundraising requirement to undertake the assessment and assist countries in projects development: USD 1.5 Mio.</p>	<p>2017-2022</p>	<p>Technology Readiness assessment proposal has been developed and is under discussion with the partners.</p> <p>A collaboration on financial instruments for commoditizing wastewater generation is under</p>	<p>Possible partners based on priorities and interest are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SIDA(waste water treatment) ▪ GIZ (waste water management)

<p>use efficiency, which encompasses supportive policies, laws and regulations, tailored technologies and innovative financial mechanisms.</p>	<p>assessment in collaboration with the science Division of UN Environment.</p> <p>- Assist countries to develop bankable wastewater and nutrient management projects for funding, tapping into private sector and development banks</p> <p>International Nitrogen Management System project is underway with the aim to emphasize on sustainable nitrogen management. Upgrading the existing toolbox to cover a global scope on nutrient management for countries uptake.</p> <p>Building on what is being done in Tanzania in developing the guidelines and standards for decentralised wastewater treatment technology and faecal sludge management, the goal is replicate the same in at least one other country.</p>	<p>USD 10 Mio. has been secured for this project but still looking for in-kind contributions.</p> <p>USD 200 K</p>	<p>2017-2021</p> <p>2018-2020</p>	<p>consideration with Prana Sustainable Water.</p> <p>An African Platform for the project is to be established in the first quarter of 2018 in addition to the Asia regional platform and will serve as basis to implement the project.</p> <p>Guideline document for decentralized wastewater treatment and faecal sludge management was developed and will serve as basis for the Tanzania Bureau of Standard to develop standards for the country.</p>	
<p>k. Assist developing countries, upon their request, within the mandate of UNEP to clean and recover polluted water bodies;</p>	<p>See a. Support to GEMS/Water needs to be strengthened.</p> <p>Tools – bringing water quality information together: partnership with Akvo (DGIS / Netherlands)</p> <p>See also b: exploring utility of the technology mechanism</p> <p>Ireland (DFID)</p>	<p>USD 500 K – 1 Mio. needed per country, per water body, depending on intervention and scope.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: Approx \$2 Mio. USD</p>			<p>Zimbabwe, Kenya and other African countries seem keen to partner with UN Environment for GEF projects in this area.</p> <p>The EU (DG DEVCO) and USAID can also be approached as they support the restoration of freshwater ecosystems.</p>
<p>17. Also requests the Executive Director to report to the United Nations Environment Assembly on the implementation of this resolution at its next session.</p>		<p>N/A</p>			
<p>Other Operational Paragraphs relating to Member State actions:</p>					
<p>1. <i>Emphasizes</i> the need for member States, in collaboration with UNEP and other UN agencies, to address water pollution in inland, coastal and marine ecosystems and improve water quality by, inter alia, increasing efforts in pollution prevention at all levels, water governance at the national level, integrated water resources management, sustainable use of water, as appropriate, and improved water quality data collection, and improved data sharing on a voluntary basis, which should support implementation of the water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their interrelated targets, and as applicable, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets,</p>	<p>See OP paragraph 16. a, b and c, above</p>				

and the fourth strategic plan 2016-2024 of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017-2030;					
2. Welcomes the convening of the 8th session of the World Water Forum, to be held in Brasilia from 19 to 23 March 2018, and encourages member States to participate in the event.	UN Environment is actively engaged in the World Water Forum with a number of sessions, alone and also through UN-Water. UN Environment is a co-lead for the 2018 World Water Day campaign and a co-author of the 2018 World Water Development Report.	None	March 2018		
3. Encourages member states to draw upon the work carried out by the United Nations Environment Programme in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development on International Water Quality Guidelines for Ecosystems (now updated as “A Framework for Freshwater Ecosystem Management”) in order to provide inputs for countries on how to protect and restore water-related ecosystems to create effective governance structures at national level, develop their own national standards for water quality, and to set up water quality monitoring of their significant water- bodies and associated ecosystems;	<p>“Framework for Freshwater Ecosystem Management” was launched at UNEA-3 and is the culmination of the work mandated at GC 27/3 on “International Water Quality Guidelines for Ecosystems.”</p> <p>This framework forms the basis for countries to take steps to protect and restore their water bodies, including through water quality monitoring and pollution prevention, but is needed to implement the recommendations at the national level.</p> <p>Capacity development will be needed to assist countries in its application and this will draw on expertise across the UN Environment team and partners</p>	Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: USD 500 USD K			
4. Invites member States to establish and improve water quality monitoring networks in voluntary collaboration with relevant organizations and monitoring systems, such as GEMS/Water, to promote streamlined national standardized monitoring and reporting mechanisms in order to fill relevant data and information gaps and share data, as appropriate, to help identify and address sources and causes of water pollution in water bodies;	<p>See 16 a. A fundraising plan for GEMS/Water is needed to support its work.</p> <p>GEMS/Water has been approached in particular by the Mekong Commission to focus on supporting transboundary water quality monitoring and data sharing, standards; GEMS/Water will respond by fostering membership of and collaboration with River Commissions</p>	<p>Germany, Brazil and Ireland already fund GEMS/Water but terminating in 2024 (inkind); 2018 (inkind) and 2019/20 respectively.</p> <p>Transboundary water monitoring and capacity development including aspects of data sharing and conflict mediation – with co funding from requesting basin organisation countries foreseen</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item initially 2018-2020: USD 200 K</p>	2018-2020		Special requests have been tabled to GEMS and responses are under preparation – the first case is the Mekong
5. Also invites member States to enhance public access to relevant information on water quality status and requirements for different water uses to promote safe and efficient water use;	UN Environment Live and the Environment room can be of utility – countries to be motivated to showcase best practice based on their data				As example may serve Brazil
6. Further invites member States and other stakeholders, including government labs, the private sector, academia, and civil society, to collaborate and share best practices with one another on data collection, monitoring, and exchange that will	<p>Providing a best practices and collaboration platform should be of top priority for UN Environment, in particular through Science Division and the UNEP (Environment) Live platform.</p> <p>The PE experiments and related workshops (see under a) and g) will be instrumental here as well focusing on human and</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>Fundraising requirement for this item 2017-2019: USD 500 K – 1 Mio. to boost the UN Environment Live and water and water and peace in the World Environment Situation Room.</p>			

be useful for reporting on water quality and quantity and addressing water pollution;	technical resources and protocols)	Financial need for PEs see above (under a)			
7. <i>Invites</i> member States, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, private sector, industry, academia, civil society, and the GPA, including through encouraging platforms for wastewater and management of nutrients, to help prevent and mitigate water pollution and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems in order to minimize adverse impacts on human health and the environment;	The Global Wastewater Initiative and the Global Partnership for Nutrient Management (both managed by the GPA) deal with freshwater pollution and quality issues as they connect to marine pollution. These efforts should be strengthened to look at freshwater as not only a carrier but also recipient of pollution.				
8. <i>Encourages</i> member States to facilitate the implementation of the target to halve by 2030 the amount of untreated wastewater reaching waterbodies, by continuing to work through the Global Wastewater Initiative and other UN-Water Members and the private sector;	See 7.				
9. <i>Also encourages</i> member States, in collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme and other UN-Water Members and its Partners to develop and implement policies that relate to integrated water resources management and invest in the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems, so as to prevent and reduce pollution and maintain or improve ecosystem health;		Covered by para c) above			
10. <i>Further encourages</i> member States to work collaboratively with the United Nations Environment Programme, other relevant international organizations including the Global Environment Facility and multilateral banks, to mobilize the necessary resources to find solutions to land-based and water pollution;					Zimbabwe, Kenya and other African countries seem keen to partner with UN Environment for GEF projects in this area. Their NDEs can be sensitized to consider work with the UNFCCC technology mechanism and related support through GCF readiness and GEF star
11. <i>Encourages</i> member States, with the support of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to implement UNEA resolution 2/8 on sustainable consumption and production patterns including by integrating Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) into education and training to promote a shift to SCP;	SCP and education and training units (should be consulted on this topic.	N/A			Costa Rica and Colombia (Resolution proponents) were keenest on this topic.

<p>12. <i>Calls upon</i> member States to:</p> <p>a) Increase transboundary water cooperation where appropriate, to reduce water pollution,</p> <p>c) Improve their capacities to tackle accidental pollution risk at all levels,</p> <p>d) Strengthen their preparedness to address waterborne disease issues, especially after disasters and during communicable disease outbreaks by encouraging subnational, national and international initiatives dedicated to activities of surveillance, detection, notification and response to water-related public health emergencies.</p>	<p>Supporting countries in transboundary water cooperation is of top priority for Executive Office and UN Environment’s work should be better coordinated and strengthened in this area in collaboration with Ecosystems and Law Division, together with the Disasters and Post-Conflict branch and Sub-programme on disasters and conflicts.</p> <p>This work needs to be underpinned by data collection and analysis coming from the Science Division (GEMS/Water and SDG unit) including GEMS focused engagement with River Commissions (see under 4) and the Strategic Foresight Group – to be able to inform the topic of “Water-Diplomacy”.</p> <p>One possibility we have is to try to get the Secretariat of the UN Watercourses Convention to be held or hosted by UNEP: http://www.unwatercoursesconvention.org/faqs/. The convention currently has no Secretariat and hosting it here could boost our credibility to work on transboundary or water and peace issues.</p>	<p>Per country / transboundary water basin: USD 1 – 5 Mio.</p>			
<p>e) <i>Reiterates</i> that availability and accessibility of adequate, predictable and sustainable resource mobilization from all sources, technology development, dissemination, diffusion and transfer, on mutually agreed terms, and capacity building, are important to the effective prevention, reduction and management of water pollution;</p>					
<p>f) <i>Encourages</i> member States to address water pollution, including through cooperation at all levels and partnerships with relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to find solutions and strengthen cooperation, to exchange knowledge, know-how and best practices;</p>					
<p>g) <i>Stresses the need</i> to continue the dialogue at UN level to discuss improving the integration and coordination of the work of the United Nations on the water-related goals and targets under its Sustainable Development pillar and further invites interested member States to consider to use the work of relevant conventions, networks and other institutions to this aim;</p>					