
Meeting Report for Partners and Other Stakeholders
32nd UN-Water Meeting
28 – 29 January 2020

This meeting report summarises the discussions and decisions taken during the open part of the 32nd UN-Water Meeting.

Welcome to Partners

The Chair welcomed participants and drew attention to initiatives to accelerate the implementation of SDG 6. He highlighted upcoming discussions on the new country and regional offers and noted continuing work on the UN-Water strategy to 2030, including the high-level meetings in 2021 and 2023.

Item 2 Selected reports and progress updates

2.1) Progress reports for information only

The Chair introduced this agenda item drawing attention to reports that were submitted for the information of UN-Water’s Members and Partners.

On behalf of the Expert Group on Water Quality and Wastewater, Mr Harlin reported that the World Water Quality Alliance has been established and invited all to participate.

Ms Sasha Koo-Oshima (FAO) noted the Expert Group on Water Scarcity is developing a UN-Water Analytical Brief on Water Efficiency and expects to launch it at the World Water Week in Stockholm.

2.2) Way forward to accelerate progress on SDG 6 implementation

Mr Harlin, Coordinator of the Expert Group on the 2030 Agenda, highlighted that action during the next few years will be critical to the 2030 Agenda’s success. In light of this challenge, he noted that the UN Secretary-General has just launched a Decade of Action. He recalled that, based on a decision taken at the 31st UN-Water Meeting, the Expert Group on the 2030 Agenda was tasked to prepare a UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) call on water and sanitation. The resulting proposal is the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework.

The CTA introduced the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework’s three components: a commitment platform; strengthened cross-sectoral approaches using the six entry points for transformative action identified in the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019; and better country-level coordination and delivery. He emphasized the need to reach out and influence other “policy tables” where decisions are taken on water and sanitation.

During the discussion, speakers noted the importance of outreach and asked what benchmarks would be used to measure progress. One noted that raising awareness and implementation are

very different and suggested focusing on doing one of the three objectives well. A focus on the themes of “leave no one behind,” water efficiency and agriculture, environmental rehabilitation, and wastewater reuse was suggested, with several highlighting the importance of better data to support the 2030 Agenda. Questions regarding the role of the private sector in the SDG 6 Acceleration Framework and how other stakeholders at the national level would be engaged were raised.

Decision 7: The UN-Water Members and Partners commit to develop the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework under the coordination of the Expert Group on the 2030 Agenda with the aim to launch it at the High-level Political Forum in July 2020.

2.3) Briefing on the 2020 launch of the CEO Water Mandate’s Water Resilience Pledge/Coalition

Mr Jason Morrison (UN Global Compact) presented plans to launch a major campaign in 2020 centred around a new Water Resilience Pledge, effectively creating a time bound and measurable global ambition for water that will translate into collective action initiatives in water stressed basins around the world. He said the campaign will be launched on World Water Day. He noted that the work of the Water Resilience Pledge/Coalition will build on the UN Global Compact’s work to familiarize the private sector in water stewardship best practices, and will advance its work to assist leading companies in setting site-level water targets that reflect the local context. The campaign will focus on moving water up the priority ladder for the business community by highlighting connections between climate and water, among other linkages. He invited UN-Water Members and Partners to support the initiative by identifying and addressing urgent water-stressed regions, key metrics, supplier policies, and how best to support companies in this endeavour.

During the discussion, participants applauded the initiative and raised questions about approaches to achieve net water impact, including how the water footprint can be reduced by addressing the supply chain or broadening the scope beyond supply to cover other activities and operations that also impact water resources. Other issues raised referred to linkages with human rights and the involvement of local authorities.

Decision 8: The SPMs welcome the UN Global Compact’s efforts to accelerate action on water and sanitation in the business community including through the CEO Water Mandate’s Water Resilience Pledge and agree to support the World Water Day launch of the CEO Water Mandate’s Water Resilience Coalition at UN Headquarters on 23 March 2020.

2.4) Update on the process to the 2021 and 2023 high-level events

Ms Madhushree Chatterjee (UN DESA) and Mr. Vladimir Smakhtin (UNU) recalled the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2018 on the midterm review of the implementation of the Water Action Decade, which calls for two UN high-level events on water and sanitation: a one-day meeting to be convened by the President of the General Assembly to promote the implementation of water-related Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda in 2021, and a “UN Conference on the Midterm Comprehensive Review of the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Decade for Action” in 2023.

They reported progress on the preparation of these events, including the organization of a side event on 13 November 2019, at UN Headquarters in New York. In addition, participants indicated that, *inter alia*: the theme of World Water Day 2023 should be relevant to the Water Action Decade and the 2023 Conference; an updated evidence base for the 2023 Conference could be coordinated by UN-Water in the form of a follow up SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation; and the regional preparatory process should include the regional commissions.

Participants took note of the progress being made towards the Water Action Decade and emphasized that the 2021 and 2023 landmark events need to be informed by substantive content, which means that UN-Water Members and Partners should be given the necessary time to conduct adequate consultations.

2.5) Update on the 2020 country level engagement

Ms Marianne Kjellén (UNDP) noted activities on this agenda item had been coordinated with UNICEF. She reported that UN-Water's offer to UN Country Teams was being distributed through the UN Development Coordination Office this month. The Country Teams are being informed that UN-Water will provide 1) support on data and monitoring, 2) connecting to expertise, technical assistance and support from UN-Water Members and Partners, and 3) support for country-level advocacy on all water and sanitation-related issues. Ms Kjellén said the TAU will respond to requests and responses will be monitored.

During the discussion, speakers suggested that UN-Water might want to proactively contact countries who are preparing their common country analyses and encourage them to include water-related challenges. The value of keeping the UN-Water Inventory updated was noted, and the need to keep the Resident Coordinators at the center of all coordination was stressed.

Decision 9: The SPMs approve the workplan of the Task Force on Country Level Engagement. UN-Water Members and Partners agree to support the engagement at the country level by helping raise awareness of the offer that UN-Water is making, and responding to requests from countries (via Resident Coordinators). The Task Force will report back to the SPMs at the 33rd UN-Water Meeting.

2.6) Expert Group on Regional Level Coordination Terms of Reference

Ms Carol Chouchani Cherfane (UN ESCWA) highlighted that an agreement was reached in December 2019 that a Regional Collaboration Platform (RCP) would be established in each of the five UN regions as part of the regional-level reforms of the UN development system. The RCP would provide a platform for collaboration for all the UN agencies and organizations active in that region, and each RCP could set up Issue-based Coalitions on region-specific priority issues identified by the members of each RCP.

Ms Chouchani Cherfane noted the TOR for the Expert Group were drafted following this agreement. She highlighted in particular the opportunity for UN-Water Members and Partners

to ensure that water and sanitation issues are presented for inclusion in the Issue-based Coalitions on region-specific priority issues.

Decision 10: The SPMs approve the terms of reference of the Expert Group on Regional Level Coordination and invite the Expert Group to submit a work plan to operationalise its activities over the coming two years for consideration at the 33rd UN-Water Meeting.

2.7) Update on the UN-Water Analytical Brief on Unconventional Water Resources

Mr Smakhtin updated participants on the content and status of the UN-Water Analytical Brief on Unconventional Water Resources which is based on the following objectives: highlight the linkages of unconventional water resources with SDG 6 and other water-related SDGs; evaluate the potential of unconventional water resources as a water augmentation resource in water-scarce areas; address policies and institutions, economics, education and capacity building, and community participation and gender aspects; and provide insight into the barriers and associated response options to facilitate the use of unconventional water resources.

Mr Smakhtin reported that UNU organized an expert consultation meeting on 13 November 2019 to: discuss the potential of unconventional water resources as a source of water augmentation at different scales; address the environmental and economic trade-offs of harnessing the potential of unconventional water resources and financial instruments to accelerate their use; and provide insight into the barriers and associated options to facilitate the use of unconventional water resources. With the input of this expert meeting, a first draft of the Analytical Brief was completed, updated with comments from meeting participants, and shared with the Task Force. He said a final version of the Analytical Brief is expected by March 2020.

Participants highlighted the need to include water and sanitation as part of the circular economy. Questions were asked regarding follow-up actions or activities to be included in the Brief. A speaker also suggested producing an Atlas of unconventional water resources.

Decision 11: The SPMs acknowledge the progress made by the Task Force to produce the Analytical Brief on Unconventional Water Resources. The Task Force will work with the UN-Water Technical Advisory Unit to finalise, launch and disseminate the Brief.

2.8) Discussion on the draft UN-Water 2030 Strategy

The CTA noted that broad consultations with UN-Water Members and Partners and other stakeholders had taken place and were incorporated into the draft UN-Water 2030 Strategy. The CTA also noted that the consultations and analysis were focused on identifying the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to advancing the water agenda. The 2030 Strategy presents UN-Water's vision, mission and three lines of work, and outlines ways through which UN-Water can fully realize its potential. He said the core strengths were referred to as the five "C's": convening power; consolidation of expertise from within and outside the UN; catalyzing action on water and sanitation issues and accelerating progress on SDG 6 during the Decade of Action to deliver the SDGs by 2030; connecting by

strengthening integrated cross-sectoral approaches to maximize synergies; and coordinating to ensure synergies and avoid duplication of efforts between actors.

In the ensuing discussion, participants commended the work of the TAU in conducting the consultations, producing a summary and preparing a preliminary draft of the strategy so efficiently. Several participants said the strategy should clearly demonstrate how UN-Water will make a contribution to changes in behavior leading to expected outcomes and achievements by 2030. Speakers suggested that the theory of change should be aligned with the three achievement areas identified by the strategy, i.e., UN-Water is successful in delivering as one, in supporting UN system reform and action, and in accelerating progress on SDG 6 and other water and sanitation related global targets. One speaker said the strategy should address the needs of vulnerable populations, underscoring the theme of “leaving no one behind.” A suggestion was also made to review the implementation of the strategy more frequently than every five years.

Decision 12: The SPMs request the UN-Water Management Team to incorporate comments received on the draft UN-Water 2030 Strategy during the 32nd UN-Water Meeting as well as any written comments sent to the Technical Advisory Unit latest by end of February 2020. The Management Team is requested to share with the SPMs a final draft version of the UN-Water 2030 Strategy for approval latest by end of April 2020.

2.9) Approval of the UN-Water Work Programme 2020-2021

The Program of Work 2020-2021 was introduced by the CTA, who noted that, as the Work Programme 2018-2019 has ended, a draft Result Matrix, Structure, Indicative Budget, and narrative Work Programme for 2020-2021 had been developed by the UN-Water Management Team for discussion and approval. He clarified that the UN-Water activities were organized along UN-Water’s three lines of work: informing policies and addressing emerging issues; supporting monitoring and reporting on water and sanitation; building knowledge and inspiring people to take action; and effective management of efforts aimed at improved coordination and coherence among UN-Water Members and Partners at all levels.

During the discussion, one participant raised concerns that the gender-water linkage was not adequately reflected in the draft of the Strategy, particularly with regards to women from indigenous groups. Another participant sought clarification on the narrative and connection between three lines of work and the four results areas and also called for more explicit references to support at the country level and noted that the UN-Water Inventory should be updated more regularly. The CTA said the Results Matrix was a preliminary draft and the connection between the lines of work and the results areas would be more explicit once it is finalized.

Decision 13: The SPMs approve the Results Matrix Structure, Indicative Budget, and narrative Work Programme for 2020-2021. The SPMs request the Technical Advisory Unit to finalise the full Results Matrix and circulate it by end of March 2020 to the SPMs for approval.

Item 3 Monitoring and reporting

3.1) Integrated Monitoring Initiative

Ms Naylor presented the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme Outputs from 2019, noting that two big reports were released on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in health care facilities. She said the project has also focused on filling data gaps, helping approximately 20 countries per year to do household surveys to generate baseline data. Plans for 2020 include update reports on schools and health care facilities, and an expert group meeting on monitoring Safe Management of On-Site Sanitation.

Mr Bruce Gordon (WHO) shared on the GLAAS 2019 report, noting that the overall theme was national WASH systems with a specific focus on national policies, plans and targets. He said WHO promoted the report and its findings via regional workshops in India, Jordan and Uganda, and noted that next steps include finalizing country and external support agency highlights, submitting data and stories to the UN Statistics Division on SDG targets 6.a (international cooperation and capacity building) and 6.b (participation of local communities).

The UN-Water Global Monitoring Officer, Mr William Reidhead, noted the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative is now in Phase 2, which covers the period between 2019-2022. He reported that activities in 2020 will include a global data drive and capacity building, activities in 2021 will include validation, analysis and progress reporting, and activities in 2022 will include input to high-level processes. He said key external events include UN Statistics Division's annual data requests, the High-level Political Forum, the 2021 and 2023 UN high-level events, and regional and global meetings on the preparatory process for the mid-term review of the Water Action Decade.

For an outreach strategy, he highlighted that the Initiative's five key audiences are national technical experts, national policy- and decision-makers and stakeholders, regional organizations, international organizations, and global platforms. For each of the audiences, strategic behavioral changes have been identified and key messages focus on what might bring about the desired behavioral change. He also highlighted the need for coordinated outreach, and attention to the products that should be developed to support high-level meetings.

3.2) UN-Water technical advice on freshwater-biodiversity linkages to inform the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Mr Harlin noted that the post-2020 global biodiversity framework will be adopted in October 2020. As an input to the negotiation process on this framework, which is taking place under the auspices of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Expert Group on the 2030 Agenda was tasked with coordinating the UN-Water official input to the negotiations. He reported that the Expert Group reviewed CBD's 6 January draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework and prepared a technical advice document. He said comments on the technical advice document should be submitted by 7 February, following which the input will be submitted to the CBD process.

Ms Caridad Canales (CBD), via telecommunication, said a similar input process is planned for the third post-2020 Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) in July 2020.

Speakers highlighted the challenges to address invasive alien species and noted that the International Maritime Organization, which addresses ballast waters, is not a UN-Water Member. Another speaker said phosphorous should be addressed in addition to nitrogen. Speakers also emphasized the value of the input as a joint UN-Water document.

Decision 14: The SPMs approve the main recommendations in the draft version of the UN-Water technical advice paper on freshwater-biodiversity linkages to inform the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The technical advice paper will be submitted to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) open-ended working group chairs and delegations on time for their next meeting on 24 – 28 February 2020 in Kunming, China and will also be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the CBD.

The SPMs task the Expert Group on the 2030 Agenda to liaise with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process and to respond to requests for freshwater-biodiversity inputs.

3.3) Update on the UN World Water Development Reports 2020 and 2021

Mr Amani reported on the drafting and publication schedules for the next two UN WWDRs. The 2020 UN WWDR is focused on water and climate change and is expected to be launched in March 2020. The 2021 UN WWDR is focused on “Valuing Water.” He noted that the 2020 UN WWDR has been cleared by the leading agencies, and the proofreading and translation work has been started. The reports will be printed in mid-February and will be shared by early March. The joint communication strategy and all the communications materials are being developed and will be ready for UN-Water Members before the launch in March 2020.

Mr Amani also provided updates on the 2021 UN WWDR. He reported that the annotated table of contents was presented during the inception meeting. The approved annotated table was sent to colleagues and the preparations have started. He noted that inputs are welcome and should be submitted by 16 March. The 2021 UN WWDR aims to be launched at the 9th World Water Forum in March 2021 in Dakar, Senegal.

Decision 15: The SPMs invite all UN-Water Members and Partners to promote the United Nations World Water Development Report (UN WWDR) 2020, including by supporting the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) in the organisation of activities and events and by featuring a news item concerning the UN WWDR 2020 on their institutional websites and creating a link to WWAP's website for download of the report, side publication and other material (PPT with script, communication material etc.).

The SPMs invite the Lead Agencies of the UN WWDR 2021 to follow the deadlines of the production calendar as per the UN WWDR clarifications document.

Wednesday, 29 January 2020

Morning Session (9:00 – 12:10)

Item 4 Global campaigns

4.1) Report on World Toilet Day 2019 on Leaving No One Behind

Mr Rio Hada (OHCHR) reported on key highlights of 2019 World Toilet Day, including online engagement and a significant increase in the number of physical events, which jumped from 100 in 2018 to 800 in 2019. He noted that this trend could be partly attributed to the quality and accessibility of communication materials produced by the UN “delivering as one.” He also reported on the launch of a report and the organization of an exhibit showcasing the importance of sanitation workers. He also highlighted “the toilet is closed” initiative where UN organizations were encouraged to post “closed” signs on their toilets to focus staff attention on others’ lack of access to safely managed sanitation. Ms Amanda Marlin (UNICEF) reported on the 2019 World Toilet Day Event in New York a key outcome of which is a request from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to prepare a sanitation report to be launched on World Toilet Day 2020.

Decision 16: The SPMs thank the Task Force on World Water Day and World Toilet Day 2019 for completing its work.

4.2) Update on the planning for World Water Day 2020 on Water and Climate Change

Mr Claudio Caponi (WMO) said the World Water Day 2020 campaign links to the climate community, especially through the dissemination of the UN-Water Policy Brief on Climate Change and Water and a side event organized at the Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference in December 2019. With the aim of increasing policy makers’ understanding of the co-benefits to managing water and climate in a more coordinated and sustainable manner, he indicated that an event would take place to celebrate World Water Day in tandem with World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2020 in Geneva. He also reported that the event will be preceded by a youth day in Geneva on 20 March.

The UN-Water Communications Manager, Ms Daniella Boström, emphasized that the link between water and climate change should be strengthened in the runup to the Glasgow Climate Change Conference in November 2020, and invited UN-Water Members and Partners to organize activities and events to this end. She emphasized that the messaging should center on defining the issue and making clear to people why they should care and what they could do about it.

In the ensuing discussion, WaterAid indicated that, in the lead up to World Water Day 2020 and the Glasgow Climate Change Conference, it will convene a summit during which water will be discussed as a key adaptation response. The European Commission, FAO and Holy See also reported they are organizing events addressing water and climate change. World Water Council (WWC) encouraged using the hashtag #ClimateIsWater”.

4.3) Creation of the Task Force on World Water Day 2021

The UN-Water Communications Manager invited UN-Water Members and Partners to become part of the Task Force on World Water Day 2021, which is focused on the theme “Valuing Water.” She noted that the Task Force would provide strategic direction, develop

campaign activities and organize events. The SPMs decided to create the Task Force on World Water Day 2021.

Decision 17: The SPMs decide to create a Task Force on World Water Day 2021. The Task Force will be coordinated by FAO and the following Members and Partners expressed interest to join: AquaFed, IFAD, ILO, IWMI, OHCHR, SWA, UN Global Compact, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, Water.org, WaterLex, WHO, and WfWP. Further Members and Partners are invited to express interest in joining the Task Force.

4.4) Global Groundwater Sustainability: a call for action

Mr Amani referred to a call for action drafted by scientists specialized in aquifer sustainability and said it is meant to raise awareness on the global importance of groundwater, encourage future international action-oriented initiatives and build momentum towards the 2022 World Water Day. He emphasized that the call puts the spotlight on: global groundwater sustainability; adequate management of groundwater sustainability from local to global scales; and the need to invest in groundwater governance and management.

4.5) Preliminary Proposal on Groundwater Summit 2022

Mr Neno Kukuric (IGRAC) indicated that IGRAC along with other entities and UN agencies, wished to explore the possibility of organizing a Groundwater Summit as the UN-Water “pivot” event of the 2022 World Water Day campaign. He said the Groundwater Summit would highlight the role of groundwater in the broader socio-economic and environmental context and provide information on groundwater management and governance.

Decision 18: The SPMs take note of the proposal to organise a Groundwater Summit as a contribution to the 2022 World Water Day campaign. The SPMs request IGRAC to coordinate with interested UN-Water Members and Partners to develop a concept note for the possible Groundwater Summit in 2022 to be discussed at the 33rd UN-Water Meeting.

Item 5 Open space session

Mr Neil Dhot (AquaFed) introduced participants to the Open Space Session. He noted that an “Open Space” is a participant-led process in which participants suggest topics and other participants join the topics they are most interested in. At the conclusion, a representative from each group reported back.

Engineering Contributions to SDG 6: This group discussed how engineering can provide a bridge between science and solutions on SDG 6. The group also noted that while engineering has become more inclusive of environmental concerns, it remains focused on physical rather than social and environmental aspects of development. The group decided to develop a proposal to produce a white paper on the role of engineers in achieving SDG 6.

Use of Disruptive Technology: This group focused on the Internet of Things, Blockchain and related technologies, and remote sensing. Participants discussed how they are using these technologies in the water sector and found that the technologies are already being used but it was unclear who is doing what or where, or their impact. The group highlighted that while

big data technologies are necessary, there are downfalls to this approach including concerns about human rights, access to data, and protection of local knowledge systems. The group discussed innovation hubs around technologies and “hydro hubs,” and suggested that UN-Water become more engaged in these types of issues. The group proposed creating a Task Force to look at disruptive technology and to develop a brief for presentation at an event in the near future, noting that these issues are moving fast.

The Water Resilience Pledge + Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM): This group followed up the discussion on the CEO Water Mandate’s Water Resilience Pledge/Coalition. The group highlighted two critical areas for the Pledge’s success: its uptake at the local level and connection to local governments and regional basin planning; and how it incorporates data and transparency, including how company performance is assessed and whether their commitments can be measured in a way that links to SDG 6 and national efforts.

Planning for the 2021 and 2023 UN high-level events: This group discussed the underlying dynamic for the high-level events in 2021 and 2023 and what their key outcomes should be. The group noted that while there is a lot of content on “what” to do to achieve SDG 6, questions remain over “how.” They discussed the need to consolidate and integrate existing information rather than expand the agenda. Additional insights included the need to learn from other politically sensitive sectors regarding how these approach global policy making processes, and the need for input from national level experiences, particularly on barriers to progress.

UN at 75: The conversation on the world in 2045: This group discussed areas highlighted by the UN Secretary-General in preparation for the UN’s 75th anniversary. Participants said the concept of valuing water will be an issue on the agenda in 2045 and noted the importance that knowledge and governance will have in addressing this issue. The group also discussed the breakdown in trust between governments and between governments and people and suggested that the Secretary-General should address trust and participatory issues to address these challenges.

Afternoon Session (13:30 – 16:45)

Item 6 Upcoming events

6.1) Sanitation and Water for All Finance Ministers’ Meeting, Washington DC, United States, April 2020

Ms Alexandra Reis (SWA) presented the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Finance Ministers’ Meeting hosted by the World Bank. SWA partners will present evidence and practical experiences to make the case for investing in WASH and highlight the social and financial impact of such investment.

Decision 19: The SPMs request the Expert Group on WASH to draft a joint UN-Water statement to be presented to the ministers of finance attending the SWA 2020 Finance

Ministers' Meeting. Approval of the joint statement will follow the process for UN-Water publications to meet a deadline of 13 March 2020.

6.2) IWRA's XVII World Water Congress, Daegu, Korea, 11-15 May 2020

Mr Ignacio Deregibus (IWRA) presented the International Water Resources Association (IWRA) XVII World Water Congress. The Congress will focus on “Foundations for Global Water Security and Resilience,” with one theme on “Building resilient systems for climate change and growing populations.” He noted this Congress will include “World Water Envoys” – youth representatives who will discuss the water challenges they face in their own communities. Korea International Water Week 2020 will take place in conjunction with the Congress, from 11-13 May.

6.3) 2020 UN Ocean Conference, Lisbon, Portugal, 2-6 June 2020

Mr Alexander Trepelkov (UN DESA) presented the 2020 UN Ocean Conference. This event will be co-hosted by Kenya and Portugal, with the UN Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, Mr. Liu Zhenmin, as Conference Secretary-General and Mr. Miguel de Serpa Soares Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel as Special Adviser to the Presidents of the Conference on Oceans and legal matters. He noted that a preparatory meeting will take place from 4-5 February 2020, at UN Headquarters in New York. The preparatory meeting will consider themes for interactive dialogues and elements for the declaration to be adopted at the conference. Mr. Trepelkov emphasized the strong linkages between the ocean and water, and the need for collaboration between the two communities to achieve the respective SDGs. He therefore highlighted the importance of UN-Water Members and Partners to engage and extended his invitation to the Conference.

6.4) 2nd International High-Level Conference on International Decade for Action, 'Water for Sustainable Development,' 2018-2028, Dushanbe, Tajikistan, 18-20 June 2020

Mr Lukmon Isomatov (Tajikistan) presented the 2nd International High-Level Conference on International Decade for Action. The theme is “Catalyzing water action and partnership at the local, national, regional and global levels”. The Conference will include pre-conference forums focused on youth, women, civil society organizations, local governments, and mountains.

6.5) Commemoration of the 10-year anniversary of the recognition of the human rights to water and sanitation on the margins of HLPF 2020, New York, July 2020

Mr Hada presented the Commemoration of the 10-year anniversary of the recognition of the human rights to water and sanitation. Given that 2020 is the last year of the mandate of the current Special Rapporteur Mr Léo Heller, this is an opportune moment for UN-Water to take stock of the impact of the recognition of water and sanitation as human rights in the WASH sector and beyond, and to reflect together how these rights could be better promoted and integrated in the overall efforts by the UN and other stakeholders.

Decision 20: *The SPMs decide to co-sponsor a multistakeholder event led by the Special Rapporteur on the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation and OHCHR commemorating the 10-year anniversary of the recognition of the human rights to water and sanitation on the margins of High-level Political Forum in New York in July 2020.*

The SPMs decide to include a specific discussion on a roadmap for promotion of the human rights to water and sanitation by UN-Water Members, including strengthening collaboration with the Special Rapporteur, and ask the Expert Group on WASH to develop a draft roadmap with guidance from OHCHR and the Special Rapporteur for consideration at the 33rd UN-Water Meeting.

6.6) 2nd International Water Week, Bali, Indonesia, 12-15 October 2020

Mr Taehoon Kim (Asia Water Council) introduced the 2nd Asia International Water Week (AIWW). This event will involve four main themes: Asia water issues (thematic process), Asia to the World Statement (political and regional process), Water project business forum, and a Citizens' forum and exhibition.

6.7) 4th Asia-Pacific Water Summit, Kumamoto City, Japan, 19-20 October 2020

Mr Takashi Fukuwatari (Asia-Pacific Water Forum Secretariat) presented the 4th Asia-Pacific Water Summit. This event will bring together heads of state and government to focus on the theme “Water for Sustainable Development: Best practices and the next generation.”

6.8) 9th World Water Forum, Dakar, Senegal, March 2021

Mr Abdoulaye Sene (Senegal) presented the 9th World Water Forum. He noted this event is organized in coordination with all of Africa and along with the World Water Council, and will focus on the theme “Water Security for Peace and Development.” This event will include three components: a multistakeholder platform; a Summit with heads of state and government and major international institutions; and the Dakar 2021 Initiative.

Item 7 Decision on date and venue of next UN-Water Meeting and closing remarks to Partners

The Chair proposed that the 33rd UN-Water Meeting take place on 21 and 22 August 2020 in Stockholm, Sweden, and participants agreed.

Decision 21: *The 33rd UN-Water Meeting will take place on 21 and 22 August 2020 in Stockholm, Sweden.*