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International environmental policy and governance issues

Progress in the implementation of resolution 6/13 on effective and inclusive solutions for strengthening water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

Report of the Executive Director

I Introduction

1. The present report provides an update on progress made in the implementation of resolution 6/13 of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), entitled “*Effective and inclusive solutions for strengthening water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution*” with support from UNEP.
2. To compensate for the lack of outside resources, UNEP allocated resources to support implementation of the resolution from the Environment Fund (\$750,000). The report includes highlights of UNEP's support delivered through the existing funded portfolio, organized according to paragraphs 2 (a) to (h) of resolution 6/13 and clustered where suited for reporting efficiency and reflecting the integrated manner in which UNEP delivers on water.
3. Due to the ongoing development and forthcoming approval process of the medium-term strategy (MTS) of the United Nations Environment Programme for the period 2026–2029, UNEP will develop a set of strategic priorities for how fresh water will connect across the upcoming MTS (as called for in paragraph 2 (b) following its formal approval at the seventh session of the Environment Assembly. These priorities will be reported through the UNEA monitoring and reporting portal¹ by 30 June 2026.

¹ UNEP (n.d) UNEA Monitoring and Reporting Portal. Available at <https://unea.unep.org/monitoring/>

II. Progress in the implementation of resolution 6/13

4. Drawing on ongoing project activities, UNEP has made some progress to advance the objectives of the resolution though additional funding is needed to reach full implementation.

5. Implementation was advanced through coordinated efforts across UNEP Divisions and Offices in collaboration with Member States, UN entities, and other partners. UNEP's mandate is rooted in the protection, restoration, and sustainable management of freshwater ecosystems and water resources, including wastewater, and all efforts on water are guided by the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

6. UNEP's support is diverse - ranging from technical assistance to advocacy - we are strengthening capacities, institutions, policies, programmes and advancing effective and inclusive solutions to strengthening water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

A. Scaling up action on the protection, restoration, conservation, and sustainable management of water-based ecosystems

7. By delivering and launching the Mid-term Status on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 6 Indicators: 6.3.2, 6.5.1, and 6.6.1 reports² UNEP has shared guidance to Member States on where to direct efforts to manage water resources and freshwater ecosystems better. UNEP continued to support the application and uptake of important freshwater and ecosystem data including by informing global stocktakes and helped countries set priorities to develop policies and programs based on the latest data.

8. UNEP has been working to scale up country engagement and technical support for IWRM, strengthening countries' capacity to protect, restore, and sustainably manage freshwater ecosystems. Through its SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Support Programme UNEP launched Stage 2³ support for Armenia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Peru and Uganda.⁴ These countries will be developing IWRM Action Plans, using the revised Planning Framework.⁵ Regional action planning sessions were delivered in Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic and offered hands-on guidance for operationalizing IWRM targets under SDG 6.5.1 in collaboration with UNEP-DHI Center for Water and Environment (UNEP-DHI). Through UNEP's SDG 6.6.1 Country Support Programme national interventions in Malawi, Pakistan and Peru provided roadmaps for action, supported legal and institutional frameworks, and linked IWRM to broader ecosystem restoration goals. UNEP's SDG 6.3.2 Country Support Programme delivered ambient water quality monitoring support to Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Oman, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia⁶ through citizen science projects, data management and indicator development.

9. To further integrate delivery across the 3 SDG6 indicators for which UNEP serves as custodian and building on its commitments under the SIDS4 agenda and the Samoa Pathway, UNEP designed bespoke regional technical support for Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). A training held in Grenada helped build capacity on ecosystem-based approaches, intersectoral coordination and pollution control. These efforts reinforce UNEP's broad support under the Regional Seas framework and advance the coherent implementation of IWRM.

² UNEP (2024) Mid-term Status on SDG 6 Indicators: 6.3.2, 6.5.1, & 6.6.1. Nairobi, Kenya. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/report/mid-term-status-sdg-6-indicators-632-651-661-2024>

³ Description of the stages available here <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/sdg-6-iwrmsupportprogramme>

⁴ UNEP-DHI (2025) National planning takes shape in 12 countries for climate-resilient water investments. Available at <https://unepdhi.org/national-planning-takes-shape-in-12-countries-for-climate-resilient-water-investments-2/>

⁵ UNEP; UNEP-DHI; Global Water Partnership, Cap-Net, UNDP (2024). IWRM Action Planning Framework, Step-by-step guide for integrated water and climate planning. SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme. Available at https://www.gwp.org/contentassets/dade753d814a441192b42bc0f4b4ae25/iwrmsupportprogramme_v2.pdf

⁶ UNEP (2024) Developing monitoring capacity. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/fresh-water/water-quality/monitoring-water-quality/developing-monitoring-capacity>

10. UNEP advanced its work on water and pollution by strengthening wastewater management across regions. In Malaysia, UNEP and UN-Habitat supported improved wastewater solutions in coastal settlements,⁷ while in Ukraine, technical assistance was provided to lay the foundations for sustainable wastewater as part of green recovery efforts.⁸ Through the Global Wastewater Initiative, UNEP and World Health Organization (WHO) scaled up wastewater surveillance in over 25 Southern⁹ and Eastern¹⁰ African countries. In India, nutrient and microplastic recovery from wastewater was assessed to inform policy solutions. In the Wider Caribbean Region, UNEP supports country capacities and subregional dialogues on water quality and wastewater reuse and is developing a regional learning management system. UNEP co-led workshops on sustainable nitrogen management in Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago. UNEP's World Water Quality Alliance also delivered regional training and workshop on macroplastic monitoring for Nile Basin countries¹¹.

11. In Brazil, Haiti, India, Panama, and the Caribbean UNEP provided ongoing technical support for basin-level watershed planning, wastewater management, and community engagement. In addition, several projects which support integrated watershed planning across multiple countries moved to implementation during this period including the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded Amazon Aquifer project (USD 13.4 million)¹² and Lake Tanganyika initiative (USD 14.5 million)¹³.

12. UNEP provided support to the State of Palestine to understand the impacts of the ongoing Gaza conflict on water resources, including the Coastal Aquifer and wastewater management systems. UNEP provided technical support to the UN system in the Syrian Arab Republic to promote recovery of water-related ecosystems and IWRM to support Syria's recovery from conflict.

B. Enhance cross-divisional coherence between the United Nations Environment Programme's fresh-water activities and other activities at the level of global programmes and in its support at the country level

13. UNEP continues to work on enhancing cross-divisional coherence through quarterly Interdivisional Water Group meetings, monthly programmatic meetings, and weekly knowledge management, events and communications coordination meetings. New tools, including coordination trackers and joint planners, have been introduced and used to enable real-time collaboration and co-creation. A dedicated collaborative workspace with 85 members supports joint messaging, knowledge exchange, and streamlined delivery of water-related services and outputs.

14. This coordination has enabled UNEP staff working on water to co-deliver across thematic and foundational pillars and to co-create cross unit and cross divisional project proposals to help finance the resolution's full implementation.

⁷ UNEP (2024) Enhancing Wastewater Nutrient Management and Sanitation provision for Marginalized Coastal Communities in Sabah, Malaysia. Available at <https://www.unep.org/topics/ocean-seas-and-coasts/ecosystem-degradation-pollution/wastewater/enhancing-wastewater>

⁸ United Nations (2024) UNEP supporting the green recovery in Ukraine. United Nations Ukraine. Available at https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-10/unep_brochure.pdf

⁹ UNEP (2025) Southern Africa Regional Workshop on Wastewater Surveillance for Environmental and Public Health. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/workshop/southern-africa-regional-workshop-wastewater-surveillance-environmental-and-public>

¹⁰ UNEP (2025) Eastern Africa Regional Workshop on Wastewater Surveillance for Environmental and Public Health. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/workshop/eastern-africa-regional-workshop-wastewater-surveillance-environmental-and-public>

¹¹ Nile Basin Initiative (2025) Addressing challenges of Plastic Pollution in the Nile Basin: Advancing Monitoring and Citizen Science. Available at <https://nilebasin.org/content/addressing-challenges-plastic-pollution-nile-basin-advancing-monitoring-and-citizen-science>

¹² GEF (2024) Towards a better understanding of the Amazon Aquifer Systems for its protection and sustainable management. Available at <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11108>

¹³ UNEP (2025) Lake Tanganyika Basin countries launch initiative to protect biodiversity, halt land degradation. Available at <https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/press-release/lake-tanganyika-basin-countries-launch-initiative-protect>

15. Work has also begun to systematically provide SDG6 data and linked water information to UN Country Teams (UNCTs) through the UNEP-UNCT focal point system to inform and advance interagency developmental priority setting, planning, and improve coherence with global goals.

C. Reinforce UNEP engagement with the UN water mechanism and support 2026 UN Water Conference including through the compilation and sharing of knowledge and best practices including across UN-Forums

16. UNEP contributed significantly to shaping the UN system-wide strategy on water and sanitation (SWS)¹⁴ and its Collaborative Implementation Plan (CIP) by leading and contributing to substantive discussions on the structure, process, content, and ambition level as well as participating in UN Water meetings, expert and technical working groups. Notably, UNEP's Executive Director (ED) led discussions as chair of the High-Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP), where the UN SWS was welcomed and endorsed by the UN Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The ED also played an active role in the first ever UN-Water Principals Meeting emphasizing the importance of strengthening and embedding environment and climate perspectives into the SWS and CIP.

17. UNEP used a number of key global platforms to ensure environmental perspectives, solutions and science help shape the approach and themes for the 2026 UN Water Conference through written, verbal statements and bilateral engagements at UN-Water meetings, Stockholm World Water Week 2024 and 2025, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP)29, One Water Summit preparations and meetings, and at the organizational sessions in New York. Further bilateral engagements were held with representatives from Senegal and the United Arab Emirates to explore coordination around the conference process, including linking to the preparatory processes of UNEA7.

18. UNEP's engagement in the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) COP16¹⁵ process and the One Water Summit supported freshwater ecosystem considerations in the context of land degradation neutrality and drought resilience. At the Convention on Biological Diversity COP16, UNEP co-organized the Forest and Water Day highlighting freshwater ecosystem protection and restoration as avenues to accelerate progress toward goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF). UNEP played a critical role in helping to shape the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action, launched at UNFCCC COP29¹⁶ in support of Azerbaijan as the COP29 Presidency together with United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The Water Declaration¹⁷ has been endorsed by over 73 Member States and 25 non-state actors and serves as a COP-to-COP platform to advance water-related climate action. UNEP's transboundary water work on deltas also featured at UN Ocean Conference and our work on peatlands, wetlands and earths observations featured at the Ramsar COP15 contributing to better alignment of water, land and biodiversity objectives across multiple Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs).

19. Recognizing the interdependence between water and other sectors, UNEP has been working on and promoting the uptake of cross-sectoral and integrated approaches including the Water-Energy-Food and Ecosystems (WEFE) nexus approach by preparing and presenting briefs and engaging with stakeholders and decision makers at all levels at UNFCCC¹⁸, UNCCD, and CBD COPs.¹⁹ At the

¹⁴ United Nations (2024) United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation. Available at https://www.unwater.org/sites/default/files/2024-07/UN_System-wide_Strategy_for_Water_and_Sanitation_July2024_vs23July2024.pdf

¹⁵ IISD (2024) Building Community and Ecological Resilience Through the Freshwater Challenge. Available at <https://enb.iisd.org/wwf-building-community-and-ecological-resilience-unccd-cop16>

¹⁶ UNEP (2024) Celebrating Water's Lifeline for Climate, Nature, and People: COP29 Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action High-Level Launch Event. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/celebrating-waters-lifeline-climate-nature-and-people-cop29-baku-dialogue-water>

¹⁷ COP 29 Baku Azerbaijan (2024) COP29 Declaration on Water for Climate Action. Available at <https://cop29.az/en/pages/cop29-declaration-on-water-for-climate-action>

¹⁸ UNEP (2024) Accelerating climate action through regional cooperation in water, energy, food and ecosystems, UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/accelerating-climate-action-through-regional-cooperation-water-energy-food-and>

¹⁹ UNEP (2024) Conservation and restoration of water-related ecosystems for peace with nature. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/conservation-and-restoration-water-related-ecosystems-peace-nature>

national level, WEFE nexus thinking was introduced as a link to IWRM approaches through the 6.5.1 IWRM Support Programme, and traditional and indigenous knowledge was actively included in sustainable watershed management and planning in Brazil and India.

20. UNEP made a strong contribution to the 10th World Water Forum in Bali²⁰ through a series of technical and high-level ²¹ engagements and sessions to emphasize the centrality of healthy freshwater ecosystems to shared prosperity, climate resilience, and sustainable development. UNEP also contributed to raising awareness on the importance of sustainable lake management^{22, 23} which contributed to the establishment of World Lake Day at UN General Assembly (UNGA)²⁴ and marking a milestone in global recognition of inland water ecosystems.

21. UNEP's Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) help to share knowledge and build capacities to manage freshwater resources. A 2025 edition of the IWRM Action Planning MOOCⁱ attracted over 700 participants from more than 100 countries and included a new module developed on Gender mainstreaming. UNEP also launched a Sustainable Lake Management MOOC in partnership with UNEP-DHI, Cap-Net UN Development Programme (UNDP) and International Lake Environment Committee (ILEC), with participants from 102 countries. The 2025 edition of the free online course on Water Pollution also opened in June 2025²⁵ to improve practitioners' understanding of water pollution drivers and strategic planning for pollution prevention and management.

D. Enhancing data systems for improved data provision and SDG6 monitoring progress tracking (OP 2g)

22. UNEP is making progress to operationalize open data, citizen science, and develop spatial tools to support evidence-based policymaking at national, sub-national and sub-regional levels. The efforts aim to close persistent freshwater data gaps and at the same time enhance country ownership in reporting. For example, through the 2023-2024 data drive and production of the SDG6 Mid-Term Indicator reports, UNEP expanded data on freshwater as captured in the Freshwater Ecosystem Explorer²⁶, the IWRM Data Portal²⁷ and the SDG Water Quality Hub²⁸. Now, drawing from 140 countries, the Global Environment Monitoring System GEMStat global water quality database²⁹ also piloted a new beta platform for local water quality data³⁰ and launched training sessions on quality assurance and laboratory methods³¹. Through a new UN Development Account (UNDA) funding initiative, UNEP will integrate Indigenous and local knowledge into global water quality monitoring systems, with a focus on enhancing relevance and inclusivity in data systems, set to launch in 2026.

²⁰ UNEP (2024) 10th World Water Forum: Water for Shared Prosperity. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/conference/10th-world-water-forum-water-shared-prosperity>

²¹ UNEP (2024) Global Processes and Initiatives for a water-secure world. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/global-processes-and-initiatives-water-secure-world-0>

²² UNEP (2024) Urgent Call to Save Our Lakes: Promoting a Global Agenda for Sustainable Lake Management in Support of World Lake Day. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/unep-event/urgent-call-save-our-lakes-promoting-global-agenda-sustainable-lake-management>

²³ UNCRD (2024) Special High-level Event on “the World Lake Day“. Available at https://uncrd.un.org/sites/uncrd.un.org/files/20240924_concept_special_high-level_event_for_the_world_lake_day.pdf

²⁴ United Nations (2024) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 12 December 2024. Available at <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/79/142>

²⁵ UNEP-DHI (2025) Online Course: Water Pollution Management in Achieving SDG Target 6.3. Available at <https://unepdhi.org/water-pollution-management-in-achieving-sdg-target-6-3-2/>

²⁶ UNEP; Google; The European Commission; UNEP-DHI, DHI A/S; Global Mangrove Watch; EU Copernicus Earth Observation Programme (2025) Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer. Available at <https://map.sdg661.app/>

²⁷ UN-Water (n.d) Progress on Integrated Water Resource Management (SDG target 6.5). Available at <https://sdg6data.org/en/indicator/6.5.1>

²⁸ UNEP (2025) SDG Water Quality Hub. Available at <https://sdg632hub.org/>

²⁹ UNEP; GEMStat (2025) The Global Freshwater Quality Database GEMStat. Available at <https://gemstat.org/>

³⁰ UNEP (2025) New global platform empowers communities to protect fresh water from plastic pollution. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/technical-highlight/new-global-platform-empowers-communities-protect-fresh-water-plastic-pollution>

³¹ UNEP (2025) UNEP eLearning GEMS/Water. Available at <https://elearning.unep.org/course/index.php?categoryid=29>

23. UNEP continues to advance the Global Wetlands Watch platform³² in partnership with UNEP-DHI, DHI A/S and Google and tested the platform with the Governments of South Africa in March 2025. The platform will be used to provide enhanced data and reporting at the ecosystem-level to the Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer³³ including through the integration of river flow and degradation metrics helping national focal points generate ecosystem health cards and prioritize restoration.

24. UNEP's Congo Basin Hydrological Decision Support System (HDSS)³⁴, developed through the Congo peatlands project³⁵ supports hydrological scenario planning and could be adapted for application in Southeast Asia and the Amazon. The tool aims to help policymakers and stakeholders in the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo evaluate trade-offs between conservation, development, and climate resilience.

25. UNEP is supporting urban resilience through its Generation Restoration Cities project in collaboration with UNEP-DHI a spatial planning tool for nature-based solutions³⁶ has been developed to enable decision-makers to identify priority action areas to address climate change-induced challenges such as heat islands and flooding risks.

E. Promote dialogue and collaboration on water-related traditional, local, and Indigenous knowledge, including on tank cascade systems and management

26. UNEP worked to ensure that freshwater ecosystems are protected and restored through integrated policy frameworks that bring together national authorities, civil society, and regional institutions. Peru, with support from UNEP, delivered a Latin American and the Caribbean Regional Ministerial Water Summit³⁷ that helped to consolidate regional commitments to water governance and call for a freshwater ecosystem restoration initiative. The restoration initiative was presented for formal adoption at the Regional Forum of Ministers in October 2025.

27. UNEP advanced knowledge and guidance on whole-of-society approaches as a critical part of IWRM through a gender and water governance policy note³⁸.

III. Lessons learned

28. The lessons learned during the implementation of resolution 6/13 highlight several persistent challenges and emerging opportunities in advancing integrated, inclusive, and ecosystem-based water governance:

a) Water policy development and implementation remains highly fragmented across sectors and systems and greater attention to the science underpinning the health of freshwater ecosystems, especially the Global Hydrological Cycle, would help strengthen water policies to achieve sustainable development in the context of climate change, nature, land and biodiversity loss and pollution and waste. Freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems are often governed separately from other terrestrial or "land-based" ecosystems, limiting the effectiveness of responses to interlinked challenges from

³² UNEP, DHI A/S, UNEP-DHI (2025) Global Wetlands Watch. Available at <https://www.globalwetlandwatch.org/>

³³ UNEP; Google; The European Commission; UNEP-DHI, DHI A/S; Global Mangrove Watch; EU Copernicus Earth Observation Programme (2025) Freshwater Ecosystems Explorer. Available at <https://map.sdg661.app/>

³⁴ UNEP (2025) Planning with Water in Mind: A Science-Based Tool for Protecting the Congo Basin Peatlands. Available at <https://www.congolandscape.org/news/planning-water-mind-science-based-tool-protecting-congo-basin-peatlands>

³⁵ UNEP (2025) Congo Basin Landscape Initiative. Available at <https://www.congolandscape.org/>

³⁶ UNEP (2025) Spatial Planning tool for NbS in generation restoration cities. Available at <https://www.decadeonrestoration.org/cities/news/spatial-planning-tool-nature-based-solutions-generation-restoration-cities>

³⁷ UNEP (2025) Ministerial Water Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean. UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/events/conference/ministerial-water-summit-latin-america-and-caribbean>

³⁸ UNEP-DHI (2025) Policy Note on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in Water Resource Management. Available at <https://unepdhi.org/mainstreaming-gender-equality-in-wrm-2025-news/>

unsustainable industrial and agricultural production, growing waste and pollution, biodiversity loss and climate impacts.

b) Countries are at different stages in implementing IWRM and complementary ecosystem-based approaches. Scaled up financing to deliver increased technical support and institutional strengthening is needed to help Member States assess the current status of IWRM implementation, identify priority areas for action toward freshwater ecosystem protection, restoration and sustainable management and identify entry points for collaboration and develop roadmaps tailored to national or basin-wide contexts.

c) Gaps in water-related data, particularly at the ecosystem level (e.g., wetlands, river deltas, aquifers), continue to constrain evidence-based decision-making. Enhanced support for ecosystem mapping and monitoring including through SDG indicators 6.3.2, 6.5.1, and 6.6.1, combined with the integration of Indigenous and local knowledge, is critical.

d) Ownership by Member States and inclusion of diverse stakeholder perspectives have contributed significantly to the visibility and momentum behind initiatives such as the Water for Climate Action-Baku Dialogue and regional restoration plans. These processes have demonstrated the value of political will, co-design and an inclusive and participatory approach to policy development and implementation.

e) Demand from countries and partners for UNEP-facilitated knowledge-sharing, best practice collection, and South-South and triangular exchange and cooperation is still increasing, including at the country level. Structured networks and/or platforms for technical exchange and community engagement can enhance capacity and accelerate action while fostering peer-to-peer learning across regions, across disciplines and across society, but they need to be institutionalized and funded.

f) Emerging global frameworks and initiatives, including the KMGBF, the Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan on climate adaptation, the Water for Climate Action Initiative-Baku Dialogue, the Freshwater Challenge, the Global Peatlands Initiative and the Global Wastewater Initiative, for example, provide important policy anchors and opportunities to mainstream freshwater ecosystem considerations across climate, biodiversity and pollution agendas.

IV. Recommendations and suggested actions

29. The Environment Assembly may wish to:

a) Take note of the progress made by UNEP and its partners in the implementation of resolution 6/13, particularly the advancement of integrated freshwater governance, increased direct support to Member States on IWRM and ecosystem-based approaches, and UNEP's reinforced engagement with the UN water mechanism.

b) Invite UNEP to work to address the current knowledge gap on the global hydrological cycle and support Member States to include it in their national policies and in international governance frameworks as a crucial aspect to enhancing economic and ecological resilience against increasing water stress.

c) Invite governments, the private sector, philanthropic foundations and other development partners to better support Member States, the UN Water Mechanism, and UN System partners to scale up action for the protection, restoration, conservation and sustainable management of water-based ecosystems for their multiple benefits and to support the full implementation of resolution 6/13, including through voluntary financial contributions, technical partnerships, and resource mobilization to close the current USD 20 million implementation gap.

ⁱ Cap-Net; Global Water Partnership, UNEP-DHI (2024) SDG 6.5.1 IWRM Action Planning Course Stage 2. Available at <https://cap-net.org/sdg651/>