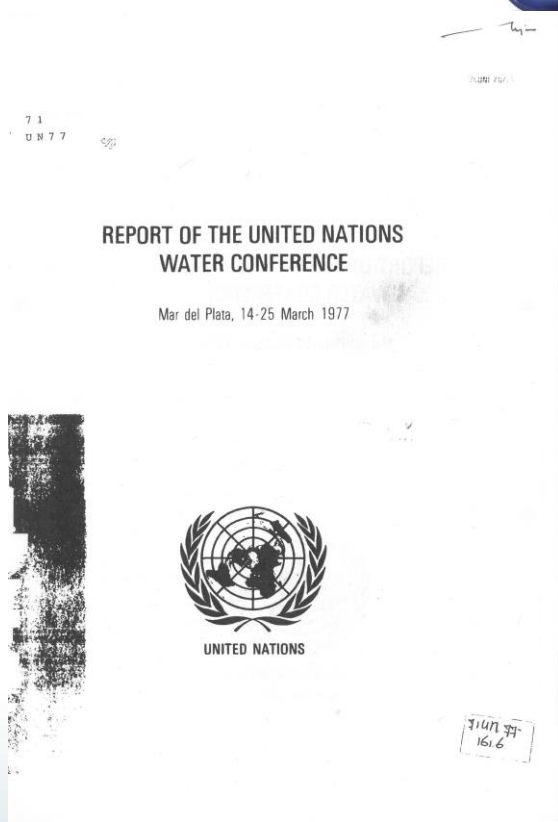




# **Priložnosti in usmeritve Slovenije v mednarodnem vodnem sodelovanju po Konferenci ZN o vodi 2023**

**Dr. Aleš Bizjak**

**Služba za EU in mednarodne zadeve  
Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor**



**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE MIDTERM COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE INTERNATIONAL DECADE FOR ACTION "WATER FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT", 2018-2028

**VISION STATEMENT UN 2023 WATER CONFERENCE**  
OUR WATERSHED MOMENT: UNITING THE WORLD FOR WATER

**WE SEE OPPORTUNITIES!**

**INCLUSIVE**

**ACTION-ORIENTED**

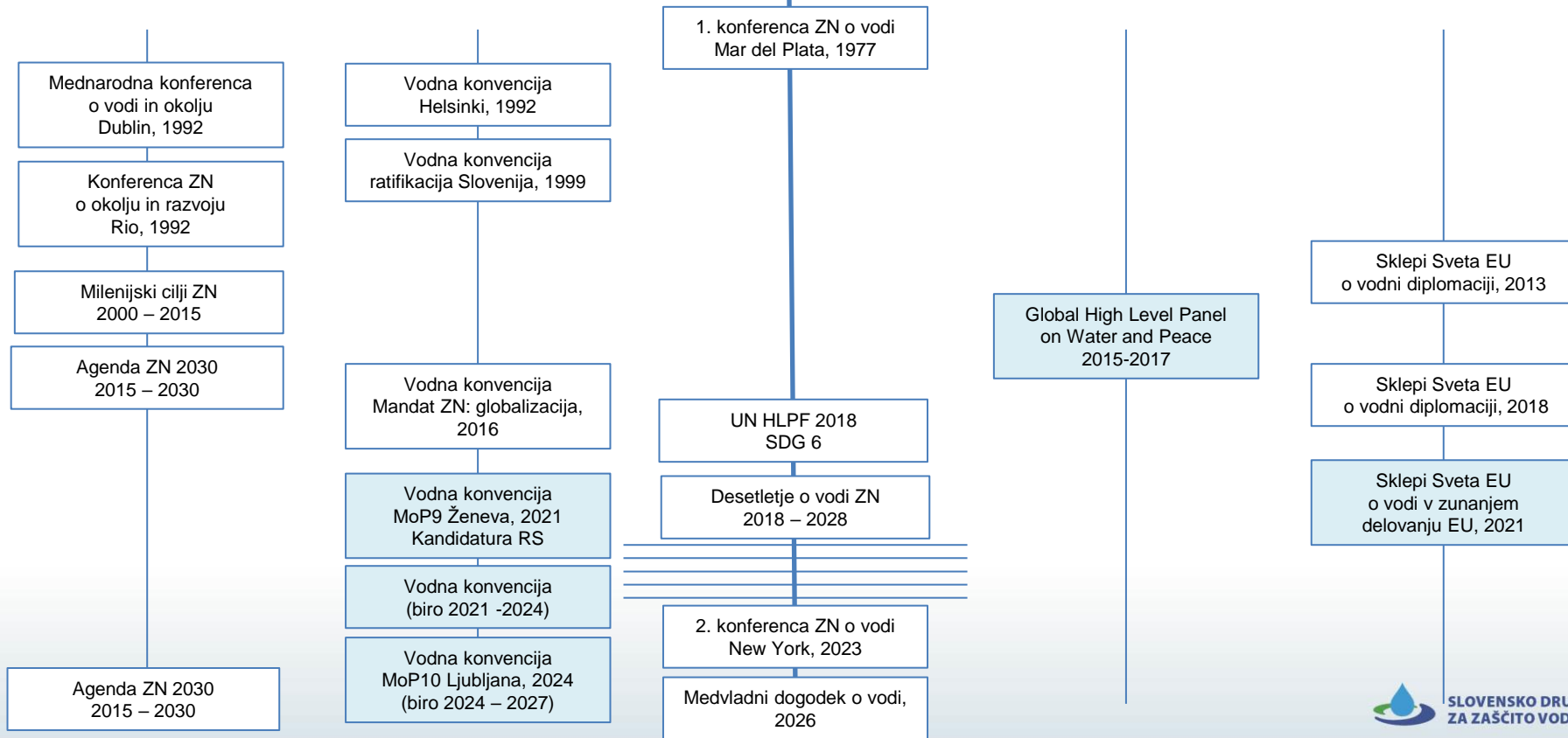
**WATER IS CROSS-SECTORAL**

**2030**

DATE: 1-11-2023



## Od Mar del Plata 1977 do New Yorka 2023





## Spremenjene globalne vodne okoliščine in Agenda ZN 2030

- Svet se sooča s trojno krizo: **podnebno krizo, biodiverzitetno krizo in krizo onesnaženja**, voda pa je v osredju vseh treh kriz.
- Svetovno prebivalstvo nezadržno narašča, naraščajo potrebe po čisti pitni vodi (**40% svetovnega prebivalstva se sooča s pomanjkanjem vode**), vodi za pridelavo hrane, proizvodnjo energije in za gospodarstvo, hkrati narašča onensaževanje vode (**80% komunalne odpadne vode je neočiščene izpuščene v okolje**).
- Pestijo nas podnebne spremembe, obdobja z viški in obdobja s primanjkljaji vode, tu so kritične predvsem suše, ki pomembno vplivajo na migracijske tokove jug – sever (**90% naravnih katastrof je povezanih z vodo**).
- Voda je v okolju seveda prisotna, a vse **težje dosegljiva za naše potrebe**.
- Povečuje se **tveganje razvoja pandemij** in v primeru COVID se je čista voda izkazala kot prva obramba pred širjenjem bolezni.
- Povečuje se število **regionalnih političnih kriz, ki preraščajo tudi v oborožene konflikte** v povezavi z dostopom do vode in trendi za prihodnost niso obetavni.

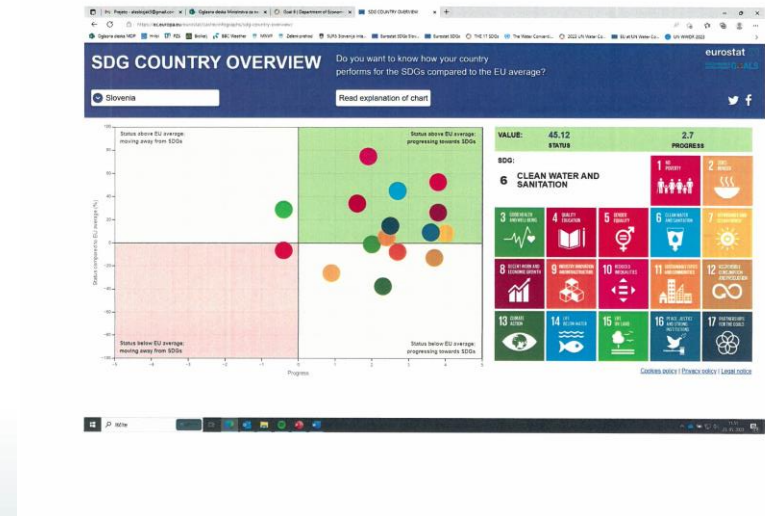
**Izvajanje Cilja 6 Agende ZN 2030 je na polovici obdobja v velikem zaostanku v večini manj razvitih držav, potreben bi bil štirikratni pospešek izvajanja vsebin.**

- V zadnjih 300 letih smo izgubili 85% svetovnih mokrišč.
- 3 mrd prebivalstva uporablja vodo nedoločene kakovosti.
- Leta 2030 bo 1,6 mrd prebivalstva brez dostopa do čiste pitne vode.
- Leta 2030 bo 2,8 mrd prebivalstva brez komunalne opremljenosti.
- Leta 2030 bo 1,9 mrd prebivalstva brez možnosti osnovne higijene umivanja rok.
- Samo ¼ držav, ki so poročale po indikatorju 6.5.2, ima za več kot 90% njihovih čezmejnih voda veljavne in operativne sporazume.



## Agenda ZN 2030 – Cilj 6

- 6.1 Do leta 2030 vsem **omogočiti enakopraven dostop do čiste in poceni pitne vode**.
- 6.2 Do leta 2030 vsem **omogočiti enakopraven dostop do ustrezne sanitarne ureditve in higiene** ter odpraviti opravljanje potrebe na prostem, pri čemer je treba ustrezno pozornost nameniti ženskam in deklicam ter ljudem v težkih življenjskih okoliščinah.
- 6.3 Do leta 2030 **izboljšati kakovost vode** z zmanjšanjem onesnaževanja, preprečevanjem odmetavanja odpadkov ter omejitvijo izpustov nevarnih kemikalij in drugih snovi, prepolovitvijo deleža neprečiščenih odpadnih voda ter precejšnjim povečanjem recikliranja in varne ponovne uporabe v svetu.
- 6.4 Do leta 2030 **doseči precej bolj gospodarno rabo vode** v vseh panogah in zagotoviti trajnostni odjem in oskrbo z vodo kot odgovor na pomanjkanje vode ter občutno zmanjšati število ljudi, ki trpijo zaradi tega.
- 6.5 Do leta 2030 **uvesti celovito gospodarjenje z vodnimi viri na vseh ravneh, tudi s čezmejnimi sodelovanjem**, kadar je to primerno.
- 6.6 Do leta 2020 **zavarovati in obnoviti ekosisteme, povezane z vodo**, tudi gorska območja, gozdove, mokrišča, reke, vodonosnike in jezera.
- 6.a Do leta 2030 **okrepiti mednarodno sodelovanje in podporo krepitvi zmogljivosti v državah v razvoju** pri dejavnostih in programih v zvezi z vodo in sanitarno ureditvijo, vključno z zbiranjem padavinske vode, razsoljevanjem, gospodarno rabo, čiščenjem odpadne vode, recikliranjem in tehnologijami za ponovno uporabo.
- 6.b **Podpirati in povečati sodelovanje lokalnih skupnosti** pri boljšem gospodarjenju z vodo in sanitarni komunalni ureditvi.





## Proces priprave Konference o vodi ZN 2023

- Srečanje na visoki ravni predsednika Generalne skupščine ZN, New York, marec 2021;
  - Bonski vodni dialogi, voden participatorni proces in mednarodna konferenca, Bonn, julij 2021;
  - 9. svetovni vodni forum, Dakar, marec 2022;
  - Regionalno srečanje UNECE, regionalna pripravljalna srečanja v organizaciji regionalnih ekonomskih komisij ZN, Ženeva, april 2022;
  - 4. azijsko-pacifiški vodni vrh, Kumamoto, april 2022;
  - 2. mednarodna konferenca o desetletju o vodi na visoki ravni, Dušanbe, junij 2022;
  - Seminar o vodi na visoki ravni ob robu 2. konference ZN o oceanih, Lizbona; junij 2022;
  - Srečanje na visoki ravni predsednika Generalne skupščine ZN, New York, oktober 2022;
  - Vrh ZN o podzemni vodi, UNESCO, Pariz, december 2022.
- 
- **Sklepi Sveta EU o vodi v zunanjem delovanju EU (19. november 2021, SI PCY)**



## Konferenca o vodi ZN 2023

- New York, 22. – 24. marec 2023
- gostitelji: Kraljevina Nizozemska, Republika Tadžikistan
- namen: pregledati stanje izvajanja Desetletja o vodi ZN 2018 – 2028
- cilj: pospešiti izvajanje Cilja 6 Agende ZN 2030
  
- 12 vodij držav
- 82 ministrov
- 10.000 udeležencev
  
- predstavniki vlad in držav
- Agencije ZN
- mednarodne organizacije
- lokalne skupnosti
- nevladne organizacije
- donatorji
- privatni sektor





## Konferenca o vodi ZN 2023

- otvoritvena slovesnost
  - 6 plenarnih zasedanj
  - 5 interaktivnih dialogov
  - posebni dogodki
  - 100 (200) stranskih dogodkov
  - zaključna slovesnost
- 
- spletna platforma: Vodna akcijska agenda (prostovoljne zaveze, 1. maj 2023: 825 zavez)
  - rezultat konference: povzetek PGS ZN, Akcijska vodna agenda) (konferenca nima izpogajanega izhodnega dokumenta)
  - ***Voda je globalna javna dobrina, ki jo je temu primerno potrebno upravljati in financirati. Je človekova pravica in dostojanstvo, zato mora biti pristop do nje vključujoč.*** (PGS ZN Körösi v uvodnem nagovoru)





# Konferenca o vodi ZN 2023 – Vodna akcijska agenda

Water Action Agenda | Sustaina... x

https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/water

Oglasna deska MDP Hribi PZS Slikejy BBC Weather MNVP Zeleni prehod SURS Slovenija inte... Eurostat SDGs Slo... Eurostat SDGs THE 17 SDGs The Water Conventi... 2023 UN Water Co... EU at UN Water Co... UN WWDR 2023

**Search Keywords** 825 results

**Countries**

- Alghanistan
- Albania
- Algeria
- Andorra
- Angola
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Argentina
- Armenia
- Australia

► **SDGs**

► **Entity Types**

Search

**Saving the Worlds Water Towers Campaign**

3 4 6 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

**Implementing the triple nexus to respond to WASH displaced people needs**

1 2 5 6 7 16

**Children as agents of change- an intervention in Kerala (India) on WASH in Schools**

6

**Scaling up WASH in Schools program in India**

6

**Combining efforts to guarantee universal access to water and sanitation in Brazil**

3 6 11 12

**Develop Water Education to Increase Awareness, Stewardship and promote Best Practices**

6

**UN-Water SDG 6 Capacity Development Initiative**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

**Scaling up people-centered flood and drought Early Warning Systems**

1 2 6 11 13

**En términos globales, en la administración se aumentará el tratamiento de 251 litros por segundo adicionales que corresponden a un 51.43% del agua colectada.**

6 9 13 14 15

**Support major investments in Canada's fresh water**

6

**Scale up Uganda's response to conflict and climate change induced migration and displacement through improved water services and water security**

6 11 13 14 16

**Supporting the realization of the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation at national, regional and global levels**

1 3 4 5 6 16

17:02 22.05.2023



## Prispevki Republike Slovenije na konferenci

- plenarna zasedanja (PRS Pirc Musar, nagovor)
- interaktivni dialogi

**IAD 1 – voda za zdravje (UK & Dominikanska Republika): dostop do vode, sanitarnost in higiena, človekova pravica do pitne vode in sanitarnosti**

**IAD 2 – voda za trajnostni razvoj (EU & Kitajska): vrednotenje vode, nesus voda-energija-hrana, trajnostni gospodarski in urbani razvoj**

**IAD 3 – voda za podnebje, odpornost in okolje (Japonska & Egipt): od vira do morja, biodiverziteta, podnebje, odpornost in zmanjševanje tveganja za katastrofe (minister Brežan, nastop)**

**IAD 4 – voda za sodelovanje (Švica in Senegal): čezmejno in mednarodno vodno sodelovanje, medsektorsko sodelovanje, znanstveno sodelovanje, voda in Agenda ZN 2030 (minister Brežan, nastop)**

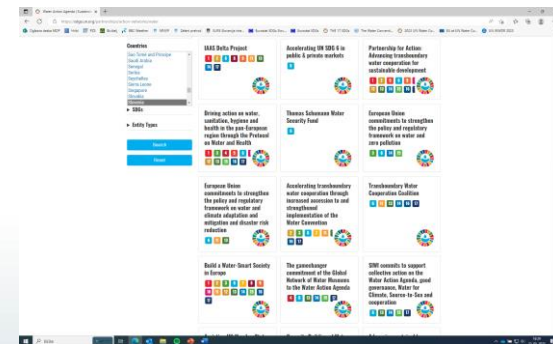
**IAD 5 – desetletje vodni aktivnosti (ZDA in Singapur): pospeševanje izvajanja ciljev desetletja o vodi, vključno z akcijskim načrtom generalnega sekretarja ZN (ministrica Fajon, uvodni govor)**

- zaključna slovesnost (PGS Csaba Körösi, Nine decisive game changers)
- posebni dogodki
- stranski dogodki (minister Brežan: Koalicija za čezmejno vodno sodelovanje; Vodna konvencija; ministrica Fajonova: voda v oboroženih spopadih; enakost spolov)



## Prispevki Republike Slovenije na konferenci – zaveze v Vodni akcijski agendi

- Skupno: 825 zavez (1. maj 2023)
- Slovenija: 29 (originalnih in posrednih) zavez
- zaveza o **obnovi vodnih ekosistemov v slovenskem delu pet-državnega UNESCO biosfernega rezervata Mura Drava Donava**
- **nadgradnja sistema zgodnjega napovedovanja in opozarjanja na poplave v mednarodnem porečju Save** na nizke pretoke, suše in gozdne požare ter njegova razširitev na povodje Jadranskega morja
- **sinergetsko delovanje:** čezmejno vodno sodelovanje – prilagajanje na podnebne spremembe, od izvira do morja





## Rezultati in ključni sklepi konference ('nine decisive game chagers')



Integrated water and climate policy at national and global levels by 2030.

The scaffolding for integrated policy frameworks to support water management will be necessary for achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. By integrating urban and rural policies and planning, we can better address issues related to a rapidly urbanizing world.

**Benefit:** Integrated policies will increase systemic resilience to shocks and changes.



Operational Global Water Information System to support water, climate and land management for socioeconomic resilience, ecological sustainability and social inclusion by 2030.

Decisions driven by data and information reinforce accountability, cooperation and stakeholder buy-in. More accurate data and valuation of water-related climate-induced loss and damage will only support adaptation actions and resilience.

**Benefit:** The Global Water Information System supports improved water and land management, climate resilience, early warning, and risk-informed decision-making for climate action and disaster risk reduction.



Early Warnings for All to help safeguard lives and property by 2027.

Improved early warnings are a crucial tool to help avoid the negative impacts of exposure to severe weather, climate, and water risks.

**Benefit:** The Early Warnings for All initiative will reduce the social and financial impacts of natural hazards and make the world a safer place for all people, regardless of their vulnerabilities.



Overcoming the dependence on ever-rising water consumption for providing nutrition and power – as fast as possible.

Decoupling water consumption and economic activity is a prerequisite for water sustainability and climate resilience. Alternative, climate-smart food sources contribute to sustainability. The adaptation of global agriculture to enhance supply chain efficiency and empower small communities must be a priority, starting with Africa.

**Benefit:** Addressing the dependency of food and energy security on water consumption will contribute to greater resilience to shocks of all kinds, as well as to reduce pressure on ecosystems and societies.



Re-defined financial principles to make our economies water-, climate-, land-, and ecosystems-smart and people centric.

Valuing water accurately is a precondition for achieving sustainable and inclusive development. Pricing water closer to its true value is therefore critical to radically improving the efficiency of water use and to achieving equity. Pricing and appropriately targeting subsidies for poor and vulnerable communities will help reduce social pressures. The broader evolution of multilateral financial institutions, especially the World Bank and multilateral development banks (MDBs), can lead to improved mobilization of capital for water action and better long-term resilience support to Member States.

Public and private finances must be coordinated to lower the cost of capital for investments in the developing world. All sectoral investment strategies must be water-smarter, while circular solutions – especially those related to energy – must be backed by strategic environmental assessments and lower water footprints. Water resource efficiency and reuse should become the norm for all economic sectors.

**Benefit:** A new water economy as a foundational element for redefining business culture, development cooperation and a more peaceful world.



Global Water Education Network to build the capacity of institutions and people, especially to support developing countries.

A Global Water Education Network provides experts and institutions with the capacity to manage water sustainably and integrate water, food and energy considerations into local, national and regional management and cooperative schemes.

**Benefit:** Governments and citizens would benefit from enhanced awareness, better preparedness, and timely information-sharing. Sharing lessons and good practices will catalyse understanding and cooperation.



Inclusive, comprehensive transboundary agreements to support countries, on the basis of the 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) and the 1997 Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of International Watercourses (Watercourses Convention).

Transboundary agreements can support a culture of cooperation and trust, allowing for the leveraging and sharing of benefits that are not accessible at national scales. Disaster risk reduction also greatly benefits from transboundary cooperation. The development and adoption of national mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination and mutually agreed, mutually beneficial, no harm-based policies for cooperative water-related adaptation also supports regional and global water security.

**Benefit:** Expanding the scope and membership of existing water conventions can result in more inclusive and integrated cooperation on water and resilience issues.





## Rezultati in ključni sklepi konference



Institutional architecture to support transformation: a board of UN agencies under the leadership of the UN Secretary-General, managed by a UN Special Envoy for Water, supported by a reformed UN-Water coordinating body and an independent scientific and advisory panel, in addition to the arrangement for discussing water policy at the United Nations in New York to be developed by the General Assembly.

Member States can transition to a water-secure world by discussing and agreeing on integrated policy and programming, supported by a committee on water that reports to the General Assembly.

A UN Special Envoy for Water can ensure that water remains high on the political agenda, within and outside the UN. The Special Envoy can work with a revised and empowered UN-Water platform to strengthen upstream coordination within the UN system and swiftly deliver UN programmes at the country level.

**Benefit:** Revised UN capacity to support the international community in better coordinated and more effective delivery of services to country and local levels. Mandated mechanism for UN Members to deliberate on water policy and strategy in New York.



Intergovernmental processes on water to be convened on a regular basis.

Member States must be able to discuss water matters of global concern on a regular basis. Currently, there is no platform to do so. Regular global meetings will sustain the momentum of water-related actions and ensure accountability for progress catalysed by the UN Water Conference. The first follow-up intergovernmental event may be convened within three years. In line with this goal, and consistent with the themes of the interactive dialogues of the Conference, future UN processes on health, energy, food, economic development, urban development, climate, environment, biodiversity, disaster risk reduction and international cooperation should all feature water on their agendas. The General Assembly can agree on the details of this game changer.

**Benefit:** More effective accounting on transformation and inclusion through governments, international organizations, think tanks, civil society, and other stakeholders.



## Priložnosti in usmeritve Slovenije v globalnem vodnem procesu

1. Nadaljnji razvoj slovenske vodne diplomacije in čezmejnega vodnega sodelovanja ter aktualnih vsebin v globalnem merilu **v primeru izvolitve Slovenije kot nestalne članice v Varnostni svet ZN** za obdobje od 2023 do 2025 – ena prioritetenih tem Slovenije bo voda.
2. Nadaljnja uveljavitev Slovenije kot sodobne države z razvito vodno diplomacijo in čezmejnim vodnim sodelovanjem ter razširitev političnega vpliva v države podsaharske Afrike, Latinske Amerike in Centralne Azije z **organizacijo desetega zasedanja pogodbenic Vodne konvencije v Ljubljani oktobra 2024 in predsedovanjem Vodni konvenciji v obdobju od 2024 do 2027**, poglobljeno sodelovanje z državami biroja konvencije, Estonijo, Kazahstanom, Nemčijo, Senegalom, Gano, Azerbajdžanom, Francijo, Madžarsko in Švico.
3. Nadaljnje poglobljeno sodelovanje s podobno mislečimi državami in institucijami v okviru **Koalicije za čezmejno vodno sodelovanje pri UNECE** (preko 40 držav in mednarodnih institucij).
4. **Pospešitev razvoja in delovanja slovenske gospodarske diplomacije in razvojne agencije** za potrebe izvoza in uveljavitve slovenskega znanja in inovativnih pristopov v tujih državah na deficitarnih področjih dela.
5. **Razvoj slovenskih UNECE twinning programov** z državami pristopnicami k Vodni konvenciji z uporabo slovenskega znanja na deficitarnih področjih.
6. **Aktivno sodelovanje Slovenije v evropskih vodno usmerjenih iniciativah** za Afriko in Srednjo Azijo (Team Europe Initiative) in razvojno povezovanje s sodelujočimi državami.
7. **Krepitev vodilne vloge v regiji** s poglobljenim razvojno-varstvenim delovanjem v Mednarodni komisiji za Savski bazen.
8. **Izvajanje in redno spremljanje stanja slovenskih nacionalnih zavez** Vodne akcijske agende.



**Hvala za pozornost!**

**Dr. Aleš Bizjak**  
**Služba za EU in mednarodne zadeve**  
**Ministrstvo za naravne vire in prostor**