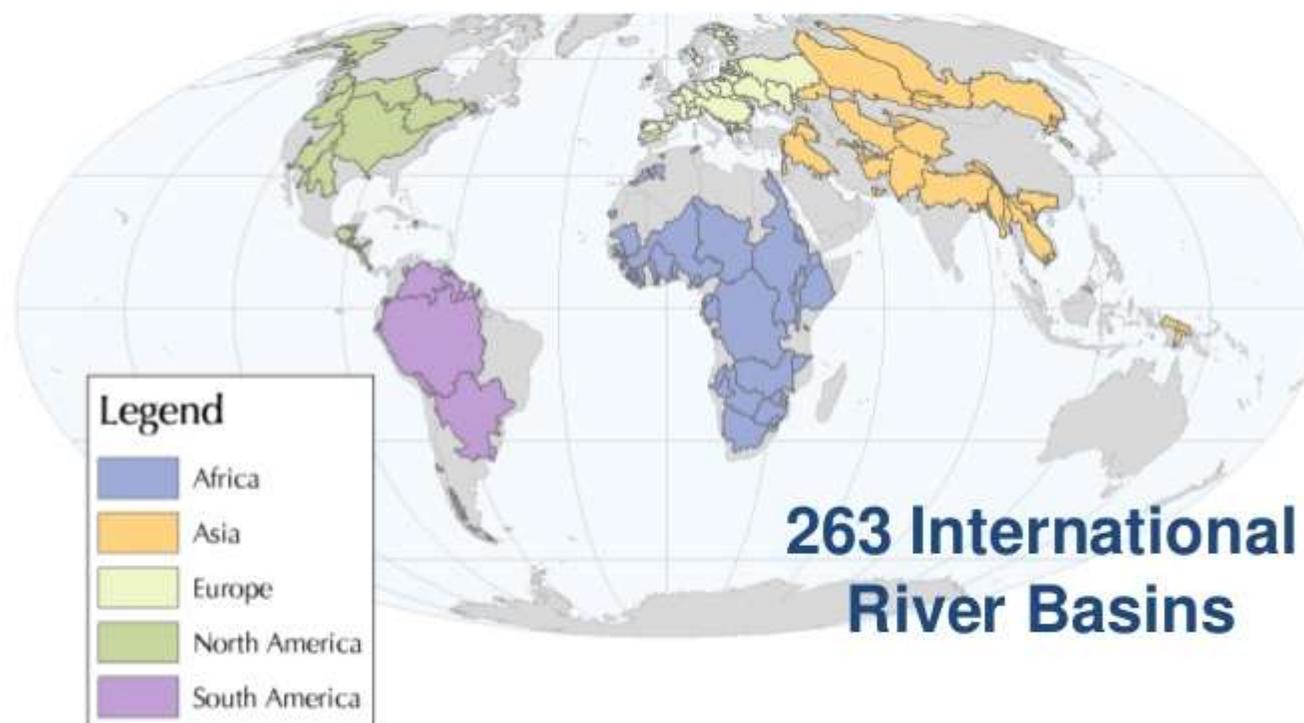




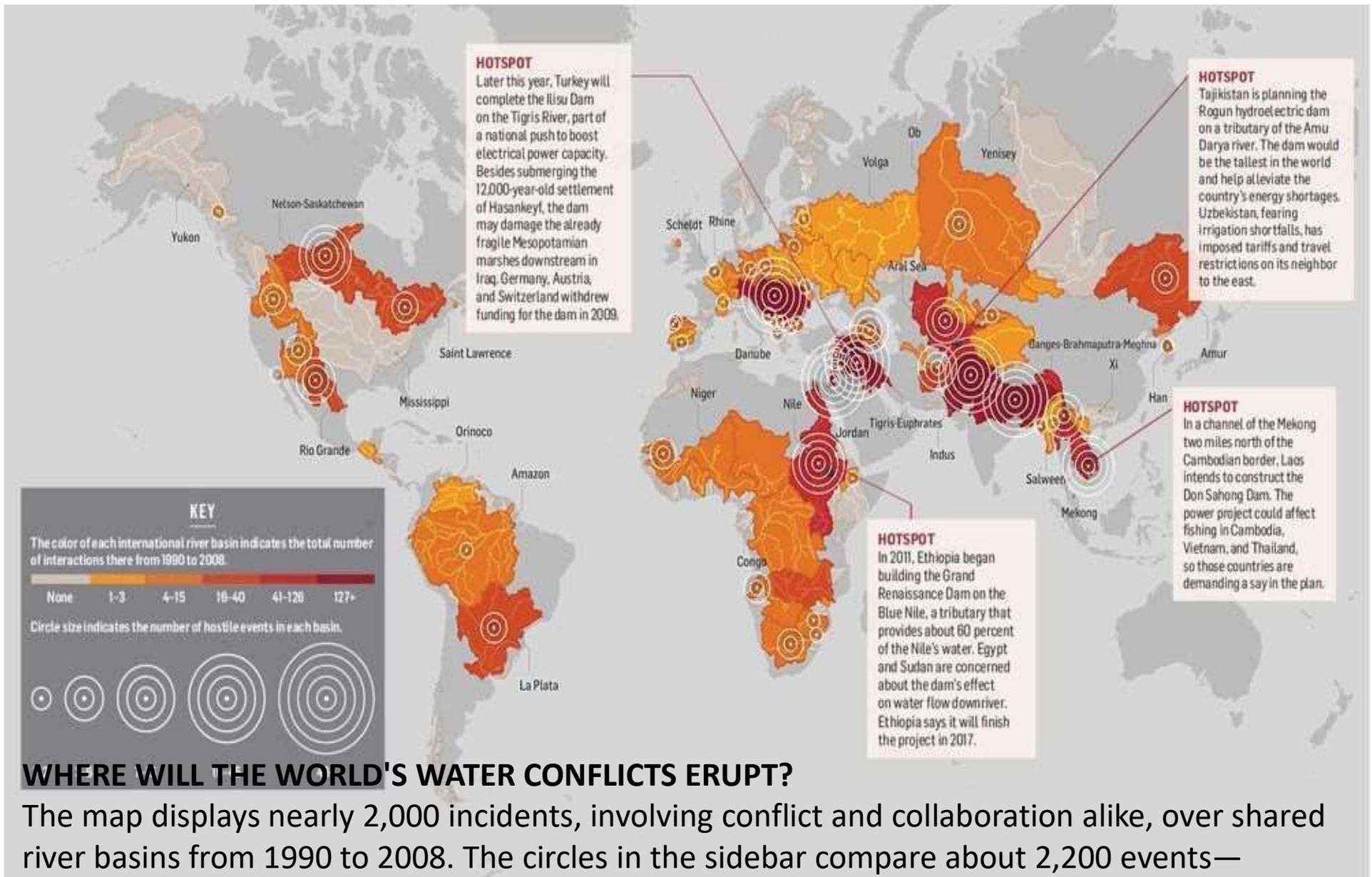
En ny vattenagenda!
Samla, sammanställa och sprida vattenkunskap.
Utveckla kompetens, innovation och
företagande.



Water is a shared resource



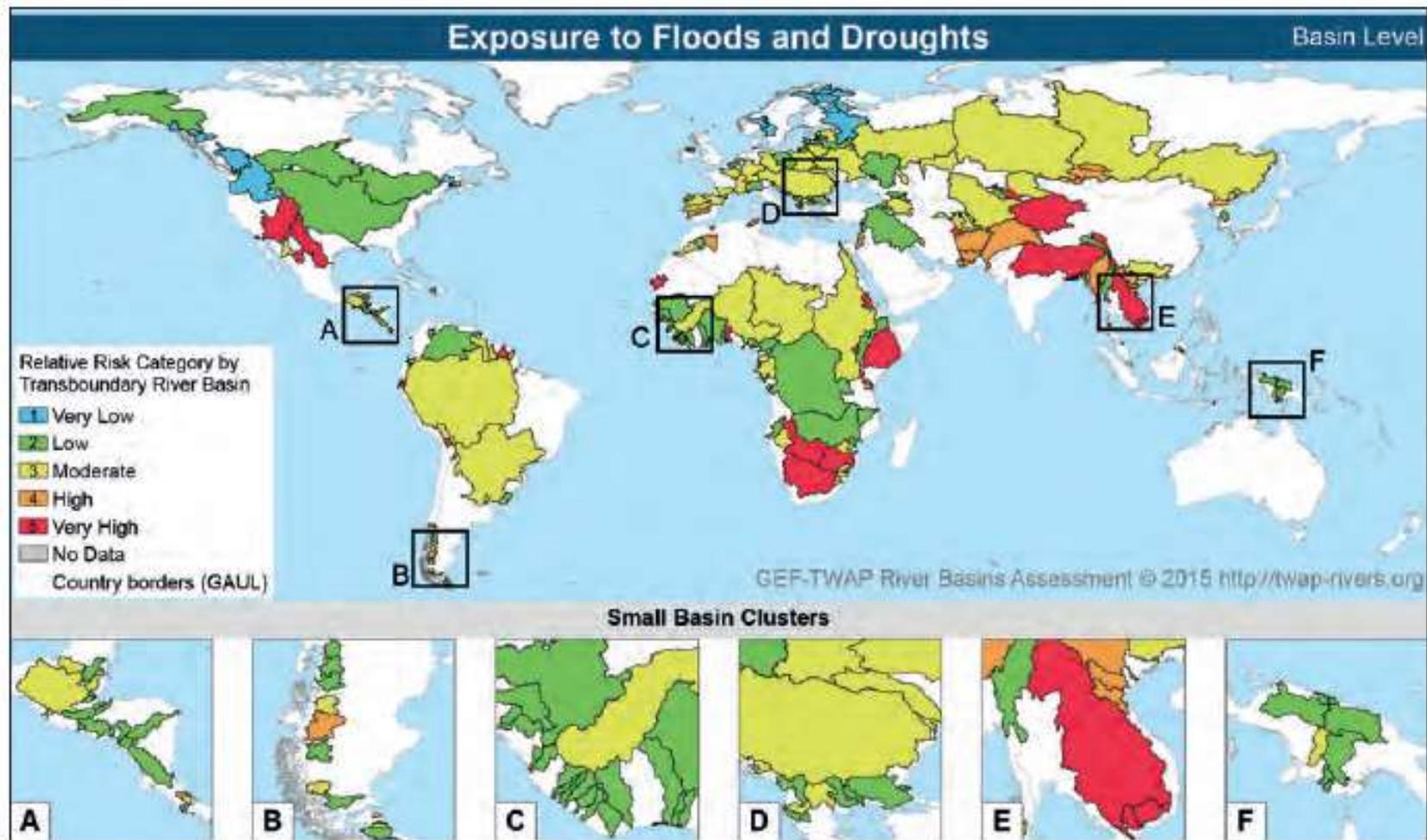
<http://www.transboundarywaters.orst.edu/>



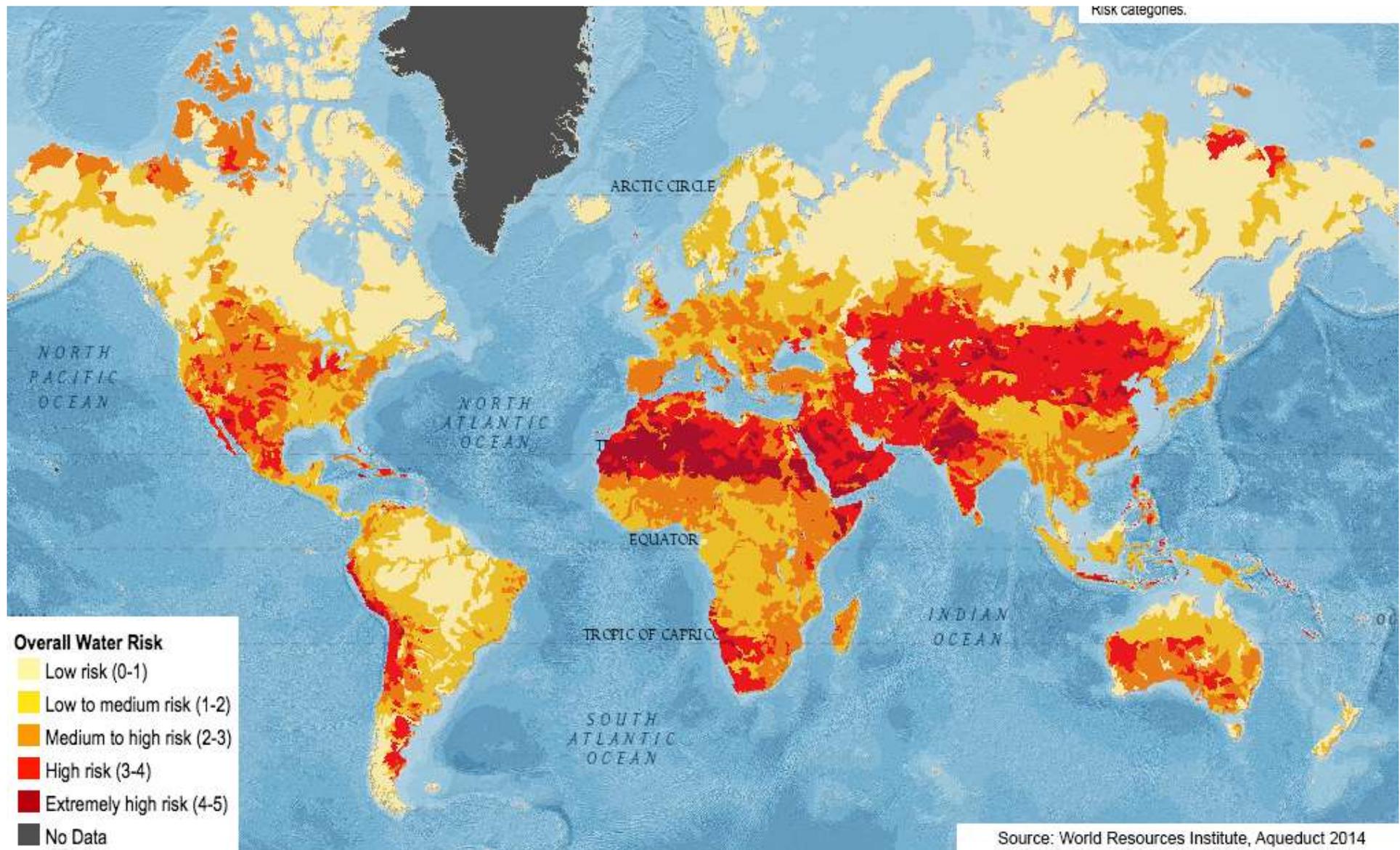
WHERE WILL THE WORLD'S WATER CONFLICTS ERUPT?

The map displays nearly 2,000 incidents, involving conflict and collaboration alike, over shared river basins from 1990 to 2008. The circles in the sidebar compare about 2,200 events—including another 200 disputes over resources other than shared rivers—from the same period.

Data Visualization by Pitch Interactive; River locations courtesy The Global Runoff Data Centre, 56068 Koblenz, Germany

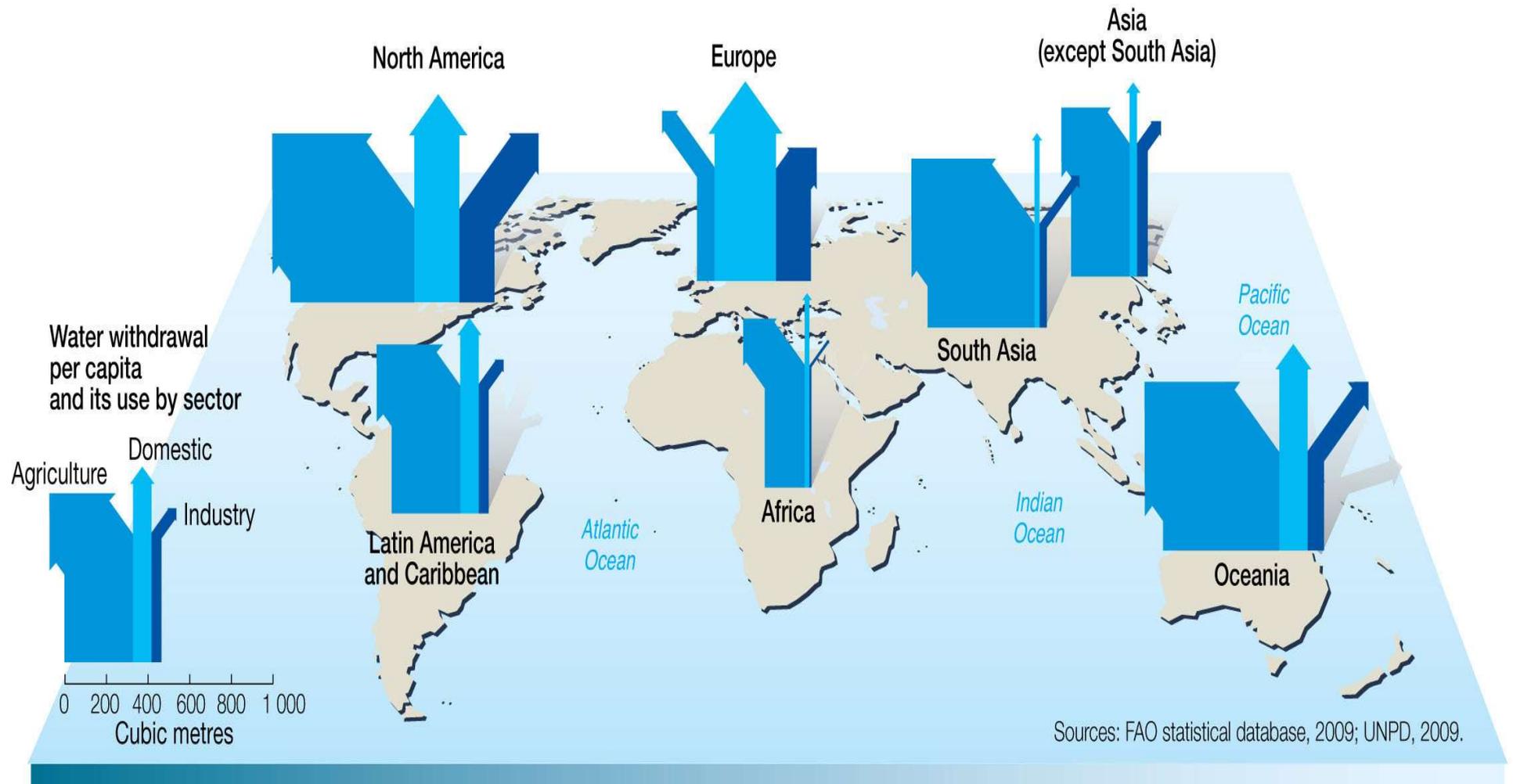


Semi-arid areas, as well as areas exposed to monsoonal climate patterns, tend to be at highest risk to flooding and drought.

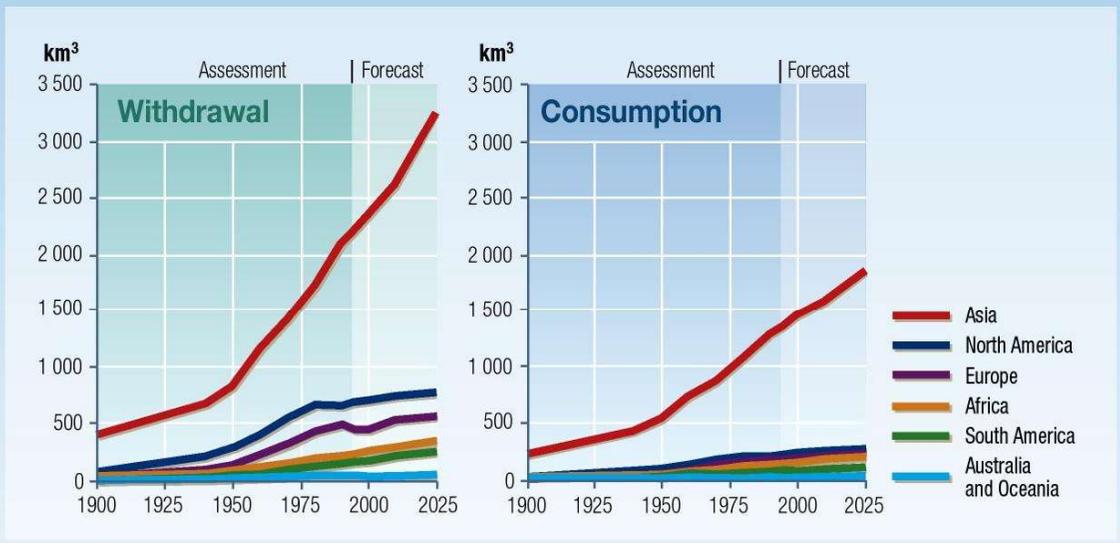


Global view of local exposure to water-related risks. Aggregated measure of quantitative, qualitative, regulatory and market based risks to local availability of adequate water supply, as well as risk of flooding.

Water withdrawal and use



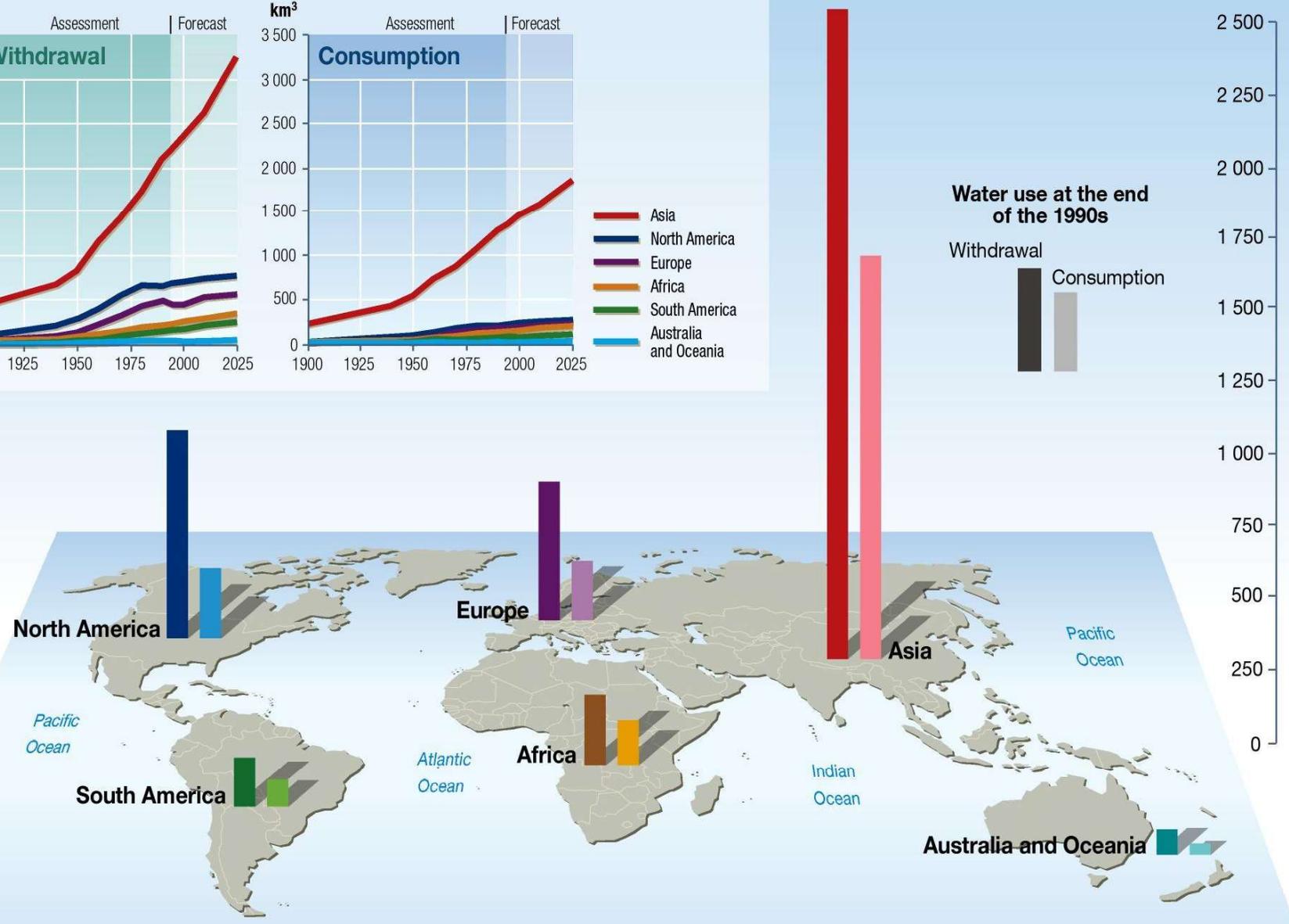
km³ per year



Water use at the end of the 1990s

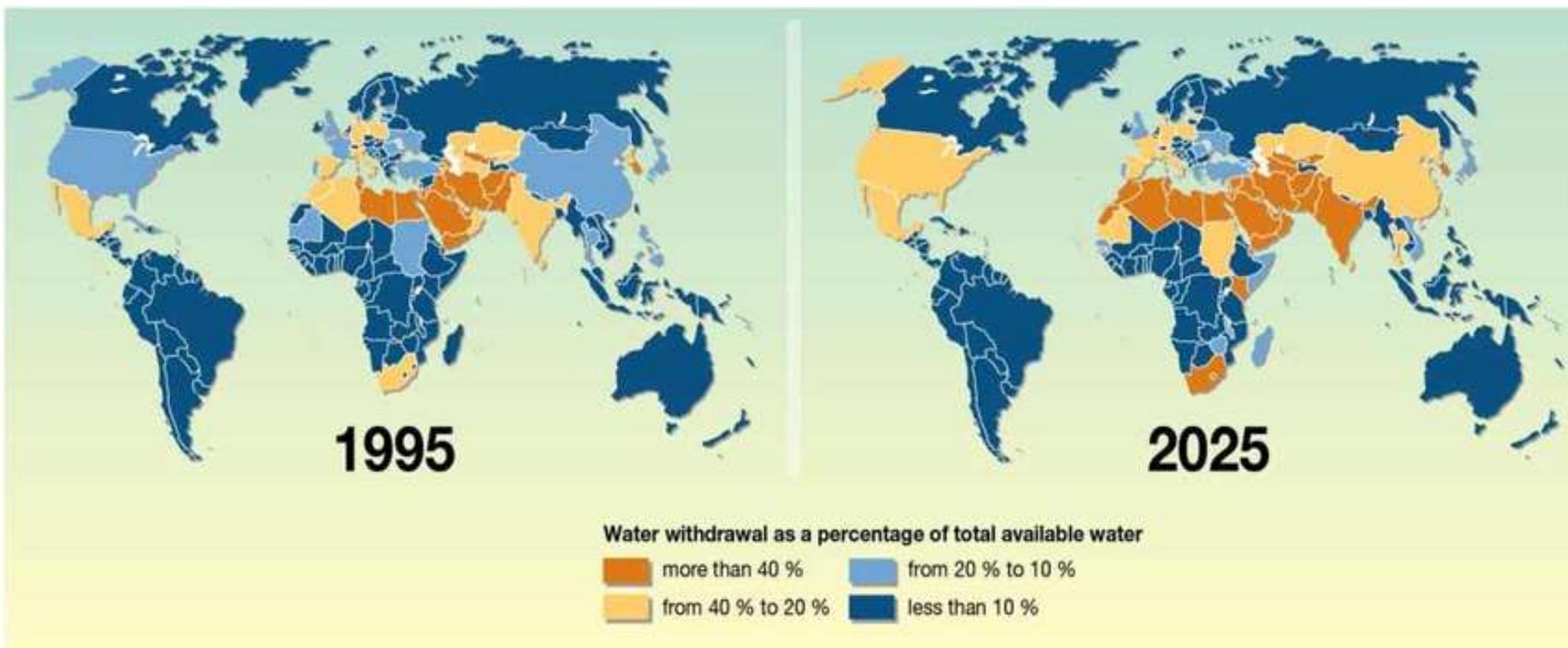
Withdrawal

Consumption

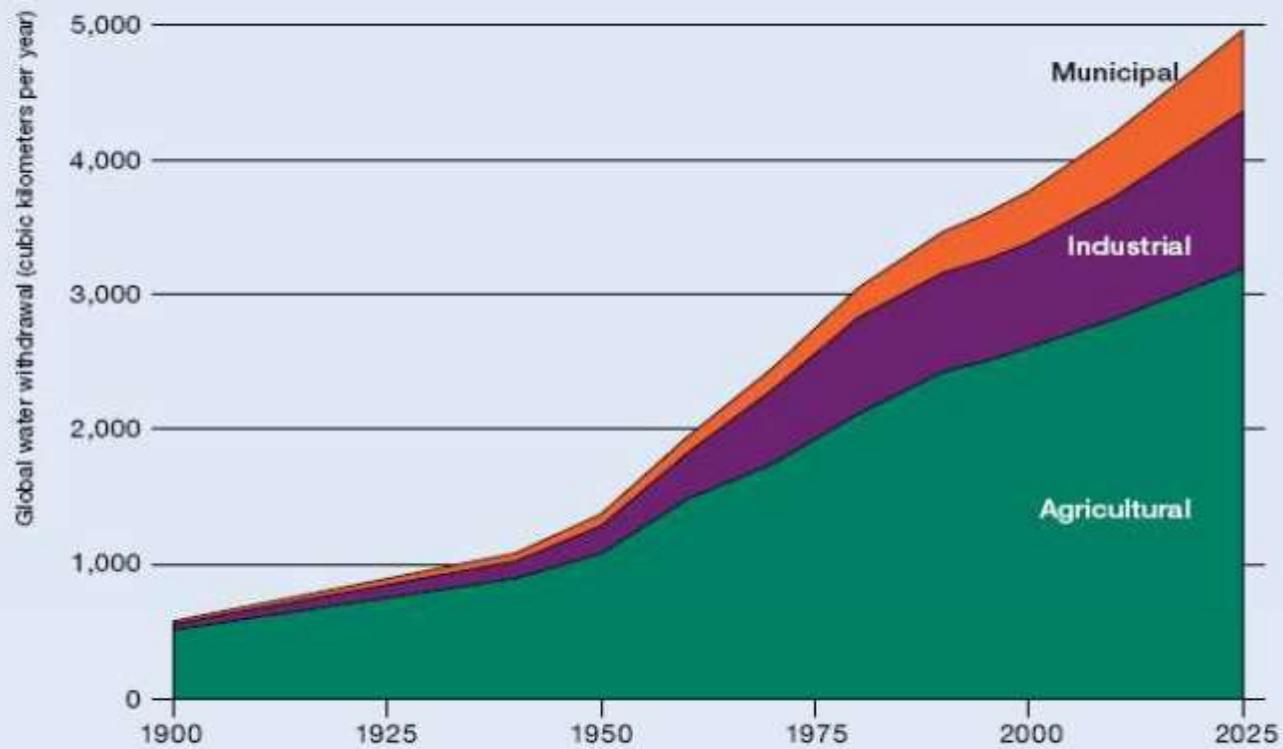


PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ, MARCH 2002

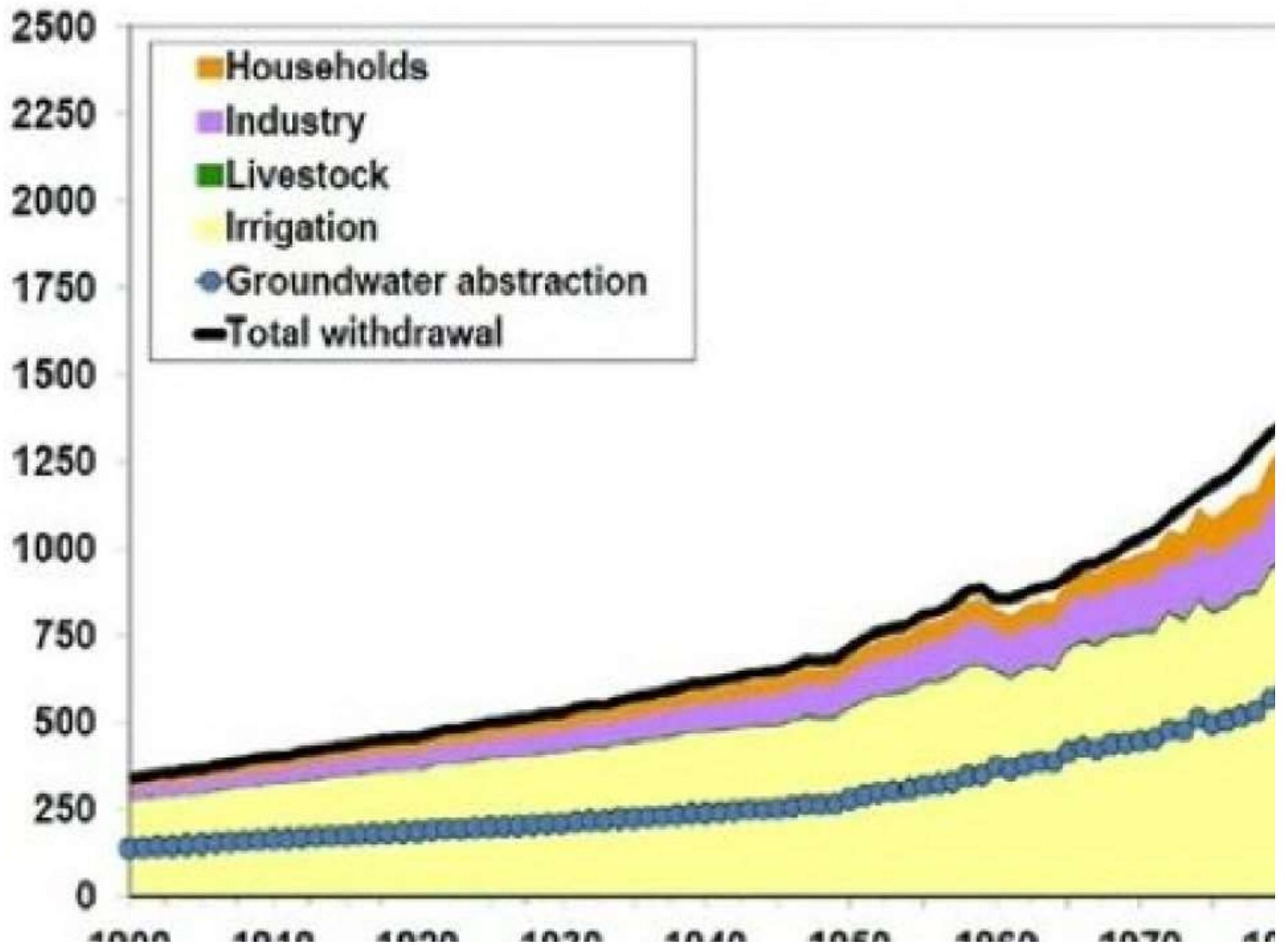
Source: Igor A. Shiklomanov, State Hydrological Institute (SHI, St. Petersburg) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO, Paris), 1999; *World Resources 2000-2001, People and Ecosystems: The Fraying Web of Life*, World Resources Institute (WRI), Washington DC, 2000; Paul Harrison and Fred Pearce, *AAAS Atlas of Population 2001*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of California Press, Berkeley.



Increased water withdrawal



Source: Shiklomanov 2000.



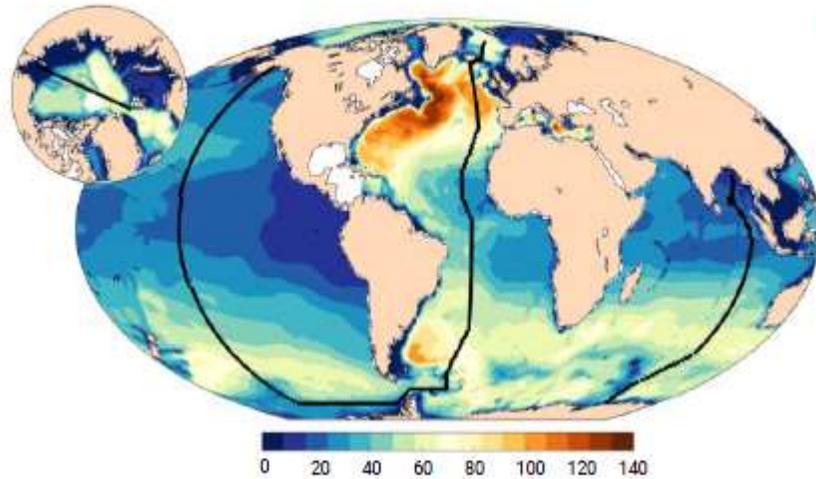
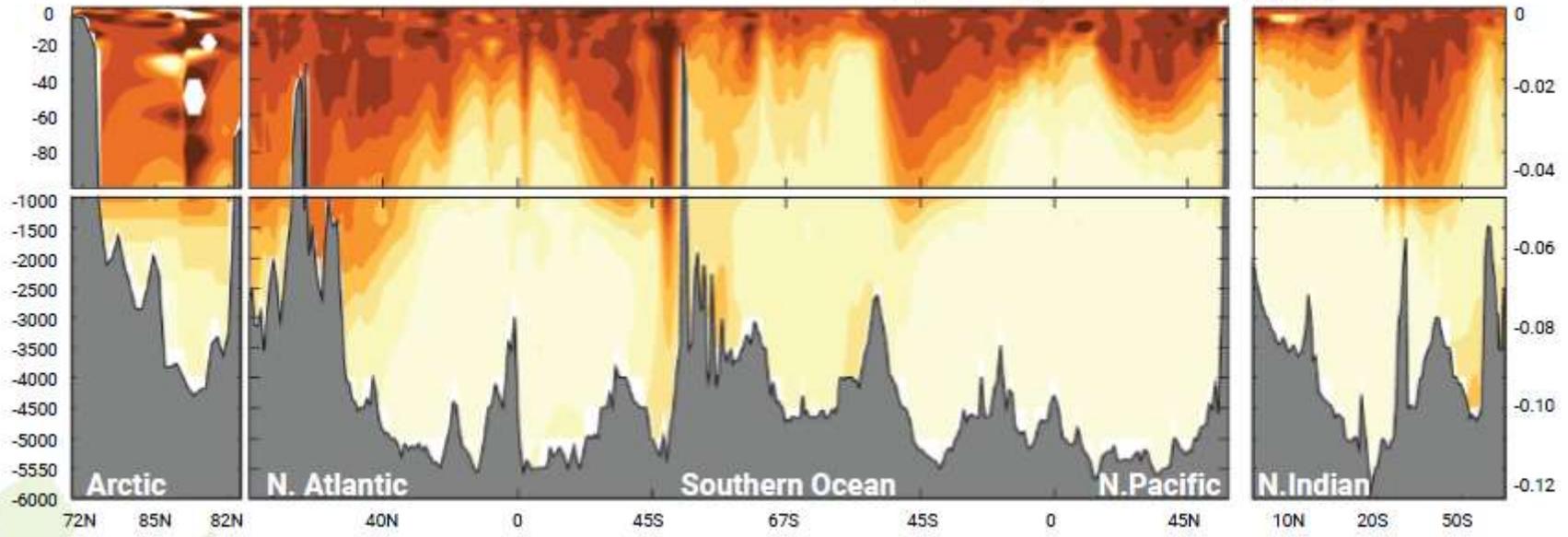


Figure 1. Distribution of anthropogenic CO₂ in the ocean. The colours indicate the amount of carbon (measured in mol C m⁻²); brown colours represent high values. The black lines mark a path through the oceans. The amount of carbon stored along this path, from sea surface to seabed, is shown in Figure 2.
 (Map credit: Siv K. Lauvset. Data source: GLODAPv2 data as published by Lauvset et al (2016) at <http://www.earth-syst-sci-data.net/8/325/2016/>)

Figure 2. A transect through the Atlantic Ocean, Southern Ocean, and Pacific Ocean showing the total anthropogenic carbon. (Chart credit: Siv K. Lauvset)



About the UNECE Water Convention

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) was adopted in Helsinki in 1992 and entered into force in 1996.

Almost all countries sharing transboundary waters in the region of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) are Parties to the Convention.

The Water Convention strengthens transboundary water cooperation and measures for the ecologically-sound management and protection of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters.

The Convention fosters the implementation of integrated water resources management, in particular the basin approach.

The Convention's implementation contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments on water, environment and sustainable development.

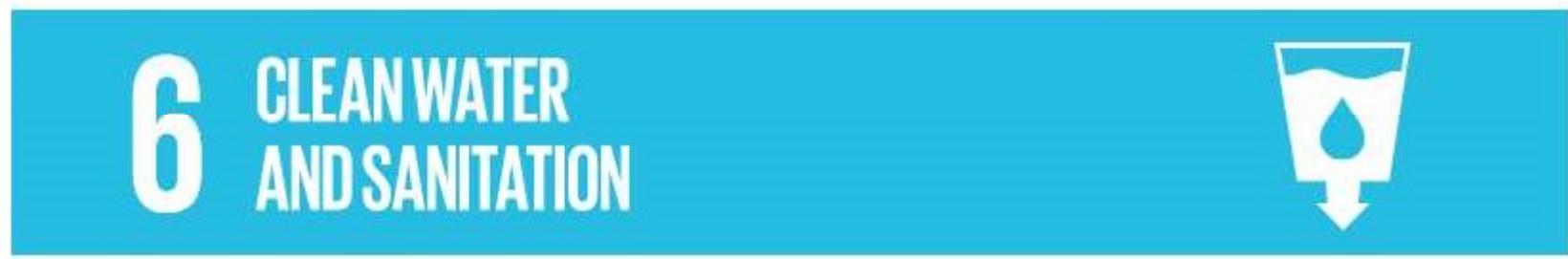
The Water Convention requires Parties to prevent, control and reduce transboundary impact, use transboundary waters in a reasonable and equitable way and ensure their sustainable management.

Parties bordering the same transboundary waters have to cooperate by entering into specific agreements and establishing joint bodies.

As a framework agreement, the Convention does not replace bilateral and multilateral agreements for specific basins or aquifers; instead, it fosters their establishment and implementation, as well as further development. In 2003, the Water Convention was amended to allow accession by countries outside the UNECE region.

The amendment entered into force on 6 February 2013, turning the Water Convention into a legal framework for transboundary water cooperation worldwide. As of 1st March 2016, all United Nations Member States can accede to the Convention.

Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

A blue banner with the number "6" in a large white font, followed by the text "CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION" in white. To the right is a white icon of a water tap with a single drop of water falling from it.

Clean, accessible water for all is an essential part of the world we want to live in and there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to achieve this. However, due to bad economics or poor infrastructure, millions of people including children die every year from diseases associated with inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world. At the current time, more than 2 billion people are living with the risk of reduced access to freshwater resources and by 2050, at least one in four people is likely to live in a country affected by chronic or recurring shortages of fresh water. Drought in specific afflicts some of the world's poorest countries, worsening hunger and malnutrition. Fortunately, there has been great progress made in the past decade regarding drinking sources and sanitation, whereby over 90% of the world's population now has access to improved sources of drinking water.

To improve sanitation and access to drinking water, there needs to be increased investment in management of freshwater ecosystems and sanitation facilities on a local level in several developing countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia,

SDG GOALS

A vertical list of three SDG goal cards. The top card is red and labeled "1 NO POVERTY" with an icon of a family. The middle card is green and labeled "3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING" with a white heartbeat line icon. The bottom card is red and labeled "5 GENDER EQUALITY" with a white icon of a person.

- 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services and 6 in 10 people lack access to safely managed sanitation facilities.
- At least 892 million people continue to practice open defecation.
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80 per cent of households without access to water on premises.
- Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 76 per cent to 90 per cent
- Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge.
- 4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
- More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
- Each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
- Approximately 70 per cent of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
- Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Aftonbladet, tor 29 maj 2014

Flickorna, 14 och 15 år gamla, från byn Katra i norra Indien hade ingen toalett hemma och gick därför till ett närliggande fält, rapporterar nyhetsbyrån AP.

Då försvann de.

Ett par timmar senare hittades de av några bybor. Döda. Hängande från ett mangoträd. **Tonårsflickorna försvann plötsligt.**

De ska ha gruppvåldtagits och strypts – sedan hängdes de i ett fruktträd.

Tre män har gripits för dådet som skakar Indien.