

Water Action Agenda

Frequently Asked Questions

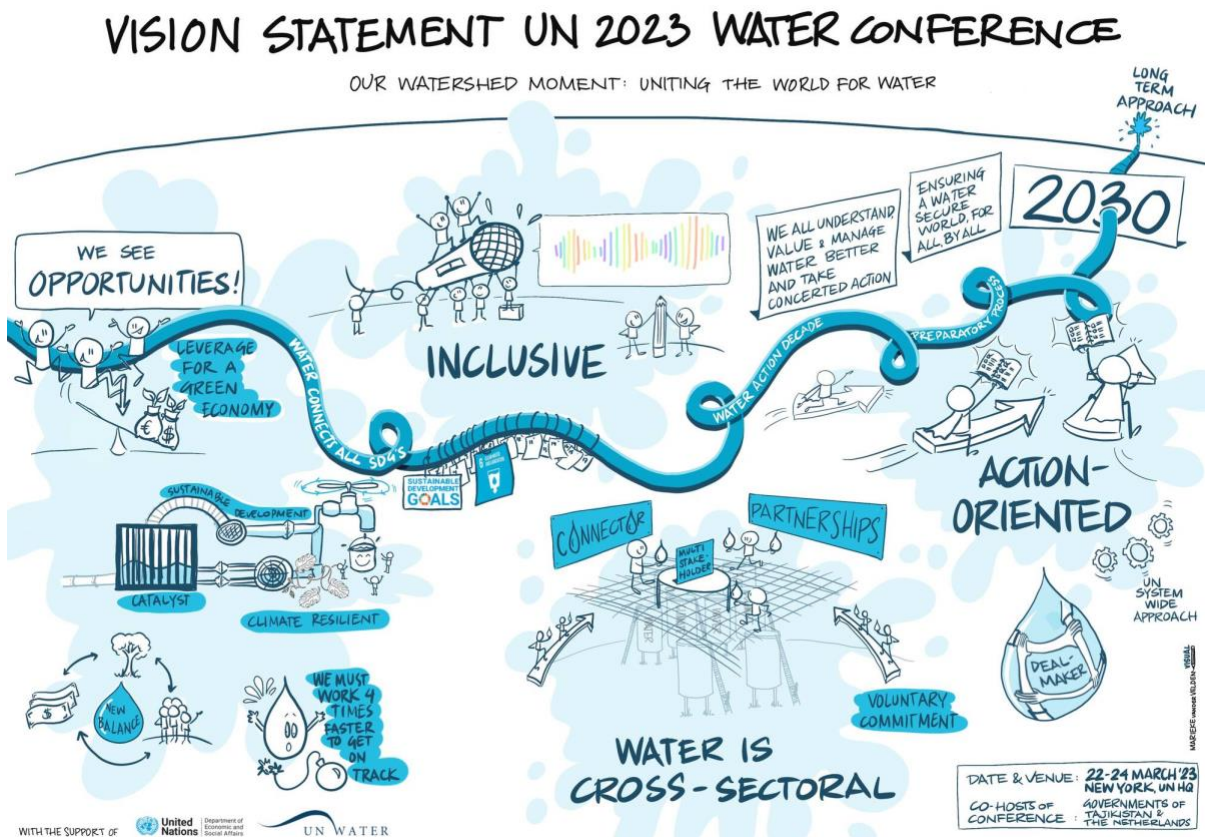
1. General questions

1.1 What is the UN 2023 Water Conference?

In March 2023 the world will come together in New York during the [UN 2023 Water Conference](#). The Conference is convened by the UN General Assembly. The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Tajikistan, co-hosts of the Conference, are committed to make the Conference a watershed moment that will bring stakeholders from all sectors together and that will create a global momentum for accelerated implementation and improved impact to advance the broad challenges surrounding water. UN DESA serves as the Secretariat, supported by UN-Water.

Building on the [UNGA modalities resolution](#), the [vision statement](#) defines three principles to guide the Conference and its preparatory process.

- Inclusive: both in terms of (a) the Conference processes and in terms of (b) the results (leaving no-one behind).
- Action-oriented: leading to real impactful results through concrete actions and plans on the ground.
- Cross-sectoral: mobilizing all other water related sectors to improve the way they manage and utilize water resources. These sectors need to bring their plans and actions to the Conference.



1.2 Why does the UN 2023 Water Conference matter to everyone?

The UN 2023 Water Conference is a once-in-a-generation opportunity to bring all stakeholders together to raise public awareness of and mobilise political leadership to address the global water challenges¹ and the other global water-related crises (e.g. food, energy, climate) through water action. It is the first UN conference on water since 1977, and it will in a similar fashion shape the way we work better together in decades to come.

Today, a quarter of the global population – 2 billion people – use unsafe drinking water sources. Half of humanity – 3.6 billion people – live without safely managed sanitation. Over 80% of wastewater is released to the environment without being treated or reused. Almost three quarters of all recent disasters are water related, having caused economic damage of almost US\$700 billion in the past 20 years. With growing populations, increasingly water-intensive agriculture and industries, and worsening climate change, guaranteeing a well-functioning water cycle for all people everywhere is essential to ensure human health, environmental integrity and a sustainable, equitable future. At the same time, through its close inter-linkages with climate, energy, cities, the environment, food security, poverty, gender equality and health, water can be an accelerator of sustainable development across our societies.

Together we can make the Conference a watershed moment for the world. Our vision for the Conference is that we all fundamentally understand, value and manage water better and take concerted action to achieve the global water-related goals and targets, including those contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. If we understand the risks behind big disasters better, we realize that we will have to invest in water. Investing in water, will reduce the risks of health, food, energy and other disasters.

1.3 What are the expected outcomes of the UN 2023 Water Conference?

The Conference will comprise an opening and a closing ceremony, six plenary meetings and five interactive dialogues, and the mandated output document of the Conference is a summary of its proceedings prepared by the President of the General Assembly. There is no negotiated outcome document foreseen for the UN 2023 Water Conference. In order to mobilize all sectors, actors and countries and create the political momentum needed to combat the global water challenges, the Water Action Agenda is another main outcome of the Conference which has been launched by the co-hosts to turn the political momentum created by the Conference into tangible and ambitious action to get progress on track.

1.4 What is the Water Action Agenda?

The Water Action Agenda is a main outcome of the UN 2023 Water Conference. The Water Action Agenda is the collection of all water-related voluntary commitments to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Introduced by the Conference's co-hosts during the Dushanbe Conference in June 2022, the Water Action Agenda encourages Member States and other stakeholders across all sectors, industries, and interests to unify and to make their voluntary commitments to address the global water challenges. While the voluntary commitments are gathered in the lead-up to the UN 2023 Water

¹ Global water challenges refers to challenges that affect people across the world related to all freshwater related matters, including surface and groundwater resources, the sanitation cycle, the interface between fresh and sea water, freshwater resources in terms of their quality, quantity, development, management, monitoring, and use (including, for example, domestic uses, agriculture, and ecosystems requirements), disaster risk reduction and climate-related water challenges.

Conference and during the Conference itself, new commitments will continue to be added to the Water Action Agenda also after the Conference and up until the end of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and the 2030 Agenda.

1.5 Why is a Water Action Agenda needed?

In the same way as “1.5 degree Celsius” enshrines the global community’s commitment to fight climate change, the Water Action Agenda aims to manifest the political ambition to address the global water challenges. The Conference aims to ensure acceleration of progress (through speeding and scaling up implementation) towards SDG 6 as well as all other global water-related goals and targets. We need to ensure that our global effort and approach on water is better coordinated, less fragmented, and contains clear tangible action in order to deliver and track our results.

1.6 What is a voluntary commitment?

Voluntary commitments for the Water Action Agenda are water-related initiatives voluntarily undertaken by governments, the United Nations system, other intergovernmental organizations, international and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations, academic and research institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organizations and other actors - individually or in partnership - that aim to accelerate progress to meet the global water and sanitation related goals and targets in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda.

1.7 Does the Water Action Agenda align with other relevant global frameworks?

Yes. The Water Action Agenda is the collection of all water-related voluntary commitments to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda. Water has the potential to be a dealmaker to leverage and achieve all the SDGs, as well as other related global agendas, such as the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework, the New Urban Agenda, and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The [SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework](#) is used as the basis for the support from the international community for the implementation and scaling up of the voluntary commitments.

1.8 How can different stakeholders contribute to the Water Action Agenda?

All stakeholders across sectors are expected and encouraged to commit and drive the implementation towards the globally agreed water-related goals and targets at the country level in an inclusive and action-oriented manner. Voluntary commitments will be submitted from across the world and types of stakeholders – from commitments that are small in scale, size and reach but meaningful at the level of the commitment, for example from schools, communities, individuals, to large-scale, transformative commitments from governments, civil society, private sector, academia and commitments by coalitions of partners with long-term plans to realize systems change. The co- hosts encourage stakeholders to submit voluntary commitments that focus on concrete and transformative actions that can make a significant contribution to accelerate achievement of the global water-related goals and targets. Every drop counts, every commitment counts.

1.9 Why should we make a voluntary commitment?

By making a voluntary commitment you contribute to making the Water Action Agenda as impactful as possible in addressing the global water challenges and the other global water-related crises (e.g. food, energy, climate) through water action. The UN 2023 Water Conference and the Water Action Agenda increase the political attention and public awareness of the global water challenges worldwide

and constitute a unique opportunity to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda. By developing and submitting voluntary commitments to the Water Action Agenda stakeholders can benefit from the high political momentum and visibility brought by the Conference, while at the same time contributing to making the UN 2023 Water Conference the watershed moment the world urgently needs.

1.10 Why are commitments voluntary?

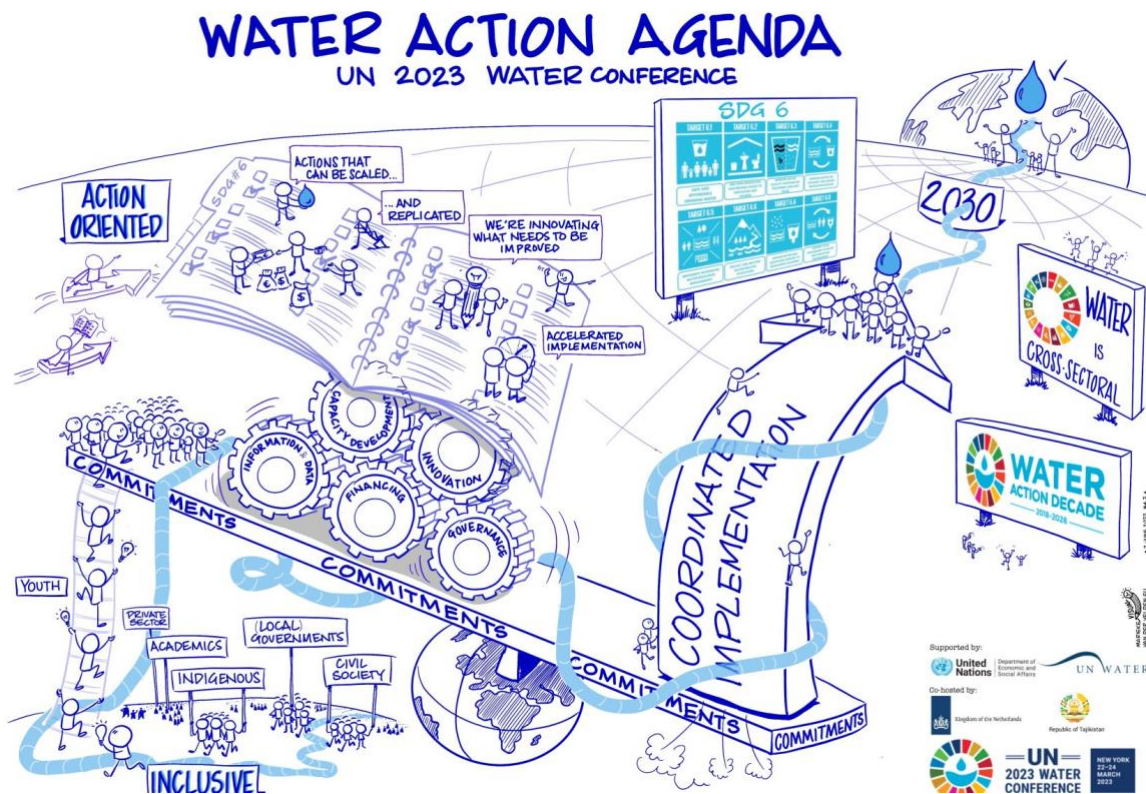
There is no negotiated outcome of the UN 2023 Water Conference. Instead, all stakeholders are invited to make voluntary commitments, which are non-binding and flexible enough to allow for custom arrangements but institutionalized enough to gain momentum and track the impact, identifying opportunities for scaling and replication. It allows for a broad variety of actors, beyond national governments, to join in and commit to contribute to our shared goals.

1.11 How do Water Action Agenda voluntary commitments relate to existing national water-related plans and strategies, including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks?

Water Action Agenda voluntary commitments by government institutions will as appropriate be included in and aligned with the existing relevant national development plans and strategies, including e.g. the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Food Systems Summit national pathways, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks, including links to the regional level as relevant.

1.12 What is the Water Action Agenda theory of change?

As outlined in the 2018 Ministerial Declaration of the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, **political leadership, concrete actions and cooperation from all stakeholders are essential to address the global water challenges**. In response, the Water Action Agenda will utilize the political attention and public awareness created by the UN 2023 Water Conference to mobilize concrete, transformative and unified action across countries, sectors and stakeholders to meet the global water and sanitation related goals and targets. As such, the Water Action Agenda is unifying all water-related voluntary commitments to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda, leading to more coherent and effective implementation and less fragmentation.



2. Formulation and design of voluntary commitments

2.1 Who can make voluntary commitments to the Water Action Agenda?

Voluntary commitments can come from across the world and types of stakeholders – from commitments that are small in scale, size and reach but meaningful at the level of the commitment, for example from schools, communities, individuals, to large-scale, transformative commitments from governments, civil society, private sector, academia and commitments by coalitions of partners with long-term plans to realize systems change.

2.2 What are the guidelines for designing the voluntary commitment? What needs to be considered?

The existing and future challenges in the field of water require innovative and transformative ideas that are “beyond business as usual”. Clear commitments are needed, across all our sectors, that unite nations, stakeholders and professionals on water actions for reaching the 2030 Agenda and other global water-related goals and targets. Voluntary commitments focus on accelerated implementation and improved impact towards achieving SDG 6 and other water-related goals and targets. The following elements can be considered:

- a. Substantial: commitments linking and contributing directly to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – inclusive, integrated, future proof (sustainable), action-oriented and measurable.
- b. Innovative: commitments identifying lock-ins and/or gaps, design and invest in the process and strategy, develop, design and test, implement and scale.
- c. Transformative: commitments leading to a major change in how things are done and in the lives and livelihoods of people who benefit.

- d. Scalable: commitments that are (economically) scalable based on additional available resources.
- e. Replicable: commitments focusing on building coalitions and partnerships to replicate and scale up.
- f. Part of global movement: All actions count, from individual behavioural change or local initiatives, to institutional and global actions.

2.3 What is the difference between different types of voluntary commitments (foundational, institutional, gamechangers)? Is there is a limited number of each type of commitments?

As the voluntary commitments are submitted from across the world and types of stakeholders, they will differ in scale, size and reach - from local commitments that are meaningful at the level of the commitment, to global commitments aiming for transformative systems change at scale. All types of commitments are important and collectively they shape and set the ambition of the Water Action Agenda. The voluntary commitments can be largely grouped into three main categories:

- Foundational commitments: Commitments from across the world that need the acknowledgement and empowerment of being part of the Water Action Agenda. Often small in scale, size and reach but meaningful at the level of the commitment, for example from schools, communities, individuals etc. There could be hundreds or even thousands from across the world - the more the better. We expect these commitments to be made mostly through the global awareness raising campaigns linked to the Conference, the World Water Day and the World Toilet Day.
- Institutional commitments. By governments, civil society, private sector, academia, coalitions etc. These might be dozens, with large-scale impact and to be scaled up and replicated. We expect these to be submitted mostly through the Water Action Agenda dedicated online platform.
- Gamechangers: Commitments by coalitions of partners that lead to systems change, rooted in deep understanding of the systems failures and with longer term plans to realize systems change. We expect these to emerge from the institutional and foundational commitments.



2.4 How are the gamechangers identified?

Gamechangers are voluntary commitments that lead to systems change, rooted in deep understanding of the systems failures and with longer term plans to realize systems change. As such, the gamechangers are not to be selected or developed by a pre-defined process or set of stakeholders, but are expected to emerge from the institutional and foundational commitments. The Water Actions Agenda's ambition to mobilize game-changing commitments will need to be continuously and collectively followed up to enable replication and scaling up of what works and bring successful solutions to global scale. What constitutes a gamechanger differs depending on the type and level of the commitments. Some possible shared characteristics of gamechangers are that they are transformational actions that change the rules of the game, and that they require partnerships that break boundaries. As outlined in the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework, gamechangers may have transformative potential related to financing, data and information, capacity development, innovation, and governance.

2.5 How does a voluntary commitment relate to nationally set targets on water and sanitation (e.g. as outlined in the 2030 Agenda)?

The Water Action Agenda is the collection of all water-related voluntary commitments to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and second half of the 2030 Agenda. As such, the Water Action Agenda is an opportunity to advance the implementation towards nationally set water and sanitation related goals and targets. Given its ambition to set the world back on track to achieve the global water-related goals and targets, the Water Action Agenda voluntary commitments are expected to lead to progress on SDG 6 indicators and other global water-related indicators across sectors.

2.6 What about existing commitments? Can they be added as part of the Water Action Agenda?

As the collection of all water-related voluntary commitments to accelerate progress in the second half of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and the 2030 Agenda, the Water Action Agenda gathers all voluntary commitments that are made towards that objective. This includes the voluntary commitments submitted at the dedicated Water Action Agenda online platform, but also other relevant global water-related voluntary commitments platforms such as the SDG Acceleration Action platform, the Sanitation and Water for All platform, the commitments registered as part of the water-related global campaigns (World Water Day and World Toilet Day) and other water-related events, as well as those made in political statements as part of global water-related processes.

As such, there is no need to re-submit commitments already made on other platforms onto the Water Action Agenda platform. However, the political attention and public awareness brought by the Conference process can allow those stakeholders to be more ambitious with their commitments and it is an opportunity to bring more partners on board, form coalitions and connect with actors across sectors.

3. Submission of voluntary commitments

3.1 Who can submit a voluntary commitment?

Voluntary commitments can be submitted from across the world and types of stakeholders – from commitments that are small in scale, size and reach but meaningful at the level of the commitment, for example from schools, communities, individuals, to large-scale, transformative commitments from governments, civil society, private sector, academia and commitments by coalitions of partners with long-term plans to realize systems change.

3.2 Where do we submit our voluntary commitment?

Institutional voluntary commitments are submitted through the dedicated commitment registration platform: <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/water/register>. Foundational voluntary commitments can be submitted through the dedicated platform, but we expect most to come through the global campaigns' platforms linked to the Conference, the World Water Day and the World Toilet Day, as well as through similar campaigns in other sectors including the UNFCCC COPs and the CBD COPs.

3.3 What is the deadline for submissions of voluntary commitments?

The voluntary commitments are gathered in the lead-up to the UN 2023 Water Conference, but new commitments will continue to be added to the Water Action Agenda also after the Conference and up until the end of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and the 2030 Agenda.

3.4 Is there a difference between voluntary commitments made before and after the UN 2023 Water Conference?

Voluntary commitments can benefit from the political attention and public awareness that the UN 2023 Water Conference brings. To make use of this unique opportunity, stakeholders are encouraged to mobilize and submit their commitments before the UN 2023 Water Conference. However, the Conference is the start and not the end of the action to get the world back on track to solve the global water challenges, and commitments will continue to be added to the Water Action Agenda also after the Conference and up until the end of the Water Action Decade 2018-2028 and the 2030 Agenda.

3.5 What happens once our voluntary commitment is submitted? Who will review it and how does the due diligence process work?

Once a voluntary commitment is submitted to the Water Action Agenda platform, it is reviewed by the UN DESA, with the support of UN-Water as necessary, to make sure that the information is correct and appropriate before it is uploaded online. Once published, voluntary commitments may participate in the follow-up and review processes of the Water Action Agenda (please see section further down).

3.6 What information do we need to provide when we submit a voluntary commitment?

The submission form that outlines the information required is found here: <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/water/register>

3.7 Can voluntary commitments be submitted in different languages?

The Water Action Agenda voluntary commitments platform is in English and other languages are supported by Google translate.

3.8 What are the benefits of submitting the voluntary commitments via the dedicated online platform?

By submitting your voluntary commitment on the Water Action Agenda dedicated online platform, it is visible to the public, the voluntary commitment and its achievements can more easily be highlighted as part of the follow-up and review processes (please see section further down), and alliances among stakeholders who share similar objectives and who can complement each other's work can more easily be formed. At the same time, the Water Action Agenda collects and draws on voluntary commitments made across all relevant platforms as part of its follow-up and review processes, not only from the Water Action Agenda dedicated platform.

3.9 I have already submitted a voluntary commitment on another platform, such as the SDG Acceleration Action. Do I need to submit it again at the Water Action Agenda platform?

No. However, the Conference can be an opportunity for stakeholders to increase the ambition of their existing commitments by benefitting from the political attention and public awareness brought by the UN 2023 Water Conference process.

4. Implementation and scaling up of voluntary commitments

4.1 What type of support is provided to implement voluntary commitments?

Once voluntary commitments are made, their implementation will be sustained through the mobilization and support of all stakeholders as needed and depending on their scale. All stakeholders across sectors are expected and encouraged to drive the implementation towards the globally agreed water-related goals and targets at the country level in an inclusive and action-oriented manner, including government stakeholders, the United Nations system, relevant international financial institutions, private sector, civil society (including youth) and multi-stakeholder partnerships. By bringing stakeholders together, the Conference and its follow-up processes create opportunities for partnerships to support the implementation of voluntary commitments, including through exchange of knowledge, technology transfer and technical assistance as necessary. The UN system will support the implementation, building on the UN reform and utilizing the [SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework](#) and its unified efforts across the five accelerator areas to coordinate the support.

4.2 How are the voluntary commitments financed?

The political visibility and leadership brought by the Conference allow the multilateral system to support the implementation and scaling up of the voluntary commitments and can translate into additional resources and momentum to implement what needs to be done. This may include better targeted and/or additional financing and increased technical assistance as necessary. Specifically, the OECD/UN-Water Roundtable on Financing Water (7-9 February 2023) can highlight avenues to financially support the voluntary commitments. Other marketplace approaches will allow stakeholders to come together and meet, transfer knowledge, access funding and form partnerships around the voluntary commitments to sustain their implementation and scaling up.

4.3 Who is responsible for implementing the voluntary commitments? What are the roles of different actors in the implementation of the voluntary commitments?

All stakeholders across sectors are expected and encouraged to commit and drive the implementation towards the globally agreed water-related goals and targets at the country level in an inclusive and action-oriented manner. The follow-up and review processes of the Water Action Agenda are integrated in inter-governmental fora across key sectors (such as UNFCCC COPs, the CBD COPs, the Committee on World Food Security, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, relevant forum of the energy sector, the World Health Assembly, the UN Environment Assembly and the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development) to help sustain and scale up implementation. Specific key roles of stakeholders for the Water Action Agenda are expected to be:

- Governments: Foster necessary policy environment, including ensuring incentives and inclusive governance for implementation to happen.
- UN system: Build and capitalize on the UN reform and the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework in order to support and sustain implementation and be a neutral platform to commit, follow-up and review.

- IFIs: Provide financing and leverage additional financing to implement the Water Action Agenda.
- Civil society, including youth, women and indigenous people: Implement, support, advocate, and participate in follow-up and review.
- Private sector: Invest, implement and commit to action.
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships: Advocate and support implementation by bringing stakeholders together.

4.4 How are Water Action Agenda voluntary commitments scaled up if proven successful?

Through the virtuous cycle of committing, implementing and reviewing, and through peer-learning among actors, the Water Action Agenda will enable replication and scaling up of what works and bring successful solutions to global scale. Depending on the type of commitment, the follow-up and review processes will provide opportunities to highlight achievements and lessons learned to continuously support the scaling up of commitments.

4.5 What is the relationship between multiple voluntary commitments within a country?

The Water Action Agenda expects and encourages voluntary commitments from across countries, regardless of their state of development. Institutional voluntary commitments will be anchored in existing country level processes and, as appropriate, be included in and aligned with the existing relevant national development plans, strategies and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (where applicable), including links to the regional level as relevant.

4.6 How can the UN-Water family support the implementation of the voluntary commitments in countries?

While this will vary greatly depending on the type of voluntary commitment and the country, below is an illustrative example for one type of commitments showing how the UN system is mobilized at the country level to support and sustain the implementation of commitments.

- a. After submission of the voluntary commitment, UN DESA, with the support of UN-Water as appropriate, will review the commitment and, based on the country specific context, the UN-Water family will inform the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team (UNCT) to offer support to deliver the commitment while avoiding possible duplication of efforts.
- b. The UN Resident Coordinator and UNCT may work with the government counterparts to coordinate programmes and projects on the ground together with relevant partners to ensure that the Water Action Agenda commitments will be anchored in the existing relevant national development plans and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks and to deliver on the commitments, including links to the regional level as relevant, in line with agencies' roles in the commitment and their mandates.
- c. The UN-Water family will support the sustained and scaled up implementation as appropriate.

5. Follow-up and review of voluntary commitments

5.1 How are the voluntary commitments followed-up and reviewed?

There will be three main follow-up and review processes for the Water Action Agenda, which build on and leverage existing processes:

1. An annual pivotal event on the margins of the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF).

- a. E.g. Water Action Agenda Special Event (which will build on and further develop the current SDG 6 Special Event), including:
 - i. An analysis of water-related progress, across sectors and other SDGs and global frameworks
 - ii. Success stories and lessons learned
 - iii. New commitments to the Water Action Agenda

The follow-up and review processes for the Water Action Agenda will be anchored in the annual Special Event, which will review the progress on the Water Action Agenda, share lessons learned, and mobilize new voluntary commitments. Voluntary commitments from across all relevant platforms will be reviewed to identify success stories and lessons learned. The Special Event will at the same time allow Member States to discuss current information on the progress of SDG 6 implementation, SDG 6 interlinkages with SDGs under review at HLPF and against the backdrop of current crises (e.g. pandemics, food crisis, energy crisis, droughts, etc.). For the event, volunteers will be called on to be on stage to self-report on their commitments.

2. Other inter-governmental fora across key sectors.

There will be many processes, platforms and events that will allow stakeholders to follow-up on their commitments, showcase successes and share lessons learned for as part of the Water Action Agenda. Other inter-governmental fora across key sectors will anchor commitments and links to other key sectors, such as UNFCCC COPs, the CBD COPs, the Committee on World Food Security, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, relevant forum of the energy sector, the World Health Assembly and the UN Environment Assembly.

3. Other relevant major water-related events.

Other relevant major water-related events will also be leveraged as opportunities to showcase commitments, mobilize new commitments and facilitate peer-learning, including the Dushanbe Water Process, the Stockholm World Water Weeks, the World Water Fora, the Regional Commissions' Sustainable Development Fora etc. The global water-related campaigns (World Water Day and World Toilet Day) have key roles to play to highlight success stories, lessons learned and mobilize new voluntary commitments, especially for the foundational commitments.

In general, it is important to recognize the differences in scope and nature between the different types of commitments (foundational, institutional and gamechangers) and that all types of commitments are important. The follow-up and review processes will aim to highlight achievements and lessons learned across scales and different types of commitments, while at the same time adjusting the modalities and scope of the follow-up and review processes depending on the type of commitment as needed.

5.2 When and where can we share successes and lessons learned for the Water Action Agenda?

Success stories and lessons learned will be showcased to incentivize delivery and share best practices at the Special Event on the margins of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Other relevant major water-related events will also be leveraged as opportunities to showcase commitments, mobilize new commitments and facilitate peer-learning, including the Dushanbe Water Process, the Stockholm World Water Weeks, the World Water Fora, the Regional Commissions' Sustainable Development Fora etc. For the foundational commitments the global water campaigns

(World Water Day and World Toilet Day) will be additional opportunities to share success stories with the wider public. In addition, there may be many other opportunities to share successes and lessons learned at the country level.

5.3 Do we have to report progress on the voluntary commitments made? What is the relation to the official reporting on the SDG indicators that countries already are doing?

At the annual Special Event, volunteers will be called on to be on stage to self-report on their voluntary commitments. Every year an analysis of water-related progress across sectors and other SDGs and global frameworks will be developed for and presented at the Special Event starting in 2024. It will analyze progress on SDG 6 and the Water Action Agenda across sectors and other SDGs using existing monitoring frameworks and build on existing initiatives such as the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 and SDG 6 country acceleration case studies.

5.4 How will progress of the Water Action Agenda across SDGs and sectors be measured?

Every year an analysis of water-related progress across sectors and other SDGs and global frameworks will be developed for and presented at the Special Event starting in 2024. It will analyze progress on SDG 6 and the Water Action Agenda across sectors and other SDGs using existing monitoring frameworks and build on existing initiatives such as the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 and SDG 6 country acceleration case studies.

5.5 What happens if a voluntary commitment does not meet its stated goals?

Commitments are voluntary and not legally binding. There may be many lessons that can be learned also from the voluntary commitments that do not meet their stated goals.