**Water Scarcity and Accessibility**

1. It is essential that the UN and its relevant entities work to support water scarce countries to deliver commitments of the 2030 Agenda towards safe, secure, resilient, ecologically sustainable and inclusive water and sanitation access.
2. Strengthening activities and coordination, including through UN-Water and pursuing better integration of water-related mandates and activities across all UN organizations and entities.

**Water & Climate Cooperation**

1. Climate change aggravates water scarcity particularly in regions that are already water-stressed. Joint actions that address climate and water issues can reduce risks and save lives.
2. Lack of cooperation in transboundary watercourses may aggravate climate change impacts, the vulnerability to climate change, and climate variability.

**Finance: Challenges vs Opportunities**

1. Current levels of financing remain substantially inadequate to achieve water related SDGs
2. Incorporating sustainable financing, regulation, monitoring, reporting, and maintenance mechanisms into water-related project interventions, including small-scale water and sanitation infrastructure, can mobilize action at all levels to ensure water for all.

**Innovation tools for sustainable water management**

1. Utilizing non-conventional water resources in water-scarce countries must be supported by appropriate technology transfer, financing, and capacity building that engage national and regional institutions and research centers, and local knowledge.
2. Good governance and increased water use efficiency and sustainability are achieved by implementing technical, financial, and institutional solutions, followed by effective and coordinated cross-sectoral implementation.
3. Digitalization of water management system and use of smart irrigation and precession agriculture.

**Transboundary Cooperation: Opportunities & Challenges**

1. Strengthening transboundary cooperation is essential for achieving water-related SDGs. It should be based on the rules and principles of international law.
2. Cooperation should include sharing data, monitoring, forecasting and warning, and capacity building, among other measures.