Pan-Asia SDG Learning Exchange

on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1
Degree of Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)

10 December 2020
Information

1. Interpretation function is available in Russian. In your meeting controls toolbar, please click on the Interpretation symbol in the bottom right of your screen.

2. To hear the interpreted language only, click “Mute Original Audio” to have 100% dedicated language channel (otherwise you will hear 80% of your language channel and 20% for the other language channel).

3. For Polling application, we will use MentiMeter. Please kindly prepare your cellphone to join the poll. Please go to your browser and type: www.menti.com and insert the code: 75 14 12 2 or you can use your browser in your laptop (cellphone is recommended).

4. Material and slides will be available in https://bit.ly/3mD2Xpa

Информация

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4. Материал и слайды доступны по ссылке https://bit.ly/3mD2Xpa
House Keeping Rules

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5. Please keep your video on, unless you are experiencing low internet connection.
6. The event will not only present new knowledge, but will welcome your input in the interactive part, so we count on your presence throughout the whole session
SESSION 1

Reflection on the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 survey process in 2020

Moderator: Fany Wedahuditama – Regional Coordinator of GWP Southeast Asia

10 December 2020
BACKGROUND

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) provides an essential framework to achieve not only Goal 6, but also to achieve all water-related SDGs.

The degree of implementation of IWRM, which is encapsulated in SDG indicator 6.5.1, is evaluated every three years through a self-evaluation based on a pre-defined survey instrument.

The workshop is designed to provide opportunities for Pan Asia countries to exchange lessons learned of IWRM survey implementation in 2020.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVE

Exchange lessons learned in:

- SDG 6.5.1 survey process and substance in IWRM, which has been carried out in 2020.
- to discuss the way forward towards the achievement of SDG indicator 6.5.1 on Integrated Water Resources Management.

Global Targets Related to IWRM

**Goal 6** is to “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”.

**SDG Target 6.5** calls on countries by 2030 to implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
# Agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 1: Reflection on the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 survey process in 2020</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plenary Session 1. Showcasing Country Experiences and Lessons Learned on SDG 6.5.1. Survey/Consultation Process in 2020</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interactive Session 1: Breakout group discussion “sharing challenges in implementing the survey/consultation and making recommendations for the next round (2022)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Discussion 1: “Reflection on the Implementation of SDG 6.5.1 Survey Process in 2020”</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session 2: Advancing IWRM and Accelerating Achievement of water related SDGs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interactive Session 2: Breakout group discussions “Identify common challenges and opportunities of advancing on IWRM to take action on the way forwards and potential collaboration initiatives at Pan Asia and sub regional level”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Discussion 2: “Reflections on group discussions and Pathways for supporting and assisting countries in implementing their priority way forward”</td>
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**Synthesis of Learning Exchange Results and Closing Session**
Polling tools (mentimeter)

Please use your cellphone or click on the link in the chat box to go to mentimeter.

1. On your browser, type: www.menti.com
2. Put in the code: 75 14 12 2
3. Please answer the survey
Go to www.menti.com and use the code 75 14 12 2

Where are you joining us from? (the city)
What’s the first thing you will do once the COVID-19 pandemic is over?
Dr. Joakim Harlin

- A citizen of Sweden, raised in Zimbabwe
- More than 30-year long career spanning the areas of international policy, business and organizational development, partnerships and all forms of water related projects.
- He has held positions with research institutions, government agencies, private companies and for the past fifteen years within the UN system
- Current position heading up both the Freshwater Unit of UN Environment and the UNEP-DHI Centre on Water & Environment
- He serves as UNEP’s representative on UN-Water and leads its Expert Group in support of Agenda 2030.
Opening remarks
Session 1: Reflection on the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 survey process in 2020

“Pan Asia Learning Exchange Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of Implementation of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)”

10 December 2020

Joakim Harlin, Chief Freshwater Unit, UNEP
The objectives of the workshop

• Opportunities for Pan-Asia countries to exchange lessons learned both in terms of survey process and substance in IWRM

• To discuss the way forward towards implementing the Integrated Water Resource Management approach
About the 2020 data drive

• Started early 2020 and then the COVID pandemic struck
  
  o A virtual support package and training of facilitators course
  o A note on options for virtual engagement - different models to take on board the opinions of relevant stakeholders in water resources management
  o Virtual regional webinars with the SDG 6.5.1 focal points
  o Extension of the official reporting deadline to allow for more time for consultations
SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme
Assists governments and other stakeholders in

STAGE 1: Identifying Challenges
- Bring together stakeholders to understand the status of water resources management in the country

STAGE 2: Developing Action Plans
- Define areas of opportunity to turn them into country-led investment projects that improve water resources management

STAGE 3: Implementing Solutions
- Carry out the Action Plan to ensure measurable progress on SDG 6.5.1 and other SDG targets, feeding back into the reporting process (stage 1)
• Financially and technically assisted 61 countries in reporting on SDG 6.5.1, as well as providing technical support to at least nine other countries

• To date 170 countries have reported on the status of their IWRM implementation 2020
2017 Asia Pacific: Country scores from 12 (Low) to 100 (Very high)

- Enabling environment: 46
- Institutions and participations: 50
- Management instruments: 47
- Financing: 39

Asia Pacific IWRM implementation = 47

172 countries reported on the baseline in 2017

Country points evenly spaced on x-axis, ordered left to right in increasing levels of implementation
In 2017: 80% of countries in AP have laid the foundations for IWRM (at least medium-low level of implementation)

- Region with huge populations, transboundary waters, competing water demands, challenges with water pollution, CC driven increases in extreme water events and where sustainable water management through the IWRM approach is vital for long-term social, economic and environmental well-being

- Accelerating IWRM implementation must now be the focus!
Accurate data and understanding of the key issues is vital for taking appropriate action at all levels – therefore we are very keen to learn your experiences on:

- Good practices and challenges in completing the 6.5.1 questionnaire in 2020
- Possible adjustments for the next round of survey
- Common challenges and opportunities to advance on IWRM and collaboration to move forward together
Wishing everyone a good and engaging workshop – thank you!

Joakim Harlin
UN Environment Programme
Chief, Freshwater Unit
joakim.harlin@un.org

https://www.unepdhi.org/
www.unep.org
Dr. Inthavy Akkharath

- Director General, Department of Water Resources, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Lao - PDR
- Chair of ASEAN Working Group on Water Resources Management
- Chair of Global Water Partnership Southeast Asia
How would you describe the level of difficulty of the whole SDG 6.5.1 survey and consultation process?

1. Easy
2. Moderately easy
3. Difficult
4. Very challenging/difficult
Showcasing Country Experiences and Lessons Learned on SDG 6.5.1. Survey/Consultation Process in 2020

Engr. Md. Motaleb Hossain Sarker, Director of Water Resources Management Division, The Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), Bangladesh

Dr. Vadim Sokolov, Head of Agency of IFAS (Agency of International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea for implementation of the Aral Sea Basin and GEF projects), Uzbekistan

Ms. Bibi Zarina binti Che Omar, Director Division of Water Resources Management and Hydrology Ministry of Water, Land and Natural Resources, Malaysia

Ms. Shi Qiuchi, Director International Economic & Technical Cooperation and Exchange Center, Ministry of Water Resources, China
International Learning Exchange Workshop

Survey Process in SDG 6.5.1: Degree of Implementation of IWRM

Engr. Motaleb Hossain Sarker
Director
Water Resources Management Division
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh
Context of SDG 6.5.1 Survey in 2020

- SDG 6.5.1: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) provides an essential framework to achieve not only SDG 6 but also all other SDGs
- Reporting SDG 6.5.1 implementation status in context of (i) Global value: (ii) Regional value and (iii) National and basin level efforts to improve water management at partner countries

- SDG 6.5.1 will help to achieve sustainable development concaving the full spectrum of users: residents in urban and rural areas, agriculture, industries and natural ecosystems
- The degree of implementation of SDG indicator 6.5.1 is evaluated every three years using pre-defined survey instrument, at all UN Member States
- The baseline for SDG indicator 6.5.1 was established in 2017, and update is being carried out in 2020.
- Global Water Partnership (GWP) in collaboration with The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the custodian agency, for reporting on SDG 6.5.1 indicator at 60 countries together with UNEP-DHI Centre and Cap-Net.
- This Asia region assess the SDG 6.5.1 implementation status in 2020 through online workshop which is essentials to evaluate and share experiences among partner countries.
Steps/Process of SDG 6.5.1 Survey 2020

1. Understanding SDG 6.5.1 indicators to track the degree of implementation
2. Identification of relevant stakeholders organizations
3. Identification and selection of relevant participants
4. Invitation to the relevant participants through email
5. Conceptual training to the participants using zoom
6. Organize consultation workshop using zoom platform
   - Provide guidance how to filled up the forms
   - Conduct question and answer session assistance by training facilitators
   - Filling up the questionnaires or form by individual and provide score
   - Finalize the score through consensus engaging highly knowledgeable expert moderators and assistance by the facilitator
7. Data processing and initial scores development
   - Develop initial score for individual indicator and sub-indicator following GWP/UNEP guideline
   - Write proper justifications with explanation and justified documents
   - Develop draft final score averaging the sub-indicators scores
8. Validation and finalization of scores
   - Sending the draft final scores to individual participant
   - Organize expert interview with knowledgeable person (KII)
   - Conduct validation meeting to get final feedback and consensus
   - Finalize the score based on validation meeting and expert interview
   - Taking consensus from the country focal points of Ministry of water Resources
9. Preparation of survey report
   - Analysis the scores following UNEP/GWP guideline
   - Prepare report based on data analysis result following guideline and format of GWP/UNEP
   - Review of report by relevant experts and country focal point of SDG 6.5.1
   - Online submission of final report to UNEP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Nos. of Sub-indicators used</th>
<th>Baseline 2017</th>
<th>Survey 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enabling Environment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutions and Participations</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Instruments</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Stakeholder Engagement

- Identification stakeholders organization based on the SDG 6.5.1 guideline and baseline survey of 2017
- Identification of experienced and knowledge based participants from stakeholder’s organization over mobile
- Invitation of the selected stakeholders organizations/participants through email and mobile communication
- Send the questionnaires or forms to the selected participants with guideline for better understanding and how filled the questionnaires and provide scores
- Organize online conceptual training to the invited participants
- Organize and conduct data collection survey in zoom platform
- Filled-up the forms with proper explanation for scores and
- Identification and discussion on integration of other parts SDG 6

4 sections, 34 questions

1. Enabling environment (7 Qs)
   - Policies
   - Laws
   - Plans

1.1 National level

1.2 Other levels

2. Institutions & participation (12 Qs)
   - Institutions
   - Coordination
   - Stakeholders
   - Gender
   - Capacity

2.1 National level

2.2 Other levels

3. Management instruments (9 Qs)
   - Monitoring
   - Management programmes
   - Data sharing

3.1 National level

3.2 Other levels

4. Financing (6Qs)
   - Budgeting
   - Financing
   - Revenues

4.1 National level

4.2 Other levels
Stakeholders Consultation Pictures
Results and Challenges towards the achievement of SDG 6.5.1 in Bangladesh

- Updating policies to implement the IWRM in holistic approaches especially the National Water Policy 1999
- Incorporation of IWRM processes in relevant policies like water policy 1999 and Coastal Zone Policy 2005
- There is urgent need to develop master plan to implement IWRM in all relevant sectors. Challenges is to coordination and implementation
- No laws to implement watershed management and conservation considering IWRM application in forestry sector
- Gap in the National Agricultural Policy to resolve the issues regarding shrimp culture and crop agriculture considering the brackish water and fresh water issues
- No clear directives about the measures to be taken by the leaseholders to protect a Jalmahal and improve the surrounding environment to resolve the conflict in IWRM
### Score Comparison and Targets and Thanks

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<tr>
<td>Baseline, 2017</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey, 2020</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thank You
Lessons of Survey Process in 2020 on the SDG 6.5.1 (IWRM Implementation) in Republic of Uzbekistan

Vadim Sokolov, Head, Agency of IFAS – Host Institute for CWP Uzbekistan

“Pan Asia Learning Exchange Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Implementation”
10 December 2020
In accordance with Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 841 "On measures to implement the National goals and targets in the field of sustainable development for the period up to 2030“ Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan is responsible for Target 6.5: by 2030, ensure integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation where necessary.

SDG 6.5.1 National Focal point: Vokhidjon Akhmadjonov, Deputy Minister of Water Resources of Uzbekistan

**Participants of the Inter-Sectoral consultations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministry of Water Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Housing and Communal Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Emergency Situations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Innovative Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institute GidroIngeo (groundwater)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Hydrometeorological Service under the Cabinet of Ministers (Uzhydromet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee on Agrarian and Water Management Issues of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Party of Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Inspection for Control and Supervision over the Technical Condition and Operation Safety of Large and Especially Important Water Facilities (Gosvodkhoznadzor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers (TIIAME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems (NIIIWP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Information Center of the ICWC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency of IFAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWP-Uzbekistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sreda.uz Ecological web-site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karakalpakstan Branch of Research Institute of Irrigation and Water Problems in Nukus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO Zeravshan River protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samarkand State University</td>
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Final score of the SDG indicator 6.5.1
“Degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Uzbekistan”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IWRM Component</th>
<th>Average Scores</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Enabling environment</td>
<td>38,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Institutions and participation</td>
<td>52,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Management instruments</td>
<td>55,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Financing</td>
<td>34,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 6.5.1 Score</td>
<td>45,15</td>
</tr>
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It is important to note that Uzbekistan officially reported to the UN Environment in 2017 to set the baseline for SDG 6.5.1. The main outcome from the survey 2020 showed that there is very small progress in three of four components of IWRM, and total score changed from 45 in 2017 to 48 in 2020 which is medium-low.
MAIN PROBLEMS ON THE WAY TO PROGRESS ON IWRM IMPLEMENTATION IN UZBEKISTAN

At present there is no clearly formulated water management policy based on IWRM principles.

The legislative base regulating water management issues was adopted in 1993, which is constantly being supplemented, but it still lacks a clear understanding and regulation of IWRM principles.

In recent years (2017-2020), there have been started institutional changes in the water sector - the Ministry of Water Resources has been created, huge reforms of the internal structure of the Ministry of Water Management - BAISes and other grassroot organizations have experienced many changes in forms and functional responsibilities. But in general, national-wide institutional reforms in the water sector are still fragmented.

The Management Instruments component is the most advanced in Uzbekistan and is at a moderately high level, But, in terms of monitoring water resources and their use, problems are still associated with insufficient technical equipment of water consumers with water metering devices.

In terms of water use management, there are insufficient rates of water conservation implementation and a lack of tools to increase water productivity.

There are also specific problems in terms of groundwater management and their use.

The system of financing the water sector in the Republic of Uzbekistan still lacks a mechanism for economic relations between water management organizations and water users, there is no national “water market” as the main lever for the redistribution of water resources from low-efficient water users to highly efficient ones. There is no mechanism of general and personal interest in water saving among water consumers and water workers. The main expenses for the delivery of water for agricultural producers are covered from the state budget.
The principal stakeholders (and most importantly, the Ministry of Water Resources as the National coordinator of the process) need to rethink their policies, plans and regulations (legal and financial) in relation to the IWRM components implementation.

On the initiative of the Ministry of Water Resources, Presidential Decree № UP-6024 of July 10, 2020, approved the Roadmap for implementation during 2021-2023 the tasks defined in the Concept for Development of Water Resources in the Republic of Uzbekistan up to 2030.

By March 2021 Ministry of Water Resources has to submit to the Cabinet of Ministers a three-year Strategy for water resources management and development of the irrigation sector in Uzbekistan.

Survey Report recommended, when developing this Strategy, to clearly identify the key directions of national policy in the field of practical implementation of IWRM components (properly articulated in the policy / strategy documents, National and Sub-National plans and legislation).

It is advisable to set intermediate goals at the level of 2023 - 2025 (at Stage 2 of the IWRM Support Program), so that by 2030 Uzbekistan can confidently reach a high level of implementation in all IWRM components.
Practical Process Forward

As a knowledge provider and facilitator of the process - the role of CWP Uzbekistan is to support National focal point on better understanding what and how to do in the result of process monitoring – with final aim to achieve SDGs’ targets (obligatory established by Government of Uzbekistan)

Taking into account modern realities and ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan, it is very important to improve the current legislation and codify existing legal norms related to water and water use, ensuring consistency with legislation in the fields of agriculture, environmental protection, drinking water and the industrial sector, water-related disasters, etc. The draft "Water Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" scheduled for preparation in 2022, should take into account specific aspects of the subnational level as well.

There is a need to consider in more detail the management of groundwater and water-related ecosystems in Uzbekistan.

Proper directions have been proposed for introducing the principles of a market economy into the water sector, including a system of phased reimbursement by water consumers of part costs for water delivery, directing the funds received for timely high-quality repair and restoration of water facilities, the introduction of IT tools and effective O&M.

There is an urgent need to develop principles and mechanisms of public-private partnerships and conditions for outsourcing in the water sector.

During reforms, as well as in everyday operational activities in the water sector of Uzbekistan, the orientation should be not on the actions themselves, but on the results to which these actions will lead. Any institutional changes should improve the water management process and, therefore, be measured by appropriate water indicators - for example, more water saved at each activity.
Go together and we shall reach the Goal

National Focal Point on SDG 6.5.1
Mr. Vokhidjon Akhmadjonov
Ministry of Water Resources Republic of Uzbekistan
Deputy Minister

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><a href="mailto:gabulxona3@minwater.uz">gabulxona3@minwater.uz</a>; <a href="mailto:ahmadjonovv@mail.ru">ahmadjonovv@mail.ru</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>+998 71 237-17-24 (office); +998 91 1371633 (mobile)</td>
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Agency of IFAS is located at: 15, Sh.Rustaveli, Tashkent city, 100070 Tel. (+99871) 255 39 34 Fax: (+99871) 255 02 49. E-mail: info@aral.uz; vadim_sokol@mail.ru
SDG 6.5.1 SURVEY PROCESS IN 2020

10 December 2020

Ir. Hjh Bibi Zarina binti Che Omar
Malaysia Focal Point
SDG INDICATOR 6.5.1

2017 IWRM IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Country baseline IWRM score: 43
IWRM implementation category: MEDIUM-LOW

Global average
Eastern and South Eastern Asia average

UNDERLYING IWRM DIMENSIONS

Enabling environment
Policies, plans and laws to support IWRM.

Institutions and participation
Capacity, participation and coordination at all levels.

Management instruments
Instruments to monitor and manage water resources and ecosystems.

Financing
Budgets and revenue raising for IWRM and infrastructure.

Simple interpretation of 6.5.1 IWRM implementation category

- Very high 91-100: Vast majority of IWRM elements fully implemented and objectives consistently achieved.
- Medium-high 51-70: Capacity to implement IWRM elements under long-term programmes generally adequate.
- Medium-low 31-50: Elements of IWRM generally institutionalized, and implementation underway.
- Low 11-30: Implementation of some elements of IWRM begun, but potentially low stakeholder engagement.
- Very low 0-10: Development of IWRM elements generally not begun, or stalled.
1. The SDG 6.5.1 Survey Instrument was circulated, including inputs from the 2017 Survey

2. Engagements were through Online Meetings with various stakeholders:
   a) Ministries
   b) Private Sectors and NGO’s
   c) DID Department & DID States
   d) States Water Authority
   e) States Water Provider
   f) Relevant Authorities Sabah & Sarawak

3. Date lines were set for feedbacks.

4. The forms were used as a template to for the stakeholders to pen the narratives with evidences.

5. The preliminary draft containing the first round of feedbacks were tabled at the 17th August 2020 workshop to a limited group of participants.

6. The updated Survey Instrument was then circulated, and feedbacks requested with further evidences to support the statements made.

7. The survey instrument was then circulated to a smaller group of stakeholders to reconfirm the narratives and to help cross check the evidences, as well as review the proposed statements for the Way forward.
CHALLENGES

1. The current COVID 19 pandemic posed a problem in the information gathering through workshops and meetings and had to learn to adhere to the new normal situation.
2. Most government agencies, and non-government stakeholders were working from home, and access to required documents and data was difficult.
3. Workshop/meeting with limited number of participants were held in compliance with the MCO. The rest of the engagement took place online within a limited time not exceeding half a day.
4. The time frame for interaction was also limited, due to several factors including internet connectivity and device capability, and attendances were not fully recorded.
5. Time frames for feedbacks were set, usually a time frame of two weeks to one month, depending on the participant and the scale of information required, and feedbacks were returned via email.
6. It was unclear how by locking in the ‘score’ and the band which the score sits, that it is actually indicative of the actual status of IWRM implementation or adoption or mainstreaming into governance processes.
7. Not all the information relevant to the reporting process are readily accessible and retrievable. This perhaps is linked to matters related to security.
1. The main points that were raised to help push the country forward and expand the coverage and range of IWRM implementation, include:
   a) Information Collection
   b) Management and monitoring
   c) The convergences of various mandates and governance systems
   d) Budget allocation and investment
   e) Engagement and inclusivity
   f) Strengthening capacities and capabilities
   g) Roll out of IWRM and IRBM plans
   h) Shared basin/aquifers
   i) Addressing pollution
   j) Mainstreaming ecosystems protection and water related disaster risk reduction
   k) Sustainable and efficient use of water
Lessons of Survey Process in 2020 on the SDG 6.5.1 (IWRM Implementation) in China

SHI Qiuchi, Focal Point, GWP China
10 December 2020

"Pan Asia Learning Exchange Workshop on Monitoring and Reporting of SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Implementation"
Objective

SDG 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

√SDG 6.5.1

Implementation of IWRM

Water management

is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) at the global level (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2017) based on reporting from 172 countries
➢ Process

Feb
Definition of the task

MAY
Communication with GWPO, Focal point

Communication with GWPO, Focal point

JUL
• Stakeholders' workshop
• Discussion of achievements & insufficiency in IWRM

Submission of report and annexes

MAR, APL
• Training course of facilitator
• Selection of the representatives of stakeholders

Distribution of the survey table

Stakeholders Consultation

Communication with GWPO, Focal point

Feedback of survey table
• Preparation of the report

Compilation of the survey and validation of the scores

Preparation, organization of the work

Preparation, organization of the work

Stakeholders’ workshop
• Discussion of achievements & insufficiency in IWRM

Refinement with help from GWPO
• Finalization of report and support packages

Consultation
• Stakeholders' workshop
• Discussion of achievements & insufficiency in IWRM

• Refinement with help from GWPO
• Finalization of report and support packages

AUG
## Score

Final score of the SDG indicator 6.5.1
“Degree of implementation of IWRM in China”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IWRM Component</th>
<th>Average Scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Enabling environment</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Institutions and participation</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Management instruments</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Financing</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator 6.5.1 Score</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Participants

- International Economic&Technical Cooperation and Exchange Center, Ministry of Water Resources
- Heihe River Bureau of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission
- China Water Resources News
- Water Environment Monitoring and Assessment Center, Ministry of Water Resources
- Editing Office, China Water Resources Bulletin
- Water Resources Department, China Institute of water resources and hydropower research
- China Disease Prevention & Control Center, Ministry of Health
- Renmin University of China
- Water Resources Management Office, Handan City, Hebei Province
- Power China
- Water Resources Office, Guantao County, Hebei Province
- Haihe River Commission, Ministry of Water Resources
- Beijing Water Authority
- Policy Research Department, Shaanxi Provincial People’s Congress
- Hebei Provincial Senior Scientists Association
➢ Conclusion of good and bad performance

High score >85

1.1.b. National water resources law(s).

3.1.b. Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level, (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).

3.1.e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level.

Low score <70

2.1.d. Private sector participation in water resources development, management & use.

3.2.d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries.

4.2.d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements (investment and recurrent costs)
Good performance

- National water Law issued in 1988, revised in 2002, 2016 to adapt new situation and realistic needs
- Local regulations based on the national law

- Water-saving is presented as a national strategy
- Stringent water resources management is a national policy, governments of each level are examined yearly
- Water is taken as constraints of development

- Top priority of basic needs and regional equality under national strategies from central Gov.
- Centralized planning and mandatory requirement
- Strong capacity of infrastructure development and huge investments under rapid economic growth

1.1.b. National water resources law(s).

3.1.b. Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level,

3.1.e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level.
Still to improve

- Major investment is carried out by government
- Less profit (even deficit) and long term of payoff prevent the private sectors’ involvement

Changing: currently private participation are encouraged under the PPP mode

- There are strict regulations on hydro-information in all rivers, not just TB rivers.
- Too many TB rivers with different countries and limitations existing in mechanism of communication

Changing: step-by-step progress is making. E.g, data of Lancang-Mekong is just opened to the down-stream countries

- There are authorities of level-1 (biggest), but very few institutions for smaller regions.
- Investment is included in bigger river or higher gov.

Changing: more river basin authorities are to be established and higher priorities of investment are put for smaller rivers

2.1.d. Private sector participation in water resources development, management & use.

3.2.d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries.

4.2.d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements (investment and recurrent costs)
Suggestions

Consistence is important, otherwise the survey results could not be comparable. Different countries and regions may understand the indices in different way, different regulatory systems and statistics may brings inconsistent results. We suggest:

• Clearer criteria, even examples for some indices to be attached as reference. e.g., the indicators related TB are not clear for the stakeholders to compare with others.

• Some indicators are not easy to approach, especially about financing, e.g., Financing for transboundary cooperation.

• Some indicators are not even in large countries, like China, approaches for evaluation of this kind of indicators are necessary.
Thank you for your attention!
Interactive Session 1: Breakout group discussion

• Discussion point: “sharing challenges met in implementing the survey / consultation process and making recommendations for the next survey round”

• Participants will be divided into 6 groups. One group will be dedicated to Russian speakers. Each group discussion will be facilitated by GWP and discussion notes will be documented in Miro board by notetaker.

• Please assign 1 participant to be the rapporteur for the plenary session (reporting back session).

• The allocated time is 30 minutes. Please keep your comments brief and feel free to comment in the chat. Please click “join” in your window pop up of your screen.
Plenary: Reporting Back from Each Group

By group appointed rapporteur

10 December 2020

Discussion points:
1. Reflections on group discussion results
2. Any additional recommendations for enhancing/improving the SDG 6.5.1 monitoring process and advancing IWRM

10 December 2020
Panel discussion 1: “Reflection on the Implementation of SDG 6.5.1 Survey Process in 2020”

Moderator: Dr. Yumiko Yasuda

• Senior network and transboundary water cooperation specialist at the Global Water Partnership (GWP)
• leads GWP’s thematic work on transboundary water, and as the lead faculty of the MOOC on the Governance for Transboundary Freshwater Security, designed and directed the production of the course
• was a postdoctoral researcher at the Hague Institute for Global Justice and the International Centre for Water Cooperation;
• obtained her PhD from the Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science at the University of Dundee
• Her research on the Mekong culminated in the publication of a book entitled Rules, Norms and NGO Advocacy Strategies: Hydropower Development on the Mekong River
Panel discussion 1: “Reflection on the Implementation of SDG 6.5.1 Survey Process in 2020”

Panelist 1: Mr. Colin Herron

- **Global Coordinator, Water Solutions for the SDGs at the Global Water Partnership (GWP),** through which he oversees the SDG-related activities as one of the three pillars of GWP’s six-year Strategy. That Strategy aims to monitor and boost progress on SDG6.5, on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
- Previously was the **Water Security Director for The Nature Conservancy (TNC) in Mexico and the North of Central America**
- Has worked as an **advisor on water issues for the governments of Mexico and Turkey**, as well as international organizations such as the **World Water Council, the World Bank, the World Meteorological Organization and the International Union for Conservation of Nature**.
Panel discussion 1: “Reflection on the Implementation of SDG 6.5.1 Survey Process in 2020”

Panelist 2: Mr. Thomas Panella

- Chief of Water Sector Group, Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) and leads policy, knowledge management, and technical guidance to operations.
- He served as ADB Afghanistan Country Director from 2014-17 and joined ADB in 2003.
- He worked at the World Bank from 2000 to 2002 as a Water Resources Management Specialist.
- He is a member of the AGWA Strategic Advisory Council, GWP Technical Committee, and Advisor to the HELP.
- He has a PhD and MPP in Public Policy and MSc from the Energy and Resources Group from the University of California, Berkeley and a BA from Michigan State University.
Please use your cellphone or click the link in the chat box to go to mentimeter.
1. On your browser, type: www.menti.com
2. Put in the code: 75 14 12 2
3. Please answer the survey:
How useful was the SDG 6.5.1 survey process and consultation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Not as useful as it could have been</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Moderately useful. We gained some new information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Useful. There were important insights gained. We deepened our understanding of WRM implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Very useful. We learned a lot and explored new pathways for action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Go to www.menti.com and use the code 75 14 12 2
SESSION 2
Advancing on IWRM toward the achievement of the SDGs
Moderator: Lal Induruwage – Regional Coordinator of GWP
South Asia

10 December 2020
Setting the scene: presentation “Advancing on IWRM toward the achievement of the water-related SDGs”

Mr. Fany Wedahuditama
Regional Coordinator of GWP Southeast Asia
Interactive Session 2: Breakout group discussion

STATUS DESCRIPTION
Understanding our current situation related to each question in the SDG 6.5.1 Multi-stakeholders survey

WAY FORWARD
Agreement on how to progress from the current status to a better situation in the short-medium and long term

ACTION!
Requires efforts and many detail processes
It is about working on the details to be able to move forward.
Interactive Session 2: Breakout group discussion

• Discussion point: **Advancing on IWRM toward the achievement of SDGs.**
  • Identify common challenges and opportunities of advancing on IWRM to take action on the way forwards as identified in the survey.
  • Explore possible types of collaboration initiatives at the Pan Asia and sub regional level.

• Participants will be divided into 6 groups. The group arrangements will be the same as the previous ones.

• Please assign 1 participant to be the rapporteur for the plenary session (reporting back session).

• The allocated time is 30 minutes. Please keep your comments brief and feel free to comment in the chat. Please click “join” in your window pop up of your screen.
Plenary: reporting back from each group
Panel discussion 2: “Reflections on group discussions and Pathways for supporting and assisting countries in implementing their priority way forward”

Moderator:
Dr. Nilufa Islam, Regional Chair of GWP South Asia

• She is the first Female Chair of GWP South Asia.
• She was the Former Director General, Water Resources Planning Organisation (WARPO) Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), Bangladesh
• She carries 32 years of experiences in the water sector.
• She is a Syndicate Member of Barishal University of Bangladesh since 2018 and a member of Global Advisory Panel for REACH – Improving Water Security for the Poor, University of Oxford, UK, from 2017.
• Dr Nilufa has been recognised as one of the women water professionals from the five South Asian countries in 2010 by SaciWATERs.
Panelist 1: Prof. Victor Dukhovniy

- Currently Director of Scientific Information Centre Water Commission (SIC ICWC)
- In 2003 - 2012, he was a Governor of the World Water Council.
- more than 20 years Director of the Central Asian Scientific Institute on Irrigation (SANIIRI)
- In 2013, was awarded as the winner of the First World Irrigation and Drainage Prize in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the development of agriculture water management made over 57 years
- Currently he is a Vice President of International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage - ICID (Honorable).
- Author of more than 350 printed works and 28 books and monographs.
Panelist 2: Mr. Ravi Narayanan

• Chair of the Asia Pacific Water Forum
• International Mentor to the Japan Water Forum
• Chair of the Water Integrity Network, Berlin.
• was a Member of the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure (the Camdessus Panel) and the UN Millennium Task Force on Water and Sanitation.
• Life member of the Norwegian Water Academy.

Non-profit sector:
• was Asia Director at ActionAid and then Chief Executive of WaterAid. UK.
• was an advisor to the Arghyam Foundation which was set up in India to work on sustainable water and sanitation issues in India.

Award:
• honorary CBE by the UK Government in 2009 for water and sanitation services to poor communities in Africa and South Asia.
Discussion Points

• Among the key challenges (barriers or constraints) identified by the groups, which ones do you think are most difficult and requires concerted action?

• Among the major opportunities identified (for advancing IWRM), which ones should be pursued first and why? What do you consider as "low hanging fruits?"

• What are your recommendations on what Pan Asia countries and sub regions can collaboratively do to advance IWRM implementation?
Synthesis of Learning Exchange Results and Closing Remarks

Mrs. Guljamal Nurmuhammedova, Regional Coordinator for GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (Synthesis)

Dr. Joakim Harlin, Chief Freshwater Unit, UNEP (Closing Remarks)
Thank you