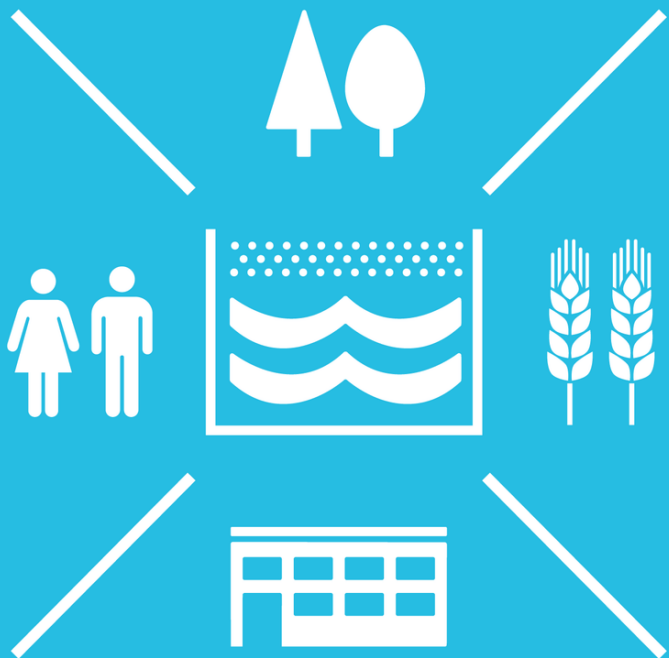


TARGET

6•5



**IMPLEMENT
INTEGRATED WATER
RESOURCES
MANAGEMENT**

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 (other wise 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

1. Функция устного перевода доступна на русском языке. На панели инструментов управления совещанием нажмите символ перевода в правом нижнем углу экрана.
2. Чтобы слышать только язык перевода, нажмите кнопку «отключить исходное аудио», чтобы слышать на 100% выделенный языковой канал (в противном случае, вы услышите 80% канала вашего языка и 20% с другого языкового канала).
3. Для проведения опроса мы будем использовать приложение MentiMeter (Ментиметр). Пожалуйста, подготовьте свои наушники, чтобы присоединиться к опросу. Пожалуйста, в своем браузере в поисковике введите: www.menti.com и вбейте код: 75 14 12 2 либо Вы можете использовать браузер вашего ноутбука (рекомендуется использовать наушники).
4. Материал и слайды доступны по ссылке <https://bit.ly/3mD2Xpa>

House Keeping Rules

1. This online workshop will be recorded.
2. Please always mute your audio when the moderator and resource persons are speaking/presenting. You can unmute your audio or will be invited to unmute your audio by the moderator or host when requested to speak.
3. Please change your Zoom ID to this format:
Name – Country
4. Please choose the channel you wish to listen to. For English channel, please select channel 1. For Russian channel, please select channel 2
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

Правила организации семинара

1. Этот онлайн-семинар будет записываться.
2. Пожалуйста, всегда выключайте звук, когда говорят/выступают с презентациями модератор и консультанты. Вы можете включить звук, или модератор или ведущий предложит вам включить звук, когда вас попросят выступить.
3. Пожалуйста, измените свой никнейм в Зуме согласно этому формату: **Ваше имя – Ваша страна**
4. Выберите канал, который вы хотите слушать. Для английского языка выберите канал 1. Для русского языка выберите канал 2.
5. Пожалуйста, держите вашу видеокамеру включенной, можете ее выключить только если у вас слабое интернет-соединение.
6. Пожалуйста, оставайтесь на линии на протяжении всего мероприятия.





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

Opening Session

Session 1: Reflection on the implementation of SDG 6.5.1 survey process in 2020

Plenary Session 1. Showcasing Country Experiences and Lessons Learned on SDG 6.5.1. Survey/ Consultation Process in 2020

Interactive Session 1: Breakout group discussion
“sharing challenges in implementing the survey/consultation and making recommendations for the next round (2022)”

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

Coffee Break

Session 2: Advancing IWRM and Accelerating Achievement of water related SDGs

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”

Panel discussion 2: “*Reflections on group discussions and Pathways for supporting and assisting countries in implementing their priority way forward*”

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)

 Mentimeter



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



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
 - A virtual support package and training of facilitators course
 - A note on options for virtual engagement - different models to take on board the opinions of relevant stakeholders in water resources management
 - Virtual regional webinars with the SDG 6.5.1 focal points
 - 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

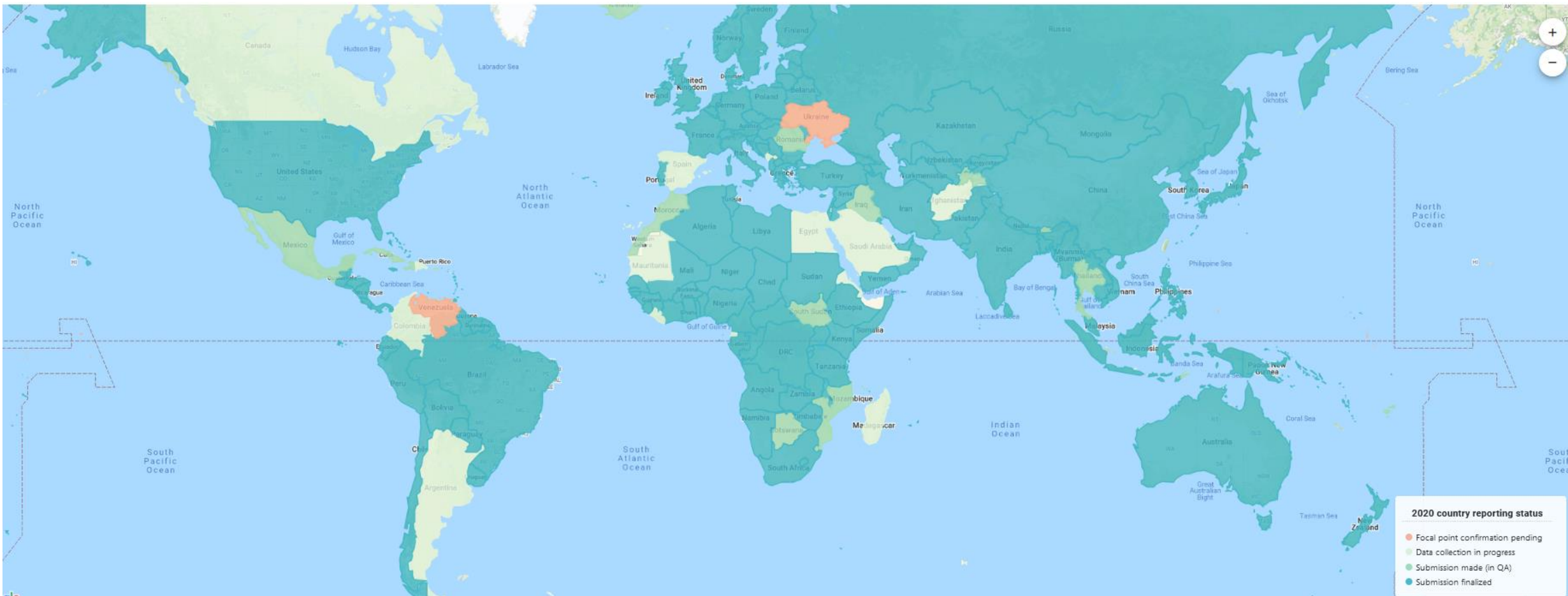
Implementing Solutions



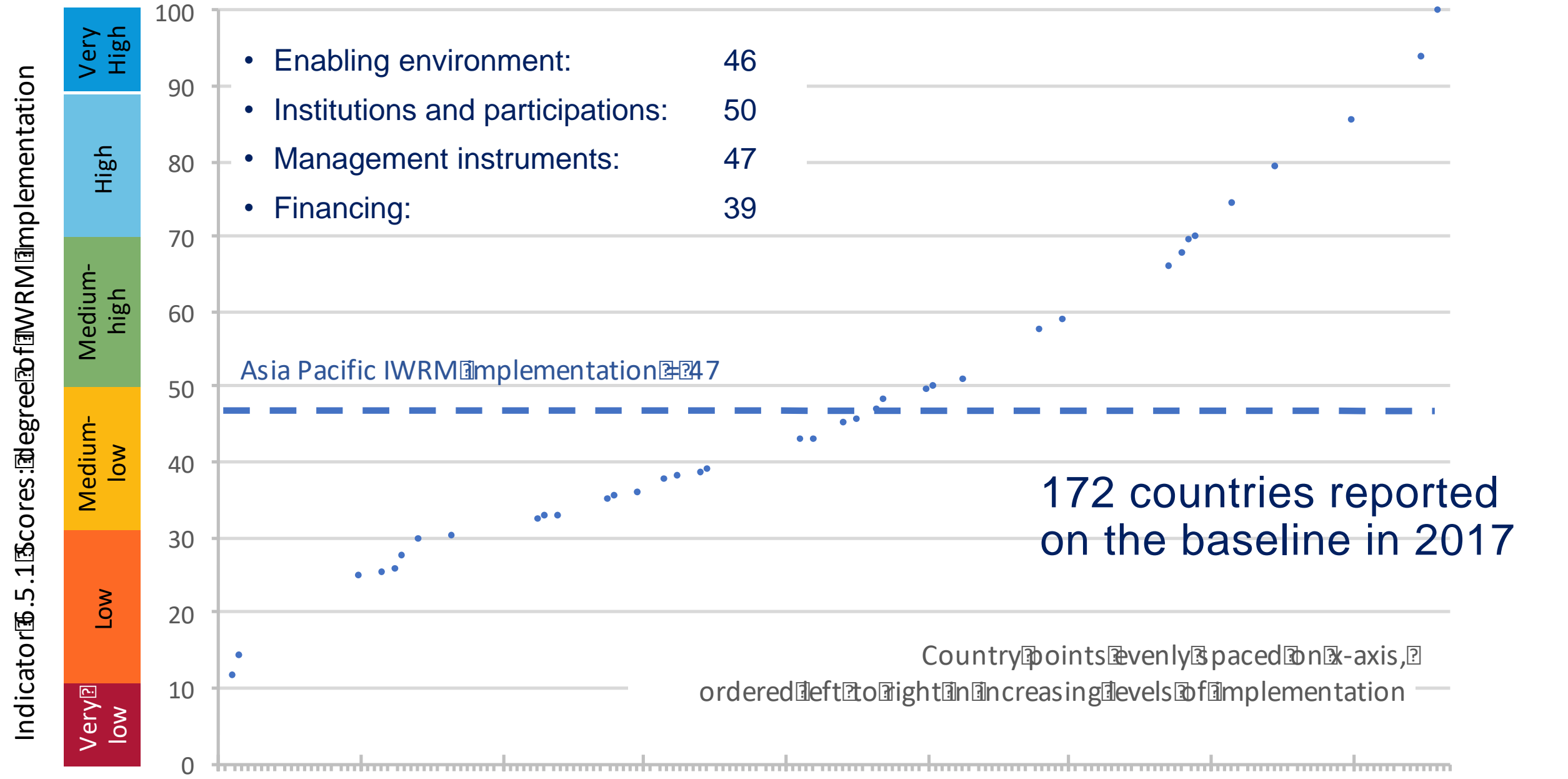
Carry out the Action Plan
to ensure measurable progress on SDG 6.5.1 and
other SDG targets, feeding back into the
reporting process (stage 1)



- 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)



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

United Nations Avenue, Gigiri
PO Box 30552 – 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya

<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

**Keynote
Speaker**



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 75 14 12 2

How would you describe the level of difficulty of the whole SDG 6.5.1 survey and consultation process ?

 Mentimeter

0
1. Easy

0
2. Moderately easy

0
3. Difficult

0
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

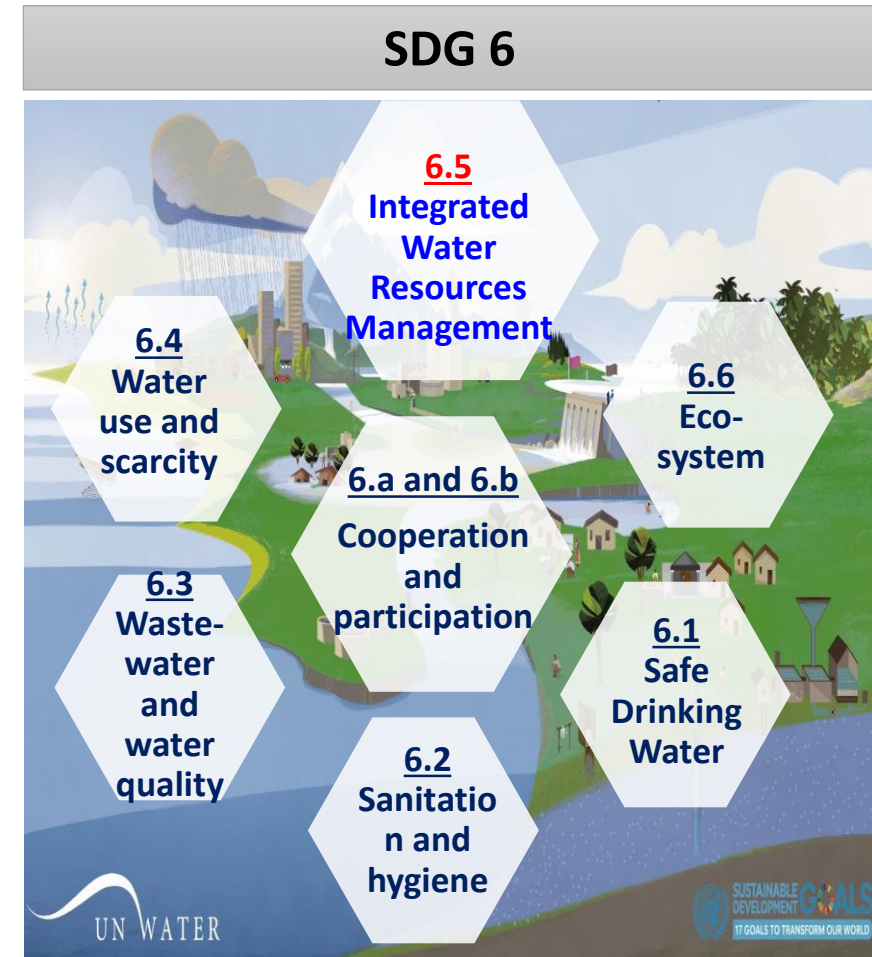
Director

Water Resources Management Division

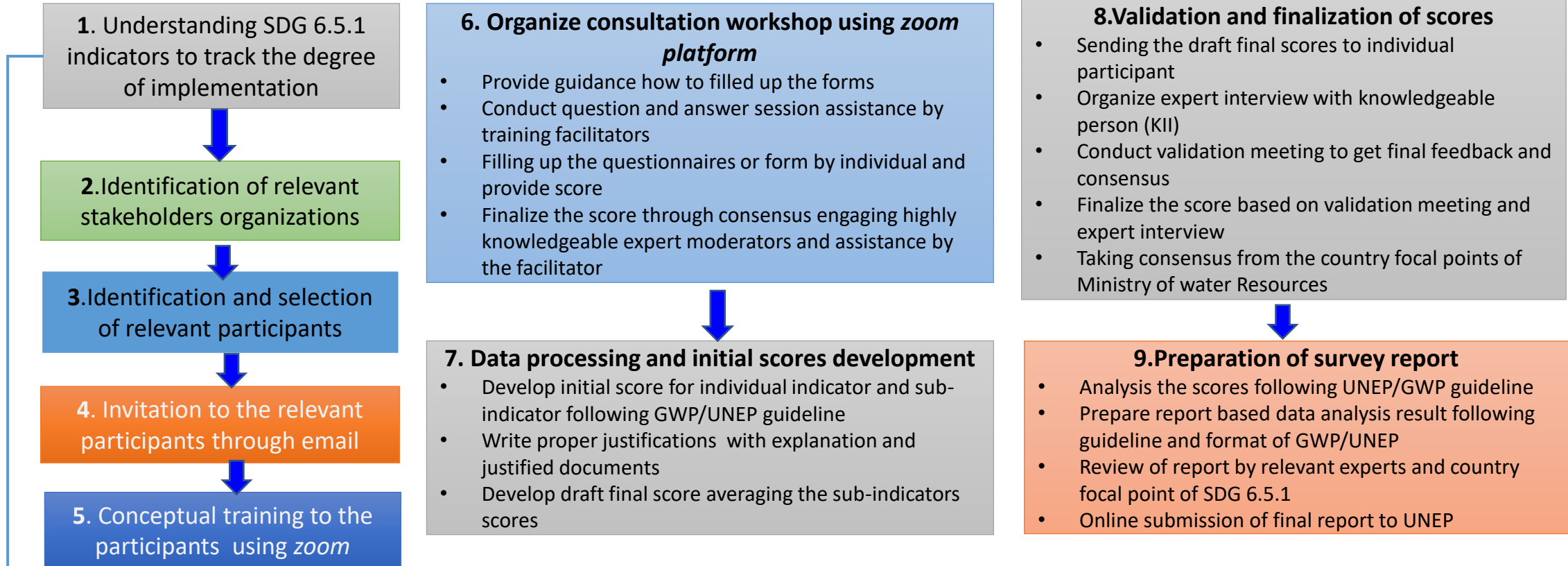
Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (**CEGIS**), Ministry of Water Resources, Bangladesh

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.



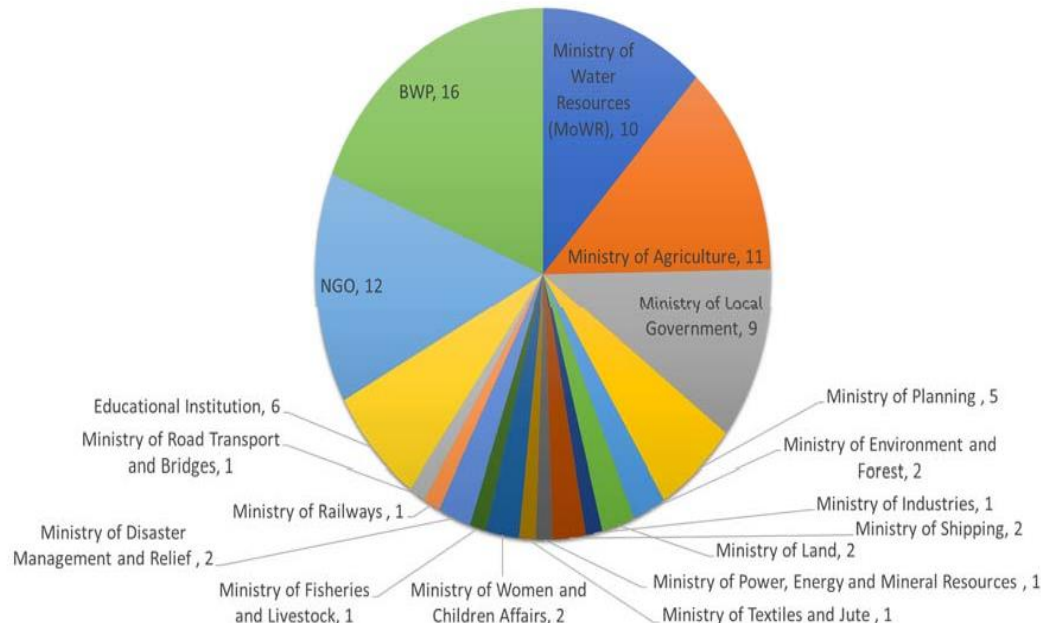
Steps/Process of SDG 6.5.1 Survey 2020



Indicators	Nos. of Sub-indicators used	
	Baseline 2017	Survey 2020
Enabling Environment	5	7
Institutions and Participations	9	12
Management Instruments	8	9
Financing	4	6
Total	26	34

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 interation 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

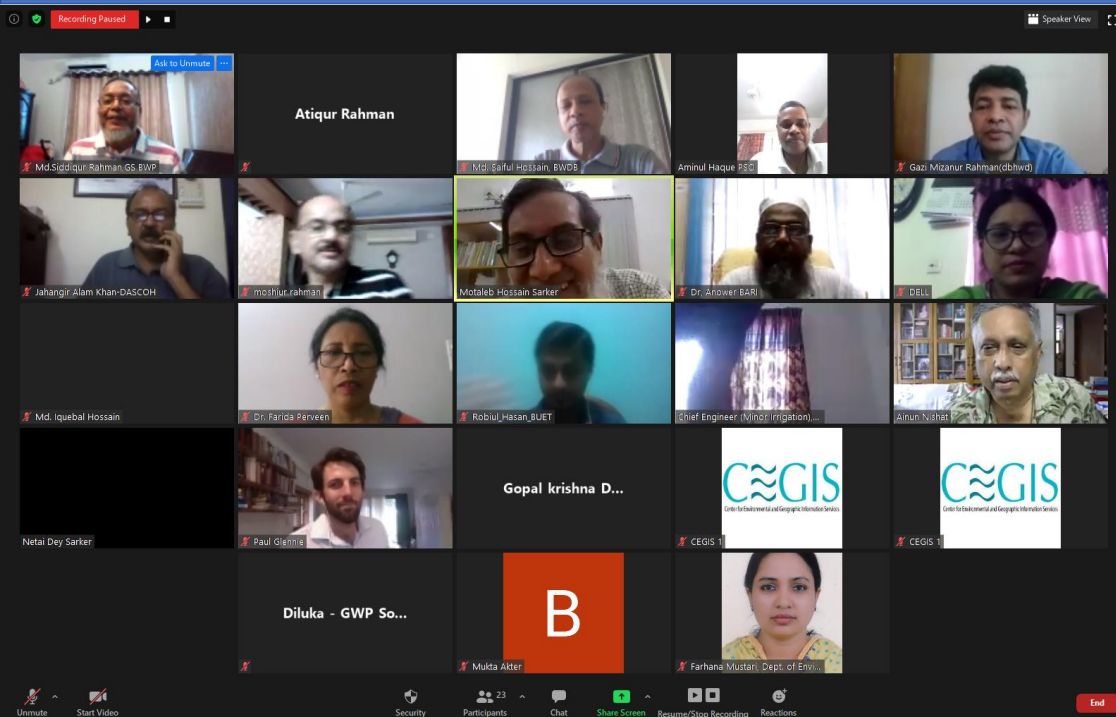
- 3.1 National level
- 3.2 Other levels

4. Financing (6Qs)

- Budgeting
- Financing
- Revenues

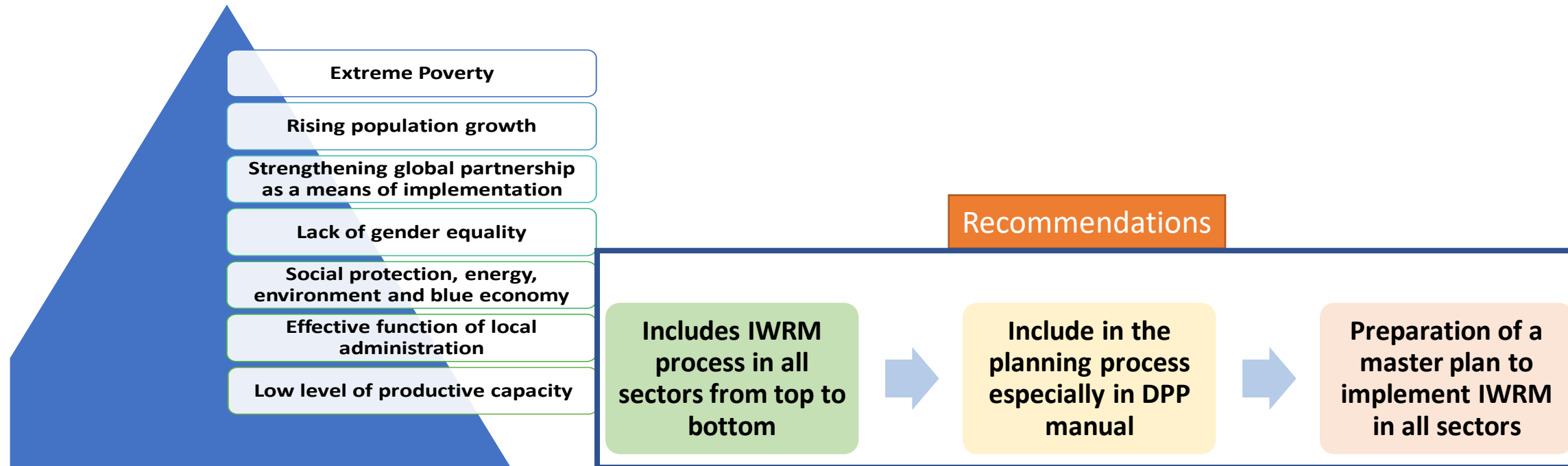
- 4.1 National level
- 4.2 Other levels

Stakeholders Consultation Pictures



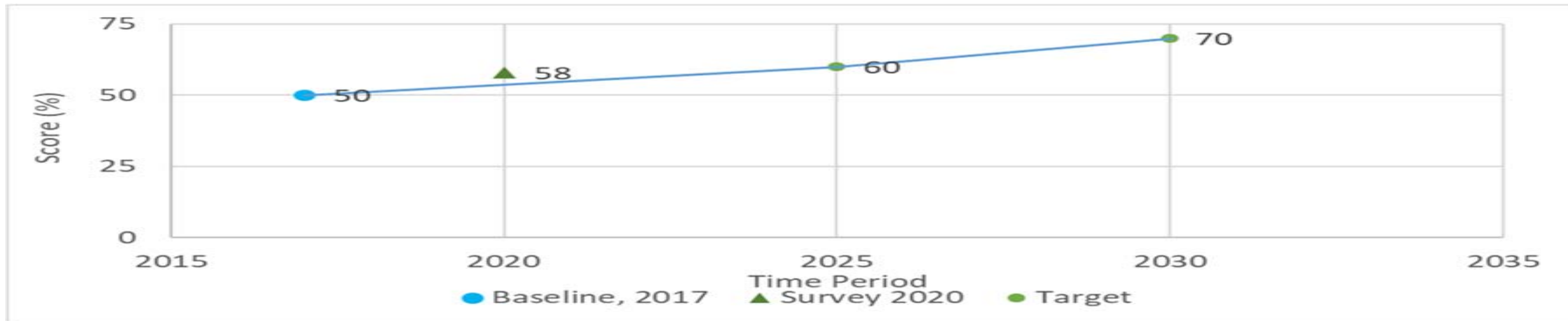
Results and Challenges towards the achievement of SDG 6.5.1 in Bangladesh

- 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

Survey Time	1. Enabling environment	2. Institutions and participation	3. Management instruments	4. Financing	SDG 6.5.1 IWRM score
Baseline, 2017	50	49	56	45	50
Survey, 2020	58	61	61	50	58



Thank You

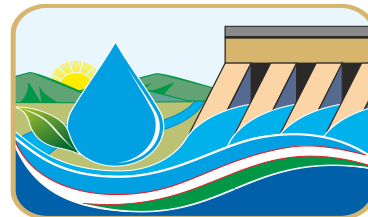




Lessons of Survey Process in 2020 on the SDG 6.5.1 (IWRM Implementation) in Republic of Uzbekistan



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

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

Final score of the SDG indicator 6.5.1

“Degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Uzbekistan”

IWRM Component	Average Scores	
	2017	2020
1 Enabling environment	38,3	41
2 Institutions and participation	52,7	53
3 Management instruments	55,6	60
4 Financing	34,0	37
Indicator 6.5.1 Score	45,15	48

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.

NEXT STEPS

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)

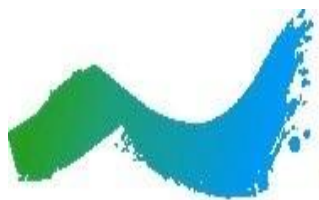
Taking into account modern realities and ongoing reforms in Uzbekistan, it is very important to improve the current legislation and codify existing legal norms related to water and water use, ensuring consistency with legislation in the fields of agriculture, environmental protection, drinking water 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.

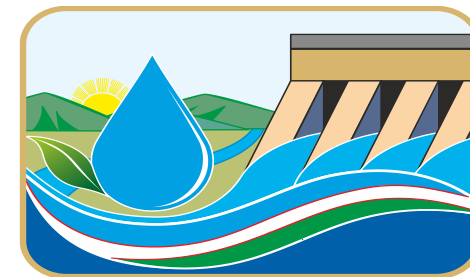
There is an urgent need to develop principles and mechanisms of public-private partnerships and conditions for outsourcing in the water sector.

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.



**Global Water
Partnership**
Central Asia and Caucasus

Thank you for attention!



«*Viam supervadet vadens cunctim*»
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
gabulxona3@minwater.uz ; ahmadjonovv@mail.ru
+998 71 237-17-24 (office); +998 91 1371633 (mobile)

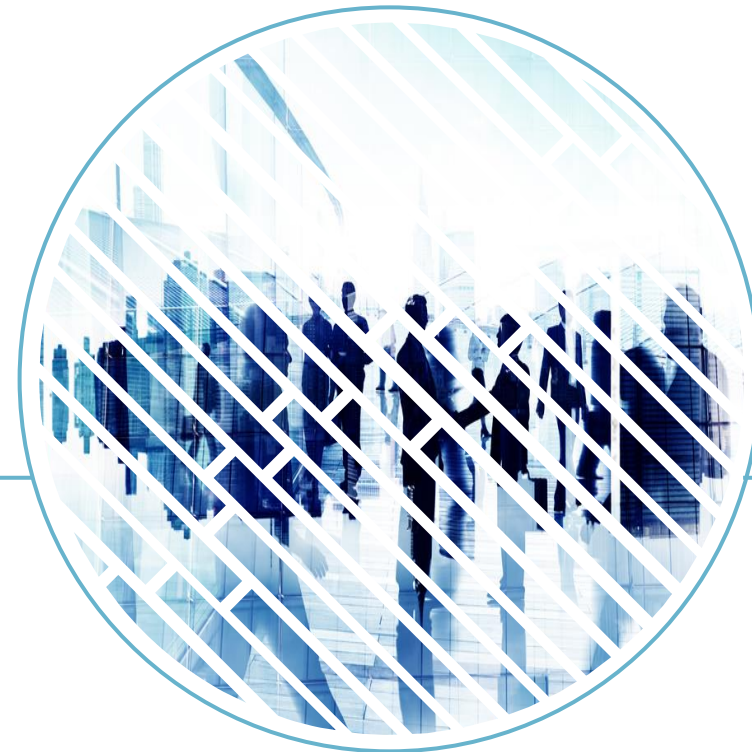


Agency of IFAS is located at:
15, Sh.Rustaveli, Tashkent city, 100070
Tel. (+99871) 255 39 34 Fax: (+99871) 255 02 49.
E-mail : info@aral.uz ; vadim_sokol@mail.ru



SDG 6.5.I SURVEY PROCESS IN 2020

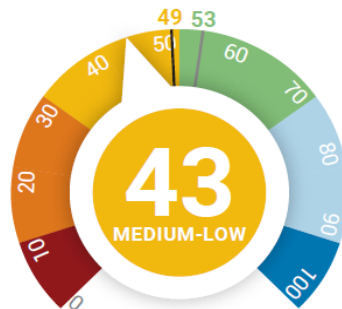
10 December 2020



Ir . Hj Bibi Zarina binti Che Omar
Malaysia Focal Point

SDG INDICATOR 6.5.1

2017 IWRM IMPLEMENTATION STATUS



**IWRM
IMPLEMENTATION**

Country baseline IWRM score: **43**

IWRM implementation category: **MEDIUM-LOW**

| Global average

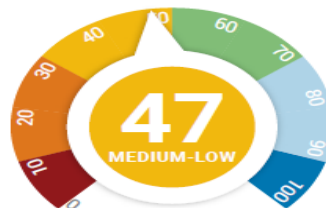
| Eastern and South-Eastern Asia average

UNDERLYING IWRM DIMENSIONS



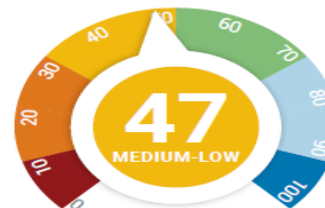
**Enabling
environment**

Policies, plans and laws to support IWRM.



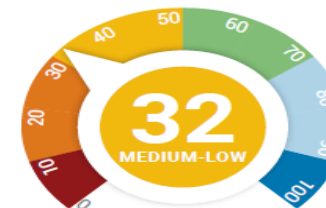
**Institutions and
participation**

Capacity, participation and coordination at all levels.



**Management
instruments**

Instruments to monitor and manage water resources and ecosystems.



Financing

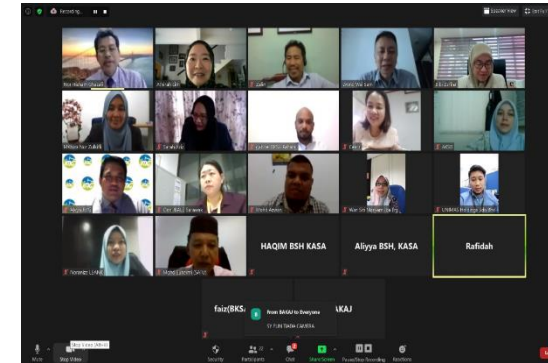
Budgets and revenue raising for IWRM and infrastructure.

Simple interpretation of 6.5.1 IWRM implementation category

Very high	91-100:	Vast majority of IWRM elements fully implemented and objectives consistently achieved.
High	71-90:	Objectives of programmes generally met, stakeholder engagement generally good.
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.

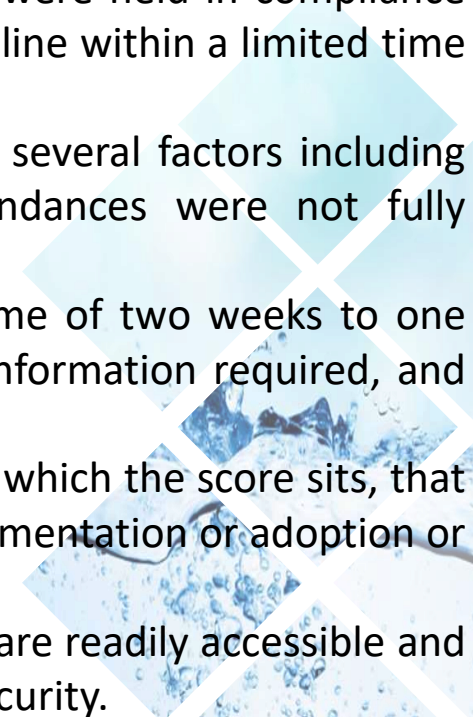
INFORMATION AND COLLECTION PROCESS

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.



Submission – 1 October 2020
COUNTRY BASELINE SCORE = 63

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.
- 

RECOMMENDATION

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





GWP China



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

➤ Objective

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

✓SDG 6.5.1

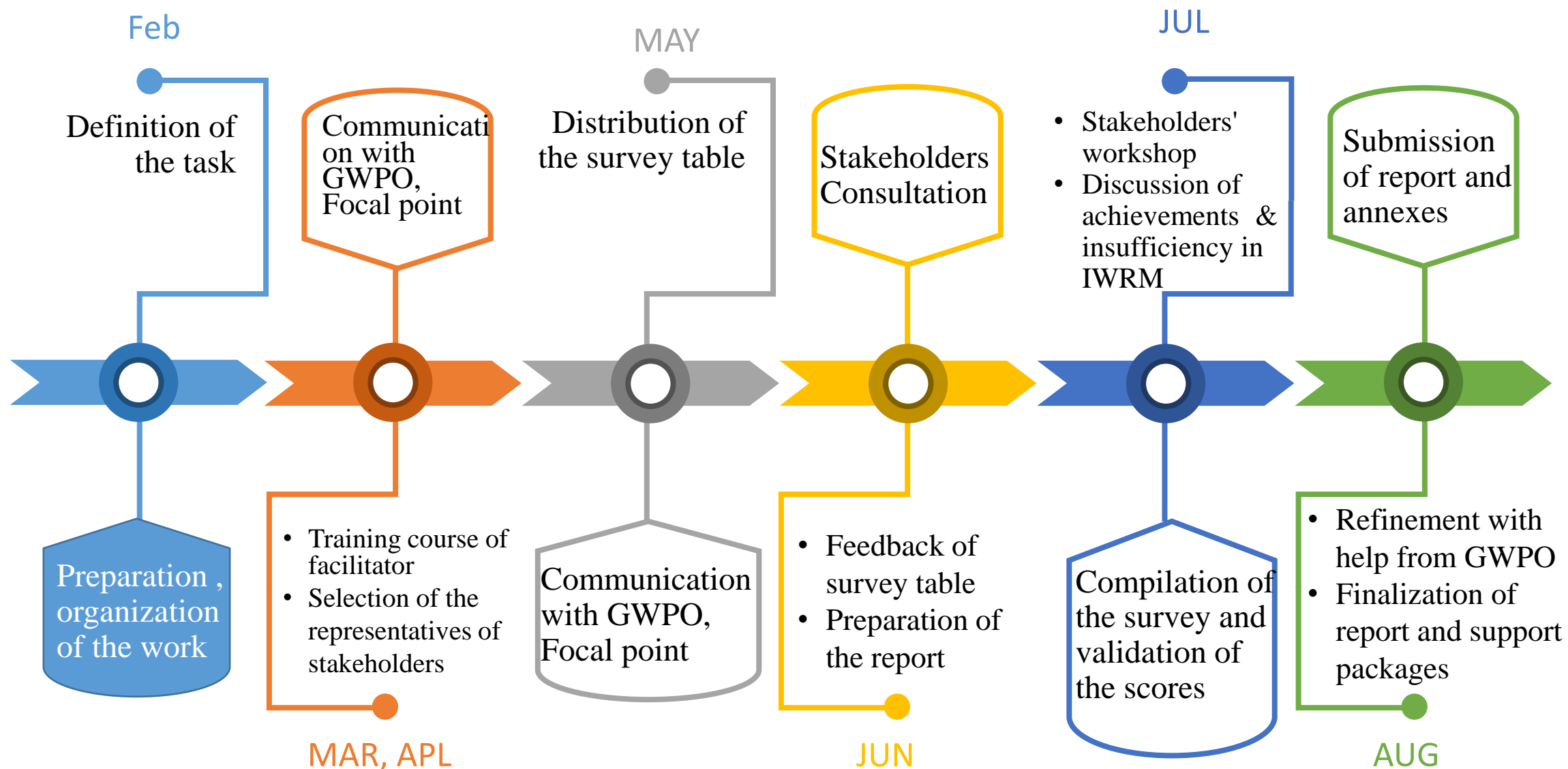
Implementation of IWRM

Water management

49

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



Final score of the SDG indicator 6.5.1

“Degree of implementation of IWRM in China”

IWRM Component	Average Scores	
	2017	2020
1 Enabling environment	71	83
2 Institutions and participation	66	75
3 Management instruments	67	79
4 Financing	67	82
Indicator 6.5.1 Score	68	80

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

low score



<70

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.

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**



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

- **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**



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

- **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**



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

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

- 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

3.2.d. Transboundary data and information sharing between 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

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 .**



GWP China



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



Panel discussion 1: “Reflection on the Implementation of SDG 6.5.1 Survey Process in 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

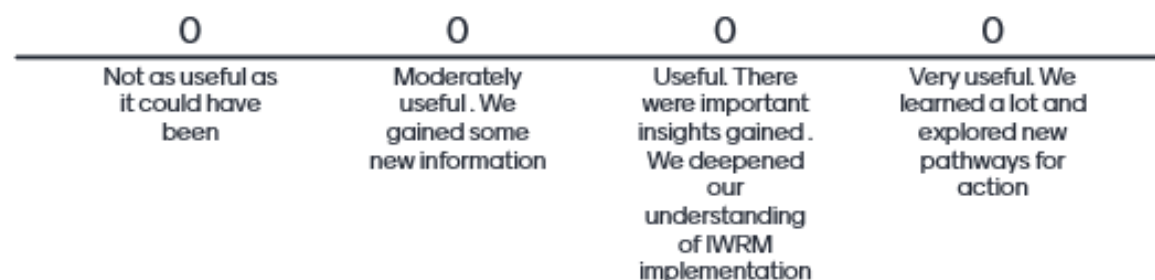
2. Put in the code: **75 14 12 2**

3. Please answer the survey:

COFFEE BREAK TIME

10 minutes

How useful was the SDG 6.5.1 survey process and consultation?





SESSION 2

Advancing on IWRM toward the achievement of the SDGs

Moderator: Lal Induruwage – Regional Coordinator of GWP

South Asia

10 December 2020

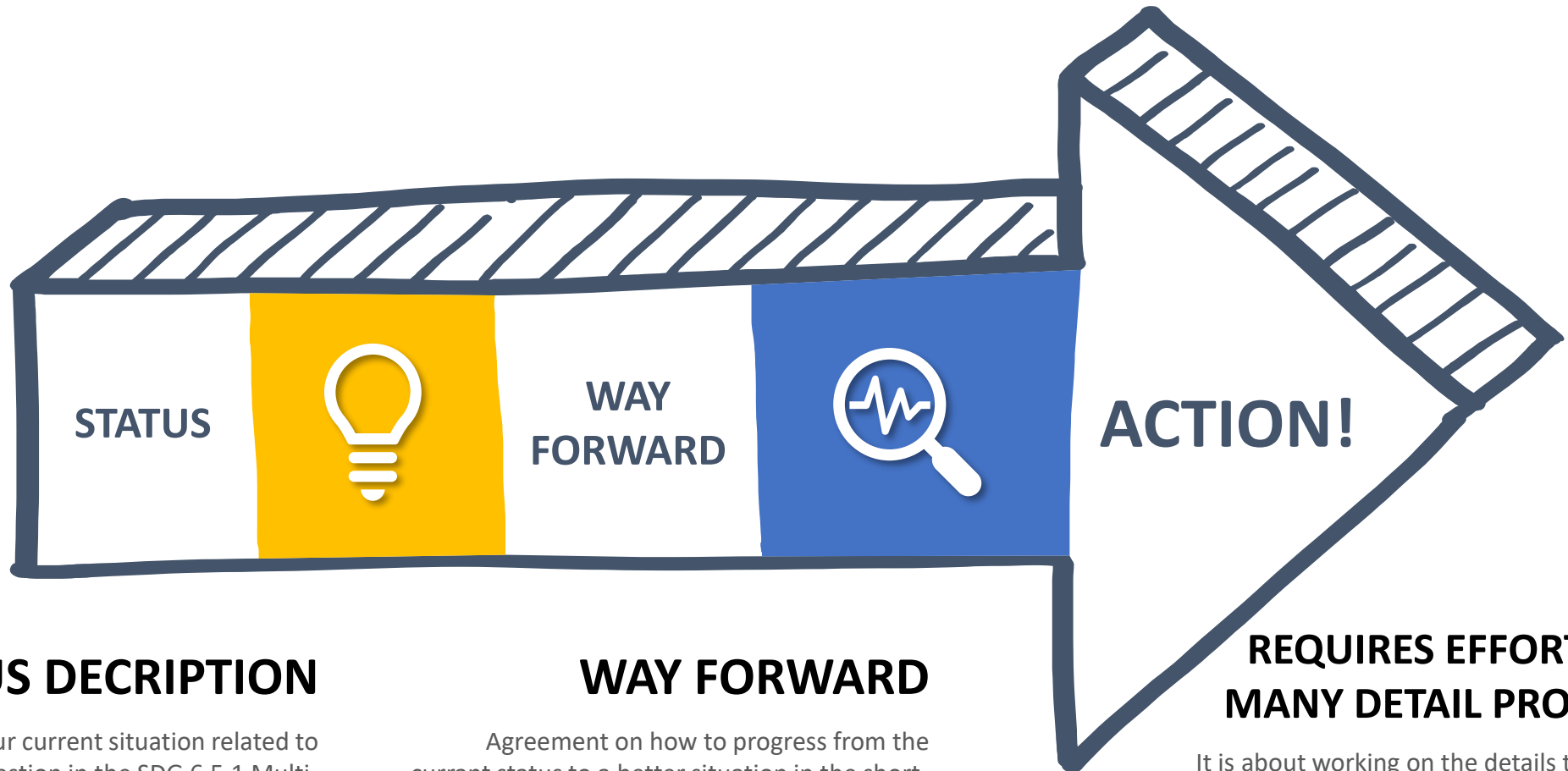
Setting the scene: presentation “Advancing on IWRM toward the achievement of the water-related SDGs”

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

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

10 December 2020

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 Nurmuhamedova, Regional Coordinator for
GWP Central Asia and Caucasus (Synthesis)

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

ကျေးဇူးတင်ပါတယ်

Salamat

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감사합니다

Terima Kasih

Спасибо

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Thank you

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Рақмет сізге

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