

Review of draft monitoring methodologies for SDG 6 global indicators – Summary of feedback and responses – 6.5.1

About the review

Between April and November 2016, the draft monitoring methodologies for SDG 6 global indicators were pilot tested at scale in five countries (Jordan, the Netherlands, Peru, Senegal, and Uganda), with the objective to collect feedback on technical feasibility, usefulness for policy making, institutional models for implementation, and capacity requirements.

In addition, between August and October 2016, UN-Water carried out an external review of the draft monitoring methodologies, to collect feedback from country and international experts.

The objective of both of these exercises was to improve the methodologies and inform the process of global rollout of the methodologies starting in 2017.

Below follows a summary of the feedback received for a specific indicator and the response from the indicator's custodian agency(ies).

The review questionnaire was divided into three sections:

1. **Part 1:** This contained standard questions for all SDG 6 indicators: e.g. "What **feedback do you have on the draft methodology**, considering its relevance, complexity, and feasibility, its consistency with existing standards, and likely data availability, access and disaggregation?"
2. **Part 2:** Focusing on the process of reporting on the indicator, including additional feedback.
3. **Annex 1:** Indicator-specific questions (these were the questions designed by the 6.5.1 target team).

In this document, these sections are presented as Part 1, Annex 1, then Part 2. Note that questions from these sections may have been moved so that questions covering similar topics are grouped together to facilitate responses from the Target Team.

Summary

Indicator: 6.5.1

Custodian agency/agencies: UN Environment (UNEP)

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To facilitate discussion, a number of questions relating to ‘process’, which were under Part 1, have been moved to Part 2.

List of sources of feedback

COUNTRIES

Abbreviation	Country	Organization	Name	Position	Review Sections Submitted
Pilot Countries					
Jordan		– not received (9/12/16)			
NL	Netherlands	Feedback in Annex 5 of Delft GEMI workshop report from various institutions.			Mainly Part 1, Annex 1
PE	Peru	Review based on several workshops with large number of representatives across sectors.			Full report.
Pilot Delft	International	Reps from Peru, Uganda, Senegal, the Netherlands and Jordan during the Delft GEMI workshop.			
SN	Senegal	Review based on national workshop with large number of representatives across sectors.			Mainly Annex 1
UG	Uganda	Workshops with multi-sector stakeholder representation. Coordinated by Ministry of Water and Environment.			Mainly Part 2.
Additional Countries					
AM	Armenia (Republic of)	Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA), Ministry of Nature Protection (MNP)	Lusine Taslakyanyan	Advisor to Minister	Part 2 & Annex 1
ID	Indonesia (Republic of)	Directorate of Water Resources Management, Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Dr. Agus Suprpto	Director	Annex 1
TT	Trinidad and Tobago	Water Resources Agency	Rianna Gonzales	Senior Planning Officer	Annex 1

UN-WATER Members and Partners and others

Abbreviation	Organization	Name	Position
CEO-WM	CEO Water Mandate	Tien Shiao, Jason Morrison, Peter Schulte	-
GWP-Bra	Brazil, University of Brasilia - Center for Sustainable Development on behalf of the Global Water Partnership (GWP)	Carlos Hiroo Saito	-
IAHS	International Association of Hydrological Sciences	Georgia Destouni	Vice President
ILO	International Labour Organization	Maria Teresa Gutierrez	Technical Specialist
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute	Anna Forslund	

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UN-ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Environment Development Division	Aneta Nikolova / Nina Schneider	Environment Affairs Officer / Data and Policy Analyst
UniD'Av	Hydrogeology Laboratory, University of Avignon (UNESCO partner?).	Marc Leblanc	Director
WaterLEX	WaterLEX	Florian Thevenon	Scientific Officer
WWF	World Wildlife Fund	Sarah Davidson	-

Feedback and responses

In each of the following sections, feedback is organised in the following order of appearance: pilot countries, additional countries, UN-Water Partners.

Key feedback received	Source	Response and rationale ¹
PART 1 of review – Standard questions for all SDG 6 indicators²		
Pilot testing – GEMI workshop feedback September 2016.³		
What feedback do you have on the draft methodology , considering its relevance, complexity, and feasibility, its consistency with existing standards, and likely data availability, access and disaggregation?		
Methodology: The Dutch experts deemed the method practical, providing quite a lot of insight without having a large reporting burden. Uganda confirmed that this method can be implemented without posing a big burden on the countries.	Pilot Delft	No action required.
Feasibility: The indicator is very important as it is the only one targeting policy – and water crises are often seen as a governance crisis.	Pilot Delft	No action required.
Effectiveness: - Many activities linked to IWRM take place at the regional level – this methodology focuses mostly on the national and federal level. Tweaking of the questions can support a wider approach. - It is unclear how non-filled questions will influence the indicator.	Pilot Delft	- Re-visit regional / transboundary level (see ‘Annex 1’). - Clarification regarding ‘non-filled questions’ and of impact of n/a responses has been provided at the end of the section ‘About the questionnaire’.
Ladder approach: The question arose if it was possible to distil key questions – which questions should a country focus on when it has limited resources?	Pilot Delft	The true value to the country is provided in the process of filling out the questionnaire. Therefore it is not envisaged that a country can only answer certain questions. A full questionnaire should be completed.

¹ How the feedback will be used to revise the methodology or in plans for rollout; in cases where the feedback cannot be used, an explanation of why

² Note that the majority of responses to Part 1 have been moved to the appropriate place under Annex 1 (next table) to allow comparison of responses.

³ Very limited feedback has been received from the pilot countries. What is currently in this section are the summary notes from page 14 of the Delft GEMI workshop in September 2016. The notes don’t seem to match the headings particularly well but this is the information we currently have.

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[question 4 from Part 2] What feedback do you have on the following, as experienced during testing and/or foreseen during future implementation?		
<p>Methodology: The methodology is relevant; the questionnaire has optimal structure and is feasible. The challenges may be associated with getting the responses and feedback from the stakeholders.</p> <p>For more details please see the responses to questions under Annex 1 (below).</p>	AM	Noted.
The guidelines are very useful and very well developed, providing a complete understanding about the different elements in each SDG 6 target and how achievement of these can be monitored, even beyond the globally agreed indicators.	UN-ESCAP	No action.
The questionnaire is clear, but maybe it has difficulties to register some diverse possibilities (See specific comments on questionnaire in Annex 1)	GWP-Bra	Not feasible to address all 'possibilities', but will do our best to capture the most pertinent (see other comments).
UN-WATER Members and Partners and others		
What feedback do you have on the draft methodology , considering its relevance, complexity, and feasibility, its consistency with existing standards, and likely data availability, access and disaggregation?		
<p>Relevance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft methodology is relevant and comprehensive. It provides for a very solid and comprehensive monitoring process that will form an important corner stone for all other SDG 6 global indicators Institutions: Coordination of different sectors relevant not just for government institutions but also when involving businesses and public participation. 	SIWI	<p>No action required.</p> <p>No action required.</p>

Annex 1 of review – Questions specific to indicator 6.5.1			
a) Do you find the reasoning behind the four key components of IWRM sufficiently clear?			
Y	Yes. They integrate IWRM implementation mechanisms at both local and national levels.	SN	No action.
Y	Yes	UG	No action.

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Y	The four components of the IWRM Questionnaire are quite adequate and key in approach and ordering.	PE	No action.
S ⁴	The four components (Enabling Environment, institutions, management instruments, financing)) used in the method are part of IWRM, but can cause confusion. It was proposed to use the Three Layer Model (content layer, an institutional layer and a relational layer), or likewise frameworks to define the components of the methodology. You can find more information and a proposal and how to use it in Appendix 1 [of this document].	NL	Not the first time feedback has been received on the naming of components. E.g. in some technical circles “Institutional Framework” includes policies and financing.
S	Questions arose on the framework used – an alternative framework was proposed based on the 3 layer model of the Netherlands Water Governance Centre to start the discussion on the framework and definitions chosen. As IWRM as a science is still developing, there are different ideas on definitions and approaches. UNEP needs to choose a clear framework and definitions for the methodology.	Pilot Delft	Therefore re-naming and/or slight reorganisation of components has been discussed with Target Team (‘Institutions’ has been renamed to ‘Institutions and Participation’). However, adopting the Three Layer Model was not agree on as it does not appear to have gained wide international recognition, and the layer names do not easily describe the contents. The four suggested components are well founded on the core elements of IWRM with a 20-year history and are intended to be clear to lay-people.
Y	It will be clear to a person familiar with IWRM. For anybody else it may not as easily understood in the initial descriptions but will become clearer as they go through the specific questions	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes. Using them will ensure that the IWRM principles and processes will be successfully implemented. Missing one of the key components will cause the process to be delayed and even fail to reach objectives.	ID	No action required.

⁴ This is a summary column. Y=Yes; N=No; S=Somewhat. Orange colour indicates a suggestion for improvement. Red colour indicates major issue. Green indicates no issue.

Y	Yes, it is absolutely clear and reflects the main prerequisites and means for IWRM implementation. The suggested four sections will provide sufficient information that would be needed to assess the degree of IWRM implementation in the country.	AM	No action required.
S	<p>All these indicator components are of course relevant, and the survey is a feasible approach to following-up their implementation development. However, to my best understanding, neither of the components (1)-(4) measure how effective their implementation is for actually maintaining good and improving poor water quantity, quality and ecosystem conditions. I thus miss here the monitoring of a key result-focused component, which may be expressed as: (5) To what degree has the IWRM implementation of components (1)-(4) led to actual fulfilment of set IWRM goals of good water quantity, quality and ecosystem status?</p> <p>Consider for example the required implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) in the EU Member States, as one by now tested way to implement IWRM. The EU Member States should all have implemented WFD components relating to the IWRM components (1)-(4) already by 2009 and should thereby score high in the monitored quantification of (1)-(4). However, the whole point of the WFD implementation is that the EU Member States should by 2016 (or for some possible exceptions at latest by 2021) fulfil the actual WFD goals of reaching or maintaining at least good status of water quantity, water quality and water ecosystems in all their inland and coastal, surface and subsurface water bodies. Putting the IWRM components (1)-(4) in place is just a means for achieving these goals, and monitoring the degree of actual goal achievement after completion of each 6-year water management cycle (2016, 2021, and so on) is an integral part of the EU WFD implementation. In analogy, the degree of actual IWRM goal achievement should also be monitored as a key indicator component (5) for SDG 6.5.1.</p>	IAH S	<p>Point taken and this has been discussed during the 2012 IWRM status reporting and the 2015/16 6.5.1 indicator design. In the 2012 status report an attempt was made to capture this in section 6 of the questionnaire and chapter 9 of the 2012 report. As noted in the report, it is difficult to attribute impacts of improved water resources management to various outcomes, and a meaningful response would require considerable in-depth analysis.</p> <p>While the opinions of countries on this matter would be interesting to capture as part of the survey, it is suggested that this is not the intention of target 6.5 and therefore should not be included in indicator 6.5.1.</p> <p>The reviewers comment is more closely linked to the overall objectives of SDG 6. Therefore the intention is that 6.5.1 may be cross-examined with the other SDG 6 indicators and cause-effect relationships examined. This may be done within the proposed UN-Water Synthesis Report for SDG 6 for publication in early 2018.</p>
S	It focuses only on the process for IWRM implementation. It does not include monitoring the direct impacts of implementing IWRM that could be improvement in water quality, quality in the river basin as direct result of the process. The monitoring process for this indicator could be linked to the monitoring process for other indicators such as 6.6.1 to measure progress.	SI WI	

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b) Do you think any questions would be redundant or not relevant for most countries? If so, which ones?			
N	The questions are relevant for Uganda and also probably for all other countries.	UG	No action required.
N	No	PE	No action required.
N	Think the questions are fine, a number e.g. 1.2 a not relevant for the Caribbean Small island developing states, but then the respondents can just put n/a	TT	No action required.
N	No	ID	No action required.
N	No	AM	No action required.
c) Are there any specific aspects of IWRM which you think are missing or not dealt with adequately (bearing in mind that the questions should be applicable to all countries, should avoid overlap, and be limited in number)?			
S	Aspects related to the management of conflicts between users at the basin level should be mentioned in 'management instruments' or 'institutions' in order to promote the rational and sustainable management of water resources;	SN	This issue is deemed to be an integral part of implementing IWRM, and it is touched upon in 2.2a & b, and 3.2a & b. Clarification has been added to the definition of 'Capacity for leading implementation' at the beginning of section 2, and in the footnotes for 3.2a & b.
S	The aspect of Conflicts linked to IWRM is not clearly visible in the questionnaire. It is only focused on the degree of participation of the actors. We recommend taking into consideration that IWRM means a process closely linked to a degree of multi-stakeholder conflict.	PE	This issue is deemed to be an integral part of implementing IWRM, and it is touched upon in 2.2a & b, and 3.2a & b. Clarification has been added to the definition of 'Capacity for leading implementation' at the beginning of section 2, and in the footnotes for 3.2a & b.
S	The other aspect to be emphasized is communication, awareness-raising and information on IWRM at all levels to inform stakeholders on the principles of IWRM.	SN	This issue is dealt with through a number of questions in Component 2 and 3.1e. No further action.
S	The different scales of governance (local, national and transboundary) of water resources are mixed in the evaluation grid, making it difficult to assess the contribution of different geographical IWRM implementation scales.	SN	Need to re-visit the differences between the levels.
S	There is need to incorporate a component that evaluates the progress or outputs of IWRM especially at the local level.	UG	Local level progress has been added to 3.2a & b (basin & aquifer plans respectively), by including the words 'geographical and stakeholder coverage' in the threshold descriptions. Progress at the local level is also addressed in 2.2b (local level public participation).

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			In keeping with the rest of the questionnaire, the questions evaluate progress in implementing IWRM, rather than outcomes of IWRM. Note that local level participation is also evaluated in indicator 6.b.1.
S	Public participation should be included more (based on Dublin principles), as well as culture and communication.	NL	To be re-visited under Component 2 and/or stressed in definitions that participation is a core element of IWRM.
S	(this response is from Natalie Boodram- but feel I am stretching too much...my suggested questions may be little bit out there and nit picky and unnecessary) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Question speaking to nexus between water and land or coastal resources management for instance. Question could be for example “to what extent is other policies e.g. land management policies referenced in existing IWRM policies etc” This then addresses cross over issues 2. A question on emerging IWRM issues or flexibility to respond to emerging issues e.g. climate variability. So maybe the question could be something like how often is IWRM policy scheduled to be revised etc. 	TT	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is recognised that cross-sectoral coordination is a key component of IWRM, and a similar approach was included in section 1.1.2 of the 2011 IWRM survey. However, in 2011 there were 11 questions on this (different ‘sectors’), and for simplicity, this issue is now addressed in the single question 2.1b. Countries are encouraged to elaborate on their responses by providing examples of cross-sectoral coordination. 2. This concern is addressed within the definition of the ‘Very high’ degree of implementation category for a number of questions, which includes ‘... and periodically reviewed and revised’. The question suggested by the reviewer of ‘how often’ is interesting but cannot be part of an indicator as there is no optimal period for review and revision.
N	No	ID	No action required.
S	Suggest adding a question on the availability of technical equipment needed for monitoring of water quality and quantity , or include under Question 2.1. (a) “Government authorities’ capacity for leading implementation of national IWRM plans or similar” or under 3. “Management instruments” (under monitoring questions). This may include: the availability of specialized laboratories with relevant equipment, portable devices, online water use control and data acquisition systems etc.	AM	This is a useful suggestion. Upon consideration by the Target Team, however, it was deemed that this is one aspect of monitoring, amongst many, and that adding a question specifically on this topic would not be in keeping with the level of detail provided to other topics/questions. The suggestion has been partially addressed by including this topic in the ‘terminology’ definitions for ‘Capacity for leading implementation’

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			and ‘monitoring’ at the beginning of sections 2 and 3 respectively.
S	Conjunctive management of surface and groundwater should be promoted and taken into account [for 6.5.1].	Uni D’A v	It is believed conjunctive management is ‘promoted and taken into account’ through: the definition of ‘sectors’ in Component 2; in the footnote for 2.1b; in 3.1a and 3.1b; 3.2a and footnote. It is unclear whether the reviewer examined the questionnaire for 6.5.1 in detail. No further action required.
S	the human rights (based approach) which is mentioned in the SDGs and SDG6 to support its implementation and the “importance of leaving no one behind” is not really present in the 6.5.1 indicators. The gender, communication and participation are present in 6.5.1, but not the other human rights standards (equity is just mentioned, affordability which is very important for water, acceptability, non-discrimination, availability and accountability).	Wa ter LEX	The issues addressed through the human rights based approach are a core part of the ‘social’ aspects of IWRM. Human rights related issues are captured in questions on public participation/engagement (e.g. 2.1c and 2.2b) and gender (e.g.2.1e, 2.2c and 2.2d) and communication (e.g.3.2c). It is beyond the scope of the survey to capture the full breadth of the Human Rights Based Approach.
S	The indicator does not provide information on the proportion of the total national water resources that are managed through IWRM processes	SI WI	This aspect is addressed through questions 1.2 a-c, though exact proportions are not specified. The challenge lies in the consideration of both ‘coverage’ and ‘performance’ within the same question. Furthermore, it could be argued that the extent of management through IWRM processes is the result of the entire questionnaire, but each question will vary considerably. No further action has been taken.
S	The indicator does not provide information on the capacity to coordinate between up-stream and down-stream actors and to include coastal environmental requirements.	SI WI	While upstream/downstream coordination (and to a lesser extent coastal interactions) are not explicitly mentioned, u/s-d/s issues are equivalent to ‘basin-wide management’ and therefore a core principle of IWRM. As such, these issues are implicitly addressed both within countries and in a transboundary setting through questions 1.2 b, c; 2.1a-d; 2.2a,b, e; 3.2a.

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			Therefore no additional questions are recommended, but terms and definitions may be clarified.
S	[...] there is a gap in the conceptual framework linking disaster to water issues, and it is important to include a clear indicator in goal 6 targets and to promote efforts to include cross-linkages with Target 11.5. Also, no references to disaster are present in Step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.1 document.	GW P- Bra	Disaster preparedness has been added as a 'management instrument' under 3.1, which is where most of our cross-references to the other SDG 6 targets is contained. It is a new question 3.1e.
S	The monitoring process lacks any reference to climate change. It should also include a structure and checklist for how to consider climate change in IWRM implementation.	SI WI	Linked to above. CC is not necessarily a core element of IWRM, but rather should be considered as one of many elements/pressures in a number of the questions, particularly in management plans/instruments as addressed in 3.2a and b. CC has been added to some definitions. The checklist referred to is not appropriate for this indicator.
d) Comparing between questions, do you find the differences between thresholds reasonably consistent (e.g. is the degree of implementation for 'medium-high' relatively consistent between questions)?			
Y	Yes	SN	No action required.
Y	Yes	UG	No action required.
Y	Yes, they are clearly differentiable in most questions.	PE	No action required.
Y	Yes	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes	ID	No action required.
Y	Yes	AM	No action required.
e) In general, are the threshold descriptions sufficiently clear and succinct?			
Y	Yes	SN	No action required.
Y	In general yes. In very few cases it generates a certain doubt.	PE	No action required.
Y	The questions can be answered relatively quickly. They are straightforward.	NL	No action required.
Y	Yes	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes	ID	No action required.
Y	Yes, the threshold descriptions are pretty specific and clear, thus, defining the right score should not be an issue.	AM	No action required.
f) Do the thresholds support the objectivity of the responses, and do you expect them to facilitate tracking progress over time?			

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Y	The answers given correspond to the actual situation on the ground and reflect Senegal's IWRM situation. The established thresholds make it possible to make a diagnosis on the implementation of IWRM at the national scale and based on this diagnosis, actions will be undertaken to implement IWRM at all the levels.	SN	No action required.
Y	Yes.	UG	No action required.
S	Yes, they support the objectivity of responses. But to facilitate its monitoring over time is necessary to provide more information so we proposed and developed the rationale box with references.	PE	While there was a box provided for 'further information' in the previous version of the questionnaire, we have changed this to 'Justification/evidence' and strongly encouraged countries to provide rationale and references for each question, as Peru had done.
S	- To ensure that the responses are correct is challenging. Is it feasible to think of control questions? - It should be clear that countries can provide additional information to questions – qualitative information might be more useful than numbers.	NL	- Clarifications have been made to questions, thresholds, and definitions throughout, as well as adding a space for justification/evidence with examples of this. - This guidance was provided as the last piece of information immediately before the questions at the start of each Component, but it has been made more explicit.
S	It is challenging to assess if data provided by countries is correct, or an interpretation of individuals. Suggestions were to include control questions, provide the opportunity for countries to send in reports to support the claims made if they are available, and UNEP indicated to provide space for concise qualitative information in the methodology.	Pilot Delft	
Y	Yes one can see a progression of objective responses which can facilitate tracking progress	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes.	ID	No action required.
Y	Yes.	AM	No action required.
g) Are the explanations at the beginning of each section and the use of footnotes appropriate?			
Y	Yes	UG	No action required.
Y	They are very pertinent and important to better understand the context of the question and concepts, and allow us to focus on the scores, rationale and references.	PE	No action required.

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Y	Explanations are okay. And once you start looking at the specific questions within the table... it becomes very clear what is being asked... such that any limitations of the explanations are overcome when one actually reaches the questions	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes	ID	No action required.
Y	Yes	AM	No action required.
h) Is the explanation of how to calculate each average section score and the overall score (in section 5) sufficiently clear?			
Y	Yes	SN	No action required.
Y	Yes	UG	No action required.
Y	Completely clear, simple and practical.	PE	No action required.
Y	Yes	TT	No action required.
Y	Yes	ID	No action required.
Y	Yes, the calculation it is very straightforward and simple.	AM	No action required.
i) What are your thoughts on the feasibility and appropriateness of the proposed validation processes as described in sections 2.2 and 4 of the step-by-step monitoring methodology for 6.5.1?			
Note that this question is process-related and has been moved to Part 2 of this document.			

Specific comments on 6.5.1 questionnaire		Response
SECTION 1 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT		
Enabling Environment 'includes the most typical policy, legal and strategic planning tools for IWRM.' -> policy also includes strategic planning, which is not included in the methodology.	NL	'Plans' are included in 1.1c (national level) and 1.2b (basin level). The word 'strategic' has been removed from the introduction to avoid confusion.
Should we focus on laws (and regulations?) or plans, and what are the implications for the responses?	NL	Comment not clear. Both laws and plans are addressed in separate questions. No further action.
Focus on different levels (international, national, regional) is not clear. We see a focus now on transboundary, national and federal.	NL	Clarification of levels has been added to the section 'About the questionnaire', and wording of questions has been amended. Levels are addressed within the questionnaire as relevant to the aspect of IWRM. Not all levels are addressed for each aspect (question), as this

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		would unnecessarily increase the length of the questionnaire.
Q1.1B: can a date be entered in this question related to when a law is developed, approved, applied?	NL	This information can be explicitly requested in the 'more info' cell, and may apply to at least questions 1.1a-c, if not others as well.
<i>Q.1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?</i> a, b and c) Is there any possibility of a country to have water resources policies and laws but they are not oriented by IWRM? That is, they could have a sectorial WRM but not an IWRM? In this way, how this can be valued in this scale methodology?	GW P- Bra	The relevant threshold descriptions have been amended so that some implementation may be reported for policies/laws etc that support water resources management but may not be based on IWRM. In general, activities must be 'based on IWRM' to receive a score of 40 or more. i.e. countries can score up to 30 for water resources management activities that aren't based on IWRM.
<i>Q.1.1c - National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar:</i> This should make reference to disaster prevention, because usually they are focused on water availability. Maybe this issue should be present in the Q.3.1 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?	GW P- Bra	Disaster prevention is just one of a multitude of issues to be included in an IWRM plan, and we cannot reference them all in 1.1c. Disaster preparedness has been added as a new question under management instruments in Q3.1.
Q1.2 A: It is advised to include regional water resources law(s) as well (also non federal), based on IWRM	NL	It is assumed the comment refers to regional arrangements such as the EU Water Framework Directive. It is argued that such regional arrangements are generally implemented at the national level, and furthermore that regional 'laws' would not be applicable for the majority of regions. Furthermore, the focus of the SDGs is primarily at the national level (with some transboundary considerations in this instance, which will also be addressed by 6.5.2), and that progress on regional arrangements will be reported through other processes.
Q1.2 B: It is advised to change objectives into measurements (in the sub questions)	NL	Believe this is a matter of language. Perhaps the reviewer means 'measures', rather than 'measurements'. It is believed that 'objectives' is the

		most appropriate phrasing for basin management plans. No further action taken.
Q1.2.C: does this only refer to international basins?	NL	Yes. Have clarified that transboundary is equivalent to 'international' in the section on 'transboundary questions' at the beginning, and in footnotes.
<p><i>Q. 1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?</i></p> <p>b and c) Aquifers and transboundary waters should have their own downscaling plans (basin and aquifer level), but we should both evaluate them at national level too (if they are present at the national policies and laws, and the country has a general common policy for the set of transboundary water basins and act on them in the same basis). I ask this because in my country we notice that there are different behaviours depending on if in that specific transboundary water basin our county is situated upstream or downstream.</p>	GW P- Bra	<p>While it is accepted that transboundary arrangements need to be backed up by national commitments, ultimately they have to be implemented at the basin level, thus it is argued that the most relevant question is at the transboundary level, given the desire to keep the total number of questions to a minimum.</p> <p>Furthermore, additional information will be provided at the transboundary level through indicator 6.5.2.</p>
SECTION 2 INSTITUTIONS		
Q2: we advise to include the development of IWRM plans as well in this question (or add another question focusing on institutions leading the development of IWRM plans)	NL	This is included in 2.1a. No action required.
Q2.1c: great question, but fits better in another sector (see also three layer model)	NL	Section 2 has been re-worded to 'Institutions and Participation'.
Q2.1d: In the Netherlands, we score 0 on this question, but we do not see this as a bad thing. There are many assumptions behind this question- (much ppp is good, which is old fashioned and a market oriented approach). We propose to omit this question.	NL	The use of the terminology PPP was unintended. Rather than any strict definitions of PPP, the point is coordination between private sector and public sector. Wording has been amended.
We are pleased to see the emphasis on public-private partnerships in the more mature stages of the Institutions component of the survey. We have tended to use the term "collective action" for such partnerships as this more fully acknowledges the role of other stakeholders beyond public and private sectors – including communities, NGOs, etc. Generally, we believe the more stakeholders who have bought into such projects, the more robust and lasting the outcomes tend to be. You can see our guidance on the topic here: http://www.ceowatermandate.org/collectiveaction	CEO- WM	The phrasing of 'public-private partnerships' has been amended. Whilst 'collective action' is the ultimate goal, for the purposes of this questionnaire, private sector stakeholders have been disaggregated from other stakeholders, given that the private sector is often inadequately included, hence specific data is solicited to address this.
Q2.2b: Great questions	NL	No action required.

<p>Public participation should be included more (based on Dublin principles), as well as culture and communication</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>The same reviewer (Netherlands) stated that the 2 questions on public participation (2.1c and 2.2b) were ‘great questions’. So perhaps the reviewer means that public participation should be incorporated more (into the definitions?) in other Components? No further action required.</p>
<p><i>Q. 2.1 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level?</i> <i>b) Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at the local level</i> (this is evaluated considering communication, consultation, participation and representation, but nothing is said about permanent access to data im means of their own diagnosis capability). The issue of data sources and availability is handled only in <i>Q.3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?</i> (c and d - Data and information sharing within and between countries).</p>	<p>GWP -Bra</p>	<p>The wording of 3.2c has been amended to clarify that data sharing should be ‘at all levels’, and a footnotes has been added to clarify that it applies to general public access to information, as well as more formal arrangements.</p>
<p>SECTION 3 MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS</p>		
<p>Q3.1A: It’s a great question, but does not focus on an instrument. Maybe place it elsewhere</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>It is argued that monitoring underpins assessments required for decision making. Believe monitoring best fits in this component (would not fit in any others).</p>
<p>Q3.1B: Great questions</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>(water use management). No action.</p>
<p>Q3.1C: A more elaborate explanation would be good here, as it remains a vague question where many interpretations are possible.</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>Clarified with examples in footnote.</p>
<p>Q3.1E: This is broadly defined. Are incentives part of this question? Are instruments included in the questions as well? Is the focus on empowerment or capacity building? Empowerment is mentioned often.</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>3.1e (capacity building) has been moved to 2.1f. No action to date (do not really understand comment).</p>
<p><i>Q.3.1 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?</i> Another indicator could be g-Data and information sharing with stakeholders. Monitoring system is different from database availability and public access. We can have monitoring system for government access. Do we have other database centralized and available to public access? Do we have protocols to feed database from other stakeholders? In my country, there is a lot of data in universities, and now we are starting to discuss</p>	<p>GW P- Bra</p>	<p>The wording of 3.2c has been amended to clarify that data sharing should be ‘at all levels’, and a footnotes has been added to clarify that it applies to general public access to information, as well as more formal arrangements.</p>

<p>protocols to include spatial data to a common platform. In this way, we could have 3.2-c-Data and information sharing within countries also in the 3.1.indicator. In this case, it should be evaluated if there is some articulation among scales (national, subnational, state or district levels), and this should be planned, structured at a national level.</p>		
<p><i>Q. 3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?</i> c-Data and information sharing within countries. As said before, this makes sense if it is evaluated within a large framework with some articulation among scales (national, subnational, state or district levels), and this should be planned, structured at a national level. d-Data and information sharing between countries. I disagree with the presence of this indicator in Q.3.2 because I think this should be placed at Q.3.1. The definition if management information is shared between two transboundary countries is a matter of national policy, and not of infra-national policy.</p>	<p>GW P- Bra</p>	<p>The wording of 3.2c has been amended to clarify that data sharing should be ‘at all levels’, and a footnotes has been added to clarify that it applies to general public access to information, as well as more formal arrangements. d – Suggest keeping because the question is about data sharing mechanisms which should be in place at the transboundary basin level.</p>
<p>Q3.1 We have c-Pollution control which suggest we could have f-Disaster prevention.</p>	<p>GW P- Bra</p>	<p>A question on disaster prevention (3.1e) has been added.</p>
<p>Target 11.5 (disasters) is proposed as a “multi-purpose indicator” and it was supposed to be linked to Goal 6 targets, yet it is not mentioned anywhere. This means that there is a gap in the conceptual framework linking disaster to water issues, and it is important to include a clear indicator in goal 6 targets and to promote efforts to include cross-linkages with Target 11.5. Also, no references to disaster are present in Step-by-step monitoring methodology for indicator 6.5.1 document.</p>	<p>GW P- Bra</p>	<p>Water-related disasters were included in the conceptual framework for SDG 6 in the earlier drafts of the 2030 Agenda. However, in the adopted version, the issue was moved to 11.5, which is why it specifically mentions “..., including water-related disasters, ...”. A question on disaster prevention (3.1e) has been added.</p>
<p>The ILO assess and implement projects and programmes on infrastructure development for climate change adaptation. Most of them are water security related in small or large scale and are implemented at national or sub national level, like Forestry; Flood Protection; Soil and Water Conservation. To give you an idea, the following link shows the type of works developed: http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/documents/publication/wcms_155743.pdf</p>	<p>ILO</p>	<p>A question on disaster prevention (3.1e) has been added.</p>

<p>I consider that these projects contribute with the indicator on IWRM.</p> <p>My question is if these works, could report to 3.1d and/or to 3.1e and which would be the mechanisms for the country to register these projects.</p>		
<p>SECTION 4 FINANCING</p>		
<p>Q4 – finances is the basis of good water management – great and very important to include.</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>No action.</p>
<p>Q4.1.A: We advise to ask for quantity, for instance: =Which % GDP (from national and other levels – as our national government is not the one spending money on water, it is the regional governments) is spent on water management including WASH 0 - 1 % or more 0,2%, 0, 3% etc.</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>It is not proposed to ask for additional specific information from countries, which may be difficult to provide and potentially create a barrier to completing the questionnaire. However, under 'Justification/evidence' (previously 'Rationale') it may be suggested that this is one of the pieces of information that could be provided if countries wish to.</p>
<p>Q4.2C: What does this indicate? Our contribution to the Rhine Committee is 20 fte total, around 2 million. Implementing measures costs much more. We see no added value for this question as you measure how international cooperation is paid. We suggest omitting. Measurements are interesting to gather: are upstream countries paying for downstream problems?</p>	<p>NL</p>	<p>The point of this question is to see how sustainably financed the cooperation is. In the case of the Netherlands within the Rhine, the value would probably be 100%. However, for the majority of transboundary cooperation arrangements, financing for that cooperation from national budget is a major limiting factor in the degree of cooperation. Suggest keeping this question.</p>
<p><i>Q. 4.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?</i></p> <p>c) Financing for transboundary cooperation: I think this should be on Q.4.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level? Because it is a matter of national policy. In my country, if we have different approaches for Amazon and Prata basins this is not good. The government should have an equal policy for both transboundary basins.</p>	<p>GWP -Bra</p>	<p>As for all transboundary questions, countries are asked to specify their 'most important' transboundary basins and the questions pertain to these basins only. Yes, financing for transboundary cooperation probably comes from the national level budget, but it is likely that it varies between basins dependent on the nature of the arrangements in place. Suggest leaving in 4.2, not moving to 4.1.</p>

PART 2 of review – Process issues (standard questions across SDG 6)		
<p>1) What were the technical steps taken in testing the monitoring methodology of the indicator? <i>[Steps may include data collection/acquisition, data quality control, aggregation and analysis, and any assumptions or modifications made to the draft methodology. Consider any strengths or challenges encountered and/or foreseen during future implementation, as appropriate.]</i></p>		
<p>- Several meetings were held where the task teams were constituted for each indicator and pertinent stakeholders identified.</p> <p>- The task members had formal and informal consultations during which the questionnaire tool was administered to the identified stakeholders. This involved the use of various communication platforms like emails, telephone calls and manual filling.</p> <p>- The filled in questionnaires were then submitted to the secretariat for analysis.</p> <p>Challenges: The team registered some delays from the respondents in filling the questionnaire.</p>	<p>UG</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
<p>The process began with the review of the methodology and the questionnaire, first by the Coordinator, and then shared with professionals from the Directorate of Knowledge Management and Interagency Coordination of the ANA. This was then extended to the members of the GEMI Project and then to the IWRM Group of the ANA Focal Point and the UNEP Consultants.</p> <p>It was agreed to include a ‘rationale box’ and support references for each question. This was the most significant addition to the questionnaire, to support a more robust assessment.</p> <p>Given that the methodology proposes a number of steps, for the case of Peru was the following: Step 1: IWRM-ANA Group, responds in an initial way to the questionnaire constituting Draft 1. Step 2: The validation of draft 1 is done with the most representative sectors of the National Water Resources Management System (SNGRH), seeking the consensus in direct and face-to-face meetings of preference, obtaining Draft 2 of the questionnaire as a product. Step3: Validation with multiple actors and at national level, convening user organizations, business guilds, academia, among others, in different areas of the country, with the support of UNEP and ANA Consultants. For Draft 3 of Questionnaire 3, the questionnaires developed in the different zones of the country are averaged and the bases and references are accumulated. Step 4: To obtain the IWRM value of the Country, scores from the three questionnaires are averaged and the rationale and references are accumulated.</p>	<p>PE</p>	<p>- Considered in design of roll-out and in step-by-step guide.</p>
<p>- The main steps for implementation of the suggested monitoring methodology are based on the analysis and assessment of current situation in relevant aspects of IWRM according to available knowledge and information existing in the country on national, sub-national (basin) and</p>	<p>AM</p>	<p>- Considered in design of roll-out and in step-by-step guide.</p>

<p>transboundary levels. Thus, the national IWRM focal point appointed to lead and coordinate the indicator monitoring should be a technical specialist possessing knowledge and relevant information on the considered IWRM components and status of their implementation in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The specific descriptions and sub-questions regarding the level of implementation of each component presented in the tables of “DRAFT Step-by-step methodology for 6 5 1_v2016-03-15” make the assessment process clear and easy. - Challenges might be associated with coordination among the stakeholders and ensuring their input. However an official letter from the Minister of Nature Protection (or the Prime-Minister’s office) to relevant governmental agencies would facilitate the process. - Steps 2 and 3 presented in the “DRAFT Step-by-step methodology for 6 5 1_v2016-04-20” could be combined as there is no need for addressing the governmental and other stakeholders separately. - Holding a workshop to discuss and finalize the results of the assessment and the final scores would require some financial resources (logistics, venue etc.). Financial remuneration for the IWRM focal point might be needed. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no action - Considered in design of roll-out and in step-by-step guide. Also considered on-line tool to facilitate stakeholder input. - Step-by-step guide already mentions that steps 2 and 3 could be combined. Some countries may want to keep these processes separate to allow govt. coordination before it goes to the general public. Suggest keeping separate. - Noted.
<p>2) Which institutional arrangements are likely to be needed for monitoring this indicator and associated coordination across government agencies/departments, including the national statistics offices?</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of the piloting process for indicator 6.5.1 was done by the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) of the Ministry of Water and Environment. DWRM is the government agency responsible for promotion of IWRM in Uganda. A task team for indicator 6.5.1 was therefore led by a senior officer from DWRM. The task team involved people drawn from a spectrum of sectors and stakeholders and the team was charged with the responsibility of piloting the monitoring methodology for the indicator. • Across the various stakeholder categories and sectors, focal point officers from various water related organisations were identified to support the administration of the IWRM questionnaire to <p>Strengths</p>	<p>UG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Considered in design of roll-out and in step-by-step guide.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tool provides an opportunity to strengthen linkages between and among institutions and sectors. • The tool also provided an opportunity for various institutions to appreciate the SDGs and link them to their specific sector interests. 		
<p>The IWRM Group was formed, with a multidisciplinary and representative nature of the ANA Focal Point Line Directorates, and supported by two UNEP Consultants.</p> <p>Representatives accredited by the GEMI, of the different sectors of the SNGRH, among them the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - INEI, and the sub national entities, regional, local government, user organizations, Entrepreneurs and NGOs.</p>	PE	noted.
<p>There is a range of institutions having a role in IWRM in Armenia. Although the main government body responsible for WRM and protection is the Ministry of Nature Protection, there are separate agencies dealing with surface water quality monitoring, groundwater monitoring, basin management organizations under the Basin Management Planning Division of the Water Resources Management Agency. Water quality information is collected by the ArmState Hydromet, which is under the Ministry of Emergency Situations. Water infrastructures (pipelines, reservoirs etc.) are managed by the State Committee on Water Systems (recently moved under the Ministry of Energy Infrastructures and Natural Resources). Other stakeholders that should be involved in the IWRM assessment are: Water Users Associations, industries and businesses, local communities, Ministry of Health, education and academic institutions etc. Considering the large diversity of the involved parties, the coordination may require some efforts, especially when there is lack of data and information exchange even among the governmental structures.</p> <p>An electronic system or email could be used to collect input from the stakeholders; however, one preliminary workshop presenting the finalized methodology would be helpful for smoother assessment process in the future. The role of the National Statistical Service (Division of Social and Environmental Statistics) is essential for the overall SDG targets assessment.</p>	AM	<p>- very useful information in designing roll-out process.</p> <p>- Considered in design of roll-out and in step-by-step guide.</p>
<p>Observations from ESCAP work show that there is a need for strengthened inter-ministerial collaboration, while also coupled with review of mandates of existing institutions.</p> <p>This observation is derived from our pilot application in Sri Lanka, where the need to review the rich tapestry of institutions and their mandates was identified and the ESCAP framework and</p>	UN-ESCAP	- useful for roll-out.

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methodology was used to map out these institutions to support implementation of SDG 6 in integrated manner with other SDG targets.		
i) (From Part 1) What are your thoughts on the feasibility and appropriateness of the proposed validation processes as described in sections 2.2 and 4 of the step-by-step monitoring methodology for 6.5.1? ⁵		
The validation process proposed in section section 2.2, on the situation of institutions for implementing IWRM at other levels and section 4, on funding, is realistic and appropriate insofar as basin organizations (OMVS and OMVG) participated actively in this process. Concerning financing aspects in the national budget and at the basin level, there are still insufficient funds to better address IWRM issues at all levels.	SN	Senegal appear to have referred to the questionnaire rather than the step-by-step methodology. No action required.
It is viable and pertinent in the process item 2.2. Because of the multisectoral nature of water management, it is practical and strategic to designate a National Focal Point for IWRM, responsible for monitoring the indicator. With regard to item 4, the step-by-step description for the collection and calculation of the indicator clearly guides the process, which can even be complemented by actions that reinforce the validity of the process.	PE	Noted, also that Peru followed the steps extremely closely.
It became clear that the method was interpreted differently by the Netherlands and Uganda. Where the Netherlands worked with a group of senior experts to fill in the questionnaire, Uganda sent the methodology to different regional stakeholders to assess their knowledge and insights in IWRM as to assess where additional activities are needed.	Pilot Delft	- No right/wrong way but options have been clarified in the step-by-step guide.
Validation seems time and resource consuming, and national agency staff are already stretched thin. May want to have an external consultant hired to execute.	TT	- Noted.
Yes, they feasible and appropriate to be used in the validation processes.	ID	No action required.
Steps 2 (The completed draft questionnaire is reviewed by government stakeholders) and 3 (The revised draft questionnaire is validated at a multi-stakeholder workshop) under the 2.2 should be combined.	AM	Addressed in response to Armenia above.
3) Which financial and human resources and capacity are likely to be required? Which types of capacity building, if any, would be most useful?		
• The tool requires technical expertise from the various respondent categories to make reliable assessments.	UG	Useful for roll-out.

⁵ This question is from Part 1, but related to process so moved to this section.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial resources are required to coordinate the stakeholder engagement activities. • Support is needed in the statistical analysis of the results including their interpretation. <p>Observation</p> <p>The amount of resources required will significantly depend on the stakeholder’s engagements and coordination initiatives. It is imperative that linkages and collaborative mechanisms are strengthened so as to leverage various resources and capacities from the stakeholder categories for easier monitoring of the indicator.</p>		
<p>Human resources with experience in water resources management, willing to share information, criteria and commitment to expand or complement references in coordination with other officials or specialists of their institution. Each institution participating in the IWRM Group has assigned a minimum of staff to exclusivity to undertake the process, especially the Focal Point.</p> <p>The process requires a prudent time of at least four months, to develop each step adequately and representatively, considering that it must have national scope.</p> <p>Necessary economic resources, that allow to make trips for meetings of work in zones and with actors representative of the country.</p>	PE	Noted, especially that the process requires at least 4 months.
<p>People involved in the indicator monitoring should possess up to date knowledge on IWRM implementation and processes in the country. Good analytical skills and unbiased approach are needed for adequate assessment of each component.</p> <p>Costs incurred may be associated with organization of stakeholder workshops. Financial remuneration for the focal point/coordinator of the whole assessment process might be needed to assure the quality of work and help to coordinate and cooperate with all relevant stakeholders, hold bilateral meetings as needed and allocate sufficient time for the monitoring exercise.</p> <p>Challenges in such cases are usually associated with the lack of interest and incentives from various stakeholders, but if the task, the need and commitments are presented adequately, the parties will provide relevant input and feedback.</p>	AM	Useful for roll-out.
<p>Observations are derived from our pilot application in Sri Lanka and the recommendations for further capacity development support were for :</p>	UN-ESCAP	Consider (more relevant for UN-Water).

<p>1) Developing, for each SDG6 target, valid quantitative indicators which consider Sri Lanka’s local context, implementation capacity, and development aims; 2) Identifying each SDG6 targets’ institutional framework, partnership and means for implementation, including expected achievement by 2020, 2025 and 2030 (Work Group 2), 3) Formulating a nationally-valid SDG6 roadmap for Sri Lanka by recognizing varying levels of scenarios and milestones towards integrating water and sanitation into the larger context of sustainable development (Work Group 3).</p>		
<p>The methodology is comprehensive and complex and will require resources within countries. Lack of country resources can possibly risk the monitoring process. It will be feasible but will need the support as indicated from UN Water to be achievable.</p>	SIWI	Consider.
<p>4) What feedback do you have on the following, as experienced during testing and/or foreseen during future implementation?</p>		
<p>(i) Methodology The methodology used was good and the components used to measure this indicator are valid although some recommendations need to be considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to do first undertake awareness raising in IWRM across sectors and stakeholders for easier administration of the tool. (There is low awareness about IWRM) • Need to have Intensive interactions with respondents during the completion of the questionnaire to provide them any clarifications to some of the questions. • Need to have very many respondents to generate meaningful results since the final result is generated from statistical computations of respondents answers. <p>(ii) Clarity and usefulness of the step-by-step guide The provided step by step guide was very useful in the collection and analysis of the results</p> <p>Recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need for more clarity on how to interpret the final result from the administration of the questionnaire as people can interpret the results differently • The analysis of the result should be both qualitative and quantitative. <p>(iii) Technical support provided by UN technical agencies and others, including national bodies.</p>		<p>(i) useful for roll-out.</p> <p>(ii) useful for roll-out.</p> <p>(iii) useful for roll-out.</p>

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<p>Support was provided by the lead UN agencies in piloting the tool during the startup workshop and the final piloting workshop.</p>		
<p>• The methodology</p> <p>The methodology is simple and flexible to the conditions of the country. It is necessary to make the adjustments or adapt them to each reality or national complexity.</p> <p>The filling and evaluation of the questionnaire is quite qualitative and has a high degree of subjectivity, so the selection of officials or other stakeholders who respond to it is very important.</p> <p>It is important that the assessment of each question is duly supported by the official water sector reference or other references (<i>i.e. 'rationale'</i>).</p> <p>In the Development of Specific Questions of Indicator 6.5.1, methodological aspects of this indicator are discussed in more detail.</p> <p>• The clarity and usefulness of the step-by-step guide</p> <p>The step by step of the methodology, is very clear and simple, also flexible to adapt to each national reality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The step-by-step methodological guide is consistent and very useful in ordering the process of calculating the IWRM indicator, which has been enriched by the work of an inter-agency and intersectoral team led by the ANA. • Technical support from United Nations and other technical agencies including external organizations Technical support from the UNEP and FAO Agencies has been very valuable because they have helped to moderate and focus the process better. 	PE	Noted.
<p>Methodology: The methodology is relevant; the questionnaire has optimal structure and is feasible. The challenges may be associated with getting the responses and feedback from the stakeholders. For more details please see the responses to questions under Appendix 1 (above).</p>	AM	Noted.
<p>Step-by-step guide: The guide is pretty easy to understand. However, some practical examples could be useful. It could be a short web-based animation/video material demonstrating an example.</p>	AM	- Cap-Net has offered to develop training material etc.

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<p>UNEP indicated to identify if developing an online tool facilitates answering the survey. If it is developed, thought should be given to who has access to this online tool. This methodology will be connected to instruments for policy makers to improve IWRM in their country.</p>	<p>Pilot Del ft</p>	<p>UNEP-DHI currently investigating online survey instrument which would also facilitate workshop validation processes. For final responses, UNEP-DHI is considering an online tool which facilitates workflows (QA/QC) (based on a tool DHI has recently developed for AMCOW).</p>
<p>We reviewed the methodology and guidelines developed to support countries in monitoring the global SDG 6 indicators. We found the guidelines very useful and very well developed, and providing a complete understanding about the different elements in each SDG 6 target and how achievement of these can be monitored, even beyond the globally agreed indicators.</p>	<p>UN- ESC AP</p>	<p>No action.</p>
<p>The questionnaire is clear, but maybe it has difficulties to register some diverse possibilities (See specific comments on questionnaire in above section)</p>	<p>GW P- Bra</p>	<p>Not feasible to address all ‘possibilities’, but will do our best to capture the most pertinent (see other comments).</p>
<p>5) Is the data, obtained using the draft methodologies, likely to be useful at national and subnational levels? <i>[this may consider policymaking and priority setting, decision-making, management of resources and services, attracting finance (public, private or donor), awareness building, etc]</i></p>		
<p>The monitoring of this indicator using these four components is useful in a way that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data collected is useful in policy making and priority setting with regard to implementation of IWRM especially at National level. • The results assists the country in knowing the level of implementation of IWRM based on the results from the various stakeholders • It also helps to identify the gaps in implementation of IWRM that need more consideration • The results will also help in resource mobilization for implementing the various aspects of IWRM where the average score is fairly low <p>Recommendations</p> <p>There is need to incorporate a component that evaluates the progress or outputs of IWRM especially at the local level.</p>	<p>UG</p>	<p>Good confirmation.</p>

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<p>The data obtained (assessment and substantiation) of each question of the questionnaire, are very useful to give the consistency and representativeness of the IWRM country value obtained.</p> <p>Furthermore, these data are useful because they identify the degrees of progress and also delays where it is necessary to emphasize to be able to comply with the respective ODS. This is closely linked to the prioritization of financial resources or the management thereof. They form the baseline for future monitoring and follow-up.</p>	PE	Noted.
<p>The results of the assessment can, certainly, be further used for priority setting, decision making and attracting funding. It may serve as a good opportunity for increasing the awareness on the status and priority issues existing in the water management field. The periodic interim assessments of the indicator will serve as an official data that can be referred to while making needs assessments or developing specific project proposals for attraction of donor funding.</p>	AM	Good confirmation.
<p>Speaking from our experience in Sri Lanka, data reflecting sustainable water-cycle would be highly useful at national and regional levels. There are two reasons for this. Firstly, at the national levels if analyzed using a systems-thinking approach, governments are able to identify critical leverage points which they can invest resources into to observe positive rippling effects throughout the whole WASH development system. Secondly, especially with IWRM, water resources do not halt at national borders and many water basins hold multi-national cooperative agreements. At a regional level, data obtained using the draft methodologies would contribute to stronger transparency, accountability, and effectiveness in water resource management.</p>	UN- ESC AP	Good confirmation.
<p>6) How does the monitoring of this indicator link to existing processes and to the measurement of other indicators (at the national, sub-national, regional and global levels)? <i>[consider also the stakeholders involved in these processes (e.g. external donors, NGOs, academia, private sector) and to what extent these might be coordinated]</i></p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The linkages with other indicators are low since this tool is more qualitative while others (MWE Sector Performance Monitoring Framework) quantitative (Golden and Platinum Indicators); Health Sector (Mortality, Epidemiological) Education (Enrolment, Infrastructure) consider more quantitative aspects. • Since IWRM is cross cutting and multi-sectoral, there is need to link this indicator with other indicators under especially SDG6 since IWRM provide an enabling environment for achievement of the other targets. . <p>Observation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The challenge is that this is the first tool designed to measure this indicator so there is nothing to compare it with. 	UG	

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<p>The monitoring of the indicators is vital to achieve their implementation or progress in each of them. To do this, it is necessary that what has been worked on in the validation process and calculation of the value of the Indicator Degree of Implementation of IWRM in the country, be constituted as the baseline, that is available to all sectors and actors linked to IWRM, through a massive mechanism of communication and information as a web or another mechanism.</p> <p>Coordination between sector authorities, regional and local authorities, as well as other SNGRH actors (academia, external donors, NGOs, private sector, user organizations and others) is vital to articulate, prioritize and develop the different fields of IWRM.</p>	PE	noted.
<p>The monitoring of indicator 6.5.1 is directly linked to current national IWRM processes and donor funded projects in the field. Amendments to various water legal acts are constantly and currently being developed to improve water policy, e.g. regulation of water use permitting process, sanitation and wastewater treatment issues. Work on drafting the Law on Environmental Policy is ongoing and the results of the indicator monitoring may be used to adjust the legal basis that would help in meeting the SDG targets.</p>	AM	Good confirmation.
<p>We see the importance of connecting 6.5 and 6.b. WWF is currently engaged in work in a couple of areas which may link quite nicely and support each, given the fundamental drive towards stakeholder engagement in water governance. One area is our river basin health report cards (see http://www.worldwildlife.org/initiatives/basin-report-cards), and another is our emerging work on context-based target setting. Report cards offer a stakeholder-based approach rooted in science to assess and track basin health, which is the most meaningful scale for freshwater-related ecosystems. In the work on context-based target setting, we are likely to establish a multi-stakeholder engagement process to establish an international protocol along with tools and compliant methodologies.</p>	WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - revisit connections between 6.5.1 and 6.b.1 and how they support each other. - report cards relevant for communicating results (A-F may an appropriate way of categorising countries). - multi-stakeholder approach sounds interesting but not likely to be able to feed in to the design of 6.5.1 or 6.b.1.
<p>The indicator should especially be better integrated with indicator 6.5.2 on “proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation”.</p>	SIWI	<p>They are two separate indicators, at least for the purpose of the baseline. Attempts have been made to harmonise the language between the two. In the future, the indicators may be more integrated.</p>

7) Considering feasibility and usefulness, what do you think would be the most appropriate frequency of measurement of this indicator in your country, e.g. annually, every 2 years, 3 years, etc.?		
This indicator can best be measured annually .	UG	Noted
The frequency of measurement of the IWRM Indicator, which I consider to be most appropriate, is two (02) years , since it is linked to the budget execution period of the sectors, Regional Governments and Local Governments, and that their evaluation may lead to decisions to prioritize actions in areas that are not progressing adequately.	PE	Noted.
The most appropriate frequency would be every 2 years . This would allow tracking the progress with regard to all four components of IWRM and adjusting the activities to reach the SDG target.	AM	Noted.
8) Do you wish to share any other issues arising from your experience of pilot testing the indicators not covered by other questions?		
It is recommended that a standing task team be set up at the country level to be responsible for the whole monitoring process including administering the questionnaires, compiling responses, analyzing the data and submitting the final report on indicator 6.5.1. In addition, note general comments in the Uganda Pilot report on process, particularly in sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 6.1 and 6.2.	UG	Useful for roll-out.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of progress of the implementation of IWRM in Peru is not uniform according to regions, coast, sierra, jungle, north, center, south; Therefore, in order for the Country Value to be more representative, more time is required to cover representative areas of each region. • The technical support of the UNEP and FAO Agencies has been very valuable because they have helped to moderate and focus the process better. • The filling and evaluation of the questionnaire is quite qualitative and has a degree of subjectivity, which has been taken into account at the time of validation of the methodology and the allocation of scores with an adequate justification and references. In addition, note general comments in the Peru Pilot report on process.	PE	noted.
Overall, the proposed methodology and questions cover the most important aspects of IWRM and can serve as a good basis for starting the assessments. The only suggestion is to come up with one single version of the Step-by-step methodology. The version of 2016.03.15 seems to be more comprehensive and understandable, although there are sections that are needed and relevant in the other draft (2016.04.20).	AM	Noted.

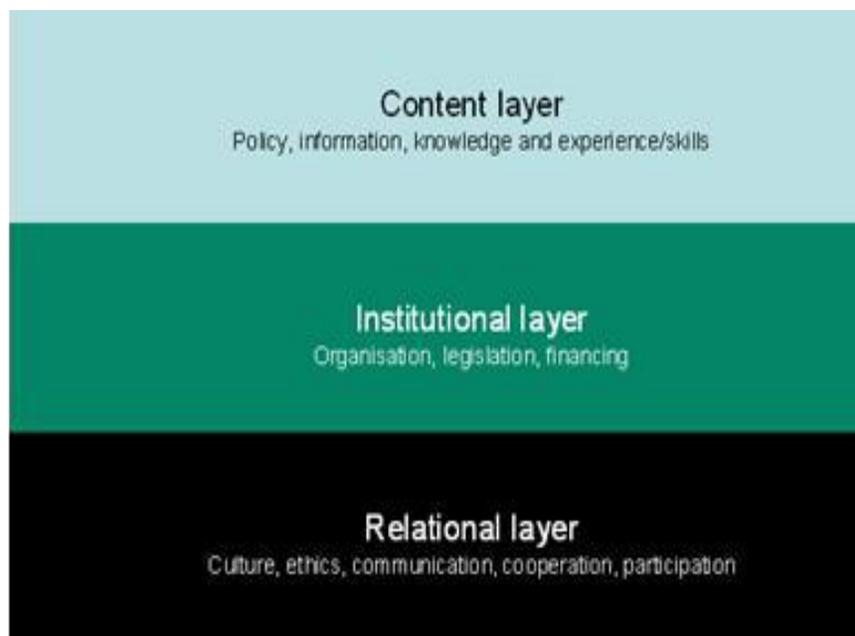
Appendix 1 – Additional notes on 4 IWRM components from Netherlands

Notes by Maarten Hofstra (former UNESCO-IHE, former Rijkswaterstaat) linked to the Draft indicator list Global Expanded Monitoring Initiative for monitoring and reporting the SDG target “IWRM implemented by 2030”

In the Integrated Monitoring Guide the following division is applied: Enabling environment; Institutions; Management instruments; Financing.

It is important to remark: each classification is arbitrary and justifiable. The division chosen is therefore not wrong. However, especially the notion “Enabling environment” is used often and different organisations will give a different interpretation. In addition, the other three components overlap: Financing is an instrument, instruments are Institutions, etc. There is a more systematic classification due to go out of the three layer approach that we used in the Water Governance Centre. See "Chapter 1 of the book Building Blocks for Good Water Governance". See also the brief description in the annex.

The 3-layer approach makes a distinction between a content layer, an institutional layer and a relational layer. Inside those layers are a number of components:



Content layer	Institutional layer	Relational layer
Strategy/Policy	Organization	Culture and ethics
Planning*	Legislation	Communication
Information	Financing	Cooperation
Knowledge/skills (capacity)		Participation

* Planning here refers to content. Of course, it is also an instrument and part of the institutional layer.